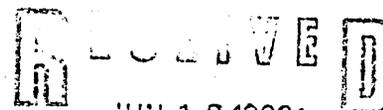


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shelburne Village Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number roughly entire village

not for publication N/A

city, town Shelburne

vicinity N/A

state Vermont

code VT

county Chittenden

code 007

zip code 05482

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>82</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>83</u>	<u>41</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

fw Signature of the Keeper

7-27-90 Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
 RELIGION/religious structure  
 RELIGION/church-related residence  
 COMMERCE/department store

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
 RELIGION/religious structure  
 RELIGION/church-related residence  
 COMMERCE/speciality store  
 COMMERCE/business

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne  
 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS  
 OTHER: vernacular domestic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Redstone  
 walls Weatherboard  
 Brick  
 roof  Stone/slate  
 other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Shelburne Village Historic District encompasses the historic core of the Town of Shelburne. The buildings include commercial, residential, educational, governmental, and religious examples with contributing buildings dating from the days of early settlement in the late 18th century to the 1930s. Architectural styles found in the District are the Federal, Greek Revival, Italianate, High Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, and Tudor Revival as well as the vernacular. Shelburne Village is distinguished by its three masonry churches, especially the rock-faced redstone Episcopal Church (#5) with its Tiffany windows and the imposing Methodist Church (#38) constructed with rock-faced limestone. Other buildings are primarily wood framed and clad, although several fine examples of brick buildings are also present. The District has lost some buildings over the years, including four primary buildings moved to the Shelburne Museum at the District's southern boundary, yet it still retains its integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and location.

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Shelburne Village, approximately seven miles south of Burlington, Vermont's largest city, is located in the fertile Champlain Valley. The LaPlatte River flows through the Town of Shelburne on its northward course toward Shelburne Bay passing the village on the east and north. The land is generally level with a mean altitude of 174 feet above sea level.

Running north/south along the west edge of the village are railroad tracks laid in 1849 and originally operated by the Rutland and Burlington Railroad and now by Vermont Railway. U.S. Route 7 (known as Shelburne Road up to Burlington), the major north/south highway in western Vermont, bisects Shelburne village.

The setting of Shelburne is extremely picturesque. In 1882 Hamilton Child in his Gazetteer described it thus:

"In surface, Shelburne presents a scene of quiet rural beauty, picturesque in the extreme at some points, though it possesses no rugged mountains to lend their grandeur to its loveliness. The land, generally level, is, however, gently rolling, enough to pleasantly break the surface into long, sweeping curves. . . Not only in beauty does Shelburne excel, however, but also in richness and fertility of soil, which varies from stiff clay to a fine sandy loam, producing in abundance the grains and grasses grown in this latitude, while in the western part of the town fruit-growing is largely carried on, and found to be a very profitable business."

A 1904 account in Expansion magazine read:

"Shelburne is one of Vermont's most fertile, picturesque and beautiful towns. . . The town is situated most fortunately with over five miles of lake front, while its fertile fields slope gently away from the lake rising to a considerable eminence from which matchless scenes of lake, mountain and field are to be seen on all sides."

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The land to the north, east, and west of the village has until very recent years been open agricultural land. To the north along the west side of U.S. Route 7 there is now some commercial development; a mile further north begins a concentrated strip of development along both sides of the highway all the way to Burlington. The large parcel of open land associated with the Harrington House (#1), which is the last piece of the original Benjamin Harrington farm, preserves intact the historic character at the northeast. To the east of properties # 4-7 is a trailer court which is not visible from the highway. The former Newell farm (see #18) is now the site of a shopping center built c. 1970. The marshy LaPlatte River valley further east, south, and north remains open. Significant development has taken place beyond the south edge of the Historic District. The Shelburne Museum, a neighbor along the southwest edge of the District, actually contains four buildings once part of the villagescape; three--the train station, a general store/Post Office, and a blacksmith shop--were moved there in the 1950s and the fourth, a Greek Revival building known as the "Weed House", although on its original site was in effect removed from the villagescape by the erection of a tall fence around the Museum grounds. South of House #53 is a small development of c.1988-89 whose access road runs north to Harbor Road along the west side of the railroad tracks. A short strip of modest houses has been erected along the south side of Harbor Road beyond the District's boundary, but by and large the development is concentrated to the south and southwest of the Historic District and along the U.S. Route 7 corridor.

The early center of development in Shelburne was located approximately 1 mile to the southeast at Shelburne Falls where there was a fine head of water. What is now the village was almost exclusively agricultural. Most of what is now Shelburne Village, in fact, was originally part of Benjamin Harrington's farm. In addition to his own frame house (which was torn down c.1849 as it was in the path of the railroad), Harrington constructed the earliest building still extant in Shelburne village, the Shelburne Inn of 1796 (#9) located on the stage road (now U.S. Route 7) which he

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helped to lay out to Middlebury to the south. Despite the predominance of Shelburne Falls, Harrington was setting the stage for the future village with his construction of Shelburne's first church, the so-called White Church (near the site of today's school, #43), which burned in 1865 and his donation of land to serve as the town green, called the Parade (#36).

The earliest residential buildings still extant in Shelburne Village are scattered throughout the District. The 1815 Kinney House (#18) and the 1833 Parsonage (#62) are both of brick construction and both in the Federal style. The Pierson House (#74) of c.1830 and the Fairchild House (#6) of c.1832 are of wood construction and were presumably of Federal style judging by their current massing although they were altered in later years.

Development in the 1840s through 1875 was also sparse and widely scattered. Construction was predominantly in wood; the Isham House (#35) was built in brick and the general store (#49) was brick on two sides. The Methodist Church (#38) was built with limestone.

From 1875 until 1905 Shelburne experienced a relative boom with most construction in wood and the most predominant style Queen Anne. The brick Tracy House (#73) in the Italianate style and the brick St. Catherine's Church (#28) are notable exceptions. The village was beginning to fill in.

From 1906 until 1940 development was again slow. Wood continued to be the most commonly used material for residences, such as Houses # 17, 20, and 42. Brick was used for the large public buildings, the Village School (#43) and the Town Hall (#47). The Creamery (#77) was stuccoed on the lower portion with half-timbering above; it is now totally stuccoed. The Trinity Parish Hall (#5) was built in redstone to match the church to which it was attached. The Trinity Rectory (#4) was built with stucco on the lower portion like the Creamery, but with shingles rather than half-timbering above.

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The breakdown of development by periods looks like this:

1776-1840:	8 primary buildings
1841-1874:	9 primary buildings
1875-1905:	35 primary buildings
1906-1940:	11 primary buildings
1941-1989:	13 primary buildings

(The total is 76 because the Parade is not included.)

Common features in the Historic District include redstone foundations for a large majority of buildings and slate roofs for many. Brick is common for some of the earlier houses and later public buildings but otherwise buildings are largely wood framed and clad. The Methodist Church (#38) is of limestone and Trinity Church (#5) of redstone construction.

A rural character is still very much in evidence in Shelburne Village. Buildings are constructed on separate lots with similar setbacks overall. Only the commercial buildings the Inn (#9) and the Brick Store (#49) lack the buffer of a lawn or trees to shield them from the road. A view of the village from the Methodist Church steeple (#38) in summer time reveals a full canopy of trees with few buildings visible. Nineteen barns and/or carriage barns remain and are located throughout the Historic District. A few privies also survive.

The traffic of U.S. Route 7 has grown dramatically in recent years to impinge upon that rural character. In 1966 Vermont, A Guide to the Green Mountain State stated that "Shelburne village lies in restful shade along the highway, with neat hedges bordering velvet lawns." The lawns remain along with many trees but the shade is no longer restful along the highway. Route 7 has become a major intrusion into the peace of Shelburne.

Yet to lift one's eyes from the road is to see a historic Vermont village with great integrity. There are buildings representing virtually every major style of architecture found in Vermont. There are barns and carriage barns, porches, privies, hedges, trees, and gardens. There are few

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modern intrusions and little to be seen of aluminum or vinyl siding. There is a village green surrounded by trees and a fine variety of architecture. The porticoed village library still gazes over the major intersection. The Inn continues to welcome travelers as it has for nearly 200 years. And Shelburne remains a village worth stopping in.

INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS FOLLOW

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## 1. Harrington House (2110 Shelburne Road), c.1800/c.1850

This 2 1/2 story, gable-roofed house has the Georgian plan, 5 x 2 bay, eaves front orientation typical of the Federal period but features Greek Revival style trim and entrance detailing. The current owner, a director descendant of Benjamin Harrington, says he built the house c.1800. Harrington, born in 1762 and died in 1810, was one of the early settlers of Shelburne. He was the builder of the Shelburne Inn (#9), and was the one-time owner of most of the land on which Shelburne village is now located. An undated survey map of the Harrington property by John Johnson (who was a surveyor in the Burlington area from 1809 to 1842) shows this property as belonging to "Widow H. Harrington". While the original house may date from c.1800, its current appearance shows that it was updated in the Greek Revival style, probably in the 1840s or 1850s. The doorway with its heavy entablature, entry pilasters, and long sidelights, and the peaked lintelboards are common to the Greek Revival rather than the Federal period.

The facade of the Harrington House is distinguished by the central entrance with a recessed, 4-panel door and 3/4 length, 3-pane sidelights over a molded panel. Doric pilasters frame this and visually support a broad frieze board with bed molding and a cornice cap. There is a limestone step in front of the door. The rear (E) entrance in the third bay from the south has a 4-panel door headed by a peaked lintelboard.

On the south elevation is a 1 story, 1 x 2 bay, hip-roofed addition. Extending east from the northeast corner of the main block is a 1 1/2 story, gabled ell, which is 10 bays deep. Breaking the south roof slope of this ell are 2 gable dormers; on the roof of the easternmost dormer is a small, boxed platform with a bell. The first 6 ell bays (W-E) are residential with the fifth bay containing a modern, 4-panel door with a slate step. The remainder of the ell is a shed/barn area. Bays 6 and 7 contain sliding, interior track, plank doors, the easternmost being a carriage bay.

Windows on the main block and residential area of the ell (including the dormers) are 6/6 sash with louvered shutters. Main block windows on the gable ends and first floor eaves elevations carry peaked lintelboards. The second floor

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windows on the east and west sides abut the eaves. Ell windows have plain architrave surrounds. The main block gable peaks feature large, square openings with architrave surrounds and cornice caps; the shutters are now closed over these openings. The shed area has 2/2 sash windows including smaller 2/2 kneewall windows; these windows have architrave surrounds with drip caps. The rear (E) gable of the ell holds a large loft door directly over a 2/2 sash window.

The main block rests on a limestone ashlar foundation; the wing has a redstone foundation. The entire building is clapboarded and carries a molded cornice. The main block features broad cornerboards and frieze board; the wide bed molding has a cyma reversa profile. The ell has narrow cornerboards and a frieze. A water table beltcourse further trims the building. Small, brick stove chimneys rise through the asphalt shingled roof at the ridge ends of the main block. A larger, brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the residential section of the ell.

**1A. Carriage Barn, c.1880.**

This 1 1/2 story, clapboarded carriage barn features a central, gable front carriage entrance with paired, hinged, 4-(matchboard)panel doors. Flanking these are 2/2 sash windows with louver shutters. Placed symmetrically in the gable are two openings with the shutters now closed. The south elevation holds one 2/2 sash window while the north elevation has two of these. The windows have plain architrave surrounds with drip caps. In the rear elevation is a 6-panel pass door. Simple bed molding trims the eaves; the soffit is matchboard. The asphalt shingled roof is crowned with a 1 stage, hip roofed, clapboarded cupola in the center of the ridge.

**2. House (2112 Shelburne Road), c.1960.**

This 1 story ranch style house which is non-contributing due to age has a gable front main block and a 1 bay, south garage

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ell. A pent roof stretches across the front gable. The house rests on a concrete foundation, is clad with broad clapboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. Fenestration is large plate glass and smaller casement windows. The west elevation of the ell has an overhead garage door.

**3. House (2114 Shelburne Road), c.1941.**

This is a 1 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, eaves front, gable roofed, vernacular cottage which is non-contributing due to age. The land for the house was purchased in 1940. The most distinguishing feature is the central front entrance which is protected by a gable hood on braces; the panel door with a 6-pane toplight is approached over a rubblestone and slate stoop.

The house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation, is sided with aluminum and roofed with asphalt shingles. An exterior, shouldered, brick chimney rises along the front (W) portion of the south elevation.

Windows are 3/1 sash with plain surrounds and metal shutters. The gable peaks hold smaller 3/1 windows. A nearly full-length shed dormer on the rear (E) roof slope has two pairs of 3/1 sash windows. In the center of the south elevation is a secondary entrance.

**3A. Garage, c.1941.**

This 1 1/2 story, two bay, gable front garage which is non-contributing due to age has paneled overhead doors in each bay. Small, 4-pane lights are placed in the front gable peak and the center of the side and rear (E) elevations. This garage is clad with shiplap siding with cornerboard trim. The eaves have exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. A 1 story shed extension at the rear is clapboard sided.

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**3B. Chicken Coop, c.1941.**

This 1 story chicken coop which is non-contributing due to age has a gable roof on a N/S axis. A plank pass door in the center of the east elevation is flanked by 6-pane casement windows. One of this type window is placed in each gable end as well. A plank pass door is set off-center in the west elevation. The novelty siding on this building is trimmed with cornerboards.

**4. Episcopal Rectory (2116 Shelburne Road), c.1930.**

Deeply setback behind a row of mature maples and an open lawn is this 2 1/2 story, 3 x 2 bay, gable roofed, Tudor Revival rectory for the Trinity Episcopal Church immediately to the south. Distinguishing the house are the very steeply pitched slate roofs of the eaves front main block and the 2 1/2 story cross gable which projects from the north half of the main block facade. The south roof slope of this cross gable curves out to meet the shed roof of the largely rebuilt entrance porch. A steeply pitched, hip roofed dormer juts out from above this porch and another from the north roof slope of the cross gable. A full length shed dormer breaks the rear (E) roof slope. Extending to the north from the rear bay of the north elevation is a small gabled wing which was the original garage. Abutting this on the northeast corner is a one story garage of c.1970.

A tall concrete foundation supports this house which has a rough stucco finish on the first floor to the window lintel level and wood shingles above. The hip dormers have a molded wooden cornice while the remainder, including face and cheeks, is slate sheathed. The rear dormer has slate roof and cheeks but is otherwise wood shingled. Rock-faced redstone ashlar chimneys break the ridge of the main block at the north and south ends. Roof trim is simple boxed eaves.

Windows are primarily paired, narrow 4/4 sash with plain surrounds. The south gable end has 6/6 sash (not paired) on each full story with quadrant vents in the peak. The north

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gable end has a pair of 4/4 sash on the first story and single, small 4/4 sash windows on the second, quadrant vents above and small, modern casement windows topping these. Horizontal, 3-pane casement windows, both paired and single, peer from the foundation.

Entrance is over the porch and through the cross gable. The board and batten door has a small, 4-pane light and strap hinges. The porch has rock-faced redstone ashlar piers with rusticated stone coping framing the steps. The concrete deck, boxed posts, and board and batten eaves are c.1962 replacements of original fabric.

The c.1970 garage, which carries a shallower pitched gable roof than the original, has paired 4-pane windows on the west elevation, a two bay overhead door on the north, and on the east the original, hinged garage doors with diagonal bracing and 4-pane toplights.

This rectory was commissioned by Mrs. Lila Osgood Webb in memory of her husband, Dr. William Seward Webb, and designed by the New York City architectural firm of Renwick, Aspinwall and Guard. [The principal founding partner, James Renwick (1818-1895), designed St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City and the Smithsonian Institution, among many others.] A drawing dated November 1, 1929, is in the possession of the church. This building superseded the Queen Anne style house (#56) on Harbor Road as the rectory for the Episcopal Church.

**5. Trinity Episcopal Church (2116 Shelburne Road),  
1886/1890/1898**

This church and parish hall were built in three phases. The land was given by Benjamin and Helen Harrington, who also gave a large gift of money for its construction. The rest was financed by gifts from people in the village. The original part, designed by the prominent architect William Appleton Potter, and consisting mainly of the nave, was dedicated July 7, 1886. The church has in its possession a survey map of 1887 showing the original church plot and building. In the spring of 1890 Dr. Seward Webb financed additional work, also designed by Potter, which resulted in a new and larger chancel, the transept, and the bell tower at

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the door of the narthex. The former windows of plain rolled glass were replaced by stained and leaded glass windows by Tiffany and Company of New York City. The new church opened on October 19, 1890. In 1898 the parish hall was commissioned by Mrs. Lila Osgood Webb and her husband Dr. Seward Webb. In 1962 a 1 story activity center was added off the northeast corner of the church.

This small High Victorian Gothic church is built in a cruciform plan with its steeply pitched gable end facing west toward Shelburne Road. The squat, 3-stage bell tower is set off the right front (SW) corner. The transept consists of the sacristy on the south elevation and the choir on the north. The chancel at the rear (E) carries the same roof pitch as the original nave but has taller walls resulting in shorter roof slopes. An additional cross gable at the northeast corner is joined to the choir by the passage to the parish hall on the north. Extending to the east of this is the 1962 activity center.

The church, tower, and parish hall are constructed of locally quarried, rock-faced, random coursed, redstone ashlar with raised joints and with a rusticated limestone water table and with limestone lintels, arches, and sills that are bush-hammered and with chiseled margins. The small, redstone buttresses at the corners of the church and parish hall as well as the larger ones of the tower feature bush-hammered limestone coping. The roofs are sheathed with slate.

The church features "expensive stained and leaded glass" (1890 church history by Rev. Geo. Herbert Bailey) by Tiffany and Company in Gothic arched windows at each gable end. The west gable carries three separate windows. Directly above the taller center window is a small cross formed by lighter colored redstone. A 3-part Gothic arched window in the chancel gable consists of a taller central light flanked by slightly shorter lights whose limestone arches directly abut the eaves (The central light is signed "Tiffany and Co., N.Y.C."). Side elevation windows are paired, stained and leaded glass windows all with the same design. Single Gothic arched windows with stained and leaded glass are placed in

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the north gable ends of both the choir and northeast rear cross gable. The gable peak of the sacristy carries a granite block with a quatrefoil design. A tall, rock-faced, redstone ashlar chimney rises from the ridge of the sacristy. Rear entrances are found in the east elevations of both the sacristy and the rear cross gable; the doors are 4-panel with toplights and limestone lintels and sills. Basement entrance at the center rear of the chancel is gained through a matchboard door with topleight and massive rusticated lintel.

The parish hall is also in a basic cruciform plan with cross gable ells at its south end. The passageway to the church joins the west ell. Under large Gothic redstone arches in this passageway are small, paired, Gothic arched lights with leaded and stained glass all over triple panels; filling the peak of these arched openings are round, stained and leaded glass lights over small triangular lights. The activity center joins to the east ell.

The east and west side elevations of the parish hall are wood shingled at the window level and are splayed toward the sill. The rectangular windows of these sides are paired and feature a trefoil leaded design. The hall has cross gable wall dormers at its north end; the gable peaks of these dormers are wood shingled. The north gable end features three, rectangular, leaded windows with transoms and, above in the peak, a narrow, leaded glass window. The south gable of the hall has three, tall, rectangular lights with leaded and stained glass; the central window also carries a transom. At the northwest corner, rising above the buttress is a large redstone chimney. The cornice of the hall is paneled and the soffit shingled.

The three stages of the bell tower are marked by corner buttresses that step back at each level. In the first stage is a massive, drive-through, Gothic arch with large limestone voussoirs. A limestone beltcourse continues around the tower from the spring line of this arch. Within the arch is the main entrance to the church through the narthex; set behind a deep reveal in a Gothic arch are paired, diagonal matchboard doors. Opposite this entrance is a narrow, diagonal

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matchboard door that provides access to the tower. A small entrance door with trefoil design panels and a deep matchboard reveal is placed on the west elevation of the narthex but is no longer used.

Attached to the southwest corner of the tower is a 1 story, conical stair tower with a band of narrow, fixed windows with continuous sills and lintels that abut the eaves. Tall, Gothic arched belfry openings with louvers extend from a limestone beltcourse marking the second stage up into the third stage. As with the drive-through arch, these feature limestone voussoirs and a spring line belt course. Topping the walls are a narrow, projecting architrave course, a broader frieze, and a cove molded cornice, all of limestone.

Crowning the tower is a shallow pitched hip roof which is pierced by a steeply pitched, bell-cast, pyramidal hip roof with a finial.

The activity center of 1962 is 1 story and flat roofed. It sits on a concrete foundation and is clad with wood shingles with a board and batten band at the eaves (similar to rectory entrance porch, #1). On each side are bands of windows with single, fixed panes separated by a casement window and all over a panel. The passageway to the church is of similar design.

**6. Dr. Joel Fairchild House (2120 Shelburne Road),  
c.1832/1922.**

According to local historians this house was built in c.1832 by Dr. Joel Fairchild, the son of Daniel Fairchild, one of the early settlers of Shelburne. Dr. Joel Fairchild practiced in Shelburne from 1826-1836. A photograph of 1908 provides a glimpse of this house with a 1 story porch wrapping the facade and north elevation; also visible is what appears to be a 12/8 sash window. In 1922 this house was renovated in the Colonial Revival style.

This 2 1/2 story, 3 x 2 bay, eaves front, gable roofed house

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features a central, one story, gabled, enclosed entrance porch and one story, hip roofed, side elevation porch wings. A nearly full length shed dormer interrupts the front roof slope. To the rear (E) extends a long, narrow, one story, saltbox profiled ell which retains evidence of its 19th century origin.

The 1 x 1 bay, enclosed entrance porch has Tuscan columns at the outer corners. Slightly set back behind the columns is the entrance ensemble consisting of a central, recessed door with 2/3 length, triple-pane, beveled lights over a molded panel and similar length and beveled sidelights over molded panels, all with a plain surround with a cornice cap. Each side of the porch has a large horizontal window with lozenge and diamond muntins and plain surround with a cornice cap. A diamond panel in the gable as well as bed molding and a molded cornice further decorate this porch.

Each side porch is 2 x 4 bays and projects forward (W) of the main block facade. The south porch extends to the mid-point of the main block south elevation while the north porch covers the entire north elevation of the main block. Tuscan columns rest on flared, wood shingled aprons and support a simple frieze with bed molding and a molded cornice. The south porch is enclosed as a sunporch with a pair of casement windows in each bay; each window has three narrow panes over a single large pane. The rear portion of the north porch has recently been enclosed and clapboarded. The entrance door to the main block off this latter porch has a 1/2 length light over raised panels.

On the south elevation of the ell is a two bay recessed porch with a chamfered post. A shed roofed, two-hole, original outhouse remains on the rear (E) of the ell. In the alcove of the main block and ell is a one story, shed roofed dining room addition of 1922.

On each side of the front entrance porch are 3-part windows with narrow 2/1 sash flanking a large single-pane window with a lozenge and diamond patterned transom. Other windows are primarily 4/1 sash in which the top sash have four vertical

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panes. The windows are both paired as above the 3-part front windows and the rear second story north elevation and singles elsewhere. In each gable peak are two, small, 4-pane windows. All of these windows have plain surrounds with cornice caps. The rear (E) of the ell has an original 12/8 sash window while its north elevation has a modern picture window.

The house rests on a concrete foundation. Siding is wide clapboards with cornerboards, fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roof is slate. The horizontal eaves of the rear ell are flush and its rear elevation is covered with vertical barnboard. An exterior brick chimney rises through the ridge of the south elevation of the main block.

**6A. Carriage Barn/Garage, c.1880/c.1922.**

A 1 1/2 story, gable front carriage barn with a south, one story, shed roofed garage extension (of c.1922) is set just off the southeast corner of the ell of the Fairchild House. The barn has two carriage bays in its west gable end; to their right (S) is a garage bay in the extension. The left bay (N) features an interior track, sliding, vertical matchboard door with a vertical board loft door above. The right carriage bay has replacement, hinged doors with 20-pane lights over molded panels. The extension garage bay has an overhead door.

The barn is sheathed with narrow clapboards with cornerboards and carries a corrugated sheet metal roof. At the rear of the north elevation are two horse stall windows and at the east elevation are a pass door and the 8-pane top sash remains of the gable peak window. The shed extension is shiplap sided with a later, novelty-sided rear addition. Fenestration here consists of replacement 2-, 4-, and 6-pane windows, a rear (E) pass door with a 4-pane light over molded panels, and a replacement pass door on the south elevation.

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**7. Burritt House (2122 Shelburne Road), c.1890.**

This vernacular house is constructed in an L-plan consisting of a 1 3/4 story, 1 x 2 bay, steeply pitched gable front main block and a 1 1/2 story, 2 x 1 bay, recessed south ell. In the alcove formed by these blocks is a flat roofed sunporch of c.1950 (this is either a replacement or a renovation of an earlier porch which is indicated on Sanborn maps.). To the rear is a one story, shed roofed, kitchen/porch extension of c.1925.

Although the house is now covered with aluminum siding, the original bed molding of the eaves and the molded cornice are still visible. The roof is covered with slate with two bands of clipped shingles. The front gable peak has a pair of round-headed 1/1 sash windows while the remaining windows have replacement 6/1 sash.

The rear extension features a sunporch across the east elevation; this has banks of 6/1 sash windows and a central entrance. The front porch has a dimensional lumber balustrade on its roof and a Colonial Revival entrance in its left (N) front bay; plain pilasters with simple capitals and entablature frame a 4-panel door with four, tiny, round-arched toplights. To the right (S) of the entrance and wrapping the south side is a bank of 6/1 sash windows.

According to long-term Shelburne residents, the Burritt family were early owners of this house.

**8. Shelburne Inn Motel (2124 Shelburne Road), 1969.**

This two story, L-shaped, forty unit motel with asymmetrical gable roof is non-contributing due to age and architectural incompatibility. Units are recessed behind covered walkways. The second story walkway which shelters the first floor units is supported by brick piers and is itself sheltered by a roof extension. Wall coverings are brick, plywood paneling, and wood shingles. The roof is wood shingled.

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9. Shelburne Inn (2124 Shelburne Road), c.1796.

The Shelburne Inn, dating to 1796 according to several sources and therefore the oldest building in the District, is set on the northeast corner of the major intersection in Shelburne--U.S. Route 7 (Shelburne Road), Falls Road, and Harbor Road. A low stone wall and planter stretches across the west and south of the Inn lot. Behind this sits the original vernacular building of 2 1/2 stories and 6 x 4 bays with an eaves front, pedimented gable roof and a 2 1/2 story, 3 x 4 bay, gabled ell which extends to the rear (E). A one story porch of c.1910 wraps the facade (W) and south elevation. Across the rear of the ell is a 1 story, shed roofed addition of c.1960. Along the south elevation of the ell is a 1 1/2 story, asymmetrically gabled addition of c.1969.

The porch across the facade and south elevation of the main block has been altered over the years. A c.1896 photograph reveals a porch with massive piers supporting a broad frieze and a steeply pitched hip roof which extends to the sills of the second story windows. The porch today has a shallow pitched shed roof resting on chamfered posts with scroll brackets. The pedestals and diagonal braced rail date to c.1970. A handicap access ramp extends out from the north end of the porch.

Decorating the pediments of the main block are large, 3-part triangular panels. The center of the panel is filled with a large, flushboarded, diamond shaped panel with a small, applied, central, diamond shaped block; this is framed by heavy bolection molding. The corners of the triangular panels contain peaked windows with incised spandrels.

The main block and ell are sheathed with narrow clapboards. The pediments have broad clapboards (such as the c.1896 photograph shows covering the entire building). Cornerboards visually support a simple entablature with torus and bed molding. The cornice is molded. The roofs are slate with bands of fishscale shingles. A brick chimney extends from the north edge of the main block ridge. Windows are

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primarily 6/6 sash with plain surrounds for the main block and primarily 2/2 sash with cornice caps for the rear ell. Two square attic windows abut the eaves on the north elevation of the ell. Large, 3-part picture windows of c.1960 flank the central facade entrance which was rebuilt also c.1960; this entrance ensemble has pilasters framing the sidelights and door (What little of the entrance is visible in the c.1896 photograph appears to resemble the current version.). Stone piers with concrete coping guard the porch steps leading to this entrance and a canopy shades them.

The c.1969 addition has brick piers framing casement windows along the south elevation while the rear is clapboarded as is the c.1960 addition.

The Shelburne Inn was constructed by Benjamin Harrington, "long a sea-faring man" (Rann's History of Chittenden County), who came to Shelburne from New Haven, Connecticut shortly after the Revolutionary War. In 1788 he purchased a farm in the center of town. The following year Harrington is said to have had laid out the main road from Middlebury to Burlington (now U.S. Route 7). The Inn has had a long series of owners and has served a number of community functions including tavern, post office, meeting hall, and apartment dwellings. An 1839 survey by John Johnson lists this property as the Hiram Pierson "Old Tavern Stand" and dates the building to 1798. Written on the survey is a valuation of the "house" (\$1500) and its belongings and outbuildings. Also mentioned is a second story ballroom and a description of the fireplaces.

**10. House (Shelburnewood Lane), c.1900.**

Setback to the east from the main concentration of buildings along the town roads is this vernacular house consisting of a 1 1/2 story, gable front main block and 1 1/2 story, gabled ells off each side elevation. Across the front of each ell is a 1 story, shed roofed porch, both of which are now enclosed. A gabled wall dormer is placed on the north elevation of the main block just forward (W) of the ell.

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Extending from the northeast corner of the north ell is a c.1985, 1 story, gabled wing. At the rear of the south ell is a 1 story, shed roofed addition.

The house rests on a redstone foundation, is clad with clapboards, and trimmed with a wooden water table course, cornerboards with a corner bead, a fascia board, and exposed, scrolled rafter tails. Asphalt shingles cover the roofs. The windows are primarily replacement 1/1 sash with plain board surrounds; the front gable first story carries a pair of these.

The Deyetts, who operated the general store in building #14 early in this century, were early owners of this property which they apparently used as a rental unit. The Marsett family lived here early in the century and farmed the surrounding land.

**10A. Trailer, c.1980.**

This trailer is non-contributing due to age and architectural incompatibility.

**10B. Trailer, c.1980.**

This trailer is non-contributing due to age and architectural incompatibility.

**10C. Barn, c.1900.**

Nearly abutting the rear of the Shelburne Inn motel unit (#8) is this barn whose gable roof is on an east/west axis. The west gable end reveals evidence in the outline of a gable roof on the siding of the large connected barn that once existed here and was torn down when the motel unit was constructed in 1969.

The main entrance on the south eaves elevation features

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paired, hinged, vertical board doors with a large loft door above. To the east of this is a small window and a vertical board pass door. An additional panel door is placed in the east gable end and is flanked by two 4-pane, fixed windows.

The barn is sheathed with novelty siding over vertical barn board; the west gable end has tar paper where the wing once attached. The eaves are flush on the gable ends. Corrugated sheet metal covers the roof.

**11. House (Shelburnewood Lane), c.1900.**

Like House #10, this house is set back off the main town roads. This modest vernacular house is 1 1/2 stories and 3 x 1 bays with an eaves front gable roof. Extending to the south is a lower, 1 1/2 story, 2 x 1 bay wing. A 1 story, hip roofed porch stretches across the facade of the main block; this has replacement board posts on a flared apron. The main entrance which is sheltered by the porch is slightly off-center to the north and features a simple 2-panel door. A secondary entrance is placed in the front elevation of the wing and has a panel door with a large toplight.

Two kneewall windows are set above the porch; that on the north has a replacement 1/1 sash window while that on the south has a large single pane. The remainder of the windows in the main block have 1/1 sash and along with the main entrance have cornice caps. The wing has smaller 1/1 sash with plain board surrounds.

The foundation of the main block is constructed of redstone and that of the wing is concrete blocks. The house is sheathed with clapboards with cornerboard and fascia trim. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. A parged brick chimney rises on the south end of the main block ridge.

This house was also owned by the Deyetts and used as rental property (see #10).

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**12. Store (2126 Shelburne Road), c.1953.**

Originally built to house the Post Office which had been located in the building that was on the site of the present Texaco gas station (#72) and was moved to the Shelburne Museum in 1952 is this 2 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, gable front vernacular building which is non-contributing due to age. Off the south elevation is a one story, shed roofed, c.1970 wing addition. The north bay of the facade holds the upstairs entrance with a panel door with 6-pane toplight. Two, large single-pane picture windows are set to the south of this entrance and an additional one in the wing along with the shop entrance. Other windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain surrounds. An overhead garage door is located in the rear of the north elevation. The foundation of the main block is concrete while that of the addition is concrete block. Broad clapboards with a fascia board cover the building. The returning cornice is molded. The roof is asphalt shingled.

**13. The Pump House (2 Falls Road), c.1890.**

This modest, tri-gable Queen Anne building was originally a house but was converted into a restaurant c.1983. It consists of a 2 1/2 story, 1 x 2 bay, gable front, main block with a 2 story, 2 x 1 bay south ell. In the front alcove formed by the two blocks is a 1 story, flat roofed porch. A 1 story bay window interrupts the facade of the main block. Across the rear of the ell is a 1 story, shed roofed extension.

The porch features turned posts on a vertical matchboard apron. Scroll brackets rise from each post with smaller, but similarly designed brackets along the eaves between the posts. The porch was enclosed in 1983 with a bank of large, 9-pane, salvaged schoolhouse windows. The entrance abuts the main block; the woodframed, 12-pane door is not original and dates to c.1983.

The canted, flat roofed bay window has eaves treatment

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similar to the porch with the two sizes of scroll brackets. Panels beneath the 1/1 sash windows are vertical matchboard.

Two belt courses of vertical matchboard between horizontal boards wrap the front and side elevations. The first runs between the foundation and the first floor window sill level and the second between first and second floor windows. The gable peaks have alternating rows of clipped and fishscale wooden shingles. The remainder of the building is clapboarded. Cornerboards with a corner bead, a broad fascia with bed molding, a matchboard soffit, and a molded cornice trim the building. The slate roof carries a central band of clipped slates. The foundation is redstone. A wooden fire escape runs along the north elevation.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain architrave surrounds. The second story of the facade has a pair of these. The gable peaks of the main block have multi-paned oculus windows.

This building is presumed to have been built by Prosper Bacon. As early as the Beers map of 1869 this property is listed as being owned by Bacon who lived in #14 next door according to Rann in 1886. This building is now occupied by the Pump House restaurant.

**14. Prosper Bacon House (4 Falls Road), c.1835/1890.**

This 1 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, gable front vernacular building has flanking 1 story, shed roofed wings with false fronts; the north wing is slightly wider. A full 2 story addition extends the main block one bay to the rear (E). Extending from the rear of the south wing is a long, 1 story, shed roofed extension of c.1963 with a pent roof on the north elevation and a further rear, recessed apartment unit of c.1975. A 2 story, 1 x 1 bay addition off the northeast corner was constructed c.1963.

A storefront cornice of a narrow fascia board and a slightly projecting molded cornice stretches across the facade. The

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two multi-pane shop windows with awnings in the main block and one in each of the wings are modern replacements. The central Victorian door of large 4-pane light over bolection molded panels remains from an earlier alteration.

The building is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and a fascia with bed molding. The rear 1 story extension is shiplap sided. Asphalt shingles roof the main block with rolled asphalt for the remainder. Fenestration is irregular and most windows are replacements. The front gable peak has two 9/9 sash. The south elevation has 6-pane kneewall windows. The north elevation features fixed 18-pane windows. The long rear extension has four pass doors with large, multi-pane picture windows between.

A small cupola of c.1963 decorates the front of the main block ridge. A modern metal chimney with false brick design rises from the rear of the ridge. A brick chimney rises from the south roof slope of the 2 story rear addition.

The major changes to this building consist of modern additions at the rear. As only the historic building mass is visible from the road, this store is considered contributing.

A survey map of 1839 reveals the main block of this building and lists it as "Shoe & Carpenter's shop". Rann's History of Chittenden County Vermont of 1886 indicates that ". . . the shoe-shop appurtenant to it (a tannery south of the hotel) (is) being used as a dwelling house by Prosper Bacon." The wings were apparently added shortly afterwards when the building became a store which has been run by various proprietors including Deyett, Roberts, Palmer, and Stearns. The building now houses the Shelburne Country Store.

**14A. Shed, c.1950.**

Non-contributing due to age is this 1 story, gable front shed at the southeast corner of the lot. It is sheathed with shiplap siding with cornerboards and roofed with rolled asphalt.

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**15. Christmas Loft (6 Falls Road), c.1890.**

This modest Queen Anne house in an L-plan consists of a 2 1/2 story, 1 x 3 bay, gable front block with a 2 1/2 story, 2 x 1 bay, north ell. Entrance is gained through the ell across a 1 story, shed roofed porch on its front (W) elevation. The front gable contains a 2 story, canted bay window. Extending from the rear of the ell is a c.1985, 1 story, gable roofed ell.

The Queen Anne porch shelters the front elevation of the ell. Boxed newel posts flank the porch entrance. A turned corner post and engaged posts are joined by a balustrade with turned balusters and a molded rail. The house entrance is through a modern replacement door in the left (N) bay.

The first story of the bay window extends from corner to corner and projects beyond the second story; large single panes have replaced the original windows. The second story of the bay window is of smaller scale; the 1/1 sash windows now have snap-in 6/6 muntin bars. The gable above juts out over this bay and is supported by large corner brackets with incised sunbursts.

This building is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with a wooden water table course, cornerboards with corner beads, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. Belt courses decorate the front and side elevations at window sill and lintel levels. Gable peaks have a central band of clapboards with alternating rows of fishscale and straight wooden shingles above and below.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with snap-in 6/6 muntins. The gable peaks have small, square, central, single pane windows. Window and door surrounds are plain.

A redstone foundation supports the building and slate shingles cover the roof. The rear ell rests on a concrete foundation, is clapboard sheathed, roofed with asphalt

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shingles, and has no windows.

This house is thought to have been built by Prosper Bacon as the land is shown as belonging to him on the 1869 Beers map and he was still living next door at #14 at the time of construction.

**16. Harrington House (8 Falls Road), c.1845.**

This 1 1/2 story, 3 x 2 bay, vernacular house has the gable front orientation typical of the Greek Revival period. The house is set slightly above its neighbors on a small rise and rests on a redstone foundation. It features a left sidehall entrance with a 4-pane transom and simple surround with a cap. The door is a Victorian era bolection molded panel door with toplight. An additional entrance on the south elevation is not original.

The Harrington House is sheathed with broad clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards, a narrow fascia with bed molding, and a returning cornice. A squat, brick chimney rises from the center of the ridge of the asphalt shingled roof.

Windows on the first floor of the front gable are small 2/2 sash while three, smaller 1/1s stretch across the second story. An eyebrow dormer peeks out from the south roof slope. A bank of three, small 6/6 sash are placed in the rear gable. At the southeast corner, side and rear, are 6-pane casement windows. Surrounds for all these windows are plain with a drip cap.

Extending slightly north and three bays east is a 1 story, gabled wing of c.1950. This rests on a concrete block foundation, is sheathed with clapboards, and roofed with asphalt shingles. Windows are small 1/1 and 6/6 sash. A 1 x 1 bay, shed roofed, south addition has a pass door.

Local historians claim that this house was built by Edward

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Harrington, the son of Capt. Benjamin Harrington, in c.1816. Stylistically this does not seem possible. It is conceivable that this house was constructed on the foundation of an earlier house. A restoration of c.1965 revealed no fireplaces which would suggest a construction date in the Greek Revival period. The 1869 Beers map indicates that a Mrs. Gregg was residing here at that time. Older Shelburne residents also know this as the Collamer House for another owner.

**16A. Garage, c.1950.**

This 1 story, 1 bay, gable front garage features cornice returns. It is sheathed with clapboards, trimmed with cornerboards and a fascia board, and roofed with asphalt shingles. In the front gable is an overhead door. On the side elevations are 6/6 sash windows. This garage is non-contributing due to age.

**17. New England Travel Service (10 Falls Road), c.1920.**

This 2 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, hip roofed foursquare house has been converted to office use. The original 1 story porch across the facade has been replaced by a 1 x 1 bay, shed roofed entrance porch with a pediment over the steps, turned posts, and a valance; the door is a replacement wood-framed glass door. Although the building is now covered with textured vinyl siding, original materials remain visible, including the stone foundation, the plain architrave surrounds for the 1/1 sash windows, the eaves' bed molding, the molded cornice, and the slate roof.

Hip roofed dormers pierce the west and south roof slopes; paired single-pane windows nearly fill the faces. Aside from the plain window surrounds, fascia board, and molded cornice, these dormers are sheathed with slate shingles. On the front bay of the south elevation is a 1 story, shed

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roofed bay window with broad cornerboards, a narrow 1/1 sash front and rear and a pair of regular 1/1s on the south. The stairs for the north side entrance have been removed but the door with 1/2 length light over two molded panels remains in place. A brick chimney rises from the south roof slope near the peak.

A 1 story, 1 bay deep, shed roofed addition of c.1980 extends across the rear (E). This has irregular fenestration including a 3-part picture window, a 1/1, a 2/2, and a rear pass door.

Despite the alterations in this house, it continues to contribute to the streetscape through its setback, massing, and remaining original features.

**17A. Garage/Apartment, c.1920/1950.**

This building, originally constructed as a garage, was converted to an apartment c.1950. It is a 1 story, 1 x 3 bay building with a recessed porch on the northeast corner. This porch shelters the apartment entrance and to its left (E) a 2/2 sash window. Other windows are 1/1 sash. There is novelty siding on the east and north elevations and vinyl on the west and south elevations. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. This building is non-contributing due to alterations.

**17B. Shed, c.1970.**

At the northeast corner of the lot is this 1 story, eaves front, gable roofed shed which is non-contributing due to age. Notches in the front (W) sill indicate that this is constructed with recycled materials, very possibly from the barns once associated with the Kinney House (#18) which were torn down when the village shopping center was built c.1970.

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Sheathing is clapboards on the west elevation and south gable peak, with board and batten for the remainder. An opening for a window on the left front is now boarded over on the inside. To the right (S) of this is an interior track, vertical board, sliding door. The new roof with rolled asphalt covering has exposed rafter tails.

**18. James Kinney House (12 Falls Road), 1815.**

Set on a small rise, this 2 story, 5 x 2 bay, eaves front, gable roofed Federal house rests on a limestone ashlar foundation. The walls are Flemish bond brick on the facade (W) and 6 row American bond elsewhere. Extending to the rear (E) is a 1 1/2 story, gabled brick ell also of 6 row American bond. Originally 2 x 2 bays, this ell has been extended to the south by a shed roofed addition making it full across the rear of the main block; this addition is clapboarded on the rear (E) and sheathed with aluminum siding on the south elevation.

The windows of the main block and original ell are 2/2 sash with wooden sills and cornice caps. On the frieze of these caps is applied woodwork consisting of a central circle with an outward pointing triangle on each side. Most of the windows have louver shutters. The gable peaks have quadrant vents.

The central facade entrance possesses a cornice cap like those over the windows and features paired Italianate doors with 1/2 length, round-headed lights over bolection molded panels. This is approached by broad stairs of concrete (bottom three) and limestone (top two).

A c.1985 entrance with gabled hood has replaced the window in the first bay of the south elevation. Evidence of a 1 story porch on this side remains in the shading of bricks, numerous nail holes, and still attached flashing material.

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Fenestration on the rear (E) and south elevation of the ell is irregular. Windows in the gable are 12-pane casement windows. Others are paired 6/1 sash on the east and south, a single 6/6 on the south, and a single 6/1 on the east. A central entrance in the rear features a gabled porch with turned posts on a concrete deck.

The eaves carry a heavy bed molding and the molded cornice returns on the gable ends. Brick chimneys rise from ridge ends, including the ell. The roof of the main block has slate shingles while the ell has standing seam sheet metal.

The original one acre plot on which this house is built was purchased in 1814 for \$100 according to a local history. James Kinney built this house in 1815. The current shopping center east of the house sits on a portion of the 142 acres later acquired for farming purposes. Subsequent owners were Nelson Newell (whose name appears on the 1869 Beers map as owner of this property), Emerson Thorp, and Nason Strong. The Sanborn map of 1942 shows additional rear attachments consisting of a long shed plus 3 barns; the shed was gone by 1961 and 2 barns by 1967. A large barn with a silo was located where the shopping center parking lot now is.

**19. Former Post Office (14 Falls Road), c.1970.**

Non-contributing due to age is this 1 story, 2 x 5 bay, gable front, vernacular building which rests on a concrete foundation, is sheathed with wide clapboards, and roofed with asphalt shingles. A recessed porch in the right (S) portion of the front elevation has a wrought metal corner support. A cupola rises from the center of the roof ridge. Windows are 6/6 sash, both paired and single. At the rear (E) is a loading platform.

This building housed the Post Office from c.1967 to 1981. It is currently occupied by the Steakmeister restaurant.

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**20. Collette House (18 Falls Road), 1938-39.**

This vernacular, gable front house of 2 1/2 stories and 2 x 2 bays features a right sidehall entrance which is protected by a pedimented, 1 x 1 bay porch. At the northeast corner of the house is a 1 bay garage with a hip roof on the front (W) and a gable roof rear.

A rock-faced concrete block foundation supports this house which is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with a water table belt course, cornerboards, and a fascia with bed molding. A molded, returning cornice edges the slate shingled roof. Rising just south of the center ridge is a brick chimney.

Concrete piers guard the steps of the front entry porch. Turned corner posts rest on a concrete deck and support a simple entablature and a slate shingled gable roof with a molded cornice and flushboard tympanum. The wood-framed glass door has a large central pane and a narrow pane border. Windows are 6/1 sash with a plain architrave surround and plain board shutters. To the left (N) of the entrance is a pair of 6/1s. The rear gable of the garage holds a fixed window of two vertical panes. The paneled, overhead garage door carries a row of toplights.

This house was constructed by Eugene Collette, Jr. and is now owned by his son Frances.

**20A. Chicken Coop, c.1939.**

This 1 story, saltbox profiled chicken coop presents its east gable end to the street. In the west gable end is a 4-panel pass door. The eaves reveal exposed rafter tails. It has recently (c.1988) been re-sided with vertical boards and roofed with asphalt shingles. This alteration has removed the historic character and as the shed now appears to be a modern building it is considered non-contributing.

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**21. Henry Langdon House (20 Falls Road), c.1850.**

This Greek Revival house is constructed in an L-plan with a 1 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gable front main block and a 1 story, 3 x 1 bay ell off its southeast corner. Across the front of the ell is a partially rebuilt (c.1988), shed roofed porch with two turned posts and one squared post. A 1 story, gabled shed projects from the northeast corner of the main block.

The ell and the west and south elevations of the main block have been recently re-clapboarded (c.1988). The remainder of the main block, including the front gable peak, retain the earlier clapboards. Cornerboards visually support a simple entablature with torus and bed molding and a molded, returning cornice. The house rests on a stone foundation and is roofed with slate which has a central band of clipped slates. A shouldered, exterior, brick chimney rises at the center of the north elevation.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with peaked lintels on the main block and with plain architrave surrounds on the ell. The first story of the main block facade has two replacement 6/6 sash with replacement architrave surrounds (c.1989). Other windows are currently (1989) being altered to this latter style.

The main block and ell entrances are protected by the porch; both have panel doors with toplights.

According to local historians this house is built on land purchased from the Nelson Newell farm (see description #18) by Ashal Nash for \$200 in 1849. Henry Langdon, who was a physician, apparently lived here from 1853-1859. Turn-of-the-century photographs reveal a 1 story, Queen Anne porch across the front of the main block; this was similar to the ell porch which has been somewhat altered recently. The main block had a right sidehall entrance at that time and windows were 1/1 sash.

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**21A. Barn, c.1880.**

The rear (E) roof slope of this 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed barn continues down over a shed extension. The right (S) bay of the front elevation holds an exterior track, vertical board, sliding door while the left bay has a pair of hinged, vertical board doors and the center bay has a 6-pane window. In the first story and gable peak of the north gable end are additional 6-pane windows with a vertical board loft door between. In the rear elevation of the shed is a garage bay opening. In the south elevation are the remains of a 6/6 sash window.

The barn and shed are clad primarily with clapboards with cornerboard and fascia trim; the south gable end has board and batten siding. Roofing material is standing seam sheet metal.

**22. Coleman House (22 Falls Road), c.1890.**

This Queen Anne house consists of a 2 story, 1 x 2 bay, gable front main block with a variety of extensions, appendages, and surface treatments. Projecting from the rear bay of each side elevation are 2 story, 1 x 1 bay ells with slightly lower ridge lines. In each alcove thus formed is a 1 story, hip roofed, Queen Anne porch with turned posts and scroll brackets; the north porch also has a low rail with square balusters. Set in the first story of the front gable is a canted bay window. To the rear of the main block is a 1 1/2 story, 1 x 1 bay wing which itself has a 1 story, hip roofed rear addition.

This house, which rests on a redstone foundation and is roofed with standing seam sheet metal, is clad primarily with clapboards although the gable peaks feature fishscale shingles. A band of vertical matchboard with plain board surrounds wraps the building from the foundation to the first

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story window sill level. A similar band decorates the area between the first and second story windows on the main block and side ells. Cornerboards with corner beads, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice further trim the building. A brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge.

Entrances are off the side porches: the north porch protects doors into the ell and main block while the south porch shelters an ell entrance only. The main block door has five panels with bolection molding. The other two doors have 1/2 length lights over molded panels. Windows are 1/1 sash on the first floor and Queen Anne top sash/1 on the second story. These are paired on the gable ends. Surrounds are plain architrave style.

According to a local historian, this house was built by a Mr. Saxon who is also reputed to have constructed #23 next door to the south. Mrs. Amelia Coleman lived here for many years until her death at over 100 years of age. Norman and Helen Chastenay are other long-term residents of this house.

**22A. Carriage Barn, c.1890.**

This 1 1/2 story, gable front carriage barn is sheathed with clapboards and trimmed with cornerboards and a fascia. Exposed, scrolled rafter tails decorate the eaves. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. Entrance is through an exterior track, vertical matchboard door in the left (N) bay of the front gable. Centered above is a vertical board loft door. At the rear of the barn is a 1 story, gable roofed shed which is wood shingled.

**23. Miller House (24 Falls Road), c.1900.**

This vernacular house is in the same general configuration as #22 next door on the north but lacks most of the decorative

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detail. The 2 1/2 story, 1 x 2 bay, gable front main block has 2 story, 1 x 1 bay, gabled ells projecting from the rear bay of each side and a 1 1/2 story, 1 x 1 bay, rear wing. A 1 story, gable roofed bay window adorns the front gable. A 1 story, hip roofed porch with turned posts, ball-headed newel posts, simple, squared balusters, and a lattice skirt wraps around the sides and front of the main block from ell to ell; this porch bows forward of the bay window.

A redstone foundation supports this house which is covered with clapboards, cornerboards with a corner bead, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. A brick chimney rises through the standing seam sheet metal roof at the center of the main block ridge. An additional chimney of c.1985 is placed on the exterior of north ell gable.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with architrave surrounds and cornice caps; these are paired on the gable ends. A small, single pane window in the front gable peak also has the architrave surround and cornice cap. The main entrance which is placed in the front gable to the north of the bay window carries a cornice cap but has a modern replacement door. The north ell entrance off the porch has a panel door with a 1/2 length toplight; the south ell entrance has a vertical matchboard door. Both of these entrances also have the cap.

A 1 story, shed extension off the north elevation of the rear wing holds a pass door and a fixed, 18-pane window. A concrete deck abuts this shed on the north.

Mr. Saxon (see #22) is also reputed to have constructed this house. Howard Miller was a long-term, early resident here.

**23A. Garage/Barn, c.1900/c.1925.**

This building was likely built as a carriage barn c.1900 and converted to a garage c.1925. It is 1 3/4 stories with 2 garage bays and a gable front orientation and features

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paired, hinged panel doors with 6-pane toplights in each bay. Centered above is a vertical matchboard loft door and in the gable peak a small 2/2 sash window. On the south elevation is a pass door.

The building is clapboarded with cornerboard and fascia trim. The eaves carry exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt. At the rear is a concrete block chimney.

**24. House (26 Falls Road), c.1895.**

This vernacular house of 1 1/2 stories, 1 x 2 bays, and a gable front orientation has a 1 1/2 story, 3 x 1 bay ell at the rear of the north elevation. In the alcove of these blocks and sheltering the main house entrance into the ell is a 1 story, 1 x 2 bay, flat roofed porch with turned posts, ball-headed newel posts, squared balusters, and a lattice skirt. A 1 story, canted bay window with molded panels above and below the 1/1 sash windows adorns the front gable. Across the rear of the ell and main block is a c.1985, 1 story, shed roofed extension.

A redstone foundation supports this house which is now sided with vinyl including the eaves and cornice. Windows are primarily 1/1 with cornice caps. Small, 1/1 kneewall windows over the porch and on the south elevation abut the eaves. The shed extension has a bank of casement windows along the south and east elevations. The main entrance door features a 1/2 length light over bolection molded panels. Brick chimneys rise through the asphalt shingled roof at the center ridge of each block.

**24A. Carriage Barn, c.1895.**

This 1 1/2 story, gable front barn is distinguished by its paired, diagonal board, exterior track, sliding doors in the center of the front gable. Centered above is a vertical

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board loft door and, in the gable peak, a 3/1 sash window. The barn is clapboarded with cornerboard and fascia trim and is roofed with asphalt shingles. The side elevations are irregularly fenestrated.

**25. John Stapleton House (28 Falls Road), c.1895.**

This vernacular house consists of a 2 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gable front main block and a recessed, 2 story, 3 x 2 bay, south ell. Across the front (W) of the ell and the right front (SW) corner of the main block is a c.1920, 1 story, flat roofed sunporch enclosed by banks of 6/6 sash windows. The cornice brackets of this porch are identical to those found on the porch at #26. Abutting the north end of the porch is a 1 story, canted bay window with 1/1 sash windows over matchboard panels and with a scroll bracketed cornice. At the rear of the main block is a c.1988, 2 1/2 story extension. The rear of the ell carries a c.1910, 1 story, shed extension.

The Stapleton House rests on a redstone foundation and is roofed with asphalt shingles. The wall covering is clapboards with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards with a bead edge, a fascia board with bed molding, and a molded cornice as trim. A brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge.

Windows are primarily 2/2 sash with cornice caps and louver shutters. A 2-pane window in the front gable peak also carries a cornice cap. The primary house entrances are gained through the off-center porch door which has a 2/3 length, 12-pane light over a molded panel. Both the entrance into the main block and the center of the ell have paired, 1/2 length lights over bolection molded panels.

According to long-term residents of Shelburne, this house was constructed by the carpenter John Morrill for John Stapleton.

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**25A. Barn, c.1895.**

This barn is 1 1/2 stories with its gable end to the street and its entrance in the south eaves elevation. The central machinery bay is now without doors. Abutting this opening on the east is a vertical plank pass door. An additional pass door is set at the left (W) corner. A vertical plank loft door is placed in the west gable end. A long window opening on the north elevation is now lacking the window. All openings have plain surrounds with a drip edge.

The sheathing is both barnboards and clapboards with cornerboard and fascia trim. Barnboards are visible underneath the clapboards on the north elevation. The eaves of the standing seam sheet metal roof carry exposed rafter tails.

**25B. Carriage Barn, c.1895.**

This 1 1/2 story, gable front carriage barn displays interesting treatment of the openings in the west gable end. The central, vertical board carriage entrance is flanked by 1/2 length sidelights (now boarded over) and the ensemble carries a simple cornice cap. The loft door above also features 1/2 length sidelights, these with narrow, single panes.

The sheathing for this barn is clapboards with cornerboards and a narrow fascia. The north elevation is plywood paneled. The roofing material is asphalt shingles. Fenestration is irregular on the side elevations.

**26. House (30 Falls Road), c.1880.**

This is an eaves front, gable roofed, vernacular house of 1 1/2 stories and 3 x 2 bays with a c.1935 shed extension across the rear elevation and a 1 story, hip roofed, screened porch with an enclosed rear (E) bay along the north elevation; the turned posts on an apron and the simple

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bracketed cornice (brackets are like those on the porch of #25) of this porch indicate a turn-of-the-century date for its construction.

The main entrance on the west eaves elevation is off-center to the north; the door has a 4-pane light over molded panels. Windows on the south elevation of the main block are 1/1 sash but others are primarily 2/2 sash.

The house is sided with vinyl and roofed with asphalt shingles. At the center of the ridge is a stepped brick chimney. The slope of the site makes the rear of the basement at grade. A one bay garage entrance with an overhead panel door is placed at the rear (E) corner of the south elevation.

**26A. Garage, c.1985.**

This 1 story, 2 bay, gable front garage is non-contributing due to age. It is sided with plywood paneling, roofed with asphalt shingles, and carries overhead panel doors.

**26B. Shed, c.1970.**

This long, narrow, shed roofed shed is non-contributing due to age. On the west elevation is a series of exterior track sliding doors. The cladding is composed of plywood, vertical boards, and novelty siding.

**26C. Henhouse, c.1930.**

This henhouse carries an asymmetrical gable roof with the gable facing the street. It is clad with clapboards with cornerboard trim and roofed with asphalt shingles. In the west gable end is a pass door. The irregular fenestration includes 6-pane and 6/6 windows. On the east is a shed extension.

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**26D. Shed, c.1970.**

This 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, eaves front, gable roofed shed is non-contributing due to age. In the north is a pass door while the east and west elevations each carry a fixed, 6-pane window. Cladding is novelty siding with cornerboards and roofing is asphalt shingles.

**27. St. Catherine's Parish Hall (Falls Road), 1888/c.1900.**

This 1 story, gable front, vernacular building was originally constructed as a chapel for Catholic workers at Shelburne Farms. It was moved to this site c.1900 to serve as the parish hall for the new Catholic Church (see #28).

This hall rests on a redstone foundation, is clad with clapboards and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, and a fascia with bed molding. The matchboard soffit is decorated with scrolled rafter tails. Asphalt shingles cover the roof. At the center of the south elevation an exterior, shouldered, brick chimney rises through the eaves.

Abutting the rear of the chimney is an attached shed. An additional shed extension stretches across the rear (W) elevation and is connected to a c.1930, hip roofed garage which itself has a low shed on its south elevation.

The central, front, hall entrance is protected by a gabled hood with braces; this hood features exposed rafter tails and a matchboard ceiling and gable. The front door is a modern, metal replacement. The secondary entrances at the rear of the north elevation (one of which is through the shed) have similar replacement doors. The garage has an overhead, panel door on its north elevation; abutting this on the left (E) is a remaining original, hinged door with an 8-pane light over molded panels.

Windows are primarily 20/2 sash windows with plain architrave surrounds. There are additional modern casement windows in

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the sheds. The east and west elevations of the garage carry fixed, 6-pane lights.

**28. St. Catherine's Church (3 Church Street), 1895.**

A three story tower graces the north gable facade of the simple, brick veneered, 3 x 5 bay St. Catherine's Church. Crowning the tower is a 1/2 story, hip roofed bell loft with a pair of round-headed vents on each face and a cross finial. The tower originally carried an hexagonal spire with an open belfry but this was removed c.1965.

A tall, rock-faced redstone ashlar foundation with a blue marble water table supports this church. Widely spaced marble quoins decorate the corners of the tower and the facade. The tall, round-headed church windows all feature leaded and stained glass and double rowlock, semicircular arches with single brick skewbacks.

The main entrance through the tower has been rebuilt and now holds a pair of modern plate glass doors. The original semicircular fanlight with leaded and stained glass features radiating diamond panes. The third story tower window is the only church window not to carry stained glass, it being a round-headed, 9-pane light.

The chancel extends approximately four feet beyond the south elevation. At the southeast corner of the church is a brick veneered handicap entrance constructed in 1982; a covered ramp built of dimensional lumber runs south and then west across the rear elevation. At the southwest corner is the shed roofed, brick veneered vestry which features 2/2 sash windows and a north entrance porch of c.1982. The gable roofed basement entrance with a vertical matchboard door is placed near the center of the west elevation.

The tower has a metal shingle roof while the church and cellar entrance are slate shingled. The eaves are decorated by bed molding and a molded cornice. A brick chimney rises from the west roof slope of the chancel. A white marble

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cornerstone is set in the lower east corner of the facade; below a cross in relief is carved the date "1895".

The church lot was once an orchard owned by a man named Havens. John B. Dubuc donated the land to the church in 1895 and work on the building began immediately. Father Campeau, the pastor from Vergennes, was in charge of the work and lumber was taken from his wood lot. Frank Bacon, Sr. was the head carpenter and Louis Veuley the chief mason. Labor was donated by parishioners to augment the 17 hired masons. The cornerstone was laid November 3, 1895, although the parish continued to be served as a mission from Vergennes until 1906.

**28A. St. Catherine's Shrine, 1982.**

This small shrine to St. Catherine of Siena is non-contributing due to age. It is a 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, open structure with a pyramidal hip roof. It is built of dimensional lumber with a low balustrade around the statue of St. Cathernine.

**29. District Methodist Parsonage (7 Falls Road), c.1839.**

Facing south over the green and protected by a row of mature maple trees is this 1 1/2 story, 2 x 3 bay, gable front vernacular house. The right sidehall entrance is framed by simple pilasters with tall entablature blocks visually supporting a cornice cap; the panel door is now hidden by an aluminum storm door. A 1 story, hip roofed porch of c.1900 extends along the east elevation and is now screened in; this features turned posts with scroll brackets and a bracketed, molded cornice. Along the west elevation is a 1 story, shed roofed sunporch of c.1975. The gabled kitchen wing of 1 story which extends off the rear (NW) corner was formerly the woodshed/privy and was converted c.1960.

To the left (W) of the sidehall entrance is a c.1985 oriel picture window. Above, in the gable peak, are two 1/1 sash

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windows with plain surrounds. Other windows in the original block are also 1/1 sash.

The slate shingled roof of the main block is decorated by a central band of fishscale slates and is trimmed by a molded, returning cornice. Vinyl siding now covers the house.

The 1869 Beers Atlas map identifies this house as the "District Parsonage". According to local historians this "Parsonage lot" was conveyed by its earliest deed to the trustees of the District of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This district was presumably composed of Shelburne, Charlotte, and Vergennes. The district superintendant resided here.

**29A. Barn, c.1850.**

This 2 story, gable roofed barn now presents its eaves elevation to Falls Road. Until recent years there was a 1 1/2 story front ell which was listed for automobiles on the Sanborn maps. Across the rear (W) elevation is a c.1980, 1 story, shed roofed addition with board and batten siding. The barn itself is clapboarded on all but the east elevation which is sided with vertical barn board. Fenestration is irregular and includes 6/6 sash (probably original) in the gable peaks, fixed 6-pane windows on the south and east elevations and a modern, overhead garage door on the east elevation. The roof is asphalt shingled.

According to long term local residents and historians this barn is reputed to have once stood near the railroad tracks. It is said to have been moved to this location when the train station was constructed in 1890.

**30. Excelsior Press (5 Falls Road), c.1935.**

This 1 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, gable front vernacular house features a central front entrance which is protected by a gabled porch with replacement, wrought metal, corner

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supports. A shed roofed carport of c.1975 extends from the rear of the south elevation. A gable roofed connecting passage joins a rear 1 1/2 story, 1 x 1 bay ell to the rear (W) of the main block.

This wood shingled house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and is trimmed with cornerboards, a fascia, and a narrow, molded cornice on the flush eaves. An original concrete block chimney rises from the north slope of this asphalt shingled roof. Windows are primarily 6/1 sash in singles and pairs. Cellar windows are 3-pane casement style.

The Excelsior Press is housed in this building.

**30A. Shed, c.1955.**

This 1 story, gable front shed, which is non-contributing due to age, is clapboarded on the south and west elevations and wood shingled on the east and north. Roofing material is rolled asphalt. A pass door is located on the north elevation. Two, 6-pane windows are located on the east and one on the north side.

**31. House (3 Falls Road), c.1890.**

This 2 1/2 story, gable front, vernacular Queen Anne house with a 2 1/2 story south ell is distinguished by two, 2 story, Queen Anne bay windows, one on the front gable of the main block and the second on the gable end of the ell. In the alcove of the main block and ell is a 1 story, hip roofed entrance porch with turned posts on an aluminum sided apron. To the rear (W) of the main block is a 1 1/2 story wing.

Each bay window is canted and features a pent roof over the slightly larger first story; this roof has bands of clipped and square wood shingles. All the windows carry Queen Anne top sash over a single pane bottom sash. Other house windows are 1/1 sash. In the gable peaks are rectangular, single pane windows. Surrounds are plain architrave style.

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Entrance is gained into both the main block and the ell from the porch. The former features a panel door with a square toplight with a diamond-shaped central pane; the latter also has a panel door but this with a Queen Anne toplight.

The rear wing has a 1 story, 1 x 1 bay extension on the north with a parapet wall concealing the gentle slope of the roof. On the south side of the wing is a hip roofed extension of 1 x 2 bays; the rear bay is recessed and leads to an entrance with a 4-panel door.

The house is now covered with aluminum siding but the bed molding and molded cornice are still exposed. The foundation is redstone and the roof is slate shingled. A two stage, brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge.

**31A. Vegetable Stand, c.1946.**

This vegetable stand was formerly located across Falls Road and used to sell produce from the farm where the shopping center is now located (outside the District). It is non-contributing due to age.

This 1 story, gable roofed building is clad with novelty siding and cornerboard trim. A long, horizontal, top-hinged flap on the south side protects the display opening. In the rear (W) is a vertical board pass door. A 2-pane window is located in the east gable end. The roof is marked by exposed rafter tails and covered with asphalt shingles.

**32. Pierson Library (1 Falls Road), 1816/1911/1927.**

According to local historians the main block of this building can be traced to 1816 when Burgess Hall sold it to Nathaniel Peckham who operated a store. From 1837 to 1883 it served as the Methodist parsonage. In 1911 it was purchased for use as the Shelburne town library from its then owner Cyrus Van Vliet. The front portico was added in 1911 and the side wings in 1927.

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The gable front main block of 1 1/2 stories rests on a redstone foundation and is constructed in 7 row American bond. The Neo-classical portico features four fluted Doric columns which rest on a concrete deck and support a full entablature with torus and bed moldings, a molded cornice, and a pediment. The tympanum contains an oval window with radiating muntins. The entablature continues along the side elevations and the cornice returns on the rear (S) elevation.

A broad set of concrete steps at the center of the portico leads to the main entrance which has 3/4 length sidelights over molded panels flanking the central, 8-panel door. The outer bays contain blind louver doors. All have broad lintels. There is evidence of a former large opening in the brickwork directly over the entrance. Nearly abutting this on each side and up against the eaves are two windows with replacement 1/1 sash.

The side elevation windows of the original block include 2/2 sash with broad stone lintels and narrow, 3-pane eyebrow windows breaking through the entablature. The rear gable peak is wood shingled. An exterior, brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises through the ridge at the rear.

The side wings are 1 story, flat roofed blocks of 1 x 4 bays with a full entablature and a crowning roof balustrade with vasiform balusters and paneled piers. These wings are also constructed in 7 row American bond but unlike the main block are set on concrete foundations. The wings carry 2/2 sash windows on their north and south elevations and 2-pane windows on their sides.

A rear wing of c.1975 is of similar style and dimensions to the side wings but carries no roof balustrade. Construction is in 13 row American bond and the full entablature features moldings different from those on the wings. All windows are the 2-pane windows like those on the east and west sides of the wings. A metal fire escape runs across the roof and down the west elevation of this rear wing.

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**33. Van Vliet House (2130 Shelburne Road), c.1886.**

This elaborate Queen Anne house consists of a 2 story main block with a steeply pitched hip roof and a variety of projections and surface textures. Gable roofed ells of 2 1/2 stories project from the right front (SW) corner, the rear of the north elevation, and most of the south elevation. To the rear is a 2 1/2 story, 2 x 3 bay, hip roofed wing. A 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, shed roofed entrance porch is set in the alcove formed by the front and south ells. Beginning at the north of the front ell and wrapping around the canted northwest corner of the main block as far as the north ell is a 1 story porch.

The Van Vliet House rests on a random coursed redstone ashlar foundation and is clad primarily with clapboards. A water table beltcourse, cornerboards with a corner bead, and beltcourses marking the first story window sill level and the floor divisions trim the building. Above the second story windows on all but the rear wing (which has a plain fascia board) is a band of matchboard panels; these panels feature vertical matchboard over the windows and diagonal matchboard on either side.

The canted northwest corner of the main block and the canted north ell have incised scroll brackets with central pendant drops supporting the eaves. The 1/1 windows are distinguished by cornice caps on the first story and have plain architrave surrounds on the second. The roof carries slate shingles with bands of octagonal slates. Two stage, brick chimneys with corbelled caps rise from the rear roof slope of the main block and the south slope of the rear wing.

Both porches feature identical turned posts, balusters and valance; the L-shaped porch also has scroll brackets. The entrance porch has a matchboard skirt while the other has a lattice skirt. A small pediment on the entrance porch juts forward of the shed roof over the main entrance stairs. Tall, paired, 5-panel doors with a cornice cap provide entry to a hall lit by two Queen Anne windows. A secondary entrance off the L-shaped porch has a 1/2 length light over

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molded panels and also carries the cornice cap.

The front ell whose peak is clad with fishscale shingles is decorated by a canted bay window with a bell cast sheet metal roof over the first story which is topped by a porch of similar decoration to the other porches and crowned by a balcony with a short balustrade with turned posts and balusters. Entrance to this top balcony is gained through a large, round-arched opening. Beneath the first story windows is a vertical matchboard band.

The north ell has a crowning pediment formed by a pent roof. The tympanum contains a square, single pane window with a plain surround. A beltcourse runs across at the lintel level.

The south ell also possesses a pediment formed by a pent roof. Here the window is a 1/1 sash with a similar surround and beltcourse. The west roof slope continues down over an additional bay giving an asymmetrical appearance.

Across the south elevation of the rear wing is a 1 story, hip roofed extension whose rear bay has a recessed entrance porch with a boxed post. The door has paired, 1/2 length lights over bolection molded panels. On the rear roof slope of the wing is a shed dormer.

This house was built by Cyrus Van Vliet, a merchant, who with Henry Tracy operated the general store formerly located in building #49. Van Vliet was also a partner in Hart Van Vliet and Company which dealt in apple evaporators and a stockholder in the Venetian Blind Company of Burlington.

**33A. Carriage Barn, c.1886.**

This 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed carriage barn is distinguished by a front, central, gabled wall dormer with cornice returns. This central bay holds the interior track, sliding, paneled carriage door, the vertical matchboard loft door above and a 6/6 sash window in the gable peak. On

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either side of the carriage door and on the north elevation are additional 6/6 sash windows. The south elevation has four horse stall windows on the first story and a 6/6 sash in the gable peak.

Attached to the rear of the north elevation is a 1 story, gabled wing with a carriage door identical to that on the main block on its west side.

This barn rests on a redstone foundation, is clad with clapboards, and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roof is sheathed with slate shingles.

**34. House (2132 Shelburne Road), c.1890.**

This is one of three contiguous Queen Anne houses including #s 31 and 33. This house consists of a 2 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gable front main block with a 1 1/2 story, 1 x 2 bay, rear wing, a 2 story, 1 x 1 bay south ell, and a 2 1/2 story, canted bay window on the south portion of the facade.

The left sidehall entrance is approached through a 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, pedimented porch with turned posts and balusters, cut-out scroll brackets, and a lattice skirt. This porch abuts the canted bay window and is therefore asymmetrical. The large, 6-panel door provides access to the hall which is lighted by a Queen Anne window on the north elevation.

In the alcove formed by the main block and the south ell is an additional porch, this of 1 x 2 bays and with features identical to the front entrance porch. The side entrance into the ell from this porch has a storm door with a 1/2 length light over molded panels; the panel door behind has a Queen Anne toplight.

The pedimented bay window has a band of vertical matchboard below the first story 1/1 sash windows and a slightly flared band of fishscale shingles above. In the center of the

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second story is a fixed Queen Anne window and, in the canted sides, Queen Anne sash/1 windows. Over the canted corner windows are incised brackets with pendant drops. The tympanum holds a small square light.

On the south elevation of the wing, the roof of the forward (W) bay carries down over a 1 x 1 bay extension. This roof slope is interrupted by a gable dormer with a small 1/1 sash window. Abutting the extension on the rear (E) is the shed roofed privy with a small, square light. Across the north elevation of the wing is a 1 story, shed roofed porch with boxed posts, brackets like those on the other porches, a simple board rail, and a cut-out skirt. Small 1/1 kneewall windows are set over the porch roof. The rear entrance door off this porch has a 4-pane light over molded panels.

The house, which is supported by a redstone foundation and roofed with slate, is clapboarded and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards with a bead edge, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. Beltcourses wrap the building at window sill levels and also the first story lintel level. The gable peaks and pediments are decorated by bands of fishscale and clipped shingles. Windows on the first story are 1/1 sash while those on the second story have a Queen Anne top sash. A two stage, brick chimney rises from the center of the wing ridge and a concrete block chimney from the center of the main block ridge.

**34A. Carriage Barn, c.1890.**

This 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed carriage barn features a large gabled wall dormer across the right (S) portion of the facade. A long, low, 1 story, shed roofed shed off the rear (E) of the north elevation gives the barn an L-shape; according to Sanborn maps this was built between 1942 and 1961. The facade (W) has been recently (1988-89) re-clapboarded and evidence of the original carriage bay removed; presumably this was symmetrically located under the gable dormer.

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The barn is clapboarded with cornerboard and fascia trim. Roofing is standing seam sheet metal on the barn itself and rolled asphalt on the shed. Windows are primarily 6/6 sash, although the gable dormer window carries a replacement single pane top sash. A vertical matchboard loft door is set in the south gable and a vertical matchboard pass door in the rear. A bank of three 6/6 sash runs along the south elevation of the shed with a Dutch door to the right (E) and a loft door above. Fixed 12-pane lights are placed on the east and west elevations of the shed. Two, matchboard doors (one with a small toplight) are on the shed's west elevation. Surrounds are plain architrave style with drip caps.

The facade now has central, paired, hinged, board doors and a right front pass door.

**35. Methodist Parsonage (2134 Shelburne Road), c.1848.**

This vernacular Greek Revival, 2 story, 3 x 2 bay, eaves front, pedimented, gable roofed house with a 1 1/2 story, 4 bay deep, rear ell rests on a redstone foundation. The main block is constructed in 8 row American bond with heavy wood lintels over the 6/6 sash windows and center front doorway. The side elevation pediments are distinguished by clapboards radiating out from a center, flushboarded, triangular panel as in House #70. A simple entablature with torus and bed moldings wraps the main block. A molded cornice trims the asphalt shingled roof. The 4-panel front door which is approached via granite steps and over a limestone sill is flanked by 2/3 length sidelights over molded panels.

The rear ell is clad with clapboards and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roof here, too, is asphalt shingled. Across the north of the ell is a 1 story porch with blocky posts with bases and molded capitals supporting a broad frieze and shed roof and sheltering a rear entrance door with a 4-pane light over panels. Across the south elevation is a 1 story, shed roofed extension; the forward (W) portion is a sunporch with a bank of 6/6 sash windows and

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a center entrance. The ell is irregularly fenestrated, featuring primarily 6/6 sash windows with plain surrounds with drip caps but also including casement kneewall windows; a rear (E) entrance in the ell gable has a door with a 1/2 length light over molded panels. A modern brick chimney rises from the center of the ell ridge.

This house is also known as the Nelson Isham house after its first owner. It has been the Methodist Parsonage since 1883.

**35A. Barn, c.1850.**

This 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed, timber framed barn rests on a redstone foundation and is sheathed with board and batten with cornerboard and fascia with bed molding trim. Fenestration is irregular. The south elevation contains only a gable peak window. A modern overhead garage door now fills most of the first story of the facade; above this on the right (S) is a loft door. The north elevation has a series of single-pane horse stall lights. At the rear (E) is a pass door with a transom.

**36. The Parade, 1807.**

This trapezoidal parade ground is bounded by US Route 7 on the west, Falls Road on the east, Church Street on the south, and properties # 29 and 35 on the north. It is nearly flat and is ringed by young, primarily deciduous trees. A few mature maples remain in the northeast and northwest corners.

This land was donated to the Town of Shelburne by Benjamin Harrington. Near the center of the south side is a boulder with a commemorative plaque reading:

The Parade  
Deeded To The Town By  
Capt. Benjamin Harrington  
April 18, 1807  
MCMLXXVII

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37. St. Catherine's Parish House (Church Street), 1906.

Set between the Catholic and Methodist churches (#s 28 and 38 respectively) and overlooking the Parade is this vernacular Colonial Revival parish house of 2 1/2 stories and 5 x 5 bays with a truncated hip roof. Stretching across the full front (N) and the east elevation as far as a center, 2 story, canted bay window is a 1 story veranda with a lattice skirt and with Tuscan columns with entasis supporting a cornice bracketed hip roof.

The center front bay is the focal point of the house featuring the main entrance approached by a wide set of concrete stairs. The original panel door is framed by full-length sidelights and transom, all with textured glass. (The east side entrance off the porch also has a transom over its replacement door.) Directly above is a 1 x 1 bay balcony with turned posts and balusters. The entrance to the balcony carries an elliptical arch; the panel door with 1/2 length toplight is flanked by 1/2 length sidelights. Crowning the ensemble is a gable dormer with a Palladian motif window of a central, round-arched window and vent flanked by shorter, single pane windows.

The concrete block construction of this house is unique to the District. The body of the house is rock-faced concrete blocks with trim of rusticated block quoins, smooth sills and lintels with "keystones". The balcony entrance arch and the basement casement windows also carry these blocks with "keystones". The porch, dormer, and house eaves are decorated by simple scroll brackets. The roof is asphalt shingled. Rock-faced concrete block chimneys rise from the south and east roof slopes. The south roof slope is also interrupted by a shed roofed, ventilator dormer. A photograph of c.1945 reveals that the hip roof truncation was once adorned with a balustrade.

At the rear (S) is a 1 story, 2 bay, hip roofed garage of c.1979. It is plywood paneled and has a double-wide overhead door on its south elevation.

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Father Campeau, the first resident pastor of St. Catherine's Church, directed construction of this house.

**38. United Methodist Church (Church Street), 1872-74.**

This High Victorian Gothic church was built according to plans drawn by the Reverend Edgerton on land given by Lee Tracy. The stone used in construction was purchased from S.W. Clark of the Willsboro Quarries in New York for approximately \$4300 and drawn on sleds across the frozen Lake Champlain. The building contract was given to Elmore Johnson and a Mr. Stone of Vergennes was in charge of the masonry work. The previous Methodist church had stood on the site of the present Catholic church (#28); this building, which stood from 1833 to 1877, was of brick construction and when it was demolished the bricks were used in building the Tracy house (#73).

According to the building specifications for the new church:

"All the lumber used to be good and free from defects. The timbers for the roof of the main building, tower and spire to be of good sound spruce, the remainder of the frame may be of hemlock. All the finishing lumber, including pulpit, pews and altar rail in the audience room and vestibule to be of seasoned chestnut, with black walnut trimmings. All the hardware used to be of good quality, of bronze work on the outside doors, and silver plated porcelain on the inside, with extra heavy hinges, bolts and locks." (from the 1974 church history)

The steeply pitched, gable front nave of the United Methodist Church with its northeast corner, 3 story bell tower with spire majestically overlooks The Parade. A transept of the same height as the nave gives a T-shape to this church. The rock-faced, grey limestone ashlar in regular courses provides a sense of permanence and solidity.

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The bell tower is the tallest structure in Shelburne Village. The 3-stage tower is marked by slightly projecting beltcourses, the first of which is approximately 3 feet above the slightly protruding foundation while the other two mark the second and third stage levels. Replacement concrete steps now lead to the main church entrance in the north elevation of the tower. The paired, diagonal matchboard doors with a blue-grey marble sill are set within a deep reveal of a tall, Gothic arch with rusticated voussoirs. (These rusticated voussoirs are used in all of the tower, nave, and transept windows and doors.) Chamfered, Gothic stickwork fills the peak of this arch. Set also in this peak is a rusticated, iron bracket holding a hexagonal lamp. The east elevation of the first story holds a small, Gothic arched window with leaded and stained glass. The second stage holds paired, Gothic arched windows on the north and east faces and a single on the south face. The belfry has large, Gothic arched openings, again with rusticated voussoirs, on each face; each opening is filled with a large louver visually divided into paired, Gothic panels by central stickwork. The tower is topped by a bracketed, molded cornice. At the base of the west elevation is a cornerstone with the date "1872" carved thereon.

A tall, octagonal spire clad with grey slate with bands of fishscale slate decoration thrusts through the steeply pitched, pyramidal hip roof of the tower. Tall Gothic dormers with lancet windows with flared, flushboard surrounds pierce the north, south, east, and west faces; the sheet metal dormer roofs themselves are pierced by gablets. Directly above the dormers are small gables with blind oculus panels; these dormers are similar to those on the nave and transept roofs.

The front (N) gable of the nave carries a very large Gothic window. Four, tall, narrow, Gothic arched lights with crowning diamond panels fill the arch; each light is composed of leaded and stained glass. The gable peak holds a lancet window with a deep reveal. The only buttress on the church is set to the right (W) of this window. A small Gothic window with leaded and stained glass is set outside (W) of this buttress. Above this window is a small, blind, trefoil

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opening.

The west elevation is decorated by five, tall, Gothic windows with leaded and stained glass. These rise from a beltcourse which, like the tower's, is approximately three feet above the high, projecting foundation. The east elevation features three of these windows. The west elevation has three and the east two of the blind gable dormers with oculus panels on the flushboard faces; the nave roof also features these with one each on the northeast and northwest roof slopes and three across the rear (S) (these latter three dormers lack the oculus panels.). A rock-faced limestone, stepped chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the rear (S) of the nave ridge. The corners of the west eaves elevation of the nave and both eaves elevations of the transept are marked by gablets like those decorating the spire dormers.

A secondary entrance is placed in the northwest face of the transept. A modern replacement door is set within a tall, Gothic arched opening. The west gable of the transept is decorated by two, small Gothic windows rising from the beltcourse and a large, 3-light Gothic window centered above. Each of these features diamond shaped panes of leaded and stained glass. In the gable peak is a lancet window.

Across the rear (S) of the transept are four bays of 6/6 sash windows. The second story west bay now holds a door which provides access to a metal fire escape. The east elevation has two floors of two bays of 6/6 sash windows while the gable carries a large oculus window with radiating muntins and, in the peak, a lancet window. The 6/6 windows have limestone lintels and sills.

Extending from the northeast corner of the transept is a 1 story, gable roofed parish hall addition of 1973-4. This is 5 x 3 window bays in dimension, rests on a concrete foundation, is clad with broad clapboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. The windows have snap-in muntins.

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39. Stoddard House (2150 Shelburne Road), c.1890.

The land on which this house is located was purchased by Dr. Stoddard from Lee Tracy in 1889. Dr. Stoddard, a surgeon and general practitioner, practiced here until 1913 when Dr. Mitchell succeeded to the practice and expanded to include a private sanitarium. The building now houses offices of the Shelburne Museum.

This Queen Anne house rises 1 1/2 stories from a random coursed, redstone ashlar foundation. The long, gable front main block has a variety of projections including 1 1/2 story cross-gable ells on the north and south elevations and a 3 story, hip roofed tower abutting both the main block and the front (W) of the north cross-gable ell. In both the front and south gables are placed 1 story, canted bay windows with bolection molded matchboard panels below the 1/1 windows and a simple entablature above.

Three porches decorate the house. The main entrance porch of 1x1 bay is set forward (W) of the tower and is roofed by an extension of the main block north roof slope. This porch has turned posts and balusters and a lattice skirt. Protected by this Queen Anne porch is a Colonial Revival entrance with reeded pilasters visually supporting a narrow entablature and flanking the 6-panel door and 2/3 length sidelights; beneath the sidelights are molded panels; a wood-framed storm door with a large, 4-pane light protects the main door.

In the alcove of the main block and south cross-gable ell is a 1 story, 1 x 2 bay, shed roofed porch with chamfered posts with scroll brackets, simple balustrade with molded rails, scroll sawn rafter tails, and lattice skirt. The Colonial Revival entrance into the cross-gable is simpler than the other and has broader, plain pilasters flanking doors identical to those off the other porch and supporting a broad entablature with projecting cornice cap.

Across the rear (E) elevation is a 1 story, shed roofed porch with chamfered posts and a replacement rail. Entrances into the main block and a side wing are accessible from this

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porch; the former features a panel door with multi-pane toplight and the latter has a 6-panel door.

Across the rear of the north elevation of the main block is a 1 story, shed roofed wing. A recently constructed gable hood on braces protects the entrance in the first bay. Pilasters and a cornice cap frame the 6-panel door and transom.

The house is clapboarded and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, a molded cornice, and beltcourses at window sill and lintel levels. The front gable peak features clipped shingles while the peaks in the cross-gabled ells are decorated with fishscale shingles. Between the second and third story tower windows is a band with diagonal matchboard. The roof is asphalt shingled.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain architrave surrounds. Over the north wing are paired, tiny, 1/1 kneewall windows. Two, 2-stage, brick chimneys rise through the ridge of the main block.

**39A. Barn, c.1890.**

This 2 1/2 story, gable front barn has a symmetrical facade. A central carriage bay (with replacement plank doors) is flanked by windows which are now boarded over. Directly above is a matchboard loft door. In the gable peak are a pair of 2/2 sash windows.

The south and east elevations have central pass doors, the latter featuring a transom. The rear gable has a single 2/2 sash. Other windows on the south and east elevations are now boarded over. An additional loft door is placed on the south.

The barn is clapboarded and trimmed with cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt.

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**39B. Shed, c.1890.**

This 1 story, shed roofed shed is in deteriorating condition. A falling tree limb has damaged the roof. Other than the plank pass door in the center of the south elevation, openings are now boarded over.

The shed is clapboarded and trimmed with cornerboards and a beltcourse across the south elevation door lintel level. The roof is covered with rolled asphalt.

**39C. Store Wing/Barn, c.1880/1952.**

This building was once attached to the Post Office that stood on the site of the current gas station (#72) and is now located in the Shelburne Museum. It was moved to this site when that building was moved to the Museum grounds in 1952.

This 1 1/2 story, gable front building has a narrow, 1 bay extension on the rear of the south elevation which contains a pair of hinged plank doors. At the north end of the rear (E) elevation is a 1 story shed. The west gable end has two 2/2 sash windows on each floor; otherwise first story windows are now largely boarded over. The side elevations have smaller 2/2 sash windows on the second story. The building is clapboarded except for the rear elevation and shed which are novelty sided; cornerboards and a fascia trim the building. The roofing material is rolled asphalt.

This building is non-contributing due to the loss of context as a result of the move.

**40. Cole House (2152 Shelburne Road), c.1890.**

This gable front, vernacular Queen House now contains the administrative offices for Shelburne Museum and is known as the Cole House, after a previous owner. The original main block of 2 stories and 1 x 2 bays with a 2 story, 1 x 1 bay north ell has to the rear a 2 story, 5 bay deep, gabled wing

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of c.1960. Along the north elevation of this wing is a 1 story, shed roofed extension also of c.1960. Attached to the rear of the wing is a double-wide trailer unit.

Set in the front (W) gable is a 2 story, canted bay window. Below the bank of 1/1 sash windows on the first story are bolection molded matchboard panels; between the windows are heavy bead moldings. Between the first and second stories is a flared band of clipped shingles. Scroll brackets that stretch down a molded frieze visually support the bay window's roof.

The alcove of the main block and north ell holds a 1 story, hip roofed, L-shaped, enclosed entryway. The door into the south portion contains a 1/2 length light over molded panels.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain architrave surrounds; these are paired in the north gable of the ell and the first story of the main block south elevation. Small vents are placed in the gable peaks.

The house rests on a redstone foundation and is roofed with asphalt shingles. The clapboard siding is trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards with a corner bead, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. Beltcourses mark the west and north elevation window and sill levels and the south elevation second story sill level. The gable peak vents are also marked by sill and lintel level beltcourses. The gables are further distinguished by fishscale shingles above the second story lintel course to the vent sill course above which are clipped shingles. A brick chimney rises from near the center of the main block ridge.

A c.1960 entrance with a gabled hood on braces has been cut in the rear bay of the main block south elevation. At the rear of the south elevation of the c.1960 wing is a shipping and receiving dock.

The rear wing and north extension are, like the original house, built on a redstone foundation and are similarly clad and designed, including the shingling of the rear gable. The

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trailer is clapboarded except for the rear (E) which is aluminum sided.

**41. Cafe Shelburne (2156 Shelburne Road), c.1890/c.1925.**

This 1 3/4 story Shingle Style building was designed by Robert Henderson Robertson, the architect for Shelburne Farms, to serve as housing for farm managers at Shelburne Farms. It was formerly located on Limerick Road was moved to this site in c.1925. It is very similar to #s 53-55 in the District and other cottages at the Farms.

The steeply pitched gable roof is cantilevered over the first story and supported visually by exposed, rounded rafter tails. The original recessed porch along the front gable is now enclosed by a bank of picture windows with snap-in muntins.

Projecting from the rear of the south elevation is a 1 story, flat roofed addition of c.1985. To the rear of this is a screened porch-like addition also of c.1985. Along the rear elevation are a 1 story, original hip roofed wing and a 1 story, shed roofed kitchen addition of c.1970 with a c.1988 deck constructed at the second story level. The north roof slope contains a shed dormer of c.1970 which has a single and a pair of 1/1 sash windows. A secondary entrance of c.1960 is located on the north elevation.

The building is stuccoed on the first floor while the gables are wood shingled with a central band of fishscale shingles. Windows in the original block are 6/6 sash except for a small, 4-pane window in the front gable peak. The main entrance is near the rear of the south elevation and is contained in a bay protected by an extension of the main roof slope. A concrete block chimney rises at the rear of the ridge of the asphalt shingled roof.

Despite the series of non-historic additions, the original block clearly dominates the streetscape and this building is considered contributing.

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**42. House (2151 Shelburne Road), c.1935.**

This 2 story, 3 x 2 bay, eaves front, gable roofed, vernacular Colonial Revival house is distinguished by its central front entrance. An 8-panel door is flanked by 1/2 length sidelights over molded panels and this ensemble is framed by a fluted surround with bulls-eye corner blocks.

Along the north elevation of the house is a 1 story, flat roofed wing with a diagonal braced roof balustrade. Across the south half of the rear (W) elevation is a patio protected by a shed roof which is supported by Doric posts with segmental arches between them creating an arcade effect.

Windows are primarily 6/1 sash with plain architrave surrounds and are placed both singly and in pairs. The outer bays of the first story facade hold 3-part windows of narrow 4/1 sash flanking a 6/1 sash. The gable peaks contain small vents.

The house rests on a rock-faced concrete block foundation and has broad clapboard siding. Trim consists of cornerboards with a corner bead, a narrow frieze with bed molding, and a molded, returning cornice. An exterior brick chimney rises through the wing and the ridge of the main block. The roof is asphalt shingled.

**42A. Garage, c.1935.**

This 1 story, 2 bay garage holds 2, paneled, overhead doors with toplights in its broad front gable. The side and rear elevations contain 6-pane lights. The asphalt shingled roof is interrupted by a small, brick chimney at the rear of the south roof slope and a weathervane at the front of the ridge. The garage is clad with broad clapboards and with trim like that on the house, i.e. cornerboards with a corner bead, a narrow frieze with bed molding, and a molded, returning cornice.

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**43. Shelburne Public School (2145 Shelburne Road), 1926.**

This 2 story, flat roofed school building was constructed on the same site as the previous school which along with the town hall had burned in 1925. It cost \$70,093.19 to build and most of the construction was performed by Shelburne residents. Three additions have been made to the original structure since 1948. Extending to the rear is the first addition of 1948 which consists of a gymnasium/auditorium and classroom area. At the rear of this addition is a shed roofed extension of 1954. The 2 story north addition dates to 1961.

The original vernacular school block rests on a tall, brick foundation which is interrupted by large, 6-pane windows along the front (E) and 6/6 sash windows in the first bay of the south elevation. Capping the foundation is a beveled concrete water table course. The main body of the building is slightly recessed from the foundation and is constructed in an unusual variation of American bond with every 8th or 9th row consisting of alternating headers and stretchers.

Wrapping the front and side elevations is a projecting, cove molded, concrete cornice above which rises a parapet wall. Inset concrete blocks along the top of the front wall create the appearance of crenellation.

The central bay of the original facade commands attention. The deeply recessed entrance is approached over concrete steps flanked by 2-stage, brick piers with concrete coping and is set within a large, compound, full Tudor arch which is distinguished by arches of rowlock and soldier courses and by two, concrete keystones. The paired doors within feature 15-pane lights over molded panels and a Tudor arched, multi-paned transom. Directly over the compound arch is a large concrete panel on which is inscribed "Shelburne Public School". A pair of 9/9 sash windows is placed above this. A stepped, segmental arched pediment crowns the central bay and contains a panel with "1926", the date of construction, inscribed thereon.

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The outer portions of the facade feature banks of five 9/9 sash windows on each floor. Each of these window banks has continuous concrete sills; over the first story banks are flat, soldier course arches; at the second story a soldier course band runs across the entire facade and the south elevation above the windows.

At the center basement level of the south elevation is a secondary entrance whose doors and transom are identical to those on the front. The less elaborate compound arch here of three rowlock courses with one keystone springs from the water table course. Evidence of a gable hood over this door remains in the brickwork. Lighting the stairhall is a pair of 9/9 sash windows.

The east portion of the south elevation lacks windows but is decorated by a 2 story tall, soldier course, box-like panel with corner blocks. The west portion of this elevation has banks of 9/9 sash as on the facade. The original chimney rises from the southwest corner and shares the two walls. An exterior, brick chimney has been added at the center of the south elevation. A small, gable roofed, clapboarded shed with a paneled pass door is placed at the rear of this elevation and once held the well and pump for the town water system according to the 1942 Sanborn map.

The rear (W) elevation features two, narrow, brick buttresses with concrete coping.

The rear additions consist of three primary sections: a 2 story, flat roofed gymnasium/auditorium block, a 1 story, flat roofed classroom block along the south elevation of the gym (both of these in common bond brick and dating to 1948), and a shed roofed extension (of common bond brick and plywood construction and dating to 1954) at the rear of the gym. The lights are large banks of fixed and casement windows.

The north addition in common bond brick is of similar massing to the original block but projects forward (E) approximately 5 feet. This block shares the water table course with the original building but does not maintain the cornice line.

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Dominating the elevations are large window banks consisting of fixed, single pane lights over small casement windows with plywood spandrels. The basement level windows are shorter and lack the spandrels.

**44. Noonan House (2143 Shelburne Road), c.1885.**

This 2 story, gable front, vernacular Queen Anne house features a 1 1/2 story, 3 x 1 bay, south ell and a 2 story, 1 x 2 bay, north ell (this latter ell of somewhat later construction). Across the front (E) of the south ell and side (S) of the main block is a 1 story, L-shaped, hip roofed Queen Anne porch with a lattice skirt, turned posts and balusters and three remaining scroll brackets. The front gable carries a 1 story, canted bay window with a bank of 1/1 sash windows over matchboard panels and with scrolled brackets stretching down a simple molded frieze board.

Extending west from the rear of the south ell is a 1 story, gable roofed shed ell. Along the south elevation of this shed are one 2/2 sash window and two, vertical matchboard pass doors from front to rear. A horse stall light remains on the north elevation. A small shed extension in the alcove of this shed and the south ell holds a 2/2 sash window and a recessed entry porch in its two bays.

The front porch protects the primary house entrances into both the main block and south ell; the former holds a door with a Queen Anne toplight over bolection molded panels while the latter has a door with paired, round-headed lights over bolection molded panels. A secondary entrance on the north of the main block was formerly protected by a porch of similar decoration to the other porch; evidence of this remains at the corner of the ell in the form of a plank where there was once an engaged post. The door with a 1/2 length light over bolection molded panels is now inaccessible.

Directly over the bay window is a pair of windows with Queen Anne top sash. The front and north gable peaks hold paired, segmental vents with peaked surrounds. Windows except as

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noted are 2/2 sash in the main block and south ell and 1/1 sash in the north ell. The gable peak of the shed ell contains a 2-pane window.

This house rests on a redstone foundation, is clad with clapboards and roofed with slate. It is trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. A 2-stage, brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge. A second brick chimney with a corbelled cap rises from the center of the south ell ridge. The stub of a brick chimney remains on the north ell ridge.

According to the current owner, this house was owned by the Noonans from c.1900 to 1986.

**44A. Barn/Garage, c.1885/c.1935.**

These two joined buildings form an L-shape. Further rear (W) is the 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed barn with vertical plank siding (the roof is currently being recovered with standing seam sheet metal). This barn has irregular fenestration; several windows are now boarded over while a 9-pane light in the north gable peak, a 6-pane, and a few 3-pane windows remain. In the south gable is a short, interior track, sliding door with a loft door above.

Attached to the east of the barn is a 1 story, nearly flat roofed garage with a narrow, shed roofed extension (of c.1988) on the south elevation which holds a pair of paneled overhead doors. The shed extension is clapboarded while the remainder is clad with shiplap siding. The rear (N) and east sides have 6-pane windows. A pass door is placed in the east also. A parapet wall on the east elevation shields the gentle slope of the roof.

**45. Fire Station (2135 Shelburne Road), 1983.**

This brick-veneered, Post Modern fire station replaces the

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station of 1923 which stood previously on the site. It is deeply set back at the rear of the town parking lot and presents its broad gable end to US Route 7. It rises from 1 story height on the side elevations to 2 stories where on the facade it is capped by a gabled projection in a cupola motif. Breaking the asphalt shingled roof slopes on both sides are 2 story, 1 bay deep, cross gable on hip projections. Three, large, metal overhead doors are set in the facade with a 7-part window above whose central portion is taller and round-headed. The flat arches on the facade feature slightly corbelled rowlock courses over soldier courses. At each front corner is a recessed entrance. This fire station is non-contributing due to age.

**46. Town Offices (2135 Shelburne Road), 1983.**

This 1 story, brick-veneered building is set to the rear of the Town Hall (#47). Its broad gable roof echoes that of the fire station (#45). The primary entrance is located off-center to the west on the south eaves elevation and is protected by a pedimented, gable roofed portico with simple boxed posts. Secondary entrances are placed in the gable ends. Windows are vertical casement style. The flat arches on the gable ends feature rowlock courses over soldier courses. The roof is asphalt shingled. A tall, brick chimney with a corbelled top rises from the north roof slope. This building is non-contributing due to age.

**47. Town Hall (2135 Shelburne Road), 1927.**

This Neo-Classical Revival Town Hall in Flemish bond brick was built by Electra Havemeyer Webb in memory of her parents and replaces the earlier town hall which burned in 1925.

The gable front facade is graced by a pedimented portico with four, tall, Doric columns with entasis supporting a paneled soffit, a 2-part architrave, a frieze with triglyphs with guttae and metopes, and a full pediment with molded cornice. Both the ceiling of the portico and the tympanum are

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stuccoed. Centered in the tympanum is a medallion with a pine tree and the date "1927" in relief. Highlighting this medallion is a large garland. The rear (W) wall of the portico is flushboard sided and framed by Doric pilasters. The central entrance ensemble consists of paired, 3-panel doors and a large transom with geometric tracery set in a paneled reveal and framed with a molded architrave surround. Crowning the ensemble is a cornice cap. To the left of the door is the dedication plaque while to the right is a plaque for veterans; both plaques have broken pediments.

A 2-stage, wooden tower rises over the two front pediments. The first stage is square and is sided with flushboard with staggered "quoins"; on the east face is a clock with Roman numerals. Above the molded cornice of this stage is the octagonal belfry with round-headed, louvered openings flanked by engaged Doric columns. Atop the octagonal, bellcast roof is a wrought metal weathervane.

The side elevations are 7 bays deep. The first (E) and last (W) bays carry 12/12 sash windows with flat, soldier course arches and marble sills. Above each window is an inset white marble block. The 5 central bays which correspond to the auditorium within hold large, round-headed sash windows with soldier course arches and marble sills. At the basement level all of the bays except the easternmost bay of the south elevation have 8/8 sash windows with flat arches set within concrete window wells.

At each corner of the rear (W) elevation are gable roofed basement entrances of plywood and fiberglass construction (from c.1983). Above the northwest entrance is a 2-stage, metal fire stair leading to a modern pass door with a flat arch. The former opening above the southwest entrance is now bricked-in. At the center of the rear basement level is a round-headed sash window set in a deep reveal.

The slate roof of the Town Hall is trimmed with a molded cornice. A short, brick chimney rises from the rear (W) of the ridge.

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**48. Russell House (2133 Shelburne Road), c.1885.**

This house was built for Charles Russell who was a partner in the general store (#49) with Tracy (#73) and VanVliet (#33). Russell was also involved in the grain business. The Harrington House (#1) and the Russell House are the best remaining examples in Shelburne Village of continuous architecture.

This Queen Anne house consists of a 2 1/2 story, 2 x 3 bay, gable front main block with a slightly shorter, 2 1/2 story, 3 x 2 bay, recessed south ell. Extending west from the rear of the ell is a 1 story, gable roofed former woodshed which itself connects to a 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed, former carriage barn. The conversion of these latter structures into an appliance store (c.1960) has involved some alterations of historic fabric but the original character is largely intact.

The front gable of the main block holds two, 1 story, canted bay windows. Above and below each of the 1/1 sash windows are matchboard panels. Paired scroll brackets with acorn-like drops mark each edge while smaller scroll brackets decorate the eaves between them. The rear (W) gable has a similar bay window in its south bay.

Wrapping the east and south elevations of the south ell is a 1 story, hip roofed porch with a lattice skirt, turned posts with incised scroll brackets, turned balusters with molded rails, and eaves brackets like those on the bay windows. The bays on each end of the porch are enclosed. The northernmost bay contains the house entrance with a door with a Queen Anne light over panels with fluted surrounds and small bullseye corner blocks. Lighting the entrance hall is a Queen Anne window. The ell entrance door in the next bay has a 1/2 length light over molded panels. The two, rear enclosed bays extend beyond the rear (W) wall, the latter bay canting around to the former woodshed.

Across the rear of the main block is a c.1987, large shed roof which sits atop the bay window and a former porch and

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shelters a patio. The porch has been almost totally rebuilt and has a concrete block base, plywood paneling and a bank of 1/1 sash windows. The simple scroll, cornice brackets remain.

The south elevation of the woodshed has been greatly altered. A 1 story, flat roofed addition (c.1960) provides the entrance to the appliance store. The new wall which is composed of full length, multi-pane windows and a modern door runs on a slant from the barn to the rear corner of the porch.

The former carriage bay in the east elevation of the barn (which held two pairs of sliding doors) now holds a paneled, overhead garage door. Above is the loft opening which now has a plywood hatch. Across the rear (W) is a 1 story, 2 bay deep, shed roofed addition (c.1955) with exposed rafter tails. Four horse stall lights remain on the north elevation of the barn with an additional one in the woodshed.

The house rests on a rock-faced, random coursed, redstone ashlar foundation. Siding is clapboards with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards with a corner bead, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. Paired, incised scroll brackets with pendant drops stretch down extensions of the fascia along the main block and ell. The slate roofs of each of the historic blocks are decorated with bands of clipped slates. A 2-stage, brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the main block.

Windows in the main block and ell are primarily 1/1 sash. Windows are paired on the second story of the front gable. The gable peaks of the main block have paired, single-pane windows while the ell gable peak has one such window. Surrounds for these windows and the entrances are plain architrave style with cornice caps. The gable ends of the barn contain 2/2 sash windows. The rear shed has 1/1s, 2/2s, a 6-pane window, and, at the northwest, an overhead garage door.

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**48A. Barn, c.1982.**

This large, 2 story barn with a gambrel roof is non-contributing due to age. It is sided with plywood and roofed with asphalt shingles. The south elevation contains two overhead garage doors and a pass door. Fiberglass panels on the south roof slope and wall provide light.

**48B. Shed, c.1965.**

This small, gable roofed shed, which is non-contributing due to age, was formerly the basement hatchway on another house (outside the District). It is sided with clapboards and plywood and roofed with asphalt shingles.

**49. John Simonds Block (2131 Shelburne Road), 1851.**

The "Town Meeting Book" lists John Simonds as the builder of this vernacular brick block and 1851 as the year of construction. This 2 story, 6 x 5 bay building served as Shelburne's largest general store for over one century under a long series of proprietors. Turn-of-the-century photographs indicate that this building once had a 1 story, shed roofed porch across its facade and a 2 story, wood framed and clad, south wing. These were apparently removed during the 1950s (judging by the 1942 and 1961 Sanborn maps). The second story has contained apartments since its construction. The first story, which now holds two stores, originally held only a general store.

This building, which rests on a parged stone foundation, is constructed in 8 row American bond on the street elevations, i.e., the east and north; the other sides are clad with vertical boards. A brick parapet wall along the east and north elevations shields the roof which slopes gently to the south. The parapet wall is constructed with an entablature design with a 3-part corbelled architrave, a 2-part frieze and a molded wooden cornice.

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The right (N) storefront of the facade has large plate glass windows with wooden sills and lintels flanking a central entrance. (All other windows on the east and north elevations carry flat brick arches and wooden sills and most have louver shutters.) The entrance is set within a splayed reveal with tall, narrow, single-pane lights. The door with a 2/3 length light over a molded panel has a single-pane transom. This entrance carries a heavy stone lintel. Directly above this is the former loft opening which now has a modern door. Directly over the store windows are 1/1 sash windows.

In the bay south of this storefront is the second story entrance with a flat arch and a wood shingled shed hood. The door has a 4-pane light over bolection molded panels.

What is now the south storefront was formerly two window bays for the general store. The southernmost bay now has a modern replacement door instead of the 2/2 sash window as found in the other bay. Above each of these bays is a 1/1 sash window. Concrete steps with metal rails lead to all three entrances.

The north elevation features a large, 4-pane light in the center bay of the first floor. Below is a cellar opening with a heavy, bush-hammered lintel; this is now filled in as is a first floor opening near the rear (W). This latter opening formerly held a loading door. Across the second floor of this elevation are five bays of 1/1 sash windows.

The west elevation has one casement window on the first story and five 1/1 sash windows on the second. The south elevation, to which the wing was once attached, has irregular fenestration. An enclosed stairway to the second floor is placed in the center bay with a first floor entrance below. At the rear (W) is a loading dock with a gabled hood on simple dimensional lumber posts. Near this dock is a 2/2 sash window; other windows and doors on this side are modern replacements.

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**50. House (2 Harbor Road), c.1885.**

This modest Queen Anne house has been used for office space for several years. It has a 1 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gable front main block, a slightly shorter, 1 1/2 story, 2 x 1 bay, gable roofed, recessed east ell, and a 1 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gabled rear wing off the southeast corner of the main block. Gracing the front gable is a 2 story, canted bay window. Set along the east elevation of the main block and protecting the ell entrance is a partially enclosed and largely rebuilt (c.1985) 1 story, 1 x 2 bay, shed roofed porch. At the rear (S) of the wing is a recessed, 2 x 1 bay, first story porch protected by a slate shingled pent roof; this porch is also largely rebuilt (c.1985).

The left (E) sidehall entrance in the main block features a bracketed cornice cap. A storm door with a 4-pane light over molded panels protects the main door with a 1/2 length light over molded panels. The small stoop leading to this entrance was constructed c.1985 with dimensional lumber.

Below the 1/1 sash windows of the bay windows's first story are matchboard panels while above is a pent roof with bands of squared and fishscale wooden shingles. Scroll brackets decorate the eaves on both floors; the brackets over the windows are smaller.

The rear bay of the ell entrance porch is enclosed. The door is a modern replacement. Lighting the enclosed bay is a square, single-pane window. Similar windows are placed in the kneewalls of the ell's north side and the main block's east side.

The rear porch has a replacement deck and wrought metal balustrade. One turned post remains while the others are replacement boxed posts.

The building rests on a redstone foundation. The clapboard siding is trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The slate roofs are decorated with bands of clipped

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slates.

**50A. Garage/Office, c.1987/1989.**

Non-contributing due to age is this 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed building which has been converted into office space in 1989 and which was constructed on the site of an earlier carriage barn (c.1885) which burned to the ground c.1987. It was built as a two bay garage with two, paneled, overhead doors in its north elevation with a loft door above. The garage doors have been replaced with 1/1 sash windows and skylights have been set in the sheet metal roof. The entrance is now through a pass door on the west. This building is clad with broad clapboards with cornerboard and fascia trim.

**51. House (4 Harbor Road), c.1880.**

This 2 1/2 story, 2 x 3 bay, gable front vernacular house with a 1 1/2 story, 3 x 1 bay, gabled west ell is distinguished by paired, scrolled sandwich brackets which stretch down extensions of the frieze. Across the front (N) of the ell is a recessed porch with replacement squared posts, plain balusters, and a lattice skirt. Off this porch are entrances into the main block and ell; the former has a door with a 1/2 length light with a bolection molded surround over bolection molded panels while the latter has a vertical plank door.

A 1 story, 1 x 3 bay, shed roofed porch with similar posts and balustrade and exposed rafter tails is placed along the east elevation. The two entrances off this porch each contain a door with a 1/2 length light over panels.

Extending from the rear of the west ell is an additional 1 1/2 story, gabled ell, this of 1 x 2 bays. A gabled entrance porch on the west elevation of this ell has posts and a balustrade similar to the others. A 4-panel door is

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protected by this porch.

A redstone foundation supports this house which is clad with clapboards and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a frieze with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roofs of the main block and rear ell are slate shingled and the side ell roof is asphalt shingled. Windows are primarily 2/2 sash with plain surrounds and louver shutters. The front gable peak contains a segmental arched vent in a peaked surround. A small 6-pane casement window is located in the west of the side ell and two in the rear (S) of the other ell.

**51A. Barn, c.1880.**

This barn is composed of a 2 story, eaves front, gable roofed carriage barn with a 1 1/2 story, slightly recessed, gabled west wing. Interior and exterior track, sliding, vertical plank doors are placed in the facade of the carriage barn with a vertical matchboard loft door off center to the west above. In the east gable peak of this block is a 2/2 sash window. The three bay facade of the wing has 2/2 sash windows flanking a smaller, fixed, 18-pane window with a vertical matchboard loft door above. A plank pass door is set in the narrow west elevation of the main block. The west gable of the wing contains a pass door with flanking, small 1/1 sash windows and attached on the right (S) the remains of a privy. Windows on the south elevation have been boarded over.

The barn is clapboarded with cornerboard, fascia, and molded cornice trim. The roofs are slate shingled. A concrete block chimney rises through the ridge of the wing.

**52. Feed Warehouse (Granary) (6-10 Harbor Road), c.1925.**

Sanborn maps indicate that this long, gable front building along the east side of the railroad tracks was originally constructed as a 1 story feed warehouse. The west elevation

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had a series of sliding doors according to a local resident. In c.1955 a 1 story, shed roofed addition was built along the east elevation as this building became a pottery shop. Since that time a series of additions and alterations have rendered this building non-contributing.

The entrance to the pottery shop is placed in the front (N) gable. A plank door is abutted on the west by a large plate glass window. In the outer bays of this side are 2/2 sash windows.

Two shed dormers of c.1985 rise up from the ridge on the west roof slope; an additional shed dormer rises from the ridge on the east slope. These have banks of casement windows.

The west elevation has had the sliding doors replaced by an irregular series of windows (2/2 sash and casement windows) and modern doors for apartment units. A shed roofed entrance stoop which is constructed of dimensional lumber and fiberglass interrupts this elevation. Wooden fences screen a patio.

The rear (S) elevation has 1/1 sash windows and modern casements overlooking a wooden deck.

The building is sided with shiplap on the west and north elevations, board and batten on the east, and wood shingles on the south. The roof has both asphalt shingles and rolled asphalt.

**53. House (12 Harbor Road), c.1890.**

This Shingle Style house is virtually identical to #s 54 and 55 and to the original form of #41 in the Historic District. Other examples of this cottage were constructed in Shelburne Farms. The design was by the architect Robert Henderson Robertson. The cottages were built for employees of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms.

This 1 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay cottage has its broad gable roof

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on an east/west axis. The roof projects over the first story on all four sides and is supported visually by rounded rafter tails. A recessed porch along the south half of the front (E) elevation has been enclosed (c.1985) by a bank of 1/1 sash windows on the original shingled apron. The original house entrance door with a 15-pane light over molded panels is now placed on the south end of the porch; a short, wood shingled pier which is an extension of the apron flanks the porch entrance.

Off the northwest corner is a 1 story, 1 x 3 bay wing whose roof is partially a continuation of the main block roof slope with the remainder a hip roofed rear (W) extension. On the narrow east elevation a small, recessed entry porch with a chamfered corner post with one, cut-out scroll bracket and squared balusters with molded rails protects the entrance which has a modern door; the porch access is from the north. In the rear of the wing is a 5-panel pass door.

The first floor windows of the cottage are primarily 12/12 sash with molded surrounds. Paired 9-pane casement windows are placed in the wing and to the west of the front porch entrance. The gables hold two 8/8 sash and, in the peak, a vent. Most windows have louver shutters.

The wood shingled walls flare slightly over the redstone rubble foundation. A band of fishscale shingles runs above the gable windows. The gable eaves are flush. The asphalt shingled roof is interrupted by a center ridge, brick chimney.

**54. House (14 Harbor Road), c.1890.**

Like #s 41, 53, and 55, this Shingle Style cottage is based on a design by Robert Henderson Robertson and was built for employees at Shelburne Farms. The broad gable roof of this 1 3/4 story, 3 x 3 bay cottage is on an east/west axis. The roof projects over the first story on all four sides and is visually supported by rounded rafter tails. The recessed porch along the south half of the front (E) elevation has

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simple turned posts with incised bands top and bottom on a shingled apron; the porch is screened. A continuation of the apron forms a short pier next to the porch entrance on the south. Within the porch is the main house entrance door with a 15-pane light over molded panels.

Off the northwest corner is a 1 story, 1 x 3 bay wing whose roof is partially a continuation of the main block roof slope with the remainder a hip roofed rear (W) extension. On the narrow east elevation a small, recessed entry porch with a chamfered corner post with one, cut-out scroll bracket and squared balusters with molded rails protects the entrance; the porch access is from the east.

The first floor windows are primarily 12/12 sash with molded surrounds. Paired 9-pane casement windows are placed in the wing and to the west of the front porch entrance. The gables hold two 8/8 sash and, in the peak, a 4-pane light. Most windows have louver shutters.

The wood shingled walls flare slightly over the redstone rubble foundation. A band of fishscale shingles runs above the windows of the first story and the gable. The gable eaves are flush. The asphalt shingled roof is interrupted by a center ridge, brick chimney.

**55. House (16 Harbor Road), c.1890.**

Like its neighbors #s 53 and 54 and the more distant # 41, this Shingle Style cottage is based on a design by Robert Henderson Robertson and was constructed for employees at Shelburne Farms. The broad gable roof of this 1 3/4 story, 3 x 3 bay cottage is on a north/south axis. The roof projects over the first story on all four sides and is visually supported by rounded rafter tails. The recessed porch along the east half of the front (N) elevation has simple turned posts with incised bands top and bottom on a shingled apron; the porch is screened. A continuation of the apron forms a short pier next to the porch entrance on the east.

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Off the southwest corner is a 1 story, 1 x 3 bay wing whose roof is partially a continuation of the main block roof slope with the remainder a hip roofed rear (S) extension. In place of the small entry porch as on #s 53 and 54, this cottage simply has a modern pass door in the rear bay of the west side. Here the two pairs of 9-pane casement windows are joined to form a bank of windows. In the rear (S) is a triangular window with geometric muntins.

Across the rear of the main block and abutting the wing is a shed roofed, 1 story addition of c.1975. The south side consists of a bank of greenhouse windows.

The first floor windows are primarily 12/12 sash with molded surrounds. The gables hold two 8/8 sash and, in the front peak, a 4-pane light. Most windows have louver shutters.

The wood shingled walls flare slightly over the redstone ashlar foundation. A band of fishscale shingles runs above the windows of the first story and the gable. The gable eaves are flush. The asphalt shingled roof is interrupted by a brick chimney in the center of the ridge and two skylights in the west roof slope.

**55A. Shed, c.1970.**

This small, gable roofed, wood shingled shed which is located off the southwest corner of the house is non-contributing due to age.

**56. Second Episcopal Parsonage (18 Harbor Road), c.1885.**

This large Queen Anne house served as the Episcopal Parsonage from its construction c.1885 until c.1930 when building #4 was built to replace it as parsonage. Typical of a grand Queen Anne house, this one is decorated by various porches, projections and surface textures.

The house consists of a 2 1/2 story, gable front main block

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with a 2 1/2 story, 1 x 1 bay, recessed, east ell, a 2 1/2 story, narrow, recessed west ell, and a 1 1/2 story rear wing.

The right sidehall entrance into the main block is protected by a 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, pedimented entrance porch with heavy turned posts with simple scroll brackets, a valance screen with turned members, and an arcaded balustrade with ball-headed posts flanked by cut-out panels. The tympanum is matchboard. Original, paired screen doors protect the paired, heavily molded, 7-panel doors behind. The entrance hall and stairs are lit by Queen Anne windows along the west elevation; one of these windows is a sash window with Queen Anne top and bottom sash.

A secondary entrance porch along the east elevation of the main block abuts the east ell. This 1 story, 1 x 2 bay, shed roofed porch is identical in decoration to the front entrance porch. A dimensional lumber frame has been added to support winter storm panels. The spandrel is matchboard. The entrance into the main block from this porch has paired French doors with 2/3 length, 2-pane toplights. The ell entrance has a paneled storm door with an irregular 6-pane toplight; the panel door behind has a Queen Anne toplight. Over the rear (S) porch bay is a second story porch with similar decoration but no valance and a clapboarded apron on the north instead of the balustrade; the roof on this porch is a continuation of the ell roof.

The front gable carries a 1 story, canted bay window with a band of 1/1 sash windows over matchboard panels and with a scroll bracketed cornice. Similar bay windows are placed in each ell.

Off the east elevation of the rear wing and wrapping around the rear of the main block east elevation is a 1 story, shed roofed extension.

Along the west elevation of the rear wing is a 1 story, 1 x 3 bay, shed roofed porch with chamfered posts and cut-out scroll brackets. The rear (S) enclosed bay was formerly the

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privy. This porch protects an entrance door with a Queen Anne light over molded panels.

A 1 story, shed roofed addition is set at the rear of the wing. Placed atop its roof is a deck of c.1985 construction.

Windows on the first floor are primarily 1/1 sash. Most second floor windows feature Queen Anne top sash, with a pair in each gable. The windows are covered by 2-pane and 4-pane storm windows. The narrow north elevation of the west ell has a Queen Anne light on each floor.

A pediment is created in the front gable and side ells by wood-shingled pent roofs. In the front gable is a pair of 1/1 sash windows; the gable peak above projects and flares out and is supported visually by simple scroll brackets. The ell pediments hold 9-pane casement windows.

The house rests on a redstone foundation. The clapboard siding is trimmed by a beveled water table beltcourse, cornerboards with a corner bead, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. Beltcourses are placed at the first story window sill and lintel levels; the second story features a sill course. The front pediment is clapboarded up to a sill course and fishscale shingled above. The ell pediments are clad with fishscale shingles and marked by a lintel course. The slate roof is decorated by bands of clipped shingles.

A 2-stage, brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge. A brick chimney of recent construction rises along the exterior of the wing's east elevation.

**56A. Carriage Barn, c.1885.**

This 1 1/2 story, gable front carriage barn now has an apartment in the upper floor. The front (N) gable holds two carriage bays; that on the east has a short ramp and paired, interior hinged, plank doors while that on the west features paired, exterior hinged, plank doors. The central, gable

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peak window above now has a window with stained and leaded glass. Abutting the eaves and set lower than the central window are modern casement windows.

The side elevations feature 6/6 and 2/2 sash windows as well as horse stall lights toward the rear (S). The east elevation also holds one, modern casement, kneewall window. At the rear a second story porch of dimensional lumber construction serves the apartment.

The barn is clapboarded and trimmed with cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roof carries slate shingles.

**57. House (20 Harbor Road), c.1895.**

This vernacular house consists of a 1 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gable front main block and a 1 1/2 story, 1 x 1 bay, rear east ell. A 1 story, shed roofed sunporch of c.1920 with banks of 12-pane casement windows over molded panels fills the alcove of the main block and ell. At the center of the front gable is a 1 story, canted bay window with vertical flushboard panels above and below the 1/1 sash windows. Across the rear elevation is a 1 story, 1 bay deep, shed roofed extension of c.1965; attached to this is a c.1975 deck.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain surrounds; the front gable holds a pair of these. Single pane kneewall windows are placed above the sunporch on both the main block and ell. A new entrance was cut into the front gable just east of the bay window c.1975. The earlier main entrance is located on the east side of the porch; the door with paired lights over bolection molded panels is likely the original house door.

A stone foundation supports this house which is sheathed with narrow clapboards and trimmed with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with bed molding, and a molded cornice. The roof is asphalt shingled. Brick chimneys rise

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from the center ridge of both the main block and ell.

**57A. Carriage Barn, c.1895.**

This 2 1/2 story, gable front carriage barn has a 1 story, shed roofed extension along its east elevation. The barn is now used as studio work space while the shed holds a paneled, overhead garage door in its north elevation. The original carriage bay has been infilled with an 8-pane glass door with flanking barn board panels; the original, vertical board, exterior track, sliding door remains. A large, plate glass window fills the east half of the front gable's second story; to the right (W) of this is the original, vertical board loft door. The gable peak holds a 6-pane light with a plain surround.

The remaining elevations also have irregular fenestration. The east side of the shed has a 6-pane light and the west side of the barn a 12-pane light in the upper left (N) corner. At the rear (S) is an exterior track, sliding plank door; the gable peak holds a 12-pane light.

The barn and attached shed are sided with shiplap and roofed with rolled asphalt.

**58. House (22 Harbor Road), c.1900.**

This modest vernacular house has a 1 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, gable front main block with a 1 story, 2 x 1 bay, shed roofed, rear east ell. A hip roofed porch with turned posts, cut-out brackets, lattice skirt, and molded cornice extends across the facade and wraps around the east elevation as far as the ell.

The left bay front gable entrance and the ell entrance off the porch both feature doors with 1/2 length lights over bolection molded panels. A large, single pane picture window with a transom is placed to the right (W) of the main house entrance. Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain

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architrave surrounds; these are paired in the front gable.

A concrete foundation supports this house which is sheathed with asbestos shingles and roofed with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge; a concrete block chimney rises on the exterior of the ell's east elevation.

**59. David Ross House (15 Harbor Road), c.1845.**

This vernacular house of 1 1/2 stories and 3 x 2 bays with a gable front roof features a series of modern additions. One story, shed roofed wings extend from the rear bays of the side elevations, that on the east dating to c.1988 and the west kitchen wing to c.1920. Across the rear of the main block and west wing is a 2 story, shallow gable roofed addition of c.1975. Extending east from this is a 1 story, shed roofed ell from 1981 which has a bank of large greenhouse windows along its south elevation. A deck in the alcove of the main block and east wing dates to 1988.

The left (W) sidehall entrance features 1/2 length sidelights over molded panels and a simple surround with a cornice cap; the replacement door has a large toplight. In the historic sections, windows are primarily 2/2 sash with plain architrave surrounds with drip caps. The two windows in the front gable peak are narrower than the others. The west elevation of the main block has a fixed 6-pane window.

A concrete foundation supports this house which is clapboarded with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, and a narrow frieze board trim. The roofs are asphalt shingled. A brick chimney rises from the center of the main block ridge.

According to deed research by the owner, the original owner of the house was David Ross. Local historians indicate that this house once stood 300 feet east but was moved c.1920.

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**59A. Carriage Barn, c.1890.**

This 1 3/4 story, gable front barn carries an exterior track, sliding, vertical board door in the left (W) bay of the facade. Directly above this is a vertical board loft door. Completing the front gable is a 2-pane window in the peak. The remainder of the barn is irregularly fenestrated and includes a 1/1 sash window on each side, horse stall windows, and a pass door at the rear (N). The barn is clapboarded and features cornerboard and broad fascia trim. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal.

**60. House (13 Harbor Road), c.1970.**

This building which is non-contributing due to age has irregular massing but is basically an L-shaped, vernacular house of 1 1/2 stories. The main block has an eaves front gable roof while the ell off the right front (SE) corner has a hip roof with a hip dormer. The southwest corner of the ell roof is cut away over a recessed porch. The house is sheathed with wide clapboards below the windows and T-111 from there up. The roof is asphalt shingled and the foundation is concrete block.

**61. Barn (11 Harbor Road), c.1955.**

Deeply setback amidst a grove of young trees is this long, 1 1/2 story, gable roofed barn which is non-contributing due to age. A vertical plank, exterior track, sliding door is placed in each gable end (E and W) and three on each eaves elevation. The roofing and siding is corrugated sheet metal except for the rear (N) which is sheathed with vertical planks. The eaves feature exposed rafter tails.

**62. First Episcopal Parsonage (7 Harbor Road), 1833.**

According to local historians, this house was commissioned by The Parsonage House Society in 1833 to serve as the Protestant Episcopal parsonage. It served briefly as the home of the Reverend Louis McDonald before becoming a private

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residence.

This very late Federal style house of 2 stories, 5 x 2 bays, and eaves front, gable roof with a molded returning cornice rests on a stone foundation. It is constructed in 8 row American bond with tooled joints. Extending off the northwest corner is a 1 story, 3 x 1 bay, gable roofed ell. The ell is clapboarded on the east elevation but is of brick construction elsewhere.

The central front entrance with an elliptical rowlock arch holds a replacement door and the original fanlight with radiating muntins. Windows on the first floor facade and the front bay of each side have modern replacement 6/6 sash. The remainder of the main block windows are primarily 1/1 sash. All the windows feature flat arches. In the gable peaks there are quadrant vents. Interior gable wall, brick chimneys rise through the ridge. At the rear is a dimensional lumber stairway serving the second story. The roofs of the main block and ell are asphalt shingled.

A replacement pass door in the east elevation of the ell is flanked by 2/2 sash windows. An additional 2/2 is placed in the west elevation.

An early photograph in the possession of the current owner reveals that a 1 story, hip roofed, Queen Anne porch once stretched across the facade. Evidence of this remains in the form of lighter color brick and several holes in the brick.

As noted in a Shelburne News article, this house was in 1946 ". . . purchased by Electra Webb who refurbished it, intending it to be used for display of her doll collection. Although dolls were never housed there, Shelburne Museum families were for many years. In a sense it was the first phase of the Shelburne Museum." It is now occupied by Village Flowers.

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63. House (2 Railroad Lane), c.1970.

This 1 story, 5 x 2 bay, eaves front, gable roofed modular house is non-contributing due to age. The foundation is concrete block, the siding vinyl, and the roofing asphalt shingles.

64. Garage/Residence, c.1955/c.1980.

Nestled in the trees behind the Parsonage (#62) is this former garage which was converted into a residential unit in c.1980. It first appears on Sanborn maps in 1960 listed as a 1 story garage. It is non-contributing to the district because of age.

This long, narrow building is 1 1/2 stories tall with an eaves front gable roof. A partially enclosed, exterior stairway dating to the conversion dominates the south elevation. Entrances to each floor off the stair tower have doors with 3-pane lights over molded panels. In the southwest alcove of the stairs and main block is an open deck. The building is irregularly fenestrated and includes vertical and horizontal casement windows. The clapboard sheathing is trimmed with cornerboards. The roof is covered with standing seam sheet metal.

65. House (4 Railroad Lane), c.1905.

This modest, 1 1/2 story house has a gable roof which is on a N/S axis. Extending from the south gable is a 1 story, asymmetrically gabled, 1 x 1 bay wing with an attached south deck. Across the east elevation of the main block is a 1 story, shed roofed sunporch enclosed with banks of 1/1 sash windows on a vinyl sided apron. A modern replacement door is set in the south end of the porch. The entrance on the south of the wing has a door with a 1/2 length light over molded panels. Windows are primarily 1/1 sash. The house is sided with vinyl and roofed with asphalt shingles. A concrete block chimney rises along the exterior of the wing's gable

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end.

**65A. Shed, c.1985.**

This 1 story, gable roofed shed is non-contributing due to age. It is sided with vertical boards and roofed with asphalt shingles. Paired, hinged doors with diagonal bracing are located in the south elevation.

**66. Duplex (6 Railroad Lane), c.1905.**

This 1 1/2 story duplex which presents its south eaves elevation to Harbor Road is similar to #67 which is set to its rear (N). This building, however, is non-contributing due to alterations. A photograph from 1932 reveals that this duplex originally was 6 bays across the eaves elevations. Central entrances in the facade were flanked by two 6/6 sash windows and the entire building was clapboarded.

This building still features the central facade entrances but is now 4 bays across the eaves; replacing the 6/6 sash windows are 3-part picture windows dating to c.1960 and consisting of a large, single pane flanked by small 1/1 sash windows. The entrances have replacement doors (c.1960) with 3-pane lights over molded panels. The gable ends hold two 1/1 sash windows on each floor. The rear elevation features in the outer bays entrance doors like those in the front with small, replacement casement windows in the inner bays.

The foundation is concrete, the siding aluminum, and the roofing asphalt shingles. A band of T-111 runs across the facade (S) below the window sill level. A concrete block chimney rises along the exterior of each gable end.

**67. Duplex (8 Railroad Lane), c.1905.**

This 1 1/2 story, 6 x 2 bay, gable roofed duplex which is similar to #66 presents its eaves facade to the railroad

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tracks on the east. Across this side is a 1 story, shed roofed porch with simple replacement posts on a concrete deck. Entrances to the units are in the center bays off this porch with 1/1 sash windows in the outer bays. (Judging by a 1932 photograph of #66, these were presumably 6/6 sash originally.) Across the rear (W) elevation is a 1 story, shed roofed extension. Doors in the north and south ends of this extension like those in the front are replacements (c.1960) and have 3-pane lights over molded panels. The gable ends feature two 1/1 sash windows on each floor. A concrete foundation supports this duplex which is clad with broad clapboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. A concrete block chimney on the exterior of the south gable and a brick chimney on the north end rise through the ridge.

**67A. Shed, c.1980.**

This 1 story, gable roofed shed is non-contributing due to age. It is sided with vertical planks and roofed with asphalt shingles. Dutch doors are placed in the south elevation.

**68. Bowling Alley/Craft School (5 Harbor Road),  
c.1849/c.1948/c.1962.**

These two, long, narrow, 1 story, gable front, vernacular buildings set end to end are joined by a modern (c.1962) section of concrete block and clapboard construction with large plate glass windows. The historic blocks were once located behind the original town hall (located on the site of the current school, #43, but burned to the ground in 1925) but were moved to this site long ago according to local historians. They were apparently built to house laborers constructing the railroad, later serving as bowling alleys, and then tenant houses. The Shelburne Craft School now utilizes these buildings.

The two original buildings rest on stone foundations and are clapboarded with trim consisting of a water table beltcourse,

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cornerboards, a broad frieze with bed molding, and a molded, returning cornice. The roofs are asphalt shingled. The south gable end carries two, small, 6/6 sash windows. The side elevations have irregularly placed, 4-pane windows, including banks of them on the west elevation. Pass doors are located on the east sides approximately ten feet in from the gable ends of each building; in order from the south are a plank door, a pegged, 4-panel door, a plywood door, and a door with paired 1/2 length lights over two molded panels.

A shed roofed storage area at the rear (N) connects these buildings with a series of other structures giving a J-shape to the complex. The first, which extends to the east, is a tall, 1 story building of c.1962 with a very shallow gable roof. This building is clad with clapboards with concrete block piers marking the 5 bays; large plate glass and small casement windows provide ample light for the workshops within. At the southeast corner of this block is a 1 1/2 story, 2 bay long ell (also of c.1962) with a similar roof line; the west elevation holds a plank pass door and a sash window with loft doors above. Extending further to the south is an additional, 1 story, gable roofed block of c.1948. This block is constructed of concrete blocks with large, multi-pane windows in each elevation; the gable peak is clapboarded and the roof asphalt shingled.

**69. Harness Shop/Shelburne Craft Center (5 Harbor Road),  
c.1850.**

This is a long, gable front, vernacular building of 1 1/2 stories. The original block is 3 x 3 bays with an historic rear addition of similar dimensions. Across the facade is a 1 story, 1 bay deep, shed roofed addition with extended front eaves supported by posts (replacement) and thus forming a narrow portico; on the front of this addition, large, square, 4-pane windows flank a central, 3-panel door. The gable above contains paired, 4-panel loft doors with flanking 6/6 sash windows.

A gable wall dormer with a 6/6 sash window interrupts the

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east eaves elevation of the original block. A long shed dormer extends along the west roof slope of the rear addition; this dormer holds four, 6-pane casement windows. The fenestration of the side elevations is irregular and includes casement windows, 4/4 and 6/6 sash, and 3 x 3 horizontal sash windows. At the rear is a c.1975 stairway of dimensional lumber construction.

This building is clapboarded with cornerboard and fascia trim. A brick chimney rises from the center ridge of the asphalt shingled roof.

Local sources trace this building to c.1850. According to these sources the first story of this building originally housed a harness shop and the second story a wagon painting shop (a removable ramp to the street served the paired loft doors). A meat market was located here by 1900 and operated until the mid-1930s. By the early 1940s the Shelburne Craft School was utilizing this building which it continues to occupy as a workshop and display area. A blacksmith shop (now located in the Shelburne Museum) once adjoined this building along the west elevation.

**70. House (3 Harbor Road), c.1890.**

This pedimented, gable front, vernacular house of 2 1/2 stories and 3 x 3 bays with a 2 1/2 story, 2 x 2 bay, rear east ell features, according to the owner, parts of houses that once stood on what became Shelburne Farms and were then torn down when it was consolidated. Also according to the owner, one room has wainscoting which was once on a Lake Champlain steamship.

A one story, hip roofed porch protects the right (E) sidehall entrance. (Historic photographs reveal that this porch once covered the entire first floor of the front gable.) The porch has turned posts with cut-out brackets and squared balusters with molded top and bottom rails on a replacement deck. Paired doors with large toplights over molded panels are protected by storm doors with multi-paned toplights over

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molded panels.

A similar porch stretches across the front (S) of the ell. The portion of the main block sheltered by this porch juts out the width of a narrow 1/1 window. Entrances off this porch to the main block and ell contain panel doors with paired, narrow, 1/2 length toplights; the main block entrance also has a transom.

The front pediment is distinguished by fan-like clapboards radiating from a triangular, flushboard panel (similar to #35). The remainder of the house is sheathed with regular clapboards with a wooden water table beltcourse. Cornerboards on the main block have a corner bead while those on the ell are plain. The broad frieze with bed molding has scroll brackets at the corners, above each window edge, and in the pediment. The ell gable and the rear main block gable feature cornice returns. The cornice has a cyma recta molding.

Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with molded surrounds. Two windows with Queen Anne top sash are placed at the rear of the east elevation of the main block. A bowed oriel window at the first floor rear has paired windows also with Queen Anne top sash. Above all of the Queen Anne windows is a vertical flushboard band. The northwest corner of the first story is canted and has diagonal matchboard panels above.

Squat, stepped, brick chimneys break the ridge of the main block front and rear. The foundation is built of redstone and the roofs are shingled with asphalt. A recent vintage, dimensional lumber, two story porch is placed across the rear of the ell.

**70A. Garage, c.1965.**

This 1 1/2 story, gable front, two bay garage is non-contributing due to age. It is sheathed with novelty siding and roofed with asphalt shingles. Above the overhead doors is a central loft door. According to the owner it was

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constructed in the mid-1960s.

**71. House (1 Harbor Road), c.1880.**

This 2 1/2 story, 3 x 3 bay, gable front, vernacular house has a 1 1/2 story, 3 x 1 bay, rear west ell. A 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, gabled porch protects the left (W) sidehall entrance whose door has a 1/2 length light over bolection molded panels. The porch has turned posts with scroll brackets on a replacement brick and concrete deck. An L-shaped porch across the front (S) of the ell and rear two bays of the main block is similar to the front porch in decorative treatment; this porch originally covered the entire west elevation of the main block as evidenced by the remaining engaged post near the front corner. This porch, which also has a replacement deck, provides access to entrances in the main block and ell, both of which have doors like that on the front. At the rear of the ell is a one story shed attachment.

Except for an oculus window in the front gable peak, the windows are 2/2 sash with plain architrave surrounds. The first story of the facade features slightly broader 2/2s. Paired scroll brackets with pendant drops decorate the eaves. The house is clad with clapboards with a water table beltcourse, cornerboards, a fascia with extensions below the brackets and bed molding, and molded cornice trim. The roofs are covered with slate. A brick chimney rises from the center of the main block's ridge. The foundation is redstone.

At one time there was a two story, gabled porch at the rear of the main block; evidence for this remains on the clapboards. Currently there is a c.1987, two story deck constructed of pressure treated lumber.

**72. Texaco Gas Station (2129 Shelburne Road), c.1953.**

This gas station, which is non-contributing due to age, is one of the models created by the industrial designer Walter Dorwin Teague for Texaco in c.1940. The various models were planned to be efficient, adaptable, and easy to clean. This

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station has been altered but is clearly recognizable as one of Teague's designs.

This is a one story rectangular block with a flat roof. The left front (SE) corner is occupied by the office which has modern replacement windows wrapping the corner. Three service bays with overhead doors are to the north. The walls are sheathed with porcelain-enameled metal. The "Texaco" sign and those signs over the service bays have been removed but the three parallel streamlines which run horizontally across the parapet remain.

Extending from the northwest corner is a one story, shed roofed addition built c.1988.

This station was constructed on this lot after the IGA store and Post Office formerly on the site was moved to the Shelburne Museum in 1952.

**73. Tracy House (2127 Shelburne Road), 1878.**

The Italianate Tracy House was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 22, 1983. It is said that the Reverend Edgerton, who designed the Methodist Church (see #38), also designed this house. The house is built with the brick from the former Methodist Church which had stood from 1833 to 1877 on the site where the Catholic church is now located (#28). According to the 1974 history of the Methodist Church, Lee Tracy, a local wool dealer, farmer and real estate agent, purchased the old church and the "brick (was) used to make the homestead of Henry and Charles Tracy." Henry Tracy was a partner with Cyrus VanVliet (see #33) in the general store (#49) and was also postmaster.

This brick house rises 2 1/2 stories from a redstone foundation. Extending to the rear (W) are three successive eaves of which the first two are also constructed of brick. A one story, 4 x 1 bay, flat roofed, ornate Italianate porch stretches across the facade of the main block and the 1 x 3 bay south elevation sunporch. On the north elevation of the

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main block is an entrance porch which connects to an additional porch sheltering most of the first ell; these are of similar design to the porch on the front.

The main block of 2 x 2 bays has an eaves front gable roof which is sheathed with purple slate decorated by two bands of clipped slates. The seven row American bonded brick, which rests on a marble water table, has historically been painted red.

Two pairs of French windows open onto the front porch; these have large double pane lights over bolection molded panels. Directly above these are 2/2 sash windows which flank central, paired 2/2s. The side elevations also have 2/2 sash windows except for the gable peaks which have two, narrow 1/1s. These windows and those on the first ell, have segmental arches consisting of a soldier course topped by a rowlock course with skewbacks. The tympanums of the window and door arches (except as noted below) are filled with incised scrollwork with applied, incised circular blocks.

Paired scroll brackets decorate the eaves. The molded frieze board is lengthened under the brackets. A steeply pitched, equilateral, central, gable wall dormer lends a Gothic flavor to the facade; the peaked, 4-pane dormer window has flushboard spandrels and is framed by a broad fascia with bed molding and a molded cornice.

The front porch has chamfered posts on chamfered pedestals, each with molded bases and capitals. A simple balustrade with molded top and bottom rails connects the posts. Visually resting on the post capitals are applied, carved blocks with incised scroll brackets above. Running along the frieze are a torus molding, a band of fleur de lis, and bed molding. The lattice skirt features molded panels under the pedestals.

The sunporch carries the eave treatment of the front porch onto which it opens. The panel entrance door has paired 1/2 length toplights over bolection molded panels and is topped by a segmental hood molding. On the south elevation a bank

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of large 2/2 sash windows is framed by molded strips and is over molded panels. Raised panels between the windows have a bold torus molding with a pendant drop. A vertical band of molded panels marks the southwest corner.

On the north elevation a 1 x 1 bay entrance porch with a segmentally arched roof protects the primary house entrance. The paired, oak, Italianate doors have incised and applied scrollwork and bolection molded panels; they also feature an ornate knob and plate and bell-pull. The asymmetrical toplights have patterned glass. Above the doors is a large, 2-pane transom. This porch connects to one across the first ell. The entrance off the porch in the first bay of the ell has a panel door with bolection molding. The decorative treatments for both porches is identical to that on the front porch. The ell porch has been extended one bay north by a c.1983 deck.

The first ell is 2 1/2 stories and three bays deep. The south elevation is flush with the main block while the north elevation is recessed. A south elevation dormer is identical to that on the main block. The gable peak has a small 2/2 sash window. The eaves treatment is identical to that on the main block. A fire escape of c.1983 stretches across the south and is constructed of dimensional lumber.

The second ell is 1 3/4 stories and three bays deep and is recessed on both sides from the first ell. A porch across the south elevation has been removed and only a deck remains; the shadow of the shed roof is still visible. Approached via the deck are two pass doors in the rear two bays; in the center bay is a panel door with bolection molding while in the rear bay the door has a large, 4-pane light over bolection molded panels. In the outer bays of the kneewall above are 2/2 sash windows; the north kneewall has three 2/2 windows. In the gable peak is a round vent. The eaves of this ell have been treated simply and have a fascia board only.

The furthest rear ell was renovated in c.1983. It is 1 1/2 stories (according to Sanborn maps originally 1 story) and

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3 x 2 bays with a concrete foundation, clapboard sheathing with corner and fascia boards, and a slate roof. The windows are 2/2 sash and, in the kneewall, casement. On the south is a small, one story, hip roofed extension.

Shouldered brick chimneys rise from the ridge from the first and second eave ridges.

**73A. Carriage Barn Complex (2125 Shelburne Road),  
c.1878/1983**

This barn complex consists of three connected buildings--carriage barn, barn, and shed from north to south--in a shallow U shape and is dominated by the carriage barn with central cupola. Despite a conversion to apartments, the historic features of this complex are clearly recognizable.

The carriage barn is 1 3/4 stories with an eaves front gable roof. A large, central, gable wall dormer with a 15/15 sash window dominates the facade. Directly below this was the main carriage bay which has now been infilled and holds two pass doors. The original surround remains and reveals the shape of the carriage bay. To the north is a similar bay, now with paired 6/6 sash windows. To the south are a 9/6 sash window and a vertical plank pass door. The north elevation features a c.1983 pass door and flanking 9/6 sash windows with two additional 9/6s in the gable above. A hip roofed cupola crowns the ridge; this was originally a ventilator but now holds windows on the sides and rear.

Set back on the south is a 1 1/2 story, eaves front, gable roofed barn wing. This has the irregular fenestration typical of barns; the original patterns are still clear despite replacement windows and doors because, again, the surrounds have been retained.

Abutting the southeast corner of the barn is the one story, gable front shed. The gable end of the shed has two, plank pass doors with an oculus window above. The south elevation features a three part arrangement of vertical plank pass door

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and two, now fixed, 12 pane sash windows (only the top sash remains) over matchboard infilled bottom panels.

The flush rear elevations of the barns have irregular fenestration consisting of a series of horse stall lights as well as two 9/6 sash and one infilled opening.

All the buildings are clad with clapboards with corner boards, fascia boards with bed molding, and a wooden water table. The roofs of the two barns feature purple slate with a central band of clipped slates; the shed roof has just the plain slates.

The 1942 Sanborn map indicates that a 1 story garage once extended from the northeast corner of the shed forming a nearly enclosed courtyard with the barn wing. This complex was converted to apartments in 1983.

**74. Pierson House (2123 Shelburne Road), c.1830/c.1885.**

Screened from U.S. Route 7 by an 8 foot cedar hedge is this 2 1/2 story Queen Anne house which rises from a stone foundation and features a variety of projections from a 3 x 5 bay main block with a steeply pitched hip roof. The 5 bay elevation provides a clue to the earlier origin of this house. According to the research of local historians, this house was constructed by Hiram Pierson in c.1830. The 5 bay south elevation reputedly had a portico. Owners by the name of Geer remodeled the house in the 1880s.

A 1 story, flat roofed porch which is now screened in extends along the entire 5 bay south elevation. The first two bays on the east are narrower than the other three. Turned posts are joined by a Chinese Chippendale balustrade. The skirt is latticework and the cornice is molded.

On the east and south elevations are slightly projecting, 2 1/2 story bays. That on the front (E) has a first story canted bay window with incised panels between the 1/1 sash windows, slatted panels beneath, and a torus molding, frieze

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with bed molding, and a molded cornice above; incised rectangular panels with central circles flank the slatted panels. Triplet 1/1 sash windows in the second story are topped by a double row of bullseye-like blocks. The pediment, which is formed by a pent roof with clipped shingles and is framed by incised bargeboards and a molded cornice, has flushboard sheathing with applied slats radiating from a small, multi-paned, round-headed window with a prominent, plain surround; above the window is a small, incised, diamond shaped block.

The south elevation bay rises above the porch. Over the two 1/1 sash windows of the second story is a band of incised, vertical slats. The pediment above is formed by a pent roof with clipped shingles and is sheathed with like shingles. Incised bargeboards and a molded cornice frame a square casement window with a plain architrave surround. An air conditioner juts out of the peak.

A 2 story, 3 x 1 bay ell with a jerkinhead roof extends to the north from the rear northwest corner of the main block. The east eaves elevation is broken by a central, gable wall dormer which is sheathed with clipped shingles and outlined by incised bargeboards. Incised bargeboards decorate the jerkinhead end (N) also. In the north bay is a 1 story, gabled entrance porch protecting a door with paired, rectangular lights over molded panels. A 1 story, 1 x 1 bay, shed roofed addition extends further north.

The main entrance to the house is placed in a 1 story, hip roofed extension along the north elevation of the main block. Recessed behind a 1 x 1 bay porch with heavy turned posts and a Chinese Chippendale balustrade are large, paired doors with single-pane lights over molded panels with tiny bullseye cornerblocks. Historic screen doors with ornate, metal corner braces remain in place. A 3-part window of narrow Queen Anne sash lights the entry hall. A modern entrance with a panel door has been cut into the north wall off the porch.

The main roof continues down over the rear bay of the north

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elevation. A right-triangular window with stained glass panes is set under the eaves. The north roof slope is interrupted by a shed dormer with slate shingled cheeks and a single pane casement window.

Across the rear of the main block is a 1 story, hip roofed extension.

The house is clapboarded with cornerboard trim. Across the east elevations of the main block and ell is a band of matchboard paneling under the sill level of the first story windows. Above this level most of the building is decorated by beltcourses at window sill and lintels levels. The roofs are clad with slate with bands of clipped shingles. Windows are primarily 1/1 sash with plain architrave surrounds. Brick chimneys rise from the ell ridge and the south roof slope of the main block.

A 1 story, shallow gable roofed apartment addition of c.1965 is connected to the northwest corner of the ell by a shed roofed walkway. This addition is clapboarded and roofed with asphalt shingles. Windows are primarily 1/1 sash.

**74A. Shed, c.1975.**

This 1 story, shed roofed shed is non-contributing due to age. A pass opening and a single pane window are placed in the north elevation. The shed is sided with clapboards, matchboard, and plywood and roofed with asphalt shingles.

**75. House (2121 Shelburne Road), c.1965.**

This vernacular, 2 story, 3 x 3 bay, eaves front, gable roofed house, which is non-contributing due to age, has a deep setback which is now mostly paved. At the west edge of the pavement is a row of cedar trees which screens the house. A 1 story, gable roofed entry porch protects the central facade entrance. Windows on the facade are paired 6/6 sash with snap-in muntins; windows on the second floor are smaller

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than those on the first. Fenestration on the sides and rear is irregular; windows are primarily the smaller 6/6 and 6/1 with the snap-in muntins. At the rear of the south elevation is a c.1980, 2 story porch of dimensional lumber construction. At the center of the ridge is a tiny cupola with a weathervane. A concrete foundation which is pierced by horizontal casement window supports this house which is sheathed with aluminum and roofed with asphalt shingles.

**76. B. Harris Maeck House (2119 Shelburne Road), 1915.**

Rising 2 1/2 stories from a rock-faced, random coursed, redstone ashlar foundation is this 3 x 3 bay Dutch Colonial Revival house which is sheathed with broad clapboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. At the rear (W) is a 1 story ell addition from 1935.

A 1 story, gable roofed entry porch with cornice returns and an elliptical ceiling protects the front (E) central entrance. Paired Doric columns with entasis support an entablature with a very narrow architrave, torus molding, and frieze with dentil course. Between the columns the entablature recesses in an elliptical curve. The recessed door with a leaded, 1/2 length toplight is flanked by narrow pilasters and diamond patterned, leaded sidelights over molded panels; the reveals are paneled. The porch sides feature built-in benches and lattice screens. The steps to this brick floored porch have recently been removed as have the path stones.

On the north elevation is a 1 story, shed roofed, screened porch with paired, and at the corners triplet, Doric posts and a simple balustrade with a molded rail. A torus molding decorates the frieze board and scrolled rafter tails create a modillion effect. The skirt is slatted and the cornice is molded. A short wooden stairway leads to a screen door on the north.

The gambrel slopes of the front and rear elevations are broken by long dormers with exposed rafter tails. That on

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the front features paired 6/1 sash windows flanking a central 6/1 sash. The rear dormer has single 6/1 sash flanking a pseudo-Palladian window of a central 6/1 abutted by shorter and narrower 10-pane windows.

The splayed eaves of the gambrel elevations continue around the south elevation as a pent roof. The eaves are decorated by exposed rafter tails with scrolled ends and a molded cornice.

A small rear entry porch at the southwest corner of the main block has been recently enclosed (c.1988) with narrow casement windows over a bolection molded panel. The triplet Doric corner posts are like those on the north porch. This porch now features a 15-pane door on the east and a brick deck. A historic photograph reveals that this porch was originally like the north porch in decorative detail.

Second story side elevation windows are also 6/1 sash and have narrow shed hoods with exposed rafter tails. In each gable peak is a semi-circular window with radiating muntins. The gable ends also feature a narrow frieze board with bed molding and a molded cornice.

Projecting from the rear (W) is a 1 story, 1 bay deep, shed roofed extension from which the 1935 ell extends to the west. The ell roof has a gambrel profile on the north and a single, long slope on the south. This ell, which was constructed as a studio apartment, is irregularly fenestrated. The north elevation features three, abutting 9/9 sash windows; the west carries three, tall 18/9 sash and the south three 6/6 sash. The entrance is through the south elevation of the shed extension. A large, shouldered, brick chimney dominates the south elevation of this ell.

Additional brick chimneys rise from the north of the main block rear roof slope and along the exterior of the southwest corner.

This house was built for Mr. and Mrs. B. Harris Maeck in 1915. The rear ell was constructed in 1935 for Mrs. Maeck's

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uncle, Charles Lee Tracy, a professor of music.

**76A. Vegetable Stand, c.1935.**

This 1 story, shed roofed building was originally constructed as a vegetable stand but was moved here at some later date to serve as a shed. (See #31A for description of an additional stand) It features a pent roof over paired openings on the west; these openings have interior shutters. On the north is a vertical plank pass door and on the south a fixed, 4-pane window. The stand is sheathed with shiplap siding with cornerboards and roofed with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails decorate the eaves. This building is non-contributing due to the relocation and consequent loss of context.

**76B. Shed, c.1980.**

In the northwest corner of the lot is this small, gable roofed shed which is non-contributing due to age. It is sheathed with plywood paneling and roofed with asphalt shingles. Small, single-pane windows flank paired, hinged doors on the east elevation.

**77. The Creamery (2117 Shelburne Road), c.1920.**

This 2 1/2 story, 12 x 4 bay, eaves front, gable roofed building is non-contributing due to extensive alterations. Originally constructed in Tudor Revival style to serve the Shelburne Cooperative Creamery Company, this building was converted to office space in c.1970 after several years of standing idle. The original slate roof remains to hint of historic origins but little other historic fabric remains. The Creamery moved to this trackside location after a fire destroyed the previous building which was located at Shelburne Falls.

The location of the Creamery along the railroad tracks

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provides a deep setback from U.S. Route 7 which is now an asphalt paved parking area. Portions of the original railroad siding across the rear (W) remain in place.

External stairways of 3 stories were added during the alterations at both front (E) and rear. Window types and locations were altered. The Tudor Revival half-timbering of the upper stories was removed and the entire building covered with stucco. Two of the three gable dormers remain on each roof slope but the windows in each have been changed. The roof itself was altered from jerkinhead to gable. The three, original entrances with gable hoods that were symmetrically placed along the facade were removed. The multi-paned, steel framed windows were removed; the new windows are casement style.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1796-1939  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Shelburne Village Historic District is significant as a generally well preserved Vermont village despite its location in the rapidly growing Chittenden County only seven miles from Vermont's largest city, Burlington. Typical of many Vermont villages, Shelburne was almost exclusively agricultural until the arrival of the railroad in 1849 which shifted the center of town from the source of water power at Shelburne Falls to what is now Shelburne Village. The last quarter of the 19th century saw considerable development in the village with a rise in the general prosperity of this part of Vermont. The establishment beginning in the 1880s of the nearby Shelburne Farms, one of the great agricultural estates in the Northeast and listed on the National Register, had a concomitant effect on the village, most notably in the construction of Trinity Episcopal Church (#5) with its signed Tiffany windows and the construction of several Shingle style cottages (#s 41 and 53-55) for farm workers. Along with the limestone Methodist Church (#38) and the brick Catholic Church (#28), Trinity Church of redstone construction gives Shelburne Village a distinction unusual in Vermont towns of comparable size of all masonry religious institutions. Also unusual in this part of Vermont is the presence of a town green, here known as the Parade (#36). Further distinguishing Shelburne Village is the Tracy House (#73) which is already listed on the National Register. Despite the loss of four primary buildings to the neighboring Shelburne Museum and some to fire, Shelburne presents a surprisingly intact villagescape especially important in light of the extensive development in the surrounding area.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register #73
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings  
Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering  
Record # \_\_\_\_\_

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Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 74 acres plus or minus

UTM References

A	1,8	64,172,0	4,91,600,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1,8	64,079,0	4,91,497,0

B	1,8	64,177,0	4,91,497,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1,8	64,082,0	4,91,603,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description  
\_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification  
\_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title	<u>David C. Tansey/Architectural Historian</u>	date	<u>August 1, 1989</u>
organization	<u>N/A</u>	telephone	<u>(802) 863-3109</u>
street & number	<u>64 Bradley Street</u>	state	<u>Vermont</u>
city or town	<u>Burlington</u>	zip code	<u>05401</u>

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The town of Shelburne was chartered on August 18, 1763, by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire who was opposed in his disposition of Vermont lands by New Yorkers who claimed that right to themselves. The Earl of Shelburne helped to resolve the dispute in favor of New Hampshire and as a result the town of Shelburne was named in honor of him. The Indian name for the area was "Kwiniaska" which meant "long elbow in the river's course."

Early surveys were very important to the history of Shelburne. The Town Charter had granted Shelburne 23,000 acres, but an error by surveyors reduced that to 14,000. As the story is related by Hamilton Child in 1882:

"Two parties were employed to survey the lake towns, one party commencing at the south, working north, and the other commencing on the north, working south, and met at Burlington and Shelburne. The party on the north surveyed Burlington, and that on the south surveyed Shelburne, neither knowing precisely where the other had fixed their boundaries. In consequence, they lapped over each other's survey, and Burlington having been chartered a month previous to Shelburne, held her claim by priority of charter."

Ira Allen did a later survey of Shelburne which became the basis for land purchases.

The earliest settlement of approximately ten families was along Lake Champlain prior to the Revolution. These few families fled before the approaching British troops after the outbreak of war and it was not until the 1780s that settlement began again in earnest. By the time of the first census in 1791 the population of Shelburne was nearly 400.

Farming was the basis of Vermont's and Shelburne's early economy. The production of potash was an important by-product of the early land clearing. Early farming was primarily the growing of grains which was followed by sheep farming. The area that is now encompassed by Shelburne Village was originally part of the farm of Benjamin

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Harrington, formerly a ship captain from New Haven, Connecticut, who built one of the early frame houses in town in 1789 north of what today is Harbor Road in the path of the railroad that was to come 60 years later. Harrington was responsible for laying out what is now U.S. Route 7 to Middlebury, for building the town's first church (known as the "White Church" which burned in 1865), for donating the land for the town green (known as the Parade, #36), and for building in 1796 the Shelburne Inn (#9), one of the oldest continuously operating inns in Vermont.

Although the population of Shelburne had grown to nearly 1,000 by 1840, the village itself was still sparsely settled and the homesteads widely scattered. The Federal style Kinney House (#18) of 1815 and Methodist Parsonage (#62) of 1833 and the Shelburne Inn (#9) remain generally intact from that period. The Pierson House (#74) of c.1830 and the Fairchild House (#6) of c.1832 were presumably built in the Federal style judging by the current massing, but each was substantially altered at a later date, the former c.1885 in the Queen Anne style and the latter in 1922 in the Colonial Revival style. The Pierson Library (#32) also dates to these years, having been constructed in 1816 as a store, but its current appearance is a product of the early 20th century. The vernacular Prosper Bacon House of c.1835 was built as a "shop" (according to survey of 1839), converted later to Bacon's house and by the end of the 19th century was a general store.

The center of town during the early decades was Shelburne Falls, a mile to the southeast, where, beginning in 1785, several mills had located because of the fine head of water. The Falls area remained the commercial center until the arrival of the railroad in 1849. As in many Vermont towns the railroad superseded the waterway in importance and caused a relocation of population.

The coming of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad along the west edge of the village began a minor boom in development, both commercial and residential. The Harrington House (#1), in the Greek Revival style, was constructed to replace the

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original Harrington house which had been located in the path of the iron rails. Two long bunkhouses (later joined and now #68) were built for railroad workers, later becoming bowling alleys. The Harness Shop (#69), the Simonds Block (#49) which remained a general store for over one century, the Langdon House (#21) which was home to the town physician, and the Isham House (#35) now known as the Methodist Parsonage all went up shortly after the arrival of the railroad. As the population of Shelburne hovered around 1,000 for all these years it is clear that the village was growing at the expense of the remainder of the town.

Development in the 1860s was much slower. Ninety-one men served in the Civil War. Perhaps regaled by tales of the rich lands out West, many of these soldiers relocated after the war and Shelburne suffered a decline typical to Vermont towns. This decade did see the construction of a town hall in 1867 and shortly thereafter a school. These were located on the site of the present school (#43) but they burned to the ground in 1925.

The 1870s also saw little development. The legacy of this decade, however, is two of Shelburne's most prominent buildings, the Methodist Church (#38) of 1872-74 and the Tracy House (#73; listed on the National Register on December 22, 1983). For the town and especially the state which had experienced a period of decline after the Civil War, these were major accomplishments. The church, which was designed by Reverend Edgerton, was constructed in High Victorian Gothic style with rock-faced limestone ashlar brought over from New York by sled over the frozen Lake Champlain. In 1882 the value of the church was listed as \$26,000. The Tracy House, also said to have been designed by Edgerton, had another link with the Methodist Church, namely, that it was built with bricks from the earlier Methodist church which had stood on the site of the current Catholic church (#28). The Tracy House is in the Italianate style with elements of the Gothic.

The last two decades of the 19th century and the early years of the 20th century mark a period of great activity in

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Shelburne. J.E. White's cheese factory processed the milk from 300-400 cows (J.E. White's house once stood just north of the current Town Hall, #47; his farm, located south of Harbor Road, abutted the railroad tracks on the west.) The Champlain Transportation Co.'s shipyard, established earlier in the century, continued to build ships such as the Ethan Allen and Adirondack. The Shelburne Flouring Mills, the Shelburne saw-mill (both of these located at Shelburne Falls), Harrison's cider mill, the carriage shop of George Miller, J.B. Dubuc's blacksmith and carriage shop (#67), Baldwin & White's refrigerator factory, and the railroad all provided employment. The orchards which had become a major agricultural feature in Shelburne had nearly 18,000 trees by 1880 and 8-10,000 crates of apples were being shipped annually by railroad.

A result of this prosperity was a relative building boom. Several fine Queen Anne houses were erected: the VanVliet House (#33), the Noonan House (#44), houses # 31 and 34, the Stoddard House (#39), the Russell House (#48), the Pump House (#13), the Christmas Loft (#14), the Coleman House (#22), and the Episcopal Parsonage (#56) are among those constructed at this time. And, too, the Pierson House of c.1830 (#74) was remodeled in Queen Anne style. Simpler vernacular houses such as the Burritt House (#7), the Miller House (#23), and House #51 amongst others were also being built in these years.

Beginning in 1886, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb established their great estate, Shelburne Farms (listed on the National Register), along Lake Champlain. They also had an impact in the village, providing jobs and money for buildings. The original block of the Trinity Episcopal Church was completed in 1886. The Webbs financed an expansion two years later which included stained glass windows by Tiffany & Co. of New York City. The architect for both phases was William Appleton Potter, a well known architect from New York. The Webbs also financed the construction of three Shingle style cottages (#s 53-55) for their employees; these were designed by Robert Henderson Robertson, the architect for Shelburne Farms. A fourth cottage (#41) was moved to Shelburne Road

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from Limerick Road in the 1920s. A chapel built for Catholic workers on the estate was moved to the village c.1900 to serve as the parish hall (#27) for the Catholic Church (#28).

The Webbs also built Shelburne's train station (now located in the Shelburne Museum) as well as a shed to house their private railroad car. The station has been described as "unusual in its park-like grounds" and was more elaborate than stations in comparable sized towns.

Institutional developments included the construction of St. Catherine's Church (#28) and the establishment of a library in 1888 resulting in the purchase of #32 early in the 1900s and the subsequent addition of a Neo-Classical Revival portico. In 1905 the Catholic rectory was built in a vernacular Colonial Revival style; this established St. Catherine's as a permanent parish.

By 1910 development was nearly at an end for Shelburne Village. Little was happening by the second decade of this century. Fire became the leading cause of change. The destruction of the Creamery at Shelburne Falls led to rebuilding along the railroad tracks c.1920. A disastrous fire in 1925 burned to the ground both the school and town hall. A new school (#43) was built with much of the labor provided by town residents. A new town hall (#47) was built in the fashionable Neo-Classical Revival style with Webb money.

Webb money also financed the major addition of the 1920s--the new Trinity Rectory (#4), designed by the New York firm of Renwick, Aspinwall and Guard in the Tudor Revival style. A further addition was the Foursquare house on Falls Road (#17).

The paving of U.S. Route 7 in the 1920s seemed ironically to symbolize the decline of the village which had grown largely because of the railroad. The 1930s saw only the construction of House #42 in vernacular Colonial Revival style c.1935, the vernacular House #30 c.1935 and the vernacular Collette House (#20) in 1939.

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In the last 50 years Shelburne has had some infill development such as Houses # 2, 3, 19, 60, and 63. A town office building (#46) and new fire station (#45) have been major additions to the village as has been the Motel (#8); in all three cases, however, the buildings are located at the rear of lots and they affect the streetscape minimally. Alterations have been severe enough on House #66 and the Creamery (#77) that they are now considered non-contributing. Of the 41 non-contributing buildings, 16 are modern sheds or garages. The streetscapes are of historic buildings generally well maintained.

Unlike most other villages in the area, Shelburne has a large green. The neighboring Williston, Charlotte, Ferrisburgh, Hinesburg, Huntington, and Starksboro are linear villages lacking the focal green. Shelburne's green, known as the Parade (#36), has been a center of village life since 1807.

According to Vermont Townscape several major features are common to village greens: 1) the siting of institutional buildings around or near it; 2) buildings are at a human scale; 3) buildings around the green are of high architectural quality. All of these hold true for Shelburne and, in fact, it has more institutional buildings around its green than most towns studied for Vermont Townscape.

Shelburne's earliest church, the so-called "White Church" which burned to the ground in 1865, was located along Shelburne Road to the west of the Parade. The first Methodist Church was built in 1833 at the southeast corner of the Parade (the site of #28). Today 2 of Shelburne Village's 3 churches (#s 28 and 38) look over the Parade from the south while the village school (#43) is sited to the west. Both of the church rectories (#s 37 and 35 respectively) are also set on the Parade. The earlier town hall of 1867 faced the green; today the town buildings are located just a short distance northwest of the green. And finally, House #29 which was built as the District Methodist Parsonage directly abuts the northeast corner of the Parade.

The scale and quality of buildings around the Parade also fit

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the patterns discussed in Vermont Townscape. The tallest building in Shelburne Village is the Methodist Church (#38) with its 3-stage tower with a spire, clearly within human scale. The quality of architecture is high with the Methodist Church in High Victorian Gothic style being especially noteworthy. The row of houses along the east of the Parade (#s 20-24) includes examples of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, vernacular Queen Anne, and 19th century vernacular. The District Parsonage (#29) and the Methodist Parsonage (#35) along the north are both vernacular Greek Revival houses, the latter constructed in brick. The vernacular Colonial Revival Catholic rectory (#37) is unique in the village with its rock-faced concrete block construction.

It is not unusual in Vermont to find villages with one masonry church; nearby examples include Williston, Charlotte, and Ferrisburgh. To discover three masonry churches such as Shelburne Village has it is necessary to go to large towns like Bennington or cities like Rutland and Burlington. At a time when most Vermont towns were declining or stagnant, Shelburne was seeing the construction of three substantial churches and two of them, the Methodist Church (#38) and Trinity Church (#5), of especially fine architectural merit.

Shelburne is also rare, if not unique, in the United States in having a part of its history removed to a museum in town, in this case the Shelburne Museum which has become a repository of historic buildings from around the state. Four buildings once part of Shelburne's villagescape are now part of this museum. One house, known as the "Weed House", is on its original site at the southwest corner of the village but is separated by a prominent wooden fence and somewhat compromised historically by the addition of several large wings at the rear. The three other buildings are examples of types frequently demolished because they have outlived their historic functions: 1) the train station; 2) the blacksmith shop; and 3) the general store. Although the village would be richer for their presence, the loss at least is not total and these buildings can be seen as Shelburne's Elgin Marbles.

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In light of the tremendous rate of growth in Chittenden County since 1960 and Shelburne's location on a major highway, U.S. Route 7, it is almost remarkable how much integrity the village has retained. The primary visual intrusion is the Texaco gas station (#72) on the northwest corner of the major intersection in the village and even this is not without historic merit as it represents one of Walter Dorwin Teague's designs created c.1940 for Texaco.

The population of Shelburne hovered around 1,000 from 1830 until World War II. By 1960 it had grown to 1,800 and today the population is over 6,000 people. Route 7 south from Burlington to just north of the Village of Shelburne has become a strip of shopping malls, motels, car dealerships, and fast food eateries. An occasional historic building can be seen, sometimes merely changed in function, more often nearly gobbled up by the strip, and, rarely, in original condition. Shelburne Village is an abrupt and welcome alternative to this. Historic buildings dominate the streetscapes of Route 7, Harbor Road, Falls Road, and Church Street. The large majority of non-contributing buildings are set at the rear of lots. Visually it is easy to follow the history of Shelburne Village. Every period of its history is still represented. Barns still speak of its agricultural past. Horse stall lights and privies tell of its primarily 19th century origins. A multitude of features like a Federal fanlight, tooling marks in old mortar, decorated pediments, Gothic gables, bracketed cornices, Queen Anne lights and porches, Classical Revival symmetry, and Tudor Revival cross gables beckon to the eye. The noise of the busy Route 7 corridor is rarely absent and the traffic continues to grow, but Shelburne Village is now and hopefully will remain a largely intact historic Vermont village.

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----- Map of Burlington, Vermont (including parts of Shelburne). New York: 1942/1960 (revisions).

Sanborn Map Company, Inc. Map of Burlington, Vermont (including parts of Shelburne). Pelham, N.Y.: 1978.

Shelburne News, November, 1986; August and September, 1988.

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Trinity Church Survey Map of 1887. In the possession of Trinity Episcopal Church, Shelburne, Vermont.

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Webster, Truman, local historian. Personal interviews by David Tansey on June 15, June 22, June 28, and July 6, 1989.

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BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Shelburne Village Historic District is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map which is a photocopy reduction of Shelburne Tax maps of March, 1989. The Shelburne tax lot numbers are clearly visible. Entire lots are included in the District except as noted below. Numbers referred to below are the Historic District property numbers. Owner names on the lots can be related to the owner list for lot identification.

The boundary begins at Point A, the northernmost point of the Harrington House property (#1) at the edge of the U.S. Route 7 right-of-way, and proceeds in a generally easterly direction along the property line of said property passing through Point B to Point C where it continues in a generally southwesterly direction along the southeast property line of said property and the rear (southeast and east) property lines of properties # 4 and 5, passing through Points D and E to Point F, the intersection with the rear (northeast) lot line of property # 6. It thence proceeds along said line to Point G, the northeast corner of property # 7 whence the line travels in a generally easterly direction along an extension of the north property line of said property to Point H, the intersection with a point 5 feet northeast of the northeast corner of House # 10. Thence the boundary travels along a line parallel to the rear (east) of said house and an extension thereof to the edge of the ridge down to the LaPlatte River. The boundary follows said ridge, passing behind House # 11, to Point J, its intersection with the southerly lot line of properties # 10 and 11, which line it follows to Point K, the intersection with the southeast corner of property # 13. The boundary thence travels in a generally southeasterly direction passing along the rear (northeast) property lines of properties # 14-19 to Point P, the intersection with the southeasterly lot line of the latter property which it follows in a southwesterly direction to Point Q, the intersection with the northeasterly edge of the Falls Road right-of-way. The boundary thence follows said right-of-way in a southeasterly direction to Point R,

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the intersection with the northwesterly property line of property # 20. The boundary follows said line to Point S whence it travels in a generally southeasterly direction along the rear (northeast) lot lines of properties # 20-26 to Point W, the southeast corner of property # 26. Thence the boundary travels in a southwesterly direction along the southeasterly lot line of said property to Point X, its intersection with the northeasterly edge of the Falls Road right-of-way. The boundary follows said edge in a northwesterly direction to Point Y, the intersection with the northeasterly extension of a line following the fence line between the St. Catherine's cemetery and property # 27. The boundary thence travels in a southwesterly direction along said extension and said line to Point Z, the intersection with the southeast corner of property # 38. The boundary thence follows the southerly boundary of said property to Point AA, the intersection with the rear (northeasterly) lot line of property # 39, which line the boundary follows to Point BB, the southeast corner of said property. The boundary thence travels in a westerly direction along the southwesterly lot line of said property to Point CC, the intersection with the northeasterly extension of a line 5 feet to the rear of and parallel to House # 40. Thence the boundary travels along said extension, said line, and a southwesterly extension thereof to Point DD, the intersection with the southeasterly lot line of said property. The boundary travels in a northwesterly direction along said line to Point EE, the intersection with the rear (southeasterly) lot line of property # 41. The boundary follows said line to Point FF whence it follows the southwesterly lot line of said property to Point GG, the intersection with the southeasterly edge of the U.S. Route 7 right-of-way. The boundary thence travels in a northeasterly direction along said edge to Point HH, the intersection with a southeasterly extension of the southwesterly lot line for property # 42. Thence the boundary travels in a generally northwesterly direction along said extension, said line and the southwesterly lot line of properties # 43, 45-47 (Town properties), passing through Points II and JJ as shown on the accompanying map to Point KK, the intersection with the southeasterly edge of the right-of-way of the Vermont Railway. The boundary thence

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travels northeasterly along said edge, passing through Points LL and MM to Point NN, the intersection with the southwesterly edge of the right-of-way of Harbor Road. Thence the boundary travels generally northwesterly along said edge to Point OO, the northeast corner of property # 55, whence the boundary follows the lot lines of properties # 55, 54, 53, and 56, passing through Point PP as shown on the map, to Point QQ, the intersection with the southeasterly lot line of property # 57. The boundary thence travels along a northwesterly extension of the rear (southwesterly) lot line of property #56 to Point RR, its intersection with the northwesterly lot line of property #58, whence the boundary travels northeasterly along said line to Point SS, the intersection with the southwesterly edge of the right-of-way of Harbor Road. The boundary travels southeasterly along said edge to Point TT, the intersection with generally southwesterly extension of the northwesterly lot line of property # 59. Thence the boundary travels northeasterly along said extension and said line to Point UU, the northwest corner of said property. The boundary thence travels northeasterly along the rear (northwesterly) lot lines of properties # 59-61 and 67 and a northeasterly extension thereof across the Vermont Railway right-to-way to Point VV, the intersection with the rear (northwesterly) lot line of property # 74-75. Thence the boundary travels northeasterly along said line and the rear lot line of properties # 76 and 77 to Point WW, the intersection with the northeasterly lot line of the latter property. The boundary thence travels southeasterly along said line and an extension thereof to Point VV, the intersection with the northeasterly edge of the right-of-way of U.S. Route 7. The boundary travels in a generally northeasterly direction along said edge to Point A, the point of beginning.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Shelburne Village Historic District includes the historic village core of the Town of Shelburne. Entire lots have been included except in those sections that no longer maintain historic integrity. A portion of the lot on which Houses # 10 and 11 sit has been excluded because it is the site of a trailer park. The rear (southeast) portion of House lot # 40 has been excluded because it is the site of several non-historic buildings associated with the Shelburne Museum. The rear (southwest) portions of House lots # 57 and 58 have been excluded because of the modern development around them. The so-called Weed House, located on its original site within the Shelburne Museum at the southwest portion of the District, has been excluded because of its loss of context within the village; several large wings have been added to the rear to serve its Museum functions; in addition, a tall wooden fence surrounds the Museum grounds, visually cutting the Weed House off from the Village.

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OWNERS LIST

1. Panettieri, Mrs. H.H.  
P.O. Box 282  
Shelburne, VT 05482
2. Bullard, C. and E.  
P.O. Box 252  
Shelburne, VT 05482
3. Towle, C. and L.  
P.O. Box 205  
Shelburne, VT 05482
4. Trinity Episcopal Church  
Rt. 7  
Shelburne, VT 05482
5. Trinity Episcopal Church  
Rt. 7  
Shelburne, VT 05482
6. Webster, T.M. and S.W.  
P.O. Box 177  
Shelburne, VT 05482
7. TakaHannah Investments  
P.O. Box 297  
Shelburne, VT 05482
8. Shelburne Inn Corp.  
P.O. Box 296  
Shelburne, VT 05482
9. Shelburne Inn Corp.  
P.O. Box 296  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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10. Thomas, M. and S.  
P.O. Box 65  
Shelburne, VT 05482
11. Thomas, M. and S.  
P.O. Box 65  
Shelburne, VT 05482
12. Shelburne Inn Corp.  
P.O. Box 296  
Shelburne, VT 05482
13. Webster, T.M. and S.W.  
P.O. Box 177  
Shelburne, VT 05482
14. Skiff, R. and M.  
Country Store  
P.O. Box 285  
Shelburne, VT 05482
15. Christmas Loft, Inc.  
P.O. Box 215  
Shelburne, VT 05482
16. Webb, S.  
P.O. Box 520  
Shelburne, VT 05482
17. Holloway, J. and N.  
49 Clearwater Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
18. Richardson, C.C.  
P.O. Box 38  
Shelburne, VT 05482
19. Clayton Inv., Inc.  
P.O. Box 38  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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20. Collette, F.E.  
18 Falls Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
21. Kaelin, J.F., Jr.  
P.O. Box 322  
Shelburne, VT 05482
22. Nick, J. and C.  
Falls Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
23. Cody, R., Jr.  
P.O. Box 723  
Shelburne, VT 05482
24. Greenough, R. and E.  
P.O. Box 102  
Shelburne, VT 05482
25. Tatro, R. and K.  
P.O. Box 306  
Shelburne, VT 05482
26. Collier, R.C.  
P.O. Box 64  
Shelburne, VT 05482
27. St. Catherine's Catholic Church  
P.O. Box 70  
Shelburne, VT 05482
28. St. Catherine's Catholic Church  
P.O. Box 70  
Shelburne, VT 05482
29. Bennett, E. and A.  
P.O. Box 122  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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- 30. Stone, R.L. and B.J.  
P.O. Box 128  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 31. Gadhue, R. and H.  
P.O. Box 401  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 32. Pierson Library  
1 Falls Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 33. Gadhue, R. and H.  
P.O. Box 401  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 34. Gadhue, R. and H.  
P.O. Box 401  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 35. Shelburne Methodist Church  
P.O. Box 365  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 36. Town of Shelburne  
Town Offices  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 37. St. Catherine's Catholic Church  
P.O. Box 70  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 38. Shelburne Methodist Church  
P.O. Box 365  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 39. Shelburne Museum  
P.O. Box 10  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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- 40. Shelburne Museum  
P.O. Box 10  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 41. P & G Real Estate  
Rt. 7  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 42. Lull, C.  
P.O. Box 35  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 43. Town of Shelburne  
Town Offices  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 44. Lavalette, I.M.  
P.O. Box 364  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 45. Town of Shelburne  
Town Offices  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 46. Town of Shelburne  
Town Offices  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 47. Town of Shelburne  
Town Offices  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 48. Marcotte, N.J. and R.A.  
P.O. Box 67  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 49. Clayton Inv., Inc.  
P.O. Box 38  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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- 50. Awakening Center c/o Paul Kervick  
2 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 51. Hollenbach & Phillips  
P.O. Box 355  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 52. Mann, F. and G.  
P.O. Box 442  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 53. English, L.  
302 Heath Place  
Tabb, VA 23602
  
- 54. Picard, D. and M.  
14 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 55. Hansen, J.H.  
16 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 56. McEntee, H. and P.  
P.O. Box 484  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 57. Smith, W.G.  
20 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 58. Noble, Barbara  
P.O. Box 427  
Shelburne, VT 05482
  
- 59. Forgays, D. and D.  
15 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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60. Suskin, L. and Raven, J.  
13 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
61. Village Flowers of Shelburne  
P.O. Box 186  
Shelburne, VT 05482
62. Village Flowers of Shelburne  
P.O. Box 186  
Shelburne, VT 05482
63. Sanville, C. and R.  
Railroad Lane  
Shelburne, VT 05482
64. Thomas, B.E.  
9 Harbor Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
65. St. Peter, Russell and Kiyath, Y.  
P.O. Box 302  
Shelburne, VT 05482
66. French, G. and G.  
21 Bernard Street  
Winooski, VT 05404
67. Rogavin, Debra  
26 Southwind Drive  
Burlington, VT 05401
68. Shelburne Craft School Corp.  
P.O. Box 52  
Shelburne, VT 05482
69. Shelburne Craft School Corp.  
P.O. Box 52  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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- 70. Adams and DeWahl  
P.O. Box 275  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 71. Fisher, Laura  
6 Wes Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 72. Spillane, L.T. and S.G.  
Tamarack Shores  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 73. Tracy House Assoc.  
RFD 2 Box 2133  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 74. Budnick, L. and D.  
2121 Shelburne Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 75. Budnick, L. and D.  
2121 Shelburne Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 76. Wooden, K. and M.B.  
2119 Shelburne Road  
Shelburne, VT 05482
- 77. Shelburne Offices, Inc.  
P.O. Box 7  
Shelburne, VT 05482

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PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Shelburne Village Historic District  
Shelburne, Vermont  
Photography by David C. Tansey  
May, 1989 (July, 1989 for #s 1, 9-12)  
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

- Photograph # 1: Streetscape U.S. Route 7, #1-#5 (L-R)  
View: SE
- Photograph # 2: Streetscape U.S. Route 7, #5-#7 (L-R)  
View: NE
- Photograph # 3: Streetscape Falls Road, #13-#18 (L-R)  
View: NE
- Photograph # 4: Streetscape Falls Road, #21-#23 (L-R)  
View: SE
- Photograph # 5: Streetscape U.S. Route 7, #33-#35 (L-R)  
View: NE
- Photograph # 6: Streetscape U.S. Route 7, #34-#36 & 38 (L-R)  
View: SE
- Photograph # 7: Streetscape Church St. & U.S. Route 7, #37-  
#38, #42-#43 (L-R)  
View: W
- Photograph # 8: Streetscape Harbor Road, #62-#63, #69-#71  
View: NW
- Photograph # 9: Harrington House, #1  
View: NE

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- Photograph #10: Harrington Barn, #1A  
View: NE
- Photograph #11: Buildings # 3, 3A, & 3B  
View: SE
- Photograph #12: Episcopal Rectory, #4  
View: E
- Photograph #13: Trinity Episcopal Church, #5  
View: NE
- Photograph #14: Trinity Parish Hall, #5  
View: SE
- Photograph #15: Fairchild House and Barn, #6 & #6A  
View: NE
- Photograph #16: Burritt House, #7  
View: E
- Photograph #17: Shelburne Inn, #9  
View: NE
- Photograph #18: House #10  
View: NE
- Photograph #19: Barn #10A & House #11  
View: NNE
- Photograph #20: Building #12  
View: E
- Photograph #21: Pump House, #13  
View: NE
- Photograph #22: Prosper Bacon House/Store, #14  
View: SE
- Photograph #23: Christmas Loft, #15  
View: E

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- Photograph #24: E. Harrington House and Garage, #16 & #16A  
View: E
- Photograph #25: N.E. Travel Service, #17 & #17A  
View: NE
- Photograph #26: Kinney House, #18  
View: NE
- Photograph #27: Collette House, #20  
View: SE
- Photograph #28: Langdon House and Barn, #21 & #21A  
View: NE
- Photograph #29: Coleman House and Barn, #22 & #22A  
View: SE
- Photograph #30: Miller House and Barn, #23 & #23A  
View: E
- Photograph #31: House and Barn, #24 & #24A  
View: E
- Photograph #32: Stapleton House and Barn, #25 & #25B  
View: ENE
- Photograph #33: House and Shed, #26 & #26B  
View: SE
- Photograph #34: Parish Hall, #27  
View: NW
- Photograph #35: Parish Hall rear, #27  
View: SE
- Photograph #36: St. Catherine's Church and Shrine, #28 & 28A  
View: SSW
- Photograph #37: Methodist District Parsonage, #29  
View: N

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- Photograph #38: Barn #29A  
View: SW
- Photograph #39: Excelsior Press, #30  
View: NW
- Photograph #40: House #31  
View: WNW
- Photograph #41: Pierson Library, #32  
View: SSE
- Photograph #42: VanVliet House, #33  
View: NE
- Photograph #43: VanVliet Barn, #33A  
View: E
- Photograph #44: House #34  
View: ENE
- Photograph #45: Barn #34A  
View: E
- Photograph #46: Methodist Parsonage, #35  
View: NE
- Photograph #47: Parsonage Barn, #35A  
View: E
- Photograph #48: The Parade, #36 (#38 background)  
View: SE
- Photograph #49: Catholic Rectory, #37  
View: SW
- Photograph #50: Methodist Church, #38  
View: SW
- Photograph #51: Stoddard House, #39  
View: SE

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- Photograph #52: Stoddard Barn, #39A  
View: E
- Photograph #53: Buildings #39B & #39C  
View: ENE
- Photograph #54: Cole House, #40  
View: SE
- Photograph #55: Cafe Shelburne, #41  
View: E
- Photograph #56: House and Garage, #42 & # 42A  
View: WNW
- Photograph #57: Shelburne Public School, #43  
View: NW
- Photograph #58: Noonan House, #44  
View: WNW
- Photograph #59: Noonan Barn/Garage, #44A  
View: WNW
- Photograph #60: Fire Department, #45  
View: W
- Photograph #61: Town Offices, #46  
View: NW
- Photograph #62: Town Hall, #47  
View: SW
- Photograph #63: Russell House, #48  
View: NW
- Photograph #64: Brick Store, #49  
View: WSW
- Photograph #65: House and Barn, #50 & # 50A  
View: SSW

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Photograph #66: House #51  
View: SSW

Photograph #67: Barn #51A  
View: S

Photograph #68: Granary, #52  
View: SE

Photograph #69: House #53  
View: SW

Photograph #70: House #54  
View: WSW

Photograph #71: House #55  
View: SE

Photograph #72: Second Episcopal Parsonage, #56  
View: WSW

Photograph #73: Parsonage Barn, #56A  
View: S

Photograph #74: House #57  
View: SW

Photograph #75: Barn #57A  
View: S

Photograph #76: House #58  
View: SW

Photograph #77: Ross House, #59  
View: NNE

Photograph #78: Ross Barn, #59A  
View: N

Photograph #79: Barn #61  
View: NE

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- Photograph #80: First Episcopal Parsonage, #62  
View: NW
- Photograph #81: Building #64  
View: W
- Photograph #82: House #65  
View: NW
- Photograph #83: House #66  
View: NNW
- Photograph #84: House #67  
View: NNW
- Photograph #85: Bowling Alley/Craft School, #68  
View: NE
- Photograph #86: Bowling Alley/Craft School, #68  
View: N
- Photograph #87: Craft School, #68  
View: NNE
- Photograph #88: Craft School, #69  
View: NW
- Photograph #89: House #70  
View: NW
- Photograph #90: House #71  
View: NE
- Photograph #91: Tracy House, #73  
View: SW
- Photograph #92: Tracy Barn, #73A  
View: W
- Photograph #93: Pierson House, #74  
View: NW

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Photograph #94: Pierson House, #74  
View: SSW

Photograph #95: House #75  
View: W

Photograph #96: Maeck House, #76  
View: NW

Photograph #97: Creamery, #77  
View: WSW

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 90001055

Date Listed: 07/27/90

Shelburne Village Historic District  
Property Name

Chittenden  
County

VT  
State

N/A  
Multiple Name

-----  
This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

7-27-90  
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Number of Contributing Properties previously listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Only one property has been previously listed, not two as indicated.

8. Statement of Significance: Criteria

Only criterion C is applicable for the district's documented architectural significance; criterion A was inadvertently indicated.

This information was confirmed with Elsa Gilbertson, VTSHPO, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)