

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 6 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Warren Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Along Town Highways 1, 4, 16, and 21 N/A not for publication

city or town Warren N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023 zip code 05674

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
[Signature] 9/29/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature: Bruce J. Savage]

11/20/92

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
74	24	buildings
3	0	sites
4	4	structures
0	0	objects
81	28	Total

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

Historic Resources of the Mad River Valley

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Industry/manufacturing facility
- Commerce/Department store
- Agriculture/Agricultural outbuilding
- Government/City Hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Domestic/secondary structure
- Domestic/multiple dwelling
- Government/City Hall
- Commerce/Department Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation concrete
- walls weatherboard
- roof asphalt
- other wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Industry

Period of Significance

1820 - 1940

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bagley, Walter

Ralph, Daniel

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Warren Village Historic District
Name of Property

Washington County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 51 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	671370	4887340
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	18	671580	4886830

3	18	672040	4886580
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	18	671950	4886370

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas D. Visser and Mark Wolfe
organization Architectural Conservation & Education Service date June 1989
University of Vermont
street & number Wheeler House, History Department telephone 802-656-3180
city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05405

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Warren, Washington Co., Vermont

The Warren Village Historic District is an excellent example of a small, 19th century mill village that has retained its character and context to the present day with few alterations. The village is approximately one mile in length, consisting of approximately 50 acres, and contains 74 contributing buildings, 3 contributing sites, and 4 contributing structures. Warren is located along the Mad River and two of its tributaries, Freeman and Bradley Brooks. These bodies of water and the mountains that they drain form a natural boundary for the village. A triangular parcel at the center of the village acts as an intersecting point for the access roads to north, south and east, and provides a point of focus. Along these intersecting roads are the clapboarded residences, businesses and public buildings of Warren, most of which date from the 1830s to the 1880s. The mixture of styles and buildings includes Italianate commercial buildings, a late Federal church, Greek Revival public buildings, residences in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and the always present vernacular interpretations of these styles. Their similarity in scale, setback, materials and workmanship lend the district a feeling of integrity and context.

The village developed along the eastern bank of the Mad River and two of its tributaries, Freeman and Bradley Brooks. Bradley Brook, at the north end of the District, enters Mad River from the Green Mountains west of the village, while Freeman Brook drains the hills on the eastern side. The village occupies a small area on the foothills of the surrounding mountains. The roads, both historic and modern, that provide access to the village, follow the paths of these brooks as well as the Mad River itself. The District boundaries include properties along Bradley Brook on both sides of Town Highway (T.H.) 16, both sides of T.H. 4, which parallels Mad River on its eastern bank, and on both sides of T.H. 21 and T.H. 1, which follow Freeman Brook on its course into the hills on the east side of the valley. The countryside to the north, south and east is characterized by farmland and agricultural buildings, while the land to the west is part of the Green Mountain National Forest. The village is sited seven miles south of the village of Waitsfield, and 12 miles south of the village of Moretown.

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Surrounded by agricultural land and vast stands of timber, Warren started life as a combination cross-roads/mill town. Stage and mail routes ran eastward over Roxbury Mountain. A toll road allowed westward travel over Lincoln Mountain and a secondary route ran north to Waitsfield. T.H. 1 ended at its intersection with T.H. 21, near the site of #19. By the 1850s T.H. 1 was extended to its intersection with T.H. 4 near the site of #16, creating the triangular plot of land now referred to as the "flatiron." This parcel lies just below the administrative, educational and religious center of the village, represented by the Town Hall (#48), the old schoolhouse (now the Municipal Building, #46), and the church (#43). These buildings, which stand on a hill overlooking the village, are the most prominent of Warren's historic buildings.

The Town Hall and Municipal Building are very similar in size, style, and scale, although the former has more detail than the latter. Both are clapboarded, two and one-half story structures with gable fronts and pedimented entablatures. Both feature corner pilasters and round openings in the tympanum. Window surrounds are topped with slightly pitched lintels on both buildings. There are differences in detail, fenestration and treatment of the entryway, but standing in close proximity to one another as they do, the effect is one of similarity. The church is vernacular, also white and clapboarded, standing near and parallel to the Town Hall and perpendicular to the Municipal Building. Although the interior was extensively altered in 1956, the exterior remains as designed in 1838-39, with the exception of the parish house addition, which was placed there c.1940. Its projecting gable-end tower is situated at the top of a series of stone steps which lend height to the already prominent structure. Double Christian Cross doors are framed by jambs of layered strips supporting a frieze surmounted by a semi-elliptical louvered fan with keystone. Daniel Ralph, Warren village's first settler, was the builder. The covered bridge at the south end of town is another prominent landmark (#57), placed on the National Register in 1974. Built by Walter Bagley 1879-80 it features queenpost trusses and two differing portal designs. A fairly short and simple structure, it is nevertheless an important symbol of Warren.

Another local landmark is the Bradley-Mobus House (#18), one of Warren's two Second Empire houses, which sits on a hill above T.H. 1 overlooking the flatiron. Its situation, paired with its Mansard roof, make it a natural focus of attention. The

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cornice with paired brackets and wide frieze is repeated at different scales on several parts of the building.

Historic views of Warren show that during the period of significance the commercial center of the village ran along Main Street, that portion of T.H. 4 which runs from its intersection with T.H. 1 south to the Town Hall. The industrial structures were grouped around Mad River where it is crossed by T.H. 4 and on both banks of the river north of the covered bridge (#57). These industrial structures were usually gable-fronted clapboarded vernacular buildings, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 stories in height, with attached sheds and storage porches. The balance of the village consisted of white frame houses, generally in the Greek Revival and vernacular styles, scattered along the roads with horse barns and small sheds behind them. Fieldstone retaining walls, made necessary by the hilly terrain, were found throughout the village. With the exception of the industrial buildings, this pattern can still be found in Warren. In fact, since the brick schoolhouse was torn down in 1867, Warren village has not had a single brick building.

Buildings that have served commercial uses fall into two categories: Greek Revival and Italianate. The former includes the Dana Block (#36), now part of the Pitcher Inn complex, and on the opposite side of Main Street the Warren Village Shop (#70) and the Warren Store (#69). The Warren Store is the most distinctive of the commercial structures. Built c.1840 as a stagecoach inn, it features corner pilasters with echinus capitals and windows with peaked lintels. Its most outstanding feature is a two-story wraparound porch with chamfered posts. The Italianate style commercial buildings include the Odd-fellows Hall (#32), Bragg's Store (#35), and the Lippincott Apartments (#67), formerly Freeman's General Store. These buildings feature square fronts with brackets supporting a projecting cornice. In the case of Bragg's Store the facade is a false one, concealing a gable-fronted building, while the other two examples have flat roofs. A fourth example, Spaulding's Store, stood on the site just north of #34. Photographs reveal that it, too, featured a false Italianate front with bracketed cornice very similar to Bragg's Store but with a one-story wing on one side. Spaulding's Store also had paired brackets supporting window hoods in the upper story and supporting a secondary cornice above the storefront. Spaulding's Store, Bragg's Store and the Freeman General Store all had braced canopies sheltering the first-story storefronts. Only the latter is still in place.

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All of the early mills and dams are gone, lost to floods and fires. The burning of Brooks Mill in 1936 had the greatest effect on the village, as the fire spread to four houses located on the main street, where the Cota and Peatman capes are now (#61 and #62). But fieldstone mill foundations can be found along Freeman Brook (#67 and #68), along Mad River at the north end of the village (#12), and along Bradley Brook on T.H. 16 (#3). The Bradley House (#13) began its life as a storage shed for the adjacent grist mill. The log dam (#60), lost in the flood of 1927, was reconstructed in 1978, adding a further reminder of the village's industrial heritage.

Warren's collection of frame houses and outbuildings remains intact to great degree. The Greek Revival style is represented by the Long House (#1), Austin House (#9), the S. Banister House (#14), the C. Devall House (#19), the W. H. H. Hall House (#20), the Morin House (#23), the J. Cardell House (#33), Pitcher Inn (#34), the Dr. Vandeußen House (#39), the L. Cardell House (#40), the "Parsonage" (#49), the Youngman House (#52), the Gray Apartments (#54), the Foster House (#55), the Martin House (#58), the A. Miner House (#63), the Cardell-Bradley House (#71), and the Daniel Ralph-E. Hewitt House (#72). All of these houses feature cornice returns. In most cases corner pilasters support at least a partial entablature. The majority of these houses feature windows with simple surrounds, although a few have peaked lintels (#'s 1, 20, 54, 63, 71). In some cases the front door is framed by sidelights (#'s 33, 34, 49, 63, 71).

Two vernacular houses that feature some of the design details of the Greek Revival are the Daniel Ralph House (#16) and the J. Sargent House (#56). Both have wide pilaster-like corner-boards and flat lintels, but lack cornice returns. The side-lighted entryway of the Daniel Ralph House is clearly Greek Revival.

Nineteenth century houses in vernacular styles common in Vermont houses are also found. They include the D. Hawes House (#6), the W. Johnson House (#7), the Ford House (#8), the A. Blake House (#10), the Bradley House (#13), the Jones cottage (#15d), the Bass/Hickey House (#24), the Bergman House (#25), the Wheeler-Neill House (#26), the Woodward/Pierce House (#22), the Perellie House (#21), the Edward Cardell House (#47), the W. McAllister House (#17), the Weston House (#30), the Bradley House (#13), the E. A. Eldridge House (#51), the

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Neill House (#42) and the Dabney House (#41). Of these, about half are Classic Cottages and half are sidehall plans, often with ells (#'s 17, 25, 42), that are one story tall in comparison to the 1 1/2 story main block. Window trim is uniformly simple. Corner pilasters are replaced by slender cornerboards.

The Gothic Revival style is represented by the Owings House with its intersecting gable roof and vergeboards (#73). The only example of the style in Warren, it is also notable for its paired two-over-two sash, which share a single frame with peaked lintels, and its elaborate spindled porch.

Two impressive residences in the Second Empire style are also present, the Bradley/Mobus House (#18) and the Kolifrath House (#64). Both are diminutive in scale, being one story tall plus the mansard roof. The latter was reputedly a barn, originally located at the site of #38. Both houses feature corner pilasters with capitals supporting a frieze. The overhanging mansard is supported by paired brackets on the Bradley/Mobus House, as described above. Warren's most impressive Second Empire residence, the George Cardell House, once stood between #'s 66 and 67, but was lost to fire early in the early 1900s. Only the barn remains (#66).

There is also a single residence in the Italianate style, the Tilley House (#53). It is an imposing residence, with peaked lintels above its numerous windows, a large ornate porch, and a six-sided vent cut in its gable peak.

In the late 19th century many of Warren's houses received "gingerbread" details. Most notable is the S. Banister House (#14) with its spindled porch valance and railing and its scroll-sawn gable trusses. Many porches were added to existing residences during this period (#'s 16, 17, 33, 36, 40, 47, 49, 63, 72, 73).

A variety of outbuildings serve these residences. Most common are the vernacular horse barns, generally built in the last decades of the 19th century. Usually small in size, about 20' by 25' with a gable entry onto the main level, they often have a small hay-loft door in the gable and sometimes another usable level below. Many are detached, located behind and to one side of an associated building. A few are connected to the corner of an adjacent house (#s 1, 8, 20, 26, 30, 64, 72), and many of these serve as automobile garages. Most of the village barns are in good condition. Four have been converted into

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living spaces (#'s 6a, 20, 29, 66), two into offices (#30b and #31a), and one into an antique shop (#49b). Two larger barns remain, one behind the Warren Store (#69a) and the other at the southernmost point of the district (#56b). The latter is a three-level bank barn which retains its four-gabled cupola. All remain as tangible reminders of the importance of horse power in Warren's agricultural and manufacturing past.

With the dawn of the automobile age, Warren residents built garages to house their new machines. Some early examples survive, generally simple gabled or shed-roofed structures (#s 10a, 28a, 30a, 41a). Other outbuildings that served Warren's residents include numerous sheds (#'s 14a, 15e, 47a, 56a) and two gable-roofed springhouses (#54a and #56a).

Fieldstone retaining walls are present in many locations. Most noticeable are the walls below the church (#43), between the Jennings House (#66) and the Lippincott Apartments (#67), and behind the gazebo (#38). These stone walls create a pleasant impression as one walks through the village, lending a sense of the age of the properties they serve to support.

The presence of two brooks and a river within district boundaries has given rise to the necessity for numerous bridges. Already mentioned is the covered bridge (#57), listed individually on the National Register August 7, 1974. Featuring two flanking queen post trusses, the bridge is a favorite location for photographers, and local children are often found swimming in the pool below the span. Most of Warren's other bridges are of more recent vintage, dating from after the 1927 flood, which damaged or destroyed their predecessors. The bridges on T.H. 16 over Bradley Brook (#4) and on T.H. 4 over Freeman Brook (#37) are post-1927 flood concrete-decked bridges with concrete sidewalls. The bridge on T.H. 1 over Freeman Brook (#27) is a later span, with regularly spaced concrete posts joined by a cable as side walls, in deteriorated condition and considered noncontributing. The bridge on T.H. 4 over Mad River (#11) is quite modern and also non-contributing, as is the footbridge across Freeman's Brook in the flatiron (#31a). A bridge of a different kind is the natural bridge, carved into the east bank of the Mad River below the Peatman House (#62). Often mentioned in local literature, the natural bridge was a destination for sightseers and continues to attract tourists.

Non-contributing buildings tend to be located outside the main core of the village, and to be in a style that blends in with

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the surrounding historic structures. For example, the Jones House (#15), a vernacular residence (construction began in 1932 and was completed in 1956), is consistent with the surrounding structures in scale, color and materials. The Jones sugarhouse (#15e), another non-contributing building, was built c.1930, possibly as a storage shed, but converted to use as a sugarhouse in the 1960s. The bandstand, erected by the town on a prominent corner of the "flatiron" is a diminutive version of the Victorian original, laden with gingerbread, but obviously modern. The Cota and Peatman houses (#61 and #62) with their accompanying garages (#61a and #62a) are contiguous and make up the largest concentration of non-contributing buildings in the district. Yet their 1940s cape style is harmonious with the rest of the district. The firehouse (#44) and post office (#65) are the only visible indications that construction continued after World War Two. The former is clapboarded and gable-fronted, while the latter is tucked into a hillside.

One important reason that this landscape has survived intact was the decision to construct Vermont Route 100 on the west side of Mad River in 1954. This main north-south transportation corridor bypasses the village center, allowing easy access but eliminating through traffic.

The ski industry in Mad River Valley had its start on the Austin Farm in the late 1930s (#9), where a tow rope was installed by the Warren Outing Club. Although this operation was short-lived, the ski industry was back in 1958 when the Sugarbush Corporation began developing a ski area on Lincoln Mountain. By 1963 an airport had opened in East Warren. Since that time, many village structures have been purchased by out-of-area residents who use them as vacation homes or as rental property. Many village homes show the signs of this new "prosperity." A large new barn/garage has been added onto the back of the Bass/Hickey House (#24). A wing was built onto the Bergman House (#25) in the 1980s providing a view of Freeman Brook, front doors were removed, and original sash were replaced with 1/1s. A large passive solar addition was put on the ell of the C. Devall House (#19) beginning in the early 1980s, and imaginative doors and windows replace the originals, although the main block of the house retains its integrity. The Oddfellow's Hall (#32) has likewise been remodeled, with an addition shielding an exterior stairway supported by two huge Doric columns. The J. Cardell House (#33) received a new porch railing c.1960 which was partially enclosed between 1983 and 1989, and a long dormer with balcony was added to the upper

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story of the ell. The W. H. H. Hall House (#20) was remodeled, with a new patterned asphalt shingle roof and addition of chimneys in the main block of the house and in the attached barn/garage which was converted into a residence. The porch of Bragg's Store (#35) was enclosed with canted panels and combination windows in the 1970s. These alterations are among the more extreme examples of remodeling visible in the village today. More typical is the passive solar addition on the side porch of the Owings House (#73), the replacement of an early porch with a modern shed-roofed structure on the Edward Cardell House (#47), the installation of skylights in the Foster House (#55), and the construction of a new entry porch and wheelchair ramp on the Municipal Building (#46).

The vast majority of Warren's buildings retain their original wooden siding, few having given way to vinyl, aluminum or asbestos siding. Properties are generally in good condition, and fresh paint is a common sight. One recent renovation was the Gray Apartments (#54) which received a new foundation, roofing materials and paint, but lost a chimney, side porch and some 2/2 sash.

Nineteenth century building styles blend in a continuity of materials, color and scale. Topography, especially the steep banks of the Mad River on the west side of the district and the hills on the east side of Main Street, dictate a pleasing variety of setbacks and orientation along the curving tree-lined streets. Houses and barns are spaced in a consistent rhythm. Warren village is unusually intact; a survivor from the 19th century.

Descriptions of individual buildings follow.

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DESCRIPTIONS OF BUILDINGS WITHIN THE DISTRICT ARE INCLUDED BELOW. NUMBERS REFER TO THE SKETCH MAP

1. Long House, c.1875

This gable-front house with ell and attached gable front barn all have returning cornices with bevelled trim, wide friezes, corner pilasters and slightly peaked window lintels with cornices. A paneled trapezoidal bay window and a one bay entry porch have cornices similar to the main cornice. The Italianate porch has attenuated chamfered posts with applied torus moldings, scroll sawn brackets, and a turned baluster railing. Windows are 1/1. There is an interior stove chimney. The ell has a cross gable, entry and shed-roofed porch (c.1975) on the front, and a gabled roof dormer and shed-roofed porch on the back. The attached two level barn has 6/6 windows, an interior sliding door on the front gable end, and hinged double doors and a hay loft door in the back. The house is in the center of a circular drive on a prominent hill overlooking the District.

The historical owners are unknown, but it is presently owned by Mildred Long, widow of Roy Long who owned and operated the Warren Store (#69) for many years.

2. Asahel Young House, c.1840

This 1 1/2 story clapboarded gable-end house with a slightly lower wing leading to a front-gabled 1 1/2 story barn has been severely remodeled. It originally was a Classic Cottage with a wing. Modern casement windows in the main block and wing, removal of original window and door surrounds, and a new front entrance make this structure non-contributing.

This was the home of Asahel Young, born in Athol, N.H., in 1795. Young came to Warren when there were only three families living in town. The county map of 1858 and the atlas of 1873 identify this as Young's house during those years.

3. Site of Walter Bagley Butter Tub Mill, c.1885

This site lies between Bradley Brook and T.H. 46, east of T.H. 16. Bradley Brook flows east, with a steep fall at the west end of the site and two smaller falls, approximately 2 feet each, downstream. Between the roads and the Brook the site is quite steep. At this location George S. Hanks constructed his mill for the manufacture of rolling-pins, clothes-pins and

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clapboards c.1870. The mill was vacant by 1882 and was either torn down or modified c.1885 by Walter Bagley to serve as a steam-powered butter tub factory. Bagley was born in Hardwick, Vermont in 1819 and came to Warren with his family in 1832. He worked as a millwright until 1884 and then became a carpenter. He was also responsible for building the covered bridge (#57) and the village grist mill, as well as several other mills in Warren and the surrounding towns. Photographs of this building from c.1885 show a 2 1/2 story clapboarded, gable-roofed structure with 6/6 double-hung sash windows, oriented gable-end to T.H. 16. A shed-roof hung above the first story on the north facade, sheltering piles of the finished product, and a tall, slender stove-pipe chimney projected from the north slope of the roof. There may have been one or more additional stories on the downhill side of the structure. Later photographs show a large gable-roofed addition on the west facade, c.1895. The mill was known to be standing as late as the 1910s. It slowly decomposed, leaving remnants of its wooden frame and scrap metal around the now forested site.

The original portion of the factory is marked by a 20'x40' fieldstone foundation, 2' wide and 3' high, with its long side parallel to the stream and T.H. 46, approximately 50' from the road. Just east of the center of the southern wall, the stone projects into the center of the room creating a platform 11'x16', which almost divides the room into two chambers. At the center of this platform, on its western side, there is an extension 4' long and 6' wide. This large platform may have served as the base for the boilers and steam engine. Indeed, rusted furnace doors were found just south of the foundation walls, as were iron pipes. One pipe with a shut-off valve lies at the western end of the chamber. The site is littered with broken glass and wood and metal debris. A portion of the collapsed superstructure with brick-patterned sheet metal lies to the north a few feet from the foundation.

The addition is marked by a 50' long fieldstone foundation wall which runs west from the northwest corner of the above-described foundation, and then turns south running an additional 15' in that direction. The south side of this structure was apparently supported by fieldstone piers, two of which remain some 15' apart, approximately 40' downslope. The site is littered with scrap metal. Within the L of the foundation are parts of a stove-pipe stack. At the intersection of the two foundations is another part of the collapsed superstructure with brick-patterned sheet metal, and an electrical conduit

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with brown porcelain insulators. Bricks scattered at the north end of the site bear the impression "Drury".

4. Bridge, c.1928

This is a simple concrete bridge approximately 18' long on T.H. 16 crossing Bradley Brook with concrete sidewalls, and was probably erected shortly after the devastating flood of 1927.

5. La Rock House, c.1930

This is a clapboarded 1 1/2 story gable-front residence with an attached, steeply shed-roofed garage and a two-story ell. This structure is a mixture of additions and extensions, mostly dating from the past 20 years, so the building is considered non-contributing. This historical ownership is unknown.

6. D. Hawes House, c.1840

This clapboarded and cornerboarded vernacular Classic Cottage with galvanized metal roof sits with its gable end just a few feet from the western shoulder of T.H. 16 across Bradley Brook from #3. All first floor windows have 1/1 double-hung sash with exterior aluminum storm windows. Three symmetrically placed windows on the front facade are interrupted by the entrance, located between the central and western windows. An exterior chimney rises between two windows on the rear facade, while the road-side gable end features symmetrically placed windows in the first floor and a casement window in the gable peak which consists of two sections with three panes each. The house extends down the embankment, creating a cellar story below the west end of the building.

This house is listed on the county map of 1858 as the D. Hawes House. This was the residence of George S. Hanks in the 1870s when he was operating the clapboard mill across Bradley Brook (#3). It is presently vacant.

6a. D. Hawes Barn, c.1840

This small gabled-front clapboarded barn with a galvanized metal roof sits immediately south of #6. The left side of the front facade features a sliding wooden door, while the right side has been modified to contain a door with 3x3 lights and 3/4 length 2x4 sidelights, with a narrow pane of glass inserted in the loft opening above and a 4x2 fixed sash window in the

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gable peak. The left sidelights have been partially boarded up. These modifications appear to be of recent date, c.1970, when the barn was remodeled for residential use. The barn is built on an embankment and contains a cellar story, as well as a pent-roofed addition on the north elevation, which is partially enclosed. The deck floor of the addition is badly deteriorated.

7. W. Johnson House, c.1855

This clapboarded Classic Cottage with sheet metal roofing and concrete-faced foundation features a kitchen wing and attached barn. Cornice, frieze, corner boards, 2/2 window, surrounds have lip moldings. The wall over the wing has a raking window. The door and its enframement have been replaced and a shed-roofed one bay entry porch added. There is an exterior chimney. The wing has a hip-roofed porch with exposed rafters, frieze, scroll sawn brackets, turned posts, square balusters, and a new floor and foundation. The large board and batten addition to rear has a picture window with narrow architrave trim. The attached gambrel-roofed barn, c.1920 with clapboards and board and batten siding has entry porches, sliding glass doors onto deck, stuccoed fireplace.

This building, shown as the W. Johnson House on the county map of 1858, has been converted into apartments.

8. Ford House, c.1895

This well-preserved tri-gable ell house is 1 1/2 stories tall, covered with clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingled roof, features plain window and door surrounds with slightly peaked lintels and cornices. Sash are tall 2/2s. The entry is in the ell. Replacement doors have full length large pane bordered by narrow panes. There is a raking cornice and wide 2-part frieze with bevelled trim, corner boards, a watertable, and central stove chimneys in each section. The ell has Italianate style porch with a hip roof, frieze, projecting raking cornice, chamfered columns with elaborate molding on bases, scroll sawn brackets, and a lattice skirt. The attached barn, c.1900, has 12/8 sash, a clapboard-sided sliding door with vertical panels, and a hayloft door. The attached two car garage was built c.1954.

When Vermont 100 was put through in 1953-54, a barn was removed from the approximate location of the garage and the Pierce

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House directly across the street was also removed. This house replaced an earlier residence on this site which burned. This is the home of Emma Ford, former town clerk.

9. Austin House, c.1870

This clapboarded Classic Cottage with offset wing and concrete foundation features corner pilasters supporting a frieze panel and molded cornice with returns. The house, located on a slight slope at the junction of Route 100 and T.H. 16, faces east. Its front facade has a centrally-placed entrance with a trapezoidal bay with molded panels on its north side and a pair of 2/2 double-hung sash windows on its south side. All windows are 2/2 with simple surrounds crowned by a lip molding, including the windows in the bay, unless otherwise noted. The metal roof extends over the bay. There is an interior brick chimney on the west slope of the roof at the ridge line just north of center and a large exterior brick chimney of recent vintage on the north facade east of center. A door has been cut into the upper story of the north facade to the right of the chimney, and is accessed by way of a pressure-treated wooden stairway on stilts. Two fixed windows, each with 4x3 panes, appear at the west end of the north facade in the first story.

The west facade of the main block contains four windows, irregularly placed, one of which is shorter and narrower than the others. Two small, square skylights can be found on both the east and west slopes of the roof.

The wing is offset from the south-west corner of the main block. Its north facade contains a window in the style already described near the gable peak, a small, square single-paned window hinged at the top in the upper story, and a large slider in the first story. Its west facade has a shed-roofed addition on the south end of rough vertical planks. On the south facade, two large 1/1 windows appear in the upper story along with a door and a second pressure-treated stairway on stilts. Another door is located at the bottom of the stairs, and a newer sliding window in the first story. A woodbox is built-in under the stairway. The east facade of the wing features three windows and a door. Another exterior chimney runs directly up the center of the main block on its south facade at the connection with the wing, and a window appears in each story.

An old photograph, c.1900, in the town library shows an off-set ell on the north side of the main block with a full-length

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covered porch with slender paired posts. The bay window then had its own flat roof, and a hipped-roof portico supported by simple square posts protected the front entrance to the main block. Associated barns were destroyed when Route 100 was built c.1953, and the north ell may also have been removed at that time. This was the approximate location of the P. Putnam House in 1858 and the A. L. Way Store in 1873. Parts of one or both structures may be incorporated in the present building.

10. A. Blake House, c.1870

This clapboarded vernacular house, 1 1/2 stories high, has a concrete foundation and faces west toward #9 across T.H. 4. The front (west) facade of the main block has three irregularly-placed 2/2 windows with simple surrounds crowned by lip moldings. All windows are identical unless otherwise described. A doorway may have been located on this facade, which would explain the irregularity of the fenestration. There is an asphalt-shingled roof, and an interior brick chimney is visible on the east slope just below the ridge and north of center. The north facade has a vent in its gable peak and two symmetrically-placed windows in the upper story. A rough vertically-planked and shed-roofed storage addition was recently added at the east end of the first story and single window appears next to it.

There is a window in the upper story of the main block on the south facade, and an ell joins the house at this location. The ell has a pent-roofed porch supported by simple posts with a flared, shingled border. A cut in the border with a set of steps provides access to the entrance, and there are two windows to the south of the door. The porch ends just short of the end of the ell, leaving room for a shed door. A pent-roofed ell extends on the south elevation, and contains a second shed door in its west facade.

10a. Garage, c.1930

This is a rough, horizontally-planked automobile garage featuring two bays, each entered through a pair of swinging doors. The roof is sloped slightly toward the rear facade.

11. Bridge, c.1975

A concrete deck on steel beams with steel guardrail posts. Noncontributing due to age.

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12. Site of Grist Mill, c.1830

An L-shaped fieldstone foundation, approximately 20'x20' is built into the east bank of the Mad River at this location, rising some 20' above the river. Metal gears and a shaft with pulleys are still on the site. The penstock of the mill runs under T.H. 4. Several feet to the north of this site is an L-shaped fieldstone retaining wall approximately 20'x30', one of many such distinctive walls in the village.

Plyna Parker built the mill with a Mr. Kimball c.1830. In 1859 George Bannister bought and repaired it, combining custom grinding with feed, meal and grain sales. A photograph in the town library shows a long shed added to the south to shelter waiting horses and wagons. Mary Bradley owned this mill and the lumber mill across the river during the flood of 1927. The flood waters rose, but she refused to blast the dam, and, as a result, both mills were lost. The remains of the grist mill were pulled down in the early 1940s by the owners to reduce insurance costs. Nothing remains of the lumber mill.

13. Bradley House, c.1856/c.1920

This 1 1/2 story, clapboarded vernacular building began life as a storage shed for the adjacent grist mill. In the 1920s Mary Bradley converted it to a residence; most of its architectural details date from this renovation: the wraparound porch, bay windows, 2/1 sash and shed-roofed additions. Both bay windows are protected by the porch: one is trapezoidal, the other square and canted.

14. S. Banister House, c.1865

This 5x2 bay Classic Cottage with wing is enriched by lacy scroll-sawn king post truss motifs in the gable peaks. This laciness is complemented by a Queen Anne entry porch with projecting cornice supported by curved brackets, a patterned spindle valance, the same turned posts on pedestals that are found on #17 and miniature versions of these posts as balusters. In contrast with these Victorian details, the building block is defined by bold, Greek Revival elements: a heavy cornice, a wide frieze that wraps under returns, corner pilasters with projecting capitals. The recessed entry has a large paned door flanked by narrow, single-pane sidelights and routed pilasters and topped by a cornice. The house has a cut

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granite foundation, while the wing features a fieldstone foundation. The wing has different pilaster details and a porch with chamfered posts. A recent open shed-roofed addition runs across the back of the main block.

Tucker's Store stood across the street in the late 19th century. According to the 1873 Atlas, this was the home of S. Banister.

14a. Sherman's Shed, c.1900

This is a gabled shed with clapboards, 10'x14'. Although deteriorated, it is still contributing.

15. Jones House, c.1956

This is a vernacular, eaves-front, 1 1/2 story house with wide clapboards, tripartite windows, and a side porch. Begun in 1932, it was completed in 1956 by the current owners. It is non-contributing due to age. This house replaces the Van Dusen house. The associated barn stood across the road.

15a. Jones Garage, c.1940

This one-bay wide garage with gable-front entry was moved to its current location from a concrete slab northwest of the house. It is still contributing, despite its relocation.

15b. Jones Garage, c.1910

This shed, now garage, is two bays wide, and has a gabled roof with an eaves side overhead garage door. It has a tall poured concrete foundation. The cornerboards support the narrow raking cornice, which projects over the frieze. The six-pane sash are fixed. In 1873, the Drew Harness Shop stood on or near this site.

15c. Jones Shed, c.1910

This is a 6'x6' low-gabled shed with clapboards, narrow raking cornice and cornerboards.

15d. Jones Cottage, c.1910

This small vernacular cottage is 2x4 bays. The gabled roof has a narrow cornice and frieze, supported by cornerboards. It is

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cornerboarded with small reused 2/2 windows and six-pane sash. It has a brick stove chimney.

15e. Jones Sugarhouse, c.1930

This 6'x18' gabled shed has horizontal board siding and a low-gabled cupola. In the 1960s, when this building was converted into a sugarhouse, there were 24 sugaring operations in Warren. Noncontributing due to alterations.

16. Daniel Ralph House, c.1850

This vernacular sidehall plan, 1 1/2 story house with Greek Revival elements, is 3x2 bays with an ell. The inverted cross door is flanked by 5/6 sidelights and pilasters topped by a cornice. There are 2/2 windows downstairs and original 6/6 windows upstairs. As panes have broken, the owner has replaced them from her stock of cylinder glass, resulting in various tints from green to purple. The widely projecting eaves have a narrow cornice with bevelled trim and a frieze above the cornerboards. The ell, c.1900, has porches on south and north, 1/1 and 2/2 sash.

The house was built by Daniel Ralph, a Warren builder and the village's first settler. It has been in the Carter family ever since. A dirt road extends up behind the house to the north pasture where the Carter family ran a diversified farm, with cows and pigs. Horses were also kept at the farm for lumbering.

16a. Carter Barn, c.1930

This gabled, clapboarded, 1 1/2 story bank barn is in poor condition. A section that extended north has already been taken down. The remaining part was built in two sections. The original two bays are post and beam construction with hewn timbers, pole joists, and milled rafters and ridge pole. It has a sliding door to the basement and double doors with wrought hinges on the eaves side. The third section, also post and beam, was added. It was in this section that Rollie Hays shoed horses. The barn is pictured in a c.1920 photograph in the Warren Library of Blake's blacksmith shop, a gabled structure that used to stand at the corner of T.H. 4 and T.H. 1. The blacksmith shop was removed when the roads were surfaced, although some fragments of a foundation are still visible.

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17. W. McAllister House, c.1865

This 5x2 bay vernacular Classic Cottage with ell and shed-roofed rear addition was built on property originally belonging to the Ralph House (#16). It has a narrow raking cornice; a wide frieze overlaps the cornerboards. The entry and windows on the main facade are placed slightly right of center. The inverted cross door is framed by a plain surround cornice. A gabled Queen Anne porch (c.1900) distinguishes the house: three bays wide, with a broad full pediment, it has decorative bands of staggered butt and sawtooth shingles on both apron and within the tympanum. The turned, bulging columns combine Queen Anne and Colonial Revival flavor. A shed-roofed extension across the rear of the building creates a broken salt-box roofline. The small gable ell has sliding glass doors.

A house on or near this site is identified as the J. Cass House in the 1858 county map. The 1873 atlas identifies this as the W. McAllister House.

17a. Sellers Garage, c.1930

This two-bay, gabled garage has double doors, six-pane sash, a raking cornice and is sided with shingles.

18. Bradley House, c.1890

This second Empire house with wings is one story tall plus a Mansard roof, and is 3x3 bays. The cornice with paired brackets and a wide frieze is repeated at different scales on several parts of the building. It is largest around the eaves, then slightly reduced on the four-window trapezoidal bay. It is smaller yet on the entry hood, which, supported by incised consoles, protects an Italianate door with round-headed panes. The bracketed cornice is repeated on its smallest scale on the flat-roofed dormers that pierce the Mansard roof with their small 2/2 sash. The clapboarded walls are defined by corner pilasters and a watertable. The foundation is faced with cut stone. The 2/1 sash have plain surrounds and cornices. A wing on the west has intrusive tripartite windows. Its shed-roofed Queen Anne porch has a molded cornice and frieze, spindle valance, turned posts, some remaining turned balusters and a lattice skirt. It also has a rear porch. To the west, an added wing has a low-pitched gabled roof, mortared fieldstone foundation, 2/2 sash, and a simplified bracketed cornice. The north wing is shed-roofed. The cornice extends level along the

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east wall creating a "false-front" parapet. A poured concrete walk and stairs lead to the main entry. (A U-shaped driveway once circled the house.)

This was the home of Mary Edna Bradley, owner of at least two village mills that were lost in the Flood of 1927. She also owned teams of horses used to haul lumber for the local saw-mills and to run the daily stage route to Roxbury. Her teams hauled goods from the Roxbury and Middlesex railroad depots.

18a. Barn, c.1900

This one-story, gable-roofed barn, 24'x16', has a wide sliding door on the eaves side. The clapboards indicate entry alterations. A narrow cornice with exposed rafters and frieze is supported by cornerboards. A 2/2 window and door with an early 19th century machined latch have surrounds with very narrow lip moldings. The foundation is fieldstone.

18b. Barn, c.1900

Little remains of this 30'x65' bank barn, which had a main entry on the west end and a lower level entry on the south side. Its frame was circular sawn, its foundation fieldstone. Concrete piers to the south may indicate a long-gone ell. Walls featured clapboards, a wide frieze and cornerboards, six-pane fixed sash, and small windows for horse stalls. The roof had wooden shingles. The impressive cupola featured an onion-shaped finial. H. B. Parker, owner of four or five village mills in the 1880s owned a building on or near this site in 1873. The building is non-contributing because it lacks integrity.

19. C. Devall House, c.1835

This is a gable-roofed Classic Cottage (5x2). The wing has been engulfed on the north and east sides in a non-contributing passive solar addition. Replacement 6/6 windows have plain surrounds, their lip moldings butting the architrave and frieze which wrap around under the returning cornice. The central entry now has a slightly peaked cornice; alterations in frieze and clapboards suggest the entry may have had a more elaborate cornice and half-length sidelights. The foundation is of coursed rubble. The interior has been altered over the years exposing split sawn lath. The 30' long beams that extend unsupported the depth of the house have been exposed

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downstairs.

The main block of this house is shown on the county map of 1858 as the C. Devall House. The atlas of 1873 identifies it as the residence of M. Divol, probably the same family but a different spelling. The wing was designed by John Connell in the 1980s. Connell, the present owner, is the founder of "Yestermorrow", an owner-builder school responsible for much of the remodeling activity which is rapidly changing the character of this historic village.

20. W. H. H. Hall House, c.1870

This sidehall with ell, Greek Revival, 3x2 bay, 1 1/2 story house strongly resembles #21, differing mainly in its slightly peaked lintels with narrow cornices. The heavy returning cornice and frieze with bevelled trim are supported by wide corner pilasters. The ell has a gabled roof dormer. The Italianate door has tall rectangular etched glass panes; entry pilasters support a slightly peaked cornice. The 2/2 windows are tall. The foundation is brick. As on #21, the ell porch continues the cornice of the main block and has slender chamfered columns with small, flanking brackets. The skirt is boarded. A door has been added on the west and a porch and deck on the north. Modifications made since 1983 when the initial state survey was performed include removal of an interior chimney from the ell, installation of a new brick chimney and new stove pipe chimney in the main block, and a new asphalt shingled roof which contains diamond and stripe designs. The wooden shingles on the roof of the attached gable-front horse barn are lapped on both the tops and the sides. On the rear of the barn are a below-grade entry and four single paned windows for horse stalls. The barn appears to contain an apartment and a gable wall dormer has been added on its western elevation. A new interior corbelled brick chimney, patterned asphalt shingled roof and a small square single-paned window near the loft door are also part of the post-1983 modifications.

This was the home of W. H. H. Hall when the county atlas of 1873 was published.

20a. Garage, c.1930

This is a one-story, 10'x14' garage. It originally had a shed roof, clapboards, and 2/2 sash. The wide entry to the east has

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been closed in and an inverted cross door added. The roof has been removed and replaced with a steep cross-gable roof with decorative rafter tails matching those on the C. Devall House (#19). The asphalt shingle roof matches the main house (#20). These alterations make this building non-contributing.

21. Perellie House, c.1890

This 1 1/2 story, sidehall plan vernacular house has a rear wing. The narrow raking cornice projects widely; below it is a frieze and cornerboards. A trapezoidal bay window on the front elevation has a trimmed cornice and frieze, 3 windows over molded panels, a watertable and a lattice apron. A concrete block foundation and an exterior fireplace chimney on the have been added. Clapboards extend without a break from the main block to the wing. Historical ownership is unknown.

22. Woodward/Pierce House, c.1900

This is a small, 3x2 bay, one story vernacular house. The central entry has an Italianate door with long octagonal panels and panes. The 1/1 windows, single and paired, have lugsills; they are irregularly spaced. The narrow raking cornice projects widely. Other details are covered by wood-grained asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete block. A shed-roofed addition on the north has horizontal board sheathing. Historical ownership is unknown.

23. Morin House, c.1870

This sidehall plan, Greek Revival, 3x2 bay, 1 1/2 story house has an integral ell and 1 1/2 story, gable-front attached horse barn. A heavy returning boxed cornice, frieze and architrave are supported by wide corner pilasters. An Italianate door with tall, round-topped etched panes is framed by pilaster strips and topped by a frieze and cornice. 2/2 windows with operable blinds are topped by narrow cornices. A hip-roofed trapezoidal bay window projects from the east wall. there is a concrete block foundation, and asphalt-shingled roof. On the ell, the hip-roofed porch has the same cornice treatment, chamfered columns on tall bases, small scroll-sawn brackets, and a cut stone foundation. A shadow in the clapboards shows where one window has been removed. The building has changed little since a photograph taken at the turn of the century. Only an encircling 3-board fence has been removed. The date "1881" appears within the trefoil relief panel of a pediment

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over the upper window in the attached horse barn. It is similar to site #20. Historical ownership is unknown.

24. Bass/Hickey House, c.1880

This vernacular Classic Cottage with wing and woodshed leading to attached garage/workshop. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house has a widely projecting narrow raking cornice. The entry is slightly off-center and two of the four brackets that supported the heavy cornice and frieze have been lost. The Italianate door has two tall rectangular panes. One/one sash have replaced 6/6 windows. The house is distinguished by a c.1910 porch, which wraps across the fronts of both house and wing, curving at their juncture to maintain a constant width. The porch has exposed rafters with shaped rafter tails, brackets, chamfered posts, and railing, a section of which was reproduced when the entry to the wing was removed.

24a. Bass/Hickey Garage, c.1980

This large attached garage with a gable roof has vertical board siding. It replaces a detached horse barn which once stood on the site. Noncontributing due to age.

25. Bergman House, c.1890

This is a vernacular temple-front, 3x3 bay, 1 1/2 story house with ell and attached garage. The narrow raking cornice projects widely; architrave trim below the frieze extends down the cornerboards. Originally a sidehall plan, the door from the porch has been removed and replaced with a small, square single-paned window some time after 1983. Early in this century the sidehall stairway was removed and a wide doorway flanked by battered columns was installed in the living room. The Queen Anne porch over where the entry used to be has attenuated posts that bulge in the middle. The kitchen ell is framed by a raking cornice, frieze, cornerboards and water-table. A door with a braced pedimented canopy provided entry to the ell, but has been removed since 1983, as was all of the window trim on the ell, and all of the original 2/2 sash was replaced by 1/1s. The roof is sheet metal. Inside is a pressed metal ceiling. A recent wing extends the house to the east and south, adding bay windows on the Freeman Brook elevation, with a wraparound pent-roofed porch. Historical ownership is unknown.

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26. Neill House, 1890.

This vernacular sidehall plan, 3x2 bay, 1 1/2 story house has an ell and attached garage. The roof is asphalt shingle. The narrow raking cornice projects widely above a frieze and cornerboards. An Italianate door with tall rectangular etched panes is framed by a simple cornice. The roof on the porch has been changed from hipped to shed. The c.1915 porch has exposed rafter tails, chamfered posts, rounded dowel railing and a lattice skirt. A deck was added across the south side in 1980. The east end of the long ell contains the kitchen. The west end of the ell was once a horse barn. It has a hay loft door above and three 2/2, tall-paned windows that replace the original entry. A gabled, two-bay garage was added c.1945.

The L. W. Ainsworth House stood on or near this site in 1873.

27. Bridge, c.1940

This is a short span with concrete deck over I-beams, and has reinforced concrete posts support metal cables. The bridge has suffered salt damage.

28. Klarsfeld House, c.1900

This gable-front, 3x2 bay, 1 1/2 story house has an ell to the right side. A shed-roofed extension and porch with a clapboard ceiling and square posts have been removed since 1983. A narrow raking cornice projects widely over the frieze and cornerboards. The door has heavy moldings and a segmental arched pane. It is framed by pilasters and a cornice. The foundation is poured concrete, and the roofing is asphalt shingle. The ell has the same detailing, also a multi-paned door with hood. Historical ownership is unknown.

28a. Klarsfeld Garage, c.1920

The detached one-bay garage has a shed-roofed addition, built against a bank. It has exposed rafter tails, clapboards, two-pane sash, a new overhead garage door, and an inverted cross door.

29. Thomson House, c.1900

This 20'x30' barn has been converted into a residence with entries on the lower and middle levels. New windows and doors

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are confined to the south and east sides; from T.H. 1, this structure still "reads" as a barn on the other sides. It is two-story, gable-roofed, and clapboard sheathed. Historical ownership is unknown. It is now non-contributing due to alterations.

30. Weston House, c.1890

This vernacular Classic Cottage has a wing and attached barn. The roof is asphalt shingles. The narrow raking cornice overhangs broadly. The 2/2 sash includes a raking window overlooking the ell. The door has molded panels and vertical half length panes. The shed-roofed porch on the ell has a clapboarded ceiling and apron; all but one of the turned posts and brackets have been replaced with square posts. The ell has two doors; at some point the woodshed was converted into a finished room with its own entry. The attached barn is oriented eaves side to the road, with a double door entry and 6/6 sash. Historical ownership is unknown.

30a. Weston Garage, c.1930

This 10'x16' one-bay garage has a shed roof, a raking cornice, six pane sash, and double doors and is clapboard-sided.

31. "The Barn", c.1890

This gabled, clapboarded bank barn, 24'x30' has a basement, main level and loft. A widely overhanging narrow raking cornice and frieze are supported by cornerboards. The main gable end entry has an interior sliding door. The foundation is poured concrete. Now being used as an architect's office, the barn has new sash and a skylight as well as original 2/2 windows. A concrete abutment remains from the old bridge that gave access to T.H. 1; the building is now reached by a foot-bridge, #31a, extending to #32. Its odd location surrounded by a loop in Freeman Brook raises the question of which house this barn originally served. Local tradition has it connected with #33. The building is non-contributing due to alterations.

31a. Footbridge, c.1980

This flat-decked bridge consists of 2"x4" planks laid on edge and provides access between #31 and #32. Non-contributing due to age.

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32. Oddfellows Building, c.1900

This almost flat-roofed, three-story commercial building is oriented west, towards the town center with a parapet, entablature on the north, west and south sides. Built into a bank, it has entries on two levels. Large expanses of clapboarded wall are punctuated at irregular intervals by single and paired 1/1 sash. Decoration originally centered on the projecting cornice supported by scroll-sawn brackets, a matchboard frieze and enframing fascia and cornerboards. Attention is now focused on a post-modern stair well, designed by David Sellers, c.1982, which is partially enclosed by two enormous Roman Doric columns and unglazed window openings. The Sellers' design continues the clapboards and cornice treatment of the original building, elaborating slightly on the brackets. Inside, the building retains matchboard dados and in a large hall on the main floor, pressed tin ceiling, cornice and walls.

Originally built as an apartment building, the building did service as a store and post office in the 1920s when Henry Brooks owned it. The Oddfellows added a movie hall, also used for dances. For a while, the town library was located here.

33. J. Cardell House, c.1865

This is a Classic Cottage, 5x3 bays, with a wing; all covered with a sheet metal roof. The heavy cornice has bevelled trim; a wide frieze and architrave wrap around under the returns, topping corner pilasters. The recessed entry has a large paned door flanked by nearly full-length sidelights and pilasters; its cornice is partially concealed by an entry porch. This entry porch has six coffers in its ceiling and a frieze with decorated panels. The columns and balusters have been replaced with a c.1960s staggered picket railing. The wing has the same cornice detail and cut granite foundation as the main block. A 1915 photograph in the town library shows that it had a porch with narrow double and triple posts and that both it and the entry porch had large-scale curvilinear "gingerbread" valances. That porch was replaced c.1965 with a picketed railing, which has, since 1983, been partially enclosed. Above the porch, a long dormer with balcony has recently been added. On the east side of the wing are gabled dormers, a porch, and a shed-roofed addition.

In 1873 this was the home of James Cardell, who had previously lived in #71. Z. Bartlett, a woman chiropractor, lived here

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in the 1910s. It was subsequently owned by Henry Brooks.

34. Pitcher Inn, c.1850

This Greek Revival sidehall plan, 1 1/2 stories, and 3x2 bays. The roof is asphalt shingle. The returning boxed cornice with bevelled trim, frieze and architrave is supported by corner pilasters, which have a beaded corner edge. A large paned Italianate door with twist door bell is flanked by four pane, 2/3 sidelights over panels and architrave is surrounded by narrow beaded trim. The entry is recessed within pilasters and a full entablature. The 2/2 windows have louvered blinds. The foundation is cut granite. The six-bay ell continues the cornice and window treatment of the main block. It has a fieldstone and concrete foundation. An enclosed porch extends across four bays; it has staggered butt shingles on its apron, square columns and combination windows. Intrusive windows have been added on the two north bays. A shed-roofed addition extends across the east side of the ell. A small gabled addition connects the main block to #35.

34a. Pitcher Inn Barn, c.1890

This gable-front bank barn has two pairs of c.1920 glazed and paneled garage doors, a central hay loft door and an electric clock on the main facade. Sash have double fixed panes. The narrow raking cornice projects widely over the frieze and is supported visually by cornerboards. An undated photograph in the Warren Town Library shows a cupola with spire atop the barn. It is clapboard sheathed.

Until recently, Spaulding's Store stood in what is now a parking lot northwest of the barn. A 1915 photo in the Warren Library shows that it was a vernacular Italianate commercial building with boomtown front, tall 2/2 windows with cornices and a bracketed porch, not unlike #35. At the end of its life, the 52'x90' building had two wings and contained an IGA store. It closed in early 1969 and was torn down shortly thereafter.

35. Bragg's Store, c.1900

A false-front parapet fronts the gable end of this 3-story commercial Italianate building. The cornice with bevelled trim is supported by paired brackets that alternate with raised elliptical panels on the frieze. The cornerboards have vertical versions of these panels. The wide, central door is

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recessed; its reveals and surrounds have vertical raised elliptical panels. It has corner blocks. The main entry porch is raised about 4' above the road. In the 1970s, it was enclosed in canted panels and combination windows; tripartite windows were also added to the facade. The below-grade level has a matchboard door reached by fieldstone and poured concrete steps. Windows are 2/2. A shed-roofed rear addition connects this building with #36. A c.1923 postcard in the town library shows Bragg's Store with a gas pump and hay scales out front. Paired 1/1 windows show on both sides of central double doors. Central stairs lead to the porch, which is protected by a full-length hood on simple brackets.

36. The Dana Block, c.1865

Oriented eaves side to the road, this 2 1/2 story house has a 3rd floor built into the river bank, below the grade of the road. Large boulders in the brook combine with a fieldstone foundation to support the building. Its boxed cornice with bevelled trim has wide returns. Vinyl siding conceals the frieze. Corner pilasters support the cornice. The 2/2 windows have plain surrounds with lip moldings, vinyl blinds. The central Italianate door has tall panes and molded panels. Shed-roofed, enclosed outward slanting two-story porches were added c.1965 across the east and west. The eastern one projects over Freeman Brook. The western one replaces a two-story porch with slender posts and turned balusters that can be seen in an 1890 photograph in the town library.

This building has seen many uses: blacksmith shop, cobbler shop, millinery shop, post office and tenement. It now contains rental units.

37. Bridge, 1936

This small concrete bridge has a concrete deck over I-beams, raised concrete sidewalls and poured concrete abutments, marked "Vermont Bridge 1020" and "1936". It is a good example of a concrete deck bridge.

38. Bandstand, 1976

As the result of a Bicentennial competition, Barry Simpson designed this bandstand, which was completed by July 4, 1976. Built of heavy, squared members, it has a sloped cross gabled roof, railings and benches. The roof protects the bell, which

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once hung across the road, in the belfry of the District #1 schoolhouse. Cast on the bell's yoke are the words "The D.S. Bel_sboro O. No. 28". Non-contributing due to age.

This was the site of a tannery in 1858, which was still operating in 1873. A photograph in the town library records the 1918 move of the Lovell-Cota House (#63) from this site to its current location next to the post office. Tradition holds that the Cota House began life as a barn, perhaps the same barn that housed the tannery.

39. Dr. Vandeusen House, c.1830

This Classic Cottage has a taller shed-roofed, two-story wing. Photographs of a recent insulation project reveal split lath and 13" posts and beams. The house has a returning cornice; other details are masked by vinyl siding. The inverted cross door is topped by a glazed transom. The small windows have 1/1 and 2/1 sash. An exterior concrete block chimney has been added. The ell has asphalt siding. A barn and shed stood to the south, but are no longer present.

In 1858 this was the home of Dr. Vandeusen. In 1873 it was the residence of Dr. E. W. Stayton.

40. L. Cardell House, c.1850

This small Classic Cottage has a returning boxed cornice with bevelled trim. A frieze, cornerboards and watertable frame the clapboarded walls. Its small 1/1 windows have plain surrounds with lip moldings; one is a raking window. The full-length hip-roofed porch has exposed rafters, turned posts, a simple railing without balusters and a lattice skirt. The 2x3 bay wing has 2/2 windows and an open porch along one side. Its porch has a clapboard ceiling and lattice skirt. There are paired 2/1 casement windows in the gable above the porch. The roof is asphalt-shingled.

In 1858 this was the home of L. Cardell, one of the sons of William Cardell, who later removed to Boston.

40a. J. Blair Blacksmith Shop, c.1865

This hewn post and beam barn has frame additions on both north and south. Clapboarded, it has a narrow raking cornice projecting over a frieze and cornerboards. Wide eaves side

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entries have been altered, a porch added, and some fenestration changed. A shed-roofed addition extends towards the house. The roof is corrugated metal.

In 1873 J. Blair had a blacksmith shop here.

41. Dabney House, c.1890

This 1 1/2 story, sidehall plan vernacular house is 3x2 bays with a rear wing and attached barn. The roof is asphalt shingle. This building has a narrow raking cornice and frieze, and narrow cornerboards. The five-panel door is topped by a narrow cornice. The 2/2 windows have plain surrounds and lip moldings. The wing, c.1980, has a low-pitched gabled roof with eaves treatment similar to the main block and modern windows. The small attached barn, c.1890, has a gable-front entry.

In 1858 a blacksmith shop stood on this site. Historical ownership of the residence is unknown.

41a. Dabney Garage, c.1920

This long, narrow, gabled, one-bay garage has double doors, and is clapboarded. The roof is sheet metal and asphalt shingle.

42. Neill House, c.1880

This small vernacular gable-front house, with its eaves side to the street, is 2x2 bays and 1 1/2 stories tall. Entry is on the right side of the ell. Its narrow cornice projects widely over a frieze and cornerboards. The clapboard walls have been partially aluminum sided. The 2/2 windows have plain surrounds and lip moldings. The foundation is concrete and the roof is asphalt shingles. An enclosed hip-roofed porch extends across the gable front of the house and ell; it has 1/1 sash and a clapboard apron. A pre-1858 house, which stood slightly to the south, burned down. Historical ownership of this residence is unknown.

42a. Neill Barn, c.1900

This clapboarded barn with ell has a narrow raking cornice, frieze, and cornerboards. On the gable end are an off-center hayloft door and two overhead garage doors. An ell was added to the east for cow and calf stalls. Windows are 6/6.

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42b. Neill Shed, c.1975

Gabled metal storage shed, behind barn (#42a). The shed is non-contributing due to age.

42c. Neill Sugar House, 1970

A long, low, gabled building with cupola and vertical board siding. Non-contributing due to age. One of several active sugaring operations in Warren, this building was built where a horse barn once stood.

43. United Church of Warren, 1838-39

This simple, wood-frame church has a slightly projecting, gable-front bell tower. It was built in 1838-39 by Daniel Ralph. It has clapboard sheathing, a returning frieze and cornice, and cornerboards. The central tower entry has double Christian Cross doors, blind transom, and is surrounded by jambs of layered strips supporting a frieze with incised quatrefoil end blocks, cornice and shelf topped by a semi-elliptical louvered fan with keystone. Centered above the entry there is a tall triple-hung (15/15/15) window covered by blinds. The tower is capped by a projecting cornice and surmounted by a square belfry with louvered openings, paneled corner pilasters, cornice with modillions and crowning balustrade. Tall, 2/2 double-hung windows flank tower on the gable end. There are three bays of same windows on each side facade. The rear, gable end facade shows the "shadows" of two tall windows. The rear exterior end chimney has a round-arched chimney hood. The foundation is of mortared rubble and poured concrete, and the roof is standing seam sheet metal. Opalescent and jewel cut stained glass memorial windows made by the Alfred M. Bell Company of Boston were installed c.1907.

The current plan is the result of a 1956 renovation. It includes a full width entry vestibule, a nave with side aisles and a slightly elevated chancel with multi-sided pulpit and lectern flanking and preceding the altar. Previously, there had been a central aisle and a central pulpit reached by flanking stairs. The open pews have curved arm rests and backs with end crests enclosed in octagonal moldings. A disused pew in the back of the choir loft shows traces of graining. The full-width choir loft, above the entry, has long been closed in. Large vertical panels face the loft and form a dado used throughout the church. The walls are plastered; split sawn

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lath can be seen in the back of the loft. There is a narrow board hardwood floor. The interior is dominated by a central brass "Eastlake" style chandelier which holds 12 kerosene lamps with globes.

The church was built by the Warren River Meeting House Society composed of Free Will Baptists, Universalists, Congregationalists, and Methodists. The denominations occupied the building alternately, meeting time being allotted proportionately to the number of pews each owned. The town supported resident pastors until 1930 when they began to share ministers with the Waitsfield Church.

The attached parish house was moved here around 1940. It had previously been attached by a porch to the parsonage (#49). A 3/4 Classic Cottage, c.1840, with irregular openings, it contains one large room. The 6/6 windows abut the wide frieze. The heavy returning cornice is supported by cornerboards. A window has been removed from the gable. The foundation is poured concrete and the roof is asphalt shingle. Before this building was moved, it served as the Seventh Day Adventist Chapel. The horse sheds, which stood to the north, were taken down c.1950. Like the pews, these were subscribed to privately.

44. Warren Volunteer Fire Department, 1947/1977

This two-story, hipped roofed building was built into a steep bank. It has a square tower on the east and two overhead garage doors. A flat-roofed section, added in 1977, has a wide overhead door. Non-contributing due to age.

45. Village Cemetery, 1826

The cemetery is laid out on steps rising up a west slope. Its western boundary is marked by a wooden fence of square circular sawn members: the rails are set on edge and finials top the posts. On the south side are cut granite posts supporting a chain and on the north is a log rail fence. A drive leads up the south side of the grounds to a small toolshed (#45a), terminating at a gravel pit behind the cemetery.

45a. Village Cemetery Toolshed, c.1985

This small hipped-roof clapboarded structure, with concrete foundation and asphalt shingle roof, has swinging garage doors

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on its front facade and is used in connection with maintenance of the cemetery. It is non-contributing due to age.

46. District #3 School/Warren Municipal Building, 1867

This 2 1/2 story building has a full pediment with heavy cornice and frieze supported by corner pilasters. The roof is standing seam metal. In the front gable, a circular window with radiating muntins has been covered with louvers. Most of the 6/6 and 2/2 windows have peaked lintelboards with cornices; they form banks on the south and west; two windows on the north have been shortened. There is an added gabled entry porch and a small shed-roofed addition. A wheelchair ramp was recently added at this location. A large hipped addition on the east has 8/8 windows, a simple cornice and a small gabled addition.

The original District 3 schoolhouse was a brick building built in 1829. In 1867 it was replaced by this structure which had one large school room on each floor. In the early 20th century, large banks of windows were added. The hip-roofed addition which now houses the town library, was added in 1952 to accommodate grades 1-3. By 1960 Warren's other elementary schools had all closed and all the children attended school in this building. When the new elementary school at Brook's Field was completed in 1972, this became the Warren Municipal Building. An open, hexagonal belfry with finial was removed and the school bell mounted in the town bandstand.

47. Edward Cardell House, c.1830

This vernacular temple front cottage with ell has had some changes over time. The 1830 section is broad gabled, with a narrow cornice, long shed-roofed dormers, 3/1 sash, brick foundation, and metal roof. It was renovated after a fire destroyed a large part of the original roof. A 1915 photograph in the town library shows that the second story used to project over a wide front porch with chamfered posts. The central entry was flanked by four 2/2 windows. On the east is a shed-roofed addition. The ell, c.1845, has a heavy returning cornice, frieze, and wide corner pilasters. Small windows have 2/2 and 6/6 sash. Two original doors open onto a c.1975 shed-roofed porch, which replaces one that had brackets and paired posts.

The 1858 map shows this as the home of Edward Cardell, one of the sons of William Cardell who is shown as living in a house

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to the south. The 1873 map shows this as the residence of Mrs. William Cardell, and Edward is shown in the former home of William Cardell. William Cardell was born in Southwick, Massachusetts in 1788 and lived for a time in Munroe, N.Y. before coming to Warren town in 1817. He sold his land there and went into the mercantile business, where he lost almost everything he had. His next business venture was to construct the turnpike up Lincoln Mountain in 1825. He kept a tavern and toll-gate service on the turnpike for several years, and then moved into the village where he died in 1870. His son Edward was born in Warren in 1834. In 1858 he bought a sawmill in the village and was engaged in the lumber business until his retirement in 1886. He served as constable and collector from 1861 until sometime after 1889, and as town representative in the state legislature in 1855 and 1856.

47a. Blair's Shed, c.1900

This is a 10'x16' shed-roofed shed, with a small shed-roofed addition to the front. It is of clapboarded frame construction with split circular sawn lath and has a brick stove chimney. The sills rest on the ground and are quite rotted. Historical ownership is unknown.

47b. Blair Barn, c.1900

This gabled frame barn has a shed-roofed addition on one gable end. Clapboarded, it has a narrow raking cornice that projects over a narrow frieze and cornerboards. It has gable front and eaves side entries, with double and sliding doors.

A c.1915 photograph in the town library shows this barn on its original site, behind the Edward Cardell House #47. It was moved to the site of the school addition #46, and moved again to its current site c.1952.

48. Town Hall, 1872

This 2 1/2 story, temple front, late Greek Revival building has a pedimented entablature with denticulated architrave, and paneled corner pilasters. The tympanum contains a round-louvered vent. The door surround has a full pediment and corner pilasters. The double doors have tall panels with bolection moldings, 2/2 windows are topped with peaked lintelboards. Entries and a fire escape have been added on the south and a small gabled addition attached to the east side. A wheelchair

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ramp was recently constructed allowing access to the south entrance. The building was raised and a high concrete foundation added to allow use of the basement level. The roof is sheet metal.

From 1798 to 1872 town meetings had been held in private homes. In 1872 Edward Cardell donated this site and this building was built at a cost of \$2,777.50. It originally had a balustraded octagonal belfry which sat on a square base. According to the Town Report of 1974, this belfry was removed in 1957 at the request of Sam Drew, a neighboring property owner, because starlings were nesting there and feeding in his garden.

49. The Parsonage, c.1870

This is a Greek Revival sidehall plan house, 3x3 bays, with a large ell. The trabeated, recessed entry has an inverted cross door, 5/6 length sidelights, pilasters and a full entablature. Corner pilasters support a heavy cornice and a frieze that wraps around under the returns. The large 2/2 windows have plain surrounds with lip moldings. There is a cut stone foundation and sheet metal roof. The interior has been substantially renovated by the owner, who has reused old fixtures and hardware. The front parlor retains a high relief foliated cornice. Modern glass doors and an exterior chimney have been added on the rear. The ell has trim in scale with the main block, but uses different moldings. A wide cross gable wall dormer was added in 1982 and the foundation shows where a porch and entry were removed.

The original c.1840 section of this house stood to the east and may have been built as the home of William Cardell, later the home of Edward Cardell; it was torn down in 1965. This building served as parsonage for the United Church of Warren through 1930 when Warren stopped having a full-time minister.

49a. Warren Antiques, c.1900

This long, clapboarded barn, 65'x20', is oriented eaves side to the road. It has a c.1979 shed-roofed addition. Steve Twombly renovated it c.1976 by adding recycled 2/2 windows and barn doors, very much in keeping with the building. The structure is composite. The post and beam frame has circular sawn timbers, pole rafters, and no ridge pole. Two 28' long beams are lapped between posts to form each plate. One gable end is balloon framed. At the other end, a frame bay has been

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added. The historical ownership of this building is unknown.

50. Stewart House, c.1855

This is a small, clapboarded vernacular temple front house with an ell. A full-length shed-roofed dormer runs along the south facade and a brick chimney with cap projects from the ridgeline near the intersection of the main block and the ell. There are 1/1, 2/2 and early 6/6 sash. Window replacement, especially a tripartite window in the gable front, alters the building visually, but the basic house form and its orientation to the street remains. Historical ownership is unknown.

51. E. A. Eldridge House, c.1870

This vernacular Classic Cottage, with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof, has a rear shed addition. Its narrow molded cornice is supported by cornerboards. Narrow 2/2 windows have plain surrounds and lip moldings. The Italianate door with octagonal panes and panels is surrounded by implied pilasters and a cornice. A hip roofed, full-length front porch, c.1910, has shaped rafter tails, turned posts and a lattice skirt. It has been clapboarded and screened. An exterior masonry chimney c.1985 replaces a previous stove-pipe chimney. Both the 1873 atlas and a 1912 photograph in the Warren Library Collection show a north wing. The photograph also shows the balustraded porch and barn. Another undated photo shows three barns. These had all been removed by the 1960s.

This house was one of several that housed the town library at different times.

51a. Gonzalez Garage, c.1960

Two-bay garage with low-pitched gable roof, wide clapboards. Non-contributing due to age.

52. Youngman House, c.1880

This 2 story, gable front house has a one bay, 2 story, flat-roofed section to the left side. The main block is two bays wide, with a rear wing, shed, and attached horse barn. Heavy single brackets and a frieze support the broad returning cornice. The main block has corner pilasters. On the gable end, a door with bolection moldings and two tall rectangular

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panes is protected by a hipped hood on curving routed consoles. Concealed by a screened porch, the eaves side door is topped by a cornice. The 2/2 windows have plain surrounds with narrow lip moldings. The wing has shed and gabled corners. The horse barn, c.1890, has a narrow raking cornice, frieze and cornerboards and 6/6 sash. A 1912 photograph in the town library shows the shed dormer on the wing and a porch with balustrade across the main facade. Historical ownership is unknown.

52a. Barn, c.1970

Small barn used as a pottery studio. It has board and batten siding and a metal roof. Non-contributing due to age.

53. Tilley House, c.1890

This is a tri-gable ell, 2 1/2 story Italianate house. The roof is standing seam sheet metal. Windows and doors have peaked lintel boards. A narrow raking cornice and wide frieze are supported by cornerboards with rounded corner edges. In the gable peak, a hexagonal vent has a scroll-sawn covering. A hipped-roof, cornice and frieze extend across the porch. The front gable has a rectangular bay window to the right. The porch has a matchboard ceiling, spindle valance, turned posts, altered side railing, and lattice skirt. The house is entered through the ell, through an Italianate door with a segmental arched pane. Sash is 1/1. The ell has a small rear ell. The owners have found 1891 newspapers in the walls. Historical ownership is unknown.

53a. Tilley Garage/Apartment, c.1890

Two-level, gabled barn, may incorporate part of a long attached barn in a 1912 photo in the town library collection. Now a garage with apartment overhead, the building has vinyl siding and 1/1 plate glass windows. The owner mentioned its history as a chicken house. Non-contributing due to substantial remodeling.

53b. Site of Tilley Barn

At the southwest corner of the Tilley property, next to TH 4, was the 36'x22' fieldstone foundation of a bank barn that came down in 1979. Non-contributing due to deterioration and loss of architectural integrity.

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54. Gray Apartments, c.1875

This is a Greek Revival, gable front, tri-gable ell, with a 3x2 bay main block. The house and ell have heavy boxed cornices, with wide entablatures that wrap under the cornice returns, and corner pilasters. Both have 2/2 windows with slightly pitched lintels with cornices. The ell has a wide cross gable wall dormer. The ell porch has been removed, but traces of its slender chamfered columns remain. Recent remodeling provided a new foundation, roofing materials (asphalt shingles), but the chimney in the ell and some 2/2 sash were removed. Skylights were installed on some roof surfaces, and a new double 1/1 sash window was installed on the north elevation, although original trim was duplicated. Historical ownership is unknown.

54a. Springhouse, c.1930

This 6'x8' gabled springhouse is clapboarded with an asphalt shingle roof. This spring has been a longtime public source of water.

55. Foster House, c.1850

This Classic Cottage has a wing to the right. The entry has a door with five raised panels and a Blake's Patent Latch, a glazed transom, narrow pilasters and an entablature. The frieze wraps around under the returns of the broad cornice. Clapboard walls are framed by the frieze, cornerboards and a watertable. The 6/6 sash have plain surrounds and lip moldings, but most windows are 1/1. One of these has been partially covered by the c.1983 wing which extends to the south. The building has an original corbelled stove chimney and cut-stone foundation. The roof is asphalt shingled, and has three new skylights in the front slope.

The 1858 county map indicates that this may have been the Foster House. H. Lyford is shown as the resident in 1873.

56. J. Sargent House, c.1840

This vernacular Classic Cottage with wing, features some Greek Revival elements. It has a narrow raking cornice and a narrow frieze. Its Italianate door, c.1900, has octagonal panes and panels with plain surrounds and cornice. Sash are 1/1 in front, 2/2, 6/6 in the gable end, and one raking 4/4 with plain surrounds and narrow lip moldings. Its cut stone foundation is

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deteriorating. The long added wing has a similar foundation with fieldstone under the porch, 1/1 sash, rear shed-roofed addition and open porch. It features a 9/6 sash in its gable peak. The porch has a cut stone foundation, paired and triple posts, and a clapboard ceiling. The house roof is asphalt shingle.

The owner in 1858 and at least as late as 1873 was J. Sargent.

56a. Dzelzitis' Shed, c.1900

This is a gabled shed, 6'x8' and clapboarded. Historical ownership is unknown.

56b. Sargent Barn, c.1880

This three-level, gabled bank barn has its main entry on the east side, facing away from the road towards the fields on the steep slope behind. It has a fieldstone foundation and post and beam framing with sawn timbers and pole rafters on the east, wide double doors, topped by a 10-light transom, open onto a central threshing floor. On the west, double doors give access to the basement level. The barn has a narrow raking cornice, frieze, cornerboards, clapboards, and 6/6 windows with narrow lip moldings. A square, cross gabled cupola sits on a base. Its louvered vents are outlined with bolection moldings and topped by Gothic arches. The roof is wooden shingled. The barn is a well-preserved example of its type in the village.

57. Warren Covered Bridge, 1879-80

Built by Walter Bagley, this simple span covered bridge has two flanking queen post trusses, with no upper lateral bracing. It is 58 1/2 feet long at floor level and 16 1/2 feet wide with a 14 foot roadway. The portals do not match, making it asymmetrical. Restored in 1955. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, on August 7, 1974.

58. Martin House, c.1865

This Classic Cottage with attached wing and barn has been built into the riverbank. The centrally placed entrance was removed c.1985 as was an entrance in the wing. Its foundation combines brick and fieldstone. Corner pilasters support a wide entablature, which wraps around under the returns of a boxed cornice with bevelled trim. The windows have narrow surrounds

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with lip moldings. Two/two sash remain on the lower level. One/one sash were installed on the main level. The four-bay wing has the same detailing as the main block. A narrow shed-roofed building leads to the bank barn, a c.1900 frame building with no ridge pole. The barn has entries on two levels; the main, eaves side one has a sliding door with covered track. There is also a hayloft door and 2/2 sash, perhaps taken from the house.

This was the Martin House in 1873, and C. Sargent's blacksmith shop stood to the north.

59. Site of the Cooperative Creamery, c.1900

The cooperative creamery, which had been established in East Warren in 1892, moved to this site in 1900, replacing the Cardell and Bragg Sawmill. The creamery was converted to use as a mill just a few years after its construction. It was eventually abandoned, and fell victim to fire and the elements. Fragments of foundations remain at this site, consisting of an L-shaped piece of concrete on the edge of the bank north of the dam, a triangular slab of concrete 4' long and 2' wide at its widest point 30' south of the L-shaped piece, and a 10' long slab of concrete, 1' wide, at the center between the two. The central slab is supported at its corners, but the bank has eroded away at its center. In the river below, some gears and machinery can be seen. North of these remains, a fieldstone foundation can be found extending along the bank between the river and the road.

60. Log Dam, 1978

This log dam was rebuilt on the site of the original log dam which fell victim to the flood of 1927. The reconstruction work was done by Jesse Cota, Cliff Corliss and other members of the local fire department. Although non-contributing due to its age, it provides a flavor of what the industrial sites once looked like along the river. It also provides power by way of a new plant constructed on the west bank of the river, which replaced Warren's last mill structure, removed c.1980.

61. Cota House, c.1948

Post-World War II Cape with 1/1 windows, paired across the front with metal awnings. Non-contributing. The Cota House is on the site of Don Geer's 1862 carriage, casket and furniture

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shop. Don Geer developed "Geer's Patent Reversible Gravitating Knob Latch" in 1878. Geer's woodworking shop got its power from E. Cardell's sawmill, which stood just to the south. Completing this small cluster of 19th century shops was William Cardell's tannery on the west bank of the river. That building was bought in 1884 by George Bannister and converted into a blacksmith shop with a trip hammer, and other machinery for the manufacture of steel ox shoes, slide ox shoes, mill picks, lumberman's cant dogs, stonecutters' tools, bush hammers, axes, and joiners' tools. The Henry Brooks Mill manufactured wood turnings (most recently bowling pins) on this site until the fire of 1936.

61a. Cota Garage, c.1948

Single bay, gable front garage. Non-contributing.

62. Peatman House, c.1948

Post World War II Cape with gabled dormers, 6/1 sash. The Bungalow entry porch has battered columns and rounded rafter tails. Non-contributing. The Peatman and Cota houses are on sites once occupied by two Classic Cottages and a flat-roofed Italianate house. All three were lost in the 1936 fire that began in Brooks' Mill across the river. Behind the Peatman House is the "Natural Bridge", an oft-mentioned 19th century landmark, a 12' high arch carved by Mad River into its eastern bank.

62a. Peatman Garage, c.1948

Single bay, gable front garage. Non-contributing due to age.

63. A. Miner House, c.1865

This 5x3 bay Classic Cottage has a wing to the left. The roof is asphalt shingle and the foundation is concrete. The heavy cornice with bevelled trim tops a paneled frieze, which wraps under the returns. The center panels of the corner pilasters are clapboarded. The cornice and frieze are repeated on Queen Anne side and entry porches. These have chamfered posts with brackets with turned balusters on the entry porch and square ones on the side porch. In the recessed entry a c.1900 door with octagonal panels is flanked by 5/6 length sidelights with four tall panes. Pilasters and a cornice frame the entry. The 2/2 windows have peaked lintelboards. A post-

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1923 photograph in the town library shows a porch matching the current side porch in place of the current three-bay wing. In that photo, panels and trim are picked out in light paint.

This is shown in the 1873 atlas as the A. Miner House.

63a. Horse Barn, c.1880

This barn, oriented gable front to the road, has been converted into an apartment. It has an off-center interior sliding door. Clapboard "shadows" show the outlines of a hayloft door and upper level window. A new door and windows have been added. The narrow raking cornice and frieze rest on cornerboards.

64. Kolifrath House, c.1890

This small square, 1-story, French Second Empire house has a mansard roof with segmental dormers and hexagonal asphalt shingles. The cornice and wide frieze rest on corner pilasters. A watertable tops a concrete block foundation. On the main facade a trapezoidal bay and porch share the same shed roof. Battered porch columns may have been added in 1918 when the building was moved from the site of the current bandstand #36. A shed-roofed side porch leads to the attached barn, c.1920. This barn has a wide gambrel roof and shed-roofed addition. Historical ownership is not known.

65. U.S. Post Office, Warren, c.1961

Low-pitched gabled post office with picture windows and a central entry in the gable end. Non-contributing due to age.

Warren Village has had a post office since 1819. Since postmasters were paid to furnish quarters, the post office location changed with each new appointment. Most recently the post office was housed in the Dana Block and then the Warren Village Shops building. In 1907, the East Warren post office closed and all mail was handled in the village. This building rests very nearly on the site of Sterling's Tavern, the first tavern in Warren, later G. W. Cardell's Store and post office (c.1873).

66. George Cardell Barn, c.1875

This 1 1/2 story, gabled bank barn has been converted into a residence with window and door alterations and a concrete

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foundation. It retains its square cupola with arched vents and metal clad, spired roof. Non-contributing due to alterations.

Emma Ford, resident of #8, has a photograph of the magnificent Second Empire house that George Cardell built on this site: with round-hooded windows and bracketed cornice and porches, the 3-story building (with Mansard) dominated the west side of the street until it burned in the 1920s. George Cardell was one of the sons of William Cardell, and was born in Warren in 1823. He went into the mercantile business with his brother James in 1848 and purchased his interest in 1853. He then built a new store and went into the lumber business. He built a mill and made eave-spouts until his retirement in 1875. He served as postmaster in the 1860s and as Town Representative to the state Legislature in 1872 and 1874. To the north of the site is the remnant of a lane leading to Lyford and Parker Mills.

67. Lippincott Apartments, c.1900

This 3-story Italianate building has a flat roof. A cornice and wide frieze with paired brackets extends around the south, east and north sides. A 1906 photograph in the town library shows paired 1/1 sash. These have been replaced with 6/6 and 8/8 windows. The facade is divided into two entries with a porch reached by ramps and protected by an original full-length hood on chamfered braces. The ramps were added when the building was moved seven feet west onto a poured concrete foundation. There is a low-pitched gabled wing to the west.

The building served as post office under O. M. Jones (grandfather of the current postmaster). It later became Freeman's General Store also housing a barber shop, an undertaker and the town improvement society. It now contains apartments.

On the river edge to the west are two mill sites. The northernmost one was the town's first carriage shop (c.1838). That building burned in 1848 and was rebuilt as a sash and door factory. Horace Lyford converted it into a small woodworking factory and by 1889 he was turning out 30,000 wooden tubs a year, employing 3 to 4 people. Cardell's Starch Factory was the first building on the southernmost site. In 1873, R.C. Perkins was running a clapboard mill here. Plyna Parker purchased the mill in 1884. Between this mill and the one he operated opposite the grist mill, he employed about a dozen men as millworkers, lumbermen and teamsters. Finished boards,

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shingles and clapboards were hauled to Roxbury. All that remains at these sites is scattered fieldstone. Freeman Brook drops steeply in the short stretch between TH 4 and the Mad River. Small sections of fieldstone retaining wall remain on each shore. On the south bank holes have been drilled into the boulders and one iron rod remains embedded.

68. Site of Heath's Tin Shop, c.1865

On the steeply sloping north bank of Freeman Brook, just north of the concrete bridges, are remnants of the foundation of L. H. and E. A. Heath's Tin Shop, which is shown in the county atlas for 1873. In later life, the shop was a meat market and a garage. A photograph in the town library shows a vernacular Classic Cottage with central brick chimney and centrally-placed entrance flanked by windows with 6/6 double-hung sash. The south side of the building dropped down the embankment, revealing two 6/6 windows in each story. All that remains is scattered fieldstone in an area approximately 15' square where the building met the brook. The street-level portion of the site now serves as parking for The Warren Store (#69). A set of wooden steps at the parking lot leads to the brook at this site.

69. The Warren House Hotel, c.1840

This Greek Revival, 2 1/2 story, 5x3 bay inn has a long vernacular Federal period ell and a c.1975 shed-roofed addition. The low pitched standing seam, gable roof has a returning boxed cornice with bevelled trim. A wide frieze wraps under the returns. The wide corner pilasters and the pilasters flanking the entry both have bold echinus capitals. The central entry retains its cornice and one four-pane, 3/4 length sidelight over a panel with a Greek fret motif. Flanking the entry are large plate glass windows with peaked lintelboards. The surrounds of the 2/2 windows on the second floor butt the frieze. A second-story door opens onto the two-story wraparound porch. This porch with exposed rafters, chamfered posts and tapered round balusters is pictured in an 1890 photograph in the town library. On the north side of the long ell a second-story overhang is vaulted. Below, a segmental arched opening has been closed in. The cornice has been altered. The 12/8 and 2/2 sash have the same surrounds as on the main block.

This building had a long life as a hotel. Known originally as the Warren House, by 1858 it was known as Lyford's Hotel, run

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by Horace Lyford an influential politician of that era. it continued as a stage coach inn and boarding house well into the 20th century. Dances were held in the second-story room that extends the full length of the ell. At different times the inn contained the town library and post office. Roy Long (former owner of #1) was the last innkeeper. In 1970, it was converted into the Warren Store, a delicatessen and dry goods store.

69a. Barn, c.1890

This three-level bank barn is 30'x50'. An interior sliding door, its vertical panels picked out in original contrasting paint, provides the main, gable front entry. These panels are repeated on the hay loft door. The widely overhanging narrow raking cornice and frieze are supported by cornerboards. The clapboards are wide. Sash is 2/2 in the side walls. The front gable peak has a fixed six pane sash. The post and beam construction includes poles and hewn timbers. The roof is standing seam sheet metal. The barn is in poor repair.

70. Warren Village Shop, c.1870

This is a gable front, 1 1/2 story, 3x2 bay commercial building with ell. The central entry has a plain surround with frieze and cornice. It is flanked by large 2/2 cylinder glass windows. There is a narrow raking cornice overhanging a frieze. On the ell two wide eaves side entries have been enclosed to form a shop front. Board and batten siding and decks have been added across the rear.

W. H. Bradley had a store here in 1873. In the 1920s Henry Brooks sold dry goods here. To the left of the main entry a mail slot remains from c.1950-1961 when this building served as post office.

71. Cardell-Bradley House, c.1850

This Greek Revival sidehall plan house is 3x3 bays with a wing. The recessed entry has 3/4 length sidelights with rectilinear tracery over panels with a Greek fret motif. The flanking pilasters have large echinus capitals, which support a full entablature with a slightly peaked lintel. Several of the 2/2 windows also have slightly peaked cornice. Wide cornerboards support a full entablature with a returned cornice. The foundation is brick and the roof is asphalt shingle. An ell was torn down; now a small gabled wing extends to the rear.

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This was the home of James Cardell, son of William Cardell, in 1858. James was born in Warren in 1818 and went into the mercantile business in 1840. In 1848 he went into business with his brother George, who bought out his share in 1853. He served as Town Clerk from 1863 until sometime after 1889. The 1873 atlas shows it as the home of W. H. Bradley. The town library was kept in this building in the 1920s.

72. Daniel Ralph-E. Hewitt House, c.1855

This 5x2 bay Classic Cottage has a returning cornice, frieze and architrave that continue under the returns. The roof is sheet metal. Its clapboard walls are framed by the entablature, corner pilasters and a watertable. The deep hipped-roof side porch is in the Queen Anne style, with a small central gable, spindle valance and turned posts and balusters. The 20th century renovations include: 1/1 sash, long shed dormers on east and west, a shed-roofed rear addition, a front door with octagonal panels and panes, paneling covering the transom and the 3/4 sidelights of the recessed entry and most recently a large flat-roofed entry hood. The wide enframingent and paneled reveals of the entry are preserved. Mortared fieldstone steps lead to the entry. The foundation is cut stone. The well preserved attached bank barn (c.1890) has a central gable front entry with interior sliding door.

Two houses on or near this site were owned by Daniel Ralph in 1858. In 1873 this was the E. Hewitt residence.

73. Owings House, c.1870

This small 3x1 bay, Gothic cottage with central cross gable marks the entry to the village. Outstanding features include scroll-sawn vergeboards and Queen Anne porches. The trefoil pattern of the vergeboard was probably made with a locally owned pattern: isolated buildings with the same trim can be found in Roxbury, Moretown and Waterbury. The wide cross gable on this house shows the pattern to advantage. The side entry porch has a spindle valance with drops and narrow-waisted turned balusters. The roof is asphalt shingle. Windows are narrow and paired with 1/1 sash and slightly peaked lintelboards. The Italianate door has a modern leaded glass panel. There are narrow cornerboards. The wing has a long shed-roofed dormer across the north, a gabled dormer on the south. A 1978 greenhouse addition continues the lines of the

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porch. Door and window openings and clapboards have been retained, forming the back wall of the sunspace. The wing extends to the east, housing an efficiency apartment. The attached bank barn has been converted into office space. It preserves the appearance of an 1880 barn, except that three of the four hinged doors across the gable front have been replaced with standard doors and reused 12/12 sash. The original paint colors of the porch details are believed to have been dark green, brown and cream.

George Drew owned this house in 1873; his blacksmith and harness shops once stood across the road.

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The Warren Village Historic District, a mill village begun in the 1820s on the Mad River, is significant both for its historic and architectural merit. The district is significant under criteria A on a local and statewide basis because it retains its character as a lumber and grain milling center and as a cross-roads factory village, which served both neighboring communities and a larger, regional market during the period of significance. Founded in the 1820s at a water power on the Mad River (which continues to run in its historic pattern) and along a transportation route, Warren village served as a center for the milling of grains and lumber. By the 1830s and 40s Warren became a supplier of such commodities as pail handles, butter tubs, wooden bowls and hoe handles for the farmers, downspouts, clapboards, and shingles for use locally and for export to southern New England, and wagons, ox shoes and mill picks for the lumber trade. The District is significant under criteria C on a local and statewide basis because of its well-preserved collection of architectural styles common to small Vermont villages in the 19th century. This nomination is being submitted under the Multiple Property Submission, "Historic Resources of the Mad River Valley." The district clearly meets the registration requirements for the "villages" property type.

The architecture of Warren village vividly reflects the architectural trends of the time in Vermont and the local history. The historic district is noteworthy for its collection of mostly 19th century buildings, including commercial public buildings such as stores, churches, the town hall, old district school (now the Municipal Building) and private houses with a variety of outbuildings. The vast majority of Warren's buildings are either Greek Revival style Classic Cottage houses or sidehall plans with ells. Vernacular outbuildings (carriage barns, sheds, and garages) are frequently found between and behind the residences. See section 7, pages 3 through 8, for a summary of the types of buildings and styles. Almost all of the buildings in the District are wood-framed and clapboarded. Although there has been some remodeling, the main blocks of most structures are relatively unaffected. Non-contributing resources are subsidiary structures and few in number, blending into the over-all impression through sympathetic design and maintenance.

The public buildings are the most prominent in the village

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because of their larger scale and location on high ground, overlooking the domestic and commercial buildings.

The village today still reflects the appearance of a mid- to late-nineteenth century landscape, retaining its winding streets, setback houses, cluster of commercial buildings, and with relatively few modern additions or intrusions. The village was founded around a prominent water power, and that water power, although no longer used for its historically industrial purpose, still is a significant presence in the district.

This District is also significant because it was a local center of industry and commerce from its founding in 1820 until 1940 when all of the important mills had all either closed, burned or been carried away by flood waters.

On November 9, 1780, a land grant was issued to John Throop and sixty-seven associates for what would be known as the Town of Warren. Nine years later, when the partners had raised the funds necessary to obtain a charter, they found that they did not have the required acreage. Warren's Gore, north of the original grant, was added, and the Charter was issued October 20, 1789. Thirty-five years later, sixty-four additional lots were added from the town of Lincoln, making a total of 27,390 acres. Ownership of the parcels was determined by drawing lots.

Early settlement centered on the rich farmland of East Warren. The first town meeting was held on September 20, 1798, and by 1800 the town reported a population of 58. At this time there were no settlers in what would become Warren village.

A surveyor was empowered by the holders of the charter of Waitsfield, north of the Town of Warren, on November 4, 1788 to clear a road from Kingston (now Granville, 20 miles south of Warren village) to Waitsfield. This road, which was apparently little more than a trail, would have passed through the later site of Warren village. It wasn't until c.1797 that the "Warren Road" was actually laid out along the same route. This was a secondary route for settlers in Waitsfield, who generally took the 1796 "Roxbury Road", which ran from Waitsfield Village south-east to the Warren town line near East Warren, and on to Roxbury, 7 miles east of Warren village. A road was then cut from the Roxbury Road to the Warren Road approximately along the present route of T.H. 1, and in the 1820s the village site

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began to attract settlers.

According to a county history published in 1882, Daniel Ralph built the first house on the banks of the Mad River at Warren village, and he was soon followed by a Mr. Stetson. When Richard Sterling arrived to construct his home on the land located between #66 and #67 on February 22, 1823, there were only three houses in the village. Sterling operated his home as a tavern, indicating that there was some traffic along the Warren Road. His business must have improved after William Cardell constructed his turnpike between Warren village and Lincoln village in the mountains to the west, in 1825-26. The route followed Lincoln brook and could be traversed by a horse with rider for 6 cents. From there, a network of roads led west to Bristol and on to Middlebury, Vergennes or Burlington.

The Warren village common and cemetery (#45) were laid out in 1826. Three years later a brick schoolhouse was built on the south side of the common to serve the students in the district which had been organized six years earlier. It was joined in 1838 by the Warren River Meetinghouse (now the United Church of Warren, #43), built by the aforementioned Daniel Ralph. Few other buildings survive from this early period in village settlement. Three houses that may date from this time, although with great alteration, are the C. Devall House (#19), the Dr. Vandeusen House (#39), and the Edward Cardell House (#47, home also of William Cardell mentioned above). Built in the Greek Revival style popular in Vermont at this time, these homes exemplify the philosophy of Warren's original settlers, who came to the wilderness and built temples of civilization.

Richard Sterling's son Henry built Warren's first carriage shop in 1838 and operated it until its destruction by fire ten years later. In 1839 Warren obtained its first store, started by Cyrus Allen and completed by Isaac Ralph.

It is reasonable to assume that the water power offered by the Mad River and its tributaries was the inducement for settlement at the site of Warren village. One source mentions a grist mill located at the site of #12 at the north end of the village as early as 1808, but this is unlikely unless it was a very small operation. Cardell's turnpike was chartered to begin at Sterling and Adams mills in Warren, so some industrial use of the plentiful water power was made by 1825. In about 1845 Carlos Sargent erected a forge near the site of #58 and began the manufacture of scythes and edge tools with his brother

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Enos, who left for California in 1848. Carlos continued his business until the fall of 1868. Other local industries founded in the 1840s and 1850s included a starch factory, a tannery, a woodworking shop, a sawmill, a sash and door factory, and a grist mill.

Several of these businesses were owned by various members of the Cardell family. William and his wife had four sons, three of whom remained in Warren and became very important citizens, while the fourth moved to Boston. James, who lived first in #71 and later in #33, went into the mercantile business in 1840 and formed a partnership in that business with his brother George in 1848. Five years later, George, bought out James' share and built a new store at the location of the present post office (#65), which he operated until 1875. George also built a lumber mill and engaged in the manufacture of eave-spouts. Edwin Cardell, who lived in #47 and possibly also in #50, also owned a lumber business which he operated from 1858 until 1886. The Cardell brothers each served two years as town representative to the state legislature and served variously as town clerk, postmaster and constable.

On September 17, 1849, the Vermont Central Railway opened its route from White River Junction into Roxbury. By the following June, the line was completed to Montpelier. At about this time, T.H. 1, which originally ended at its intersection with T.H. 21 near the site of #19, was extended to its intersection with T.H. 4 near the site of #16, creating the triangular plot of land now referred to as the "flatiron".

The effect of the railroad on the town of Warren was part of an almost state-wide pattern. While improvements in transportation opened new markets to local farmers, the same markets were becoming available to farmers in the new west. The cost of agricultural production there was lower than in Vermont, and western products undersold those from Vermont. This same phenomenon had occurred in the 1820s when the opening of the Erie Canal caused a local depression as grain and meat prices plummeted. The solution then, assisted to great extent by a wool-import tariff in 1828, was sheep farming. But the tariff was eliminated in 1846 and prices had fallen below the cost of production. Vermonters began to shift into dairying, egg farming and market gardening, areas where close proximity to major markets could outweigh any advantage the westerners may have had in cost of production. With the coming of the Civil War, the wool market showed a brief but profitable increase,

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after which sheep farming was replaced by breeding for mutton, which reached its zenith in the 1870s.

Warren's town population reached its peak in the 1860s. An 1873 map showed nine water-powered mills and shops in the village. Most of these were producing wood products: clapboards, lumber, wooden bowls, hoe handles, clothespins and pail handles. While many of these products probably found their way to larger markets via Roxbury and the Central Vermont Railroad, it is likely that many were also used locally. Pail handles could serve the local maple syrup trade, and hoe handles and clothespins were certainly in local demand. Hauling and lumbering, as well as farming, were done with teams, giving rise to five blacksmith shops, a harness shop and two tanneries. Warren village had four stores in 1873; of these, one, the Warren Village Shops (#70), is still in commercial use.

As the village grew, so did the population of school-age children. To accommodate increased enrollment, the old brick schoolhouse was torn down in 1867 and replaced by a clapboard building (#46), leaving Warren without any masonry buildings. In 1872 the Town Hall (#48) was built, as the population had grown to such an extent that the local homes were no longer large enough to provide a meeting place. The land was donated by Ed Cardell, and the building was constructed at a cost of \$2,777.50. This structure also served as quarters for the Oddfellows before they built their own building (#32).

This first phase of Warren's commercial success is represented by the numerous Greek Revival style structures built between 1840 and 1875. Indeed, these include the majority of Warren's most prominent landmarks. The Town Hall (#48) and schoolhouse, now the Municipal Building (#46), both discussed below, are the most obvious examples, having been built on a hill overlooking the village. The Dana Block (#36), the Warren Village Shops (#70) and the Warren Store (#69) are all commercial structures built during the same period. The latter is a two-story structure built as a stagecoach inn. Known first as the "Warren House", it was purchased in 1861 by Horace Lyford and was thereafter known as Lyford's Hotel. The building operated into the 20th century as an inn, and now serves the community as the Warren Store.

Several well-preserved Greek Revival residences also remain from those years including the S. Banister House (#14), the J. Cardell House (#33), Pitcher Inn (#34), the "Parsonage" (#49),

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the A. Miner House (#63), the Cardell-Bradley House (#71), and the David Ralph-E. Hewitt House (#72). Vernacular houses remaining from this period include the L. Cardell House (#40) and the J. Sargent House (#56). Daniel Ralph, mentioned above as being the builder of the first house in the village and of the church is also known to have built the Daniel Ralph House (#16), a vernacular house with some Greek Revival elements, and is most likely responsible for other early residences.

Although the railroad never came to Warren, there was some suggestion in 1875 that it might do so. The town voted to subscribe over \$22,000.00 for capital stock in the Green Mountain Railroad Co. and it was surveyed from Moretown through Warren and south to Rutland. But no further action was ever taken.

In 1877 Warren had about 50 dwellings. There were three stores, a tavern, a doctor, a gunsmith, and a milliner. Small manufacturers included a tannery, five blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, two clapboard mills, a grist mill, three carriage shops, two clothes-pin shops and a tin shop. Many of the woodenware shops had been converted to clapboard and shingle mills, with their products probably being exported, as the valley's population had peaked in the previous decade.

In 1879 Walter Bagley built the covered bridge that still spans the Mad River at the south end of the village (#57). Bagley was a native of Hardwick, Vermont, and came to Warren with his parents in February, 1832. He worked primarily as a millwright from 1836 to 1884, and then worked as a carpenter. He is credited with having built the Warren grist mill as well as other mills in Warren and surrounding areas.

By 1880 the town's population had declined slightly to 951. But in 1889, a directory added a jeweler, a painter/paper hanger, and a medicine salesman to the list of merchants doing business in Warren village.

Despite these improvements, Warren was still a minor mill town in comparison to Lincoln, eight miles to the west. In 1886 Lincoln boasted 15 lumber mills, with over 100 men were employed, a population in 1880 of 1367 (almost 50% higher than that of Warren). Waitsfield village, six miles north of Warren village, was closer to the agricultural lands of the Mad River valley, and so provided most of the agriculturally-related milling trade. Warren therefore evolved into a supply center.

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While grain and lumber milling continued to be an important part of village economy, an equally important part was the manufacture of equipment that could be used by others in pursuing those occupations.

The Parker and Slayton saw and shingle mills were the largest employers in Warren in the 1880s, dressing over one million board feet of lumber a year. Specialized machinery at the mills included a board saw, planer matcher, clipper and lath and hoop shaving machines. H. W. Lyford's tub factory, located near the present site of #67, had auxiliary steam power and was producing 30,000 butter tubs each year. Walter Bagley, mentioned earlier as the builder of the covered bridge (#57), operated a similar business on Bradley Brook (#3) but produced only 500-600 tubs per year. B. F. Shaw's carriage shop produced heavy wagons and sleds, but it also did custom sawing and planing for local builders. George Bannister had a reputation for being able to make or repair anything in his blacksmith and woodworking shops. The latter boasted a bench saw, band saw, power drill, and turning lathe. Across the river, Cardell's tannery had been converted to a small tool manufacturing shop, producing steel ox shoes, slide ox yokes, millpicks, lumbermen's cant-dogs, stonemason's tools, bush hammers, axes, and joiners' tools.

Transportation and communication networks were improving. In 1880, New England Telephone and Telegraph brought a line over Roxbury Mountain from Montpelier. By 1881, the stage which brought the mail from Roxbury had increased its trips from three times a week to daily. The clapboard mill that Parson rebuilt in 1887 was able to ship the bulk of its production to Springfield, Massachusetts. As trade increased towards the end of the century, a second period of prosperity began, represented by four commercial buildings: Bragg's Store (#35), The Lippincott Rental Property (#67), the Oddfellows Building (#32), and Spaulding's Dry Goods Store (once located on a site north of #34). These large, two and three story Italianate buildings with their square facades and bracketed cornices changed the scale of the town center and essentially concentrated commerce in a one-block area.

The rising fortunes of the mills at the end of the century produced several sizable houses in late Greek Revival and various Victorian styles. The most spectacular of these, the George Cardell House, a two-story, Second Empire style building with Mansard roof and hooded windows, was lost to fire early in

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the 20th century. Only its cupolaed horse barn remains (#66). The Bradley/Mobus House (#18) was also built in the Second Empire style, with a mansard roof, brackets, and a bay window. Its imposing site slopes steeply, with a U-shaped driveway that led to the multi-story horse barn behind. The Kolifrath House (#64) brought a small-scale touch of the Second Empire style to the main street.

The Tilley House (#53), Warren's only example of Italianate residential architecture, and the Gray Apartments (#54), a late example of the Greek Revival style, both date from the late 1800s. Although there are no examples of the Queen Anne style in Warren, spindles and scroll saw work added a delicate flourish to several earlier houses in the village during this period, most notably the S. Banister House (#14), with its spindled porch valance and railing and its scroll-sawn gable trusses. The simple, rectilinear profiles of village residences took on a light curvilinear aspect as porch after porch was added (see #s 16, 17, 33, 36, 40, 47, 49, 63, 72, and 73). Many of these porches have since been altered because of changing functions and as they have deteriorated.

Along T.H. 1, the vernacular Bergman House (#25), Wheeler-Neill House (#26) and Perellie House (#21) are all late 19th century sidehall plan buildings with ell or wings. They joined earlier houses to form a rhythmic pattern of gable fronts facing the road as it climbs slowly eastward.

Many of the village barns were also built in the last decades of the 19th century and remain as tangible reminders of the importance of horse power in Warren's not-so-distant agricultural and manufacturing past. Almost uniformly gable-fronted they face the road, punctuating the landscape between residences and commercial buildings.

Dairy farming continued to be important in Warren's economy. The invention of refrigerated railroad cars in the 1870s made dairying even more viable. Successful farmers bought out those who were less successful, and as farms grew larger population declined. The cooperative creamery that was operating in East Warren moved to the village in 1900. Soon the Hood Milk Company started buying fluid milk for shipment to Boston, and the co-op closed. The building served briefly as a mill in the late 1930s, but today only a few remnants of a foundation mark its location (#59).

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In 1922, power lines were brought through to Warren, and electric street lights replaced gaslights in the village. As the automobile came to town, one-car garages were built, horse barns were converted to house the new machines, and the main roads were paved. Gas pumps were installed next to the hay scales in front of Bragg's Store.

Two natural disasters made their mark on the village in the 20th century. In 1927 the flood that devastated so many Vermont towns swept through Warren, taking with it almost all remnants of the village's manufacturing heritage, leaving behind only two operating mills and numerous fieldstone foundations (these remaining foundations, if considered archeological sites, are not likely to yield any important information). The iron bridge that crossed Mad River at the north end of the village (at the site of #11) was destroyed, and many other bridges in the area were damaged, requiring replacement in the next decade (#'s 4, 27, 37). The same flood carried away the remnants of the mills along the Mad River and its tributaries in Waitsfield and Moretown as well as many other Vermont towns. In 1936 Brooks Mill, on the west side of Mad River, caught fire. The fire spread across the river to destroy the mill owner's house and two other houses located on the main street, where the Peatman and Cota capes are now (#61 and #62).

The village had no organized fire department when the Brooks Mill fire occurred, but such a department was organized in 1947. The present fire house was constructed in that year, and an underground addition was built in 1978. Telephone service was also greatly improved during this period. Prior to 1908 service came over Roxbury Mountain to an office in the home of Wyd McClaffin, outside the district to the east. The Waitsfield-Fayston Telephone Company operated after 1908 with a switchboard tended by a housewife between her daily chores. As late as 1950 only two lines serviced Warren, and it was not until 1961 that the company switched to a dial system.

Vermont Route 100 was cut through in the early 1950s on the west side of the Mad River, avoiding the village but vastly increasing its accessibility and inaugurating a recent period of economic growth.

In 1958 the Sugarbush Corporation began developing a ski area on Lincoln Mountain. The ski industry has a long history in Warren. Some local residents recall that the original

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Woodstock tow motor, the first in Vermont, was brought to Warren in the late 1930s and installed on the Austin farm (#9), where it was operated for several years by the Warren Outing Club. They could not have foreseen the effect that the ski industry would have on the surrounding countryside. By 1963, an airport had opened in East Warren. Condominiums and second homes began to spring up throughout the town, but the village center remained relatively unaffected. The maple sugar industry, always fairly active in Warren, responded quickly to the increase in demand brought by the rise of tourism, and sugar houses began to appear within the village itself (#14e, #42c).

By 1960 the old Warren school (#46) was the only one in operation, and children from throughout the town were being brought into the village for classes. As the local population began to increase, it became clear that the old structure could no longer serve its original purpose, and a new school was built on a hill outside the district to serve the elementary age children, behind #22. Older children are now bussed to the high school in Duxbury. The old school now houses municipal offices and the local library.

Another recent addition to the village is the current post office, which was built in 1961. In 1976, in honor of the nation's Bicentennial, Warren built a bandstand on the most prominent point of the "flatiron". Dirt roads have been extended and new houses and mobile homes added around the edges of the village. The open fields that can be seen surrounding the village in early 20th century photographs began to grow up to woods.

In more recent years, several architects have settled in Warren. Alterations and additions, not always sympathetic to the historic ambiance of the village, have been increasing in number. Still, the district's ability to convey a sense of significance is unimpaired. Greek Revival, Italianate and vernacular design predominate. The picturesque tree-lined streets provide a glimpse into the past that other local historic villages lack due to their location on Highway 100 which cuts directly through the villages of Moretown, Waitsfield, Irasville and Granville. Most of the non-contributing buildings are located outside the main core of the village, and more than half of them are subsidiary outbuildings. Almost all of the buildings in Warren, including those considered non-contributing, are clapboarded. Set-backs and landscapes are

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unaffected by the recent remodeling trend. Design, setting, materials and workmanship provide a sense of historical and architectural cohesiveness throughout the district.

A quiet economic climate during the first half of the 20th century allowed the preservation of the area included in the district, which looks today much as it did 80 years ago. The 19th century building styles blend in a continuity of materials and scale. Topography has dictated a pleasing variety of setbacks and orientations along the curving tree-lined streets. Barns and houses are spaced in a consistent rhythm. The district is a valuable window on the 19th century.

Archeological Potential

As has been indicated above, the mill sites included within this District have been the victims of a series of floods and fires over the years. In most cases very little remains. There are numerous questions that can be answered through a study of these sites. The following questions, which relate mostly to the industries and architecture, are among the many questions that can be asked.

#3. Site of the Walter Bagley Butter-Tub Mill

This is the best preserved site in the district. From photographs taken c.1885 and c.1895 it is known the exact location of the mill, the materials used in its construction, its exterior design, the source of power, the type and appearance of finished product, and the character of some of the surrounding properties. County histories of the 1880s provide statistics on production and some historical background on the owner.

As described in Section 7, this site contains the fieldstone foundations of the two connected mill buildings and scattered debris from the superstructures, as well as some pipes, furnace doors and bricks. The site is covered with dense vegetation and is difficult to access.

Several questions about the site remain. These include the following:

1. When was the original mill building constructed? Was it designed for use as a clapboard mill (which existed at this

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location in the 1850s), or did it replace that original mill?
If the original mill was replaced, what was its exact location,
dimensions, design, etc.?

2. When was the addition to the mill building constructed?
How was it supported on the south (downslope) elevation, where
no solid foundation is in place?

3. Were there any auxiliary structures, e.g. privies, sheds,
storage buildings? Where were they? What was their design?
When were they built?

4. Are there any related features, e.g. millrace, stream
diversions?

5. Steam was used for power. What type of boiler system was
used? What other kinds of equipment were in use?

6. What was the interior appearance of the mill? How were the
various rooms used?

7. What alterations, if any, were made to the buildings after
the c.1895 photo was taken? When and how were they destroyed?

8. Where was the market for the finished product? Was it sold
locally, or transported elsewhere?

Archeology may be able to supply answers to Questions 1-4 and
7. However, little remains of the boiler system which was
apparently removed at some point. There appears to be
insufficient material to provide a clue as to the use of the
ground floor rooms, and nothing remains of the upper levels but
some sheet metal siding and some rotting timbers. The market
for the finished product cannot be determined through
archeology.

#12. Site of Grist Mill

Photographs that purport to be of this site provide little
assistance as to its historic appearance. There were a series
of grist mills in the District, and due to frequent changes in
ownership documentary sources are also of little assistance.
The site includes some fieldstone foundations and some power
transmission equipment. Many questions remain:

1. Who were the owners and operators of this mill? How many

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men did they employ? When did they operate?

2. What was the exterior and interior appearance of this mill? How did it change over the years?

3. What kind of equipment was used in this mill?

4. Were there any auxiliary structures, e.g. privies, sheds, storage buildings? Where were they? What was their design? When were they built?

5. Are there any related features, e.g. millrace, stream diversions?

6. Has the site been altered since the buildings were destroyed, e.g. were fieldstones removed, rearranged?

Archeology may be able to supply the answers to Questions 3-6. But again that information would contribute very little to the significance of the District. This was just one of several mills that operated in the area, and detailed information about any one site would be interesting.

#59. Site of the Cooperative Creamery and Cardell and Bragg Sawmill

There are two photographs of the creamery at the Town Library, providing views of the structure when it was new, c.1900, and shortly before it was destroyed, perhaps c.1950. These photographs provide information about the exterior design and materials used in the construction of the creamery building. The Cardell and Bragg Sawmill which stood on or near this site is mentioned in the county histories. There are several questions which are not answered by these resources:

1. What was the interior plan of the creamery? How many men were employed there?

2. When was the creamery converted into a mill? Who operated the mill, and what products were manufactured there? When did the mill close? What kind of equipment was used there?

3. The Cardell and Bragg Sawmill was on or near this site before 1900. Where exactly was it? What was its interior and exterior appearance? When did it operate? What happened to it?

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4. What kind of power was used by the mill and the creamery?

5. What happened to the creamery building? When was it destroyed?

Archeology may be able to tell us where the sawmill was and perhaps what kind of machinery was used at one or more of the mills. Some power transmission machinery is visible in the river below the site. But it appears that the road has been widened here, and little of the site may remain.

#67. Behind Lippincott Apartments, site of carriage shop, mills, starch factory

The only information that is known about these sites is obtained from County histories of the 1880s and maps from 1858 and 1873. Approximate locations, some changes in ownership and limited information on production are available. Still unknown are the following:

1. When were the original buildings constructed?

2. Were there any auxiliary structures, e.g. privies, sheds, storage buildings? Where were they? What was their design? When were they built?

3. Are there any related features, e.g. millrace, stream diversions?

4. What kinds of equipment were in use?

5. What was the interior and exterior appearance of the structures?

6. What alterations, if any, were made to the buildings over the years as they were converted to various uses? When and how were they destroyed?

7. Where was the market for the finished product? Was it sold locally, or transported elsewhere?

Archeology might supply the answers to Questions 1-3 and perhaps 6. A surface examination shows that little remains of the two sites at this location, although dense vegetation impedes inspection.

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#68. Site of Heath's Tin Shop

Information on this site is limited to a photograph c.1916, included with this nomination, and the county map of 1873. Many questions remain:

1. When was the building built? What was its original purpose (possibly residential)? Who were the owners?
2. Who were the Heaths? How long did they operate the shop?
3. Was Freeman Brook used for power at the shop in any way?
4. What kinds of products were produced? What kind of equipment was used? Where did they obtain their raw materials?
5. What was the interior appearance of the building?
6. What alterations, if any, were made to the building over the years as it was converted to various uses? When and how was it destroyed?
7. Where was the market for the finished product? Was it sold locally, or transported elsewhere?

Archeology might supply the answers to Question 3. This site has been altered to great extent. Most of the site is now a parking lot, and the balance appears to have been rearranged to permit use of the Brook by visitors to the Warren Store.

In summary, although the District is significant in the area of Industry, it is the combination of many mills and a wide variety of products that makes the District so important. The mill sites and foundations are important vestiges of that heritage. If such information could be provided on all of the mills, then the effect might be greater, as one would then be able to reconstruct historic building patterns. Detailed information on the remodeling of mills to support manufacture of different products would also assist in an understanding of commerce in the area, and might add to the significance of the District.

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UTM REFERENCES (cont.)

E	18/	671700/	4886380
F	18/	671590/	4886000
G	18/	671430/	4886000
H	18/	671450/	4886660
I	18/	671220/	4887170

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Warren Village Historic District begins at a point A, which is the most northerly point in the District and the most northerly point of the Mildred Long property (#1); thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the northeast property line of the Long property to a point B at the intersection of that property line with Town Highway 46 on the northern shoulder of said highway; thence west along the northern shoulder of said highway to an intersection of said northern shoulder with an extension of the eastern property line of the Balch property (#3) at point C; thence in a southerly direction crossing Town Highway 46 along said line and continuing along the eastern property line of the Balch property which becomes also the eastern property line of the Brothers property (#7) and along an extension of said line across Vermont State Highway 100 to the eastern bank of the Mad River and point D; thence along said eastern bank in a southerly direction to its intersection with the western property line of the Stetson property (#12) and point E; thence along said property line in a northeasterly direction to its northernmost point at point F; thence continuing along said property line in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the northern property line of the Jones property (#15) and point G; thence in a south-easterly direction along said property line to its intersection with the eastern property line of the Jones property at point H; thence south along said property line to its intersection with the southern property line of the Jones property at point I; thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction across the Carter property (#16) to and along the northern property line of the Connell property (#17) to its intersection with the eastern property line of the Mobus property (#18) and point J; thence along the northeastern property line of the Mobus property to its intersection with the northern property line of the Mobus property and point K; thence along said northern

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property line to its turn in a southwesterly direction at point L; thence along said line in a southwesterly direction to its turn in a westerly direction at point M; thence along said line in a westerly direction to its intersection with the eastern boundary of said property and point N; thence along said line in a southerly direction to its intersection with the northern bank of Freeman Brook at point O; thence along said northern bank in an easterly direction to its intersection with the northern property line of the Woodward property (#22) at point P; thence along said line in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the eastern property line of said property at point Q; thence along said line in a southerly direction to the northern shoulder of Town Highway 1 at point R; thence along said shoulder in an easterly direction to its intersection with the western property line of the Morin property (#23) at point S; thence along said line in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the northern property line of said property at point T; thence along said line in a southeasterly direction and along an extension of said line in the same direction to its intersection with the western property line of the Bass/Hickey property (#24) at point U; thence along said line in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the northern property line of said property at point V; thence along said line in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the eastern property line of said property at point W; thence along said line in a southerly direction and along an extension of said line in the same direction across Town Highway 1 to the southern bank of Freeman Brook at point X; thence along the southern bank of Freeman Brook in a westerly direction to its intersection with Town Highway 1 at point Y; thence along the southern shoulder of said highway in a westerly direction to its intersection with the eastern property line of the Klarsfeld property (#28) at point Z; thence along said line in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the southern property line of said property at point AA; thence along said line and along the southern property line of the Thomson property (#29) to its turn in a southwesterly direction at point BB; thence along said line in a southwesterly direction continuing in the same direction along the southern property line of the Benham property (#40) to its intersection with the north-eastern property line of the Dabney property (#41) at point CC; thence along said line in a southeasterly direction to its turn in a southern direction at point DD; thence along said line in a southern direction to its intersection with the northern property line of the Neill property (#42) at point

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EE; thence in a southeasterly direction along said line to its intersection with the eastern property line of said property at point FF; thence in a southerly direction along said line to its intersection with the northern property line of the Town Cemetery (#45) at point GG; thence along said property line in an easterly direction to its turn to the south at point HH; thence along said property line in a southerly direction to its turn to the west at point II; thence west along said line on the southern shoulder of the cemetery road to its intersection with the eastern property line of the Blair property (#47) at point JJ; thence along said property line in a southerly direction and along the eastern property line of the Lobel property (#49) to its intersection with the northeastern property line of the Gonzalez property (#51) at point KK; thence along said line in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the eastern property line of said property at point LL; thence in a southerly direction along said line to its intersection with the northern shoulder of Town Highway 23 at point MM; thence across said road to the intersection of the southern shoulder of said road and the eastern property line of the Youngman property (#52) at point NN; thence along said eastern property line in a southwesterly direction and along the eastern property line of the Tilley property (#53) in the same direction to its intersection with the northern property line of the Gray property (#54) at point OO; thence along said line in a southeasterly direction to its turn in a southerly direction at point PP; thence along said line in a southerly direction and along a continuation of said line in the same direction passing through the Callahan (#55) and Dzelzitis (#56) properties to the southern property line of the Dzelzitis property at point QQ; thence along said line in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the eastern shoulder of Town Highway 4 at point RR; thence along said eastern shoulder in a northerly direction to a point SS directly across Town Highway 4 from the covered bridge (#57); thence in a westerly direction across Town Highway 4 and the Mad River along the southern side of the covered bridge to its western end at point TT; thence in a northerly direction across the west end of the covered bridge to its northern side at point UU; thence along the western shore of the Mad River in a northerly direction to its intersection with Town Highway 4 and point VV; thence along the western shoulder of said Highway to its intersection with the southern property line of the Aske property (#9) at point WW, thence along said line in a southwesterly direction to its turn to the north at point XX; thence along said line in a northerly direction to its

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intersection with the eastern shoulder of Vermont State Highway 100 at point YY; thence across said highway to the intersection of the western shoulder of said highway with the southernmost point of the Ford property (#8) at point 22; thence along the southwestern property line of said property in a northwesterly direction to its turn to the west at point AAA; thence along said line in a westerly direction to its turn to the north at point BBB; thence along said line in a northerly direction to its intersection with the southwestern property line of the Brothers property (#7) at point CCC; thence along said line in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the southwestern property line of the LaRock property (#5) at point DDD; thence along said line in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the western bank of Bradley Brook at point EEE; thence in a northeasterly direction to point A, the point of beginning.

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WARREN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
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OWNER'S LIST, WARREN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

- 1 - Long, Mildred
Warren, VT. 05674
- 2- King, John and Jean
225 Olivier Apt. 511, Westmount, Que. H3Z 2C7
- 3- Balch, Robert, and Nancy Park
RR #3, Box 334, South Rd., Peace Dale, R.I. 02879
- 4- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674
- 5- LaRock, Donald, Trustee, and Edwin LaRock, Trustee
Warren, VT. 05674
- 6- Credence Land Development Partnership III
c/o Alfred Tanck, P.O. Box 65, Warren, VT. 05674
- 7- Brothers, Richard C. and Ronald C. Graves
Waitsfield, VT. 05673
- 8- Ford, Emma
Warren, VT. 05674
- 9- Aske, Lambert Jerome, Jr.
c/o Christine Damon, Warren, VT. 05674
- 10- Johannesen, Gary and Debora
RR Box 249, Warren, VT. 05674
- 11- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674
- 12- Stetson, Dale and Patricia C.
Warren, VT. 05674
- 13- Stetson, Dale and Patricia C.
Warren, VT. 05674

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OWNERS LIST (cont.)

- 14- Sherman, Cheryl
1424 Hope St., Stamford, CT. 06907

- 15- Jones, Robert and Ruth
Warren, VT. 05674

- 16- Veda Carter Estate
Warren, VT. 05674

- 17- Connell, John and Kincaid
P.O. Box 344, Warren, VT. 05674

- 18- Mobus, Warren and Beverly
Warren, VT. 05674

- 19- Connell, John and Kincaid
P.O. Box 344, Warren, VT. 05674

- 20- Connell, John and Kincaid
P.O. Box 344, Warren, VT. 05674

- 21- Perellie, Agnes and Keith
Brook Rd., Warren, VT. 05674

- 22- O'Neil, Rhonda and Jay
Warren, VT. 05674

- 23- Morin, Richard
Old Louisquisset Pike, Lincoln, R.I. 02865

- 24- Compton, Susan
Warren, VT. 05674

- 25- Bergman, Mort
Old Stone Hill Rd., Pound Ridge, N.Y. 10576

- 26- Neill, George and Jean
RR #1, Box 230, Warren, VT. 05674

- 27- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 28- Klarsfeld, Charles
RR #1, Box 123, Warren, VT. 05674

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OWNERS LIST (cont.)

- 29- Thomson, James and Lydia
RR #1, Box 155A, Warren, VT. 05674

- 30- Mitchell, Debbie and Dollmeyer, Steve
Warren, VT. 05674

- 31- Sellers, David
Warren, VT. 05674

- 32- Sellers, David
Warren, VT. 05674

- 33- Hoare and Nichol, Inc.
RD #2, Calais Rd., Mendham, N.J. 07945

- 34- Falstaff Realty Corporation, dba Pitcher Inn
P.O. Box 408, Warren, VT. 05674

- 35- Falstaff Realty Corporation, dba Pitcher Inn
P.O. Box 408, Warren, VT. 05674

- 36- Falstaff Realty Corporation, dba Pitcher Inn
P.O. Box 408, Warren, VT. 05674

- 37- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 38- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 39- Greenslit, Ruth
Warren, VT. 05674

- 40- Benham, Edward E. and Gertrude K.
Warren, VT. 05674

- 41- Dabney, Thomas and Virginia
173 Center St., P.O. Box 493, Dover, MA. 02030

- 42- Neill, Thelma
Warren, VT. 05674

- 43- United Church of Warren
Warren, VT. 05674

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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WARREN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Warren, Washington Co., Vermont

OWNERS LIST (Cont.)

- 44- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 45- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 46- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 47- Blair, Ruby and Floyd
Warren, VT. 05674

- 48- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 49- Lobel, Carl
Warren, VT. 05674

- 50- Stewart, John and Harriet
131 Bird St., Needham, Mass. 02192

- 51- Brownell, Belinda
Waitsfield, VT 05673

- 52- Youngman, Michael and Amalia
RD Box 293A, Warren, VT. 05674

- 53- Monica Tilley LTD
570 7th. Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018

- 54- Rosenbloom, Jill and Eismeier, Thomas
Warren, VT. 05674

- 55- Callahan, Paul G.
Warren, VT. 05674

- 56- Dzelzitis, Betty Ann
44 Hudson St., Kinderhook, N.Y. 12106

- 57- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 58- Groom, James N. and Carol
Warren, VT. 05674

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 5

WARREN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Warren, Washington Co., Vermont

OWNERS LIST (cont.)

- 59- Town of Warren
P.O. Box 337, Warren, VT. 05674

- 60- Floyd, Peter and Patricia
Warren, VT. 05674

- 61- Cota, Kenneth and Geraldine
Warren, VT. 05674

- 62- Peatman, William and Rebecca
Warren, VT. 05674

- 63- Gardiner, Charles J. and Lisa A. Miserendo
RR #1, Box 2, Warren, VT. 05674

- 64- Ryan, Lawrence and Ruth Ann
Warren, VT. 05674

- 65- Cota, Jesse and Elaine
Warren, VT. 05674

- 66- Jennings, M. Louise
Warren, VT. 05674

- 67- Lippincott, Carolyn
Warren, VT. 05674

- 68- Lippincott, Carolyn
Warren, VT. 05674

- 69- Lippincott, Carolyn
Warren, VT. 05674

- 70- Roth, John and Virginia
Warren, VT 05674

- 71- Roth, John and Virginia
Warren, VT 05674

- 72- Cannon, Gwendolyn
Warren, VT. 05674

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 6

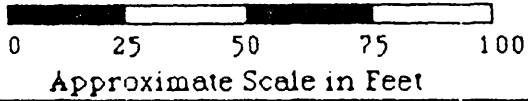
WARREN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
Warren, Washington County, Vermont

OWNERS LIST (cont.)

73- Owings, P. Timothy
Warren, VT. 05674

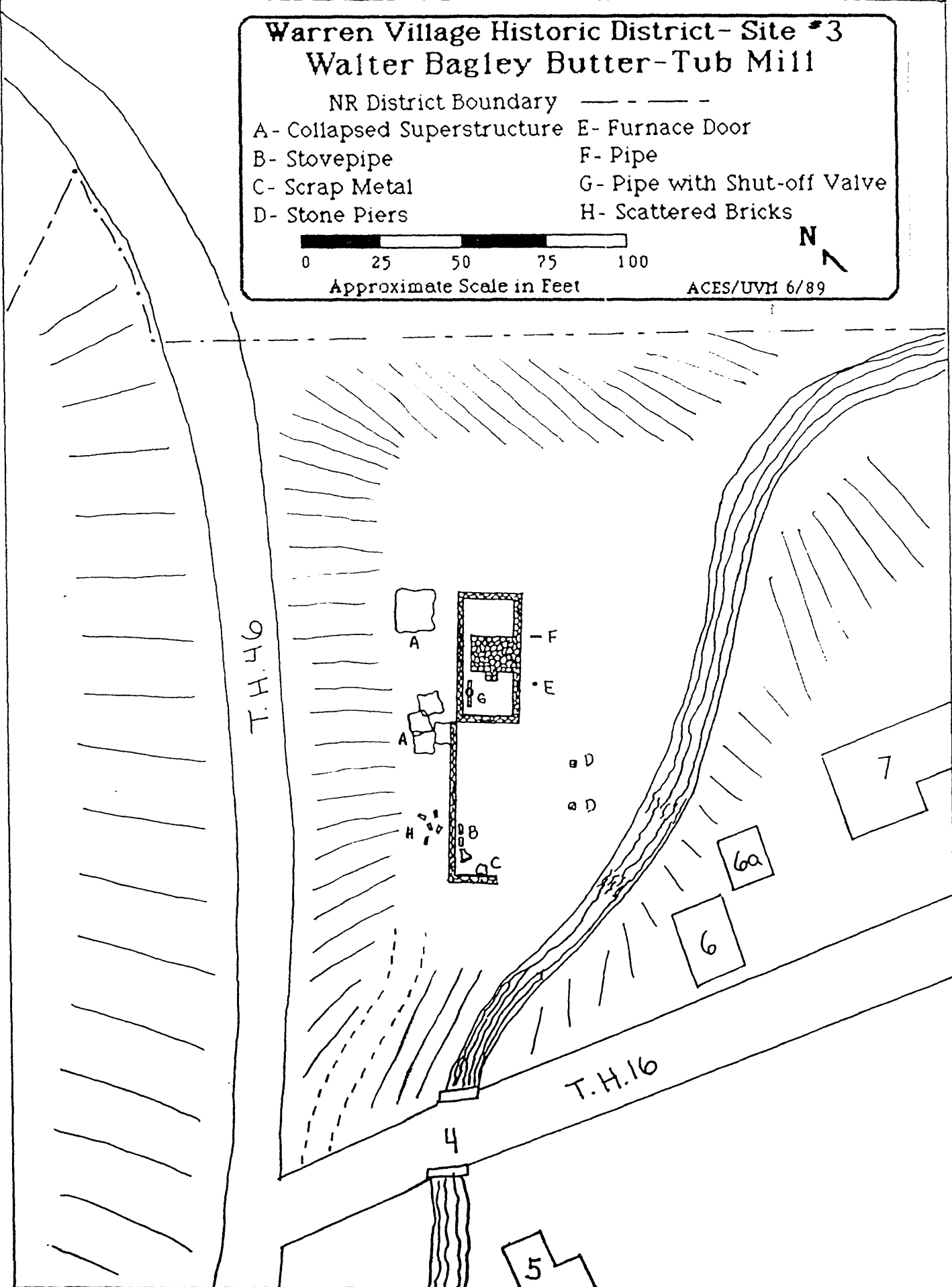
Warren Village Historic District - Site #3 Walter Bagley Butter-Tub Mill

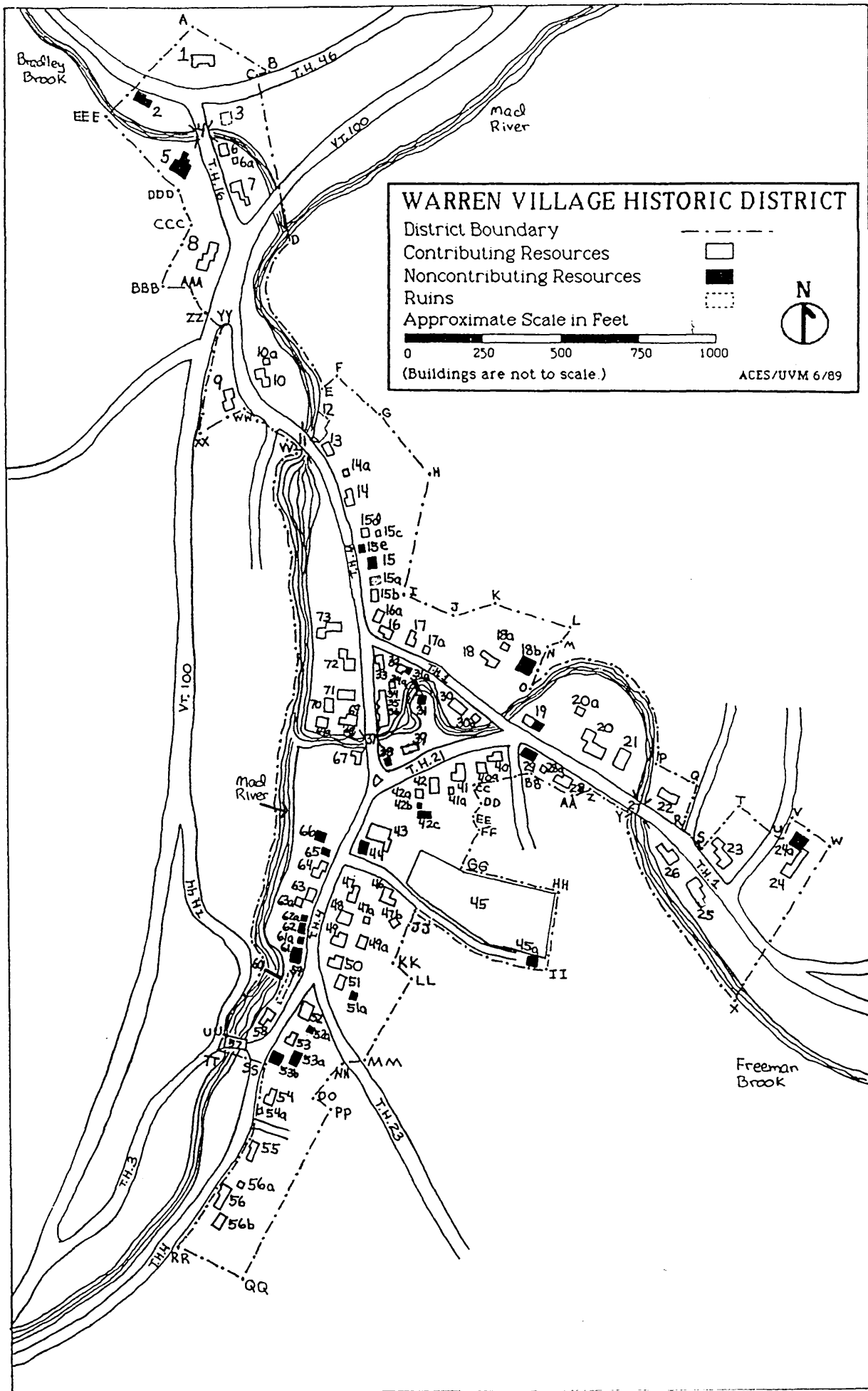
- NR District Boundary - - - - -
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A - Collapsed Superstructure | E - Furnace Door |
| B - Stovepipe | F - Pipe |
| C - Scrap Metal | G - Pipe with Shut-off Valve |
| D - Stone Piers | H - Scattered Bricks |



N
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ACES/UVH 6/89





WARREN VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

District Boundary
 Contributing Resources
 Noncontributing Resources
 Ruins

Approximate Scale in Feet

0 250 500 750 1000

(Buildings are not to scale.)

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