United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic	Proctor-Clement Ho	use		
and/or common	Clement House			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	Field Avenue		·	N/A_ not for publication
city, town	Rutland	$\underline{\mathrm{N/A}}$ vicinity of	congressional district	Þ
state	Vermont code	50 county	Rutland	code 021
3. Clas	sification			
Category district X building(s) structure site object _{N/A}	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition (in process (being considered	Status _X_ occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park _X_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name	Mr. Mark Foley			
street & number	Field Avenue			
city, town	Rutland	N∕A vicinity of	state	• Vermont
5. Loca	ation of Lega	I Descripti	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc. Rutla	nd County Courthou	1Se	<u></u>
street & number	33 Center Street	t		
city, town	Rutland		state	e Vermont
6. Rep	resentation i	n Existing	Surveys	
<u> </u>	Historic Sites and S	tructures has this pro Survey	operty been determined	eligible? yesX_ no
date August	1976		federalX_ s	tate county loca
depository for su	rvey records Vermont D	ivision for Histor	ric Preservation	
city, town Mon	tpelier		state	• Vermont

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date entered JUN 17 1982

received

7. Description

Condition		Check one
<u>X</u> excellent	deteriorated	<u>X</u> unaltered
good	ruins	altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one X original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Proctor-Clement House is a two-story, three-by-two bay, Italianate style wood-frame residence with a hipped roof and central belvedere. A kitchel ell and attached one bay garage extend from the rear of the house. Resting on a dressed granite foundation, the house is sheathed in clapboards, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The property also includes a detached barn.

Located on a slight rise on a corner lot, the house is prominently sited amidst open space on a street which contains some of Rutland's most elaborate homes, dating from the mid 19th century to the present.

The main block of the Proctor-Clement House is nearly square in plan and in combination with its shallow hip roof, appears very boxy, in the Italianate fashion. The main block is framed with plain cornerboards and watertable, and a bracketed entablature. Paired scroll brackets support the deep molded cornice and dentils ornament the frieze. Set off by a molding, the very shallow architrave curves downward to full depth under each pair of brackets. Above the center entrance, the entablature thrusts upward in a pentagonal profile. A pentagonal two-light window with center mullion is set into the wall space under this break in the cornice line.

The central entrance consists of double-leaf doors topped by a glass transom. A one by one bay flat-roofed entrance porch shelters the entry. Supported by bracketed chamfered posts, the porch roof is trimmed with a molded cornice and denticulated frieze in a less elaborate version of the main roof entablature. Attenuated brackets between the posts nearly meet in the center of each side of the porch, suggesting an inset segmental arch. The porch floor and steps were rebuilt in brick recently.

Two over two windows flank the central bay on both the first and second stories. The center bay on the second floor has a full-length two over two window. The sides of the house have a two-bay fenestration pattern with flat-roofed rectangular bay windows with single-bracketed entablatures similar to the main roof entablature in the first floor bays closest to the front facade. The windows of the main block have footed window cornices on the first floor and shouldered architrave lintels on the second floor. Louvered shutters flank the windows.

A hipped roof, three by two bay belvedere is centered on the hip roof of the main block. It is trimmed with the scaled-down version of the main roof entablature that is found on the bay windows, and has two over two sash. The house has two chimneys: an interior chimney to the east of the belvedere, and an exterior chimney which rises through the cornice on the west side of the main block.

To the rear (north) of the main block extend a lower two-story gable-roofed kitchen ell and an attached garage. The ell is ornamented with a molded cornice, plain frieze, cornerboards, watertable and simple architrave window surrounds. An open-air porch is attached to the west side of the ell. A cantilevered portecochere with a shallow gable roof, chamfered posts, and open braces extends from the porch.

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The one-bay garage attached to the north end of the wing was remodeled from a shed.

The house has a standard three-bay interior floor plan. The large central hall and staircase is flanked by a large parlor or "drawing room" to the west of the hall and two studies to the east. The kitchen, dining room, and back stairs are located in the ell.

The parlor was altered during this century by the Clement family. The Clements rebuilt the parlor chimney, installed the present Colonial Revival fireplace and added Colonial Revival door surrounds. The front study retains its original marble fireplace. The room is also decorated with a hand-painted floral design inside the archway of the room's bay window. The motif's date is not known. The original Italianate newel posts remain in both stairways. The kitchen has been extensively altered by the present owners.

During the 1930s* the dining room was also altered by John Clement to include the most interesting features of the house. A series of murals were painted on the walls of the room. They include scenes on the north wall of boys swimming in a nearby brook and of the house's gardens, on the east wall of two children playing on a verandah overlooking the surrounding countryside, on the south wall of classical landscapes complete with columns, and on the west wall of John Clement's mother's ancestral home in Scotland and of the nearby Fort Ticonderoga. Colonial-Revival door surrounds were also added to the room's Gothic doorways when the murals were painted.

The detached two-story gable roofed barn accompanying the house is of post and beam construction with exterior clapboard sheathing. It has an asphalt shingled roof and dressed granite foundation. A single ventilator cupola marks the center of the roof. Entrances are located on the south and west facades. The basement is at grade on the west facade. Windows on the first floor include 6 over 6 sash.

^{*}The murals' dates have been tentatively established by Sarah Pease Clement. See attached transcript of her correspondence. There is no other documentation pertaining to the murals' date.

8. Significance

1700–1799 _X_ 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications		Iandscape architectur Iaw Iterature	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1867	Builder/Architect Un	known	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Proctor-Clement House retains its historic appearance and setting, and is a good example of the Italianate style. The house was built by Redfield Proctor who later went on to become governor of the state. During the twentieth century, it was owned by one of Rutland's prominent families, the Clements.

The house was built "in the fall of 1867"¹ by Col. Redfield Proctor. Proctor, born in nearby Proctorsville, was a Rutland lawyer and businessman prior to the construction of the substantial house. By 1867 he was a state representative and in the ensuing years went on to become Governor of Vermont and later Secretary of War under President Harrison. He was also organizer and owner of the nationally known Vermont Marble Company.

In addition to his early business and political interests, Redfield Proctor loved the out-of-doors and was a competent farmer. The location of his new house was evidence of his combination of interests. Grove Street was, at the time, a choice residential area of Rutland. The new homes of Rutland's business elite were constructed there in increasing numbers as the city prospered in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Proctor's lot on Grove Street was rather far removed from the other fine residences due to his desire to maintain a farm at the house and have easy access to the surrounding woodland. He thus was able to be within close proximity to the Rutland social scene, and also practice the life style of a gentleman farmer.²

The Ninth Census in 1870 lists Proctor as a farmer whose real estate was valued at \$20,000.00 and personal estate at \$3,600.00. He claimed about 390 acres of land, had \$500.00 worth of farming equipment, paid \$1,000.00 in wages, owned sixty sheep and a few other items of stock, and received about \$3,275.00 for all products sold.³ It is thus assumed that when the house appeared on Beers 1869 map of Rutland labeled "The Barracks--home of Col. Redfield Proctor," the place was a successful working farm.

Proctor did not live at "The Barracks" for very long. By 1871 he was becoming increasingly involved with the Sutherland Falls Marble Company and moved

²Cooley, pp. 147-148.

³Cooley, pp. 239-240.

Roger G. Cooley, "Redfield Proctor: A Study in Leadership, The American Period," Diss., University of Rochester, 1955, p. 205.

9. Maj	or Bibliographical References
Beers, Fr	ederick W. Beers Atlas of Rutland County. New York: F. W. Beers, 1870.
Cooley, Ro	oger G. "Redfield Proctor, A Study in Leadership. The American Period."
10. Ge	ographical Data
Acreage of nom Quadrangle nan UMT References	inated property <u>Approx. 1.5</u> ne <u>Chittenden, VT</u> s Quadrangle scale <u>1:24000</u>
Zone East	
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The	ary description and justification boundary of the nominated property begins at Point A, located at the inter- an easterly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 50' north of the
List all states state N/A	and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries code N/A county N/A code N/A
state N/A	code N/A county N/A code N/A
11. Fo	rm Prepared By
name/title	Gina Campoli
organization	Architectural Conservation and Education Service, Historic Preservation Program date December 1981
street & number	Wheeler House, University of Vermont telephone 802-656-3180
city or town	Burlington state Vermont
12. Sta	ate Historic Preservation Officer Certification
The evaluated si	gnlflcance of this property within the state is: nationalXstatelocal
665), I hereby no according to the	ed State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89- ominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. eservation Officer signature
title Deputy S	State Historic Preservation Officer date 5-10-82
- 중연학교 관람은 나 🖌 🗉	only ertify that this property is included in the National Register lover Agen National Register date 6/17/82

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t	^v Keeper of the Nationa	Register					
υ	Attest:		an an an Araba an Araba an Araba. An Araba an Araba an Araba an Araba an Araba Araba an Araba an Araba an Araba an Araba.		date	a fa an	
	Chief of Registration						

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his family from Rutland to Sutherlands Falls (now Proctor) into a house next to the marble yard.⁴ Despite his move, however, Proctor did not sell the house in 1871. It remained in his possession until his death in 1909.⁵

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The use and condition of the house during that time is unknown. It appears on an 1884 map of Rutland without an owner indicated. There is no present day evidence of any changes during this period. The excellent condition of the original details and features indicates that the structure was maintained and not abandoned. In the year following Proctor's death, the house was sold to Henry W. Clement by Mrs. Proctor.⁶

Henry Clement was a member of one of Rutland's leading families. He was the brother of a Vermont governor, held interest in the Clement Bank of Rutland and had a variety of business interests and investments in Rutland. Family papers now in the possession of the Vermont Historical Society reveal that Clement traveled extensively on business. His wife, Agnes, maintained the house for social and family gatherings. It was a place the family returned to after excursions to private schools, colleges, tours of Europe and nationwide social treks.

Of all of Henry and Agnes' children, the Clement papers reveal that John Pixley Clement was the most interested in the house. He wrote home from Philips Exeter Academy in 1910 and gave detailed plans for a formal garden for the house. In 1922 he wrote from Boston with suggestions for the interior decoration of the house's large parlor. By the late twenties, John returned to the Grove Street house and made the place his home until his death in 1968.

Twentieth century business directories list John as a Rutland lawyer. He was also known throughout the state as a Vermont historian and an active member of the Vermont Historical Society. He directed the Vermont Historic Records Survey in 1936, was President of the Vermont Historical Society from 1959 to 1966 and wrote a regular column on Rutland's history for the Rutland Herald. Clement achieved additional state prominence after he was instrumental in the repeal of prohibition in Vermont.

Clement was well known for entertaining at his Grove Street home and was described at his death as a fine gentleman in the old sense of the word.⁷ During

⁶Ibid.

⁴Hon. Frank C. Partridge, "Redfield Proctor, His Public Services, Address Before the Vermont Historical Society by the Hon. Frank C. Patridge," <u>Proceedings</u> of the Vermont Historical Society for the Years 1913-1915 (Montpelier: The Vermont Historical Society).

⁵Cooley, p. 205.

⁷Vrest Orton, Letter, Rutland <u>Daily Herald</u>, 12 December 1968.

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example and the last pressing.

Clement's residency the parlor served as a drawing room, where many Rutland residents gathered for informal symposia that lasted well into the night.⁸

The house has also been described as Clement's avid hobby.⁹ He was generally conservative about making alterations to it, perhaps due to his respect for history. He did, however, change some interior spaces, notably adding Colonial-Revival details to the parlor and dining room. Also in the dining room John himself painted a series of murals which remain in good condition today.

The paintings reveal John's attitudes and lifestyle. His respect for his family roots is shown in a painting of his mother's family's ancestral home, and the appearance of her family seal in the painting. (One of John's interests was heraldry. He was instrumental in convincing the state to readopt the original Vermont seal. He wrote a description and history of the seal which is still printed in the State Handbook today.) He also depicts Fort Ticonderoga, an important nearby eighteenth century fort. Again we see John's interest in history. Other landscapes including classic columns and elms, indicate what art historian Dr. Robert McGrath, author of a book on Vermont wall murals, feels "is typical of a romantic nostalgia for the past."¹⁰

John had a love of gardening and the house's formal gardens are shown in another scene. Also, a romantic rendition of a dammed river with a group of boys swimming illustrates a small dam formerly near the house, which is noted as having been maintained by John for the benefit of the town.¹¹

Today the house and barn's rural open surroundings have been maintained. Although the place was not operated as a farm during the twentieth century, it has remained a single-family residence. Unlike many of Rutland's other late nineteenth century homes, it has not been affected by alterations to adapt it to new uses. With the exception of the garage, added to the north end of the ell, the original form, plan, and details of the house remain. Besides its historic integrity, the house is also important because of its ownership by Redfield Proctor, a Vermonter of national significance, and by John Clement, important to Rutland and the state. John's murals are also significant to future persons in understanding and appreciating Clement, his lifestyle and his age.

⁸"John P. Clement," Editorial, Rutland <u>Daily Herald</u>, 6 December 1968, p. 16. ⁹Orton, n.p.

¹⁰Letter received from Robert McGrath, 18 October 1981.

¹¹. John P. Clement," p. 16.

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Diss., The University of Rochester, 1955.

"John P. Clement." Editorial. Rutland Daily Herald, 6 December 1968, p. 16.

Hoyt, Theodore. Interviews, November, 1981.

McGrath, Robert L. Early Vermont Wall Paintings. Hanover, N.H.: The University Press Press of New England, 1972.

Orton, Vrest. Letter. Rutland Daily Herald, 12 December 1968.

Partridge, Hon. Frank C. "Redfield Proctor: His Public Life and Services, Address Before the Vermont Historical Society by the Hon. Frank C. Partridge." <u>Proceedings</u> of the Vermont Historical Society for the Years 1913-1915. Montpelier: The Vermont Historical Society.

Pease, Sarah Clement. Letter. November 14, 1981.

Plan of Rutland Vermont. New York: J. L. Beers Publishing Co., 1884.

Smith, H. P. and Rann, W. S. <u>History of Rutland County Vermont</u>. Syracuse, N.Y.: D. Mason and Co., 1886.

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north wall of the barn and a northerly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 150' east of the east wall of the main block of the Proctor-Clement House. Thence the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction along said extension, said line and a southerly extension of said line to Point B, located at the intersection of the northern edge of the right-of-way of Field Avenue. Thence the boundary proceeds in a westerly direction along said edge of said right-of-way to Point C, located at the intersection of the easterly edge of the right-of-way of Grove Street. The boundary thence proceeds in a northerly direction along said edge of said right-of-way to Point D, located at the intersection of a westerly extension of a line which runs parallel to and 50' north of the north wall of the barn. The boundary then proceeds in an easterly direction along said extension, said line, and an easterly extension thereof to Point A, the point of beginning.

The boundary encompasses the significant land associated with the house. Streets form the southern and western boundaries. A hedgerow runs along the approximate northern boundary of the nominated property and a high bank forms the eastern boundary. Beyond the northern and eastern boundaries lie approximately twenty acres of woods which belong to the owner of the nominated property; this acreage is not included in the nomination because it is not significant to the house.

