

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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received **Jul 14 1983**

date entered

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 Springfield Downtown Historic District

and/or common Springfield Downtown Historic District

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Black River, Mineral, Pearl, Main, and Valley Sts.

street & number Main Street and parts of Valley, Park, Mineral, Pearl, N/A not for publication

city, town Springfield ~~and River Streets~~ N/A vicinity of

state Vermont code 50 county Windsor code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Office of the Town Manager

street & number 96 Main Street

city, town Springfield state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Vermont Historic Sites and Structures

title Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1973 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

7. Description

<u> </u> excellent	<u> </u> deteriorated	<u> X </u> unaltered	<u> X </u> original site
<u> X </u> good	<u> </u> ruins	<u> X </u> altered	* <u> X </u> moved
<u> </u> fair	<u> </u> unexposed		date buildings #11, 13, 46 (see text)

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Springfield Downtown Historic District is comprised of 58 principal industrial, commercial, public and residential early 19th to early 20th century structures, primarily located along the main streets of downtown Springfield, paralleling the curving path of the Black River. Rising in height from 1 to 4 stories, the buildings are generally free-standing, but closely spaced. The commercial, industrial and public structures are generally of brick construction, while the residences are mainly wood-frame. Most of the industrial buildings directly abut the river, historically their source of power. Most of the major 19th and early 20th century architectural styles are represented in the District, which remains a well-preserved example of the evolutionary growth of a mid-size urban Vermont center, with few modern intrusions to mar its historic character.

Springfield Village is located in the Black River Valley in the southeast corner of the Town of Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont. It is four miles northwest of the confluence of the Black and Connecticut rivers. The Village is dramatically sited in a narrow, glacially terraced river valley at a point where the Black River cascades over a succession of falls, amassing a total fall of 110 feet in an eighth of a mile.

The Springfield Downtown Historic District is concentrated in downtown Springfield Village along the banks of the Black River. It encompasses the central business district on Main Street, and parts of Valley and Elm streets, and it is centered around the historic mill structures which line the river and extend along Mineral, Park, Pearl, and River streets.

A small open square at the head of Main Street between Summer and Valley streets, distinguishes the core of the business district. It is bordered by nineteenth century residential, commercial, and religious buildings. At the north end of the square, at the head of Main Street, is the Greek Revival Style Tarro Block, 2 Valley Street (#2), which establishes the visual and physical end of Main Street and defines the north boundary of the Village Square. Adjacent to the block on the east is the twin-towered, Gothic Revival style United Methodist Church, 10 Valley Street (#3), and the residential/commercial buildings at the foot of Valley Street, 12-20 Valley Street (#4-6).

The integrity of the Square was compromised by the loss of the Shingle style Adnabrown Hotel by fire in 1961. The present Vermont National Bank, 6 Main Street (#7), set farther back from the street than was the hotel, does not reflect the original perimeter of the square. The original east line is recovered by the Italianate style Leland Block, 26 Main Street (#8), and The Lincoln and McKinley Block, 28 Main Street (#9), at the corner of Summer and Main Streets. These two blocks are set back 65' from the east line of lower Main Street. The 1812 Sparrow Block, 30 Main Street (#10), forms an important anchor at the southeast corner of the square. The southwest corner is anchored by the excellent Italianate style Woolson Block, 39 Main Street (#41). The west side of the square extends from the Woolson Block across Park Street to the Art Deco Wheeler Block, 27-31 Main Street (#42), and continues to the Cannistraci Building, 10 River Street (#51) opposite the Tarro Block. A bandstand once marked the center of the paved square. Behind the buildings at the northwest end of the square is the former Cobb and Derby gristmill, 5 Main Street (#47), on the Black River just above the Village Falls.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Springfield Village, known as Lockwood's Mills in the late 18th century and as Precision Valley at the turn of the 20th century, is historically significant as one of Vermont's preeminent manufacturing centers. The local inventions patented and manufactured in Springfield had a marked influence on the industrialization of the nation. The monumental industrial complexes of the various machine tool works which developed along the banks of the Black River still survive. The architectural quality of the public, commercial, and residential buildings on the Main Street of the Village testifies to the wealth and industrial prominence of the Village during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The District remains an intact example of a compact industrial-based urban Vermont center.

The heart of the Village, as represented by the Springfield Downtown Historic District contains eight industrial buildings or complexes built on the Black River during the Village's period of greatest vigor and prosperity from 1836 to 1935.

The series of natural falls in the Black River at Springfield offered potential water power for mill sites. The industrialization of the area began in 1774 when William Lockwood settled in the village, bought land around the falls and built a sawmill near the location of the Slack chimneystack (#53) on Mineral Street. He was followed by William Griffith who built a fulling mill in 1791 near the present Lovejoy Tool Company, 133 Main Street (#31); Samuel Lewis who built a mill, later used as a spinning wheel shop near Wheeler's Store, 27-31 Main Street (#42); and Lester Fling and Lewis and Seymour who built a gristmill on the site of the Cobb and Derby Mill, 5 Main Street (#47), in 1795. At that time the village was known as Lockwood's Mills, or Lockwood's Falls.

Isaac Fisher established himself as the father of industrial Springfield when he moved to the village in 1808 and secured most of the mill rights along the Black River, harnessing the water power to operate a cotton mill, an oil mill, a carding shop, a woolen mill, and a machine shop. His machine shop was located near the site of the Bowling Alley, 11 Park Street (#56). It was the precursor of the late 19th century machine tool factories which still dominate the banks of the Black River. His 1812 brick residence although altered, still stands at the corner of Summer and Main streets as the Tontine-Commonwealth-Sparrow Block, 30 Main Street (#10).

Other important industries established on the Black River include: The Black River Manufacturing Company (founded in 1820) which built cotton and woolen machinery at what is now 18-22-24 Park Street (#55); the Parks and Woolson Machine Company (founded in 1829) which manufactured shearing and cloth-finishing machinery at the present Parks and Woolson complex at 33 Park Street (#57); The Smith, Burr and Company which manufactured hames based on an improved hame designed and patented by H.C. Burr and Briggs Smith; Gilman and Son (established in 1854 by F.B. Gilman who invented several improvements in lathes and

9. Major Bibliographical References

Barney, Keith Richard. The History of Springfield Vermont, 1885-1961. Springfield, Vermont: William C. Bryant Foundation, 1972.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approx. 45 acres

Quadrangle name Claremont, N.H.-VT.

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References

A

1	8	7	0	4	3	0	0	4	7	9	7	1	0	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

1	8	7	0	4	4	2	5	4	7	9	6	5	5	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

1	8	7	0	4	3	5	0	4	7	9	6	4	7	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

D

1	8	7	0	3	8	0	0	4	7	9	6	6	5	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

E

1	8	7	0	3	9	2	5	4	7	9	6	9	5	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

F

1	8	7	0	3	6	5	0	4	7	9	7	2	5	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

G

1	8	7	0	3	6	5	0	4	7	9	8	3	2	5
Zone	Easting			Northing										

H

Zone	Easting			Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

N/A

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Allen Hodgdon

organization Preservation Consultant

date May 1983

street & number 47 High Street

telephone (603) 837-2038

city or town Whitefield

state New Hampshire

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature (Deputy) Eric G. [Signature]

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

date 7/7/83

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

[Signature]
Keeper of the National Register

date 8/11/83

Attest:

date

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Elm, Summer, and Park Streets diverge sharply from the Square and curve up the hillsides to the upper residential terraces overlooking the central business district. Overlooking the Square from the edge of one of the terraces at the head of Main Street is the Colonial Revival style Springfield Art and Historical Society, 9 Elm Street (#1). Its location and height make it a prominent visual landmark in the District.

Before the settlement of the village in 1774 the immediate vicinity of the Square was a swamp with Mile Brook running through its center. Mile Brook is now piped under the Square to the Black River. The hillsides were reportedly rich with Mineral Springs, thus giving Mineral Street its name.

Main Street south of the Square is lined with a random integration of residential, commercial, public, industrial and religious buildings. Outstanding among these is the brick and terra cotta Renaissance Revival style Springfield Town Library, 43 Main Street (#40); the Bank Block, 56 Main Street (#12), reputed to be the only example of a Renaissance Revival commercial block in Windsor County; the brick Colonial Revival style First Congregational Church, 77 Main Street (#37); the Colonial Revival Continental Telephone Company building, 85 Main Street (#36); the Italianate style Municipal Building, 96 Main Street (17); the Greek Revival style home of inventor David M. Smith, 138 Main Street (#25); the factory of the Lovejoy Tool Company, 133 Main Street (#31); and the late Gothic Revival style Calvary Baptist Church, 156 Main Street (#28), at the foot of the street.

Immediately west of the Square on Park Street is the 1916 concrete Falls Bridge which crosses the Black River at the Village Falls, the most spectacular of the natural falls in the Black River, and the location of many of the earliest mill sites in the Village.

South of the bridge is the former Shoddy Mill building, 10 Park Street (#52) erected by the John T. Slack Corporation as a part of its extensive Shoddy Mill complex between the Black River and Mineral Street. South of the Mill Building is the Slack Chimneystack (#53) and the Textron Building (#54) which were also part of the Shoddy Mill complex. These three structures are the only remaining evidence of the once extensive wool reclamation factory which was in the 1930s one of the world's largest shoddy plants. The mill buildings have been gradually demolished since 1957.

North of the bridge on Park Street are located the oldest remaining mill structures in the Village. They include: the brick Springfield Co-operative Savings and Loan building, 16-18-22-24 Park Street (#55), erected in 1836 as a cotton mill; the Bowling Alley, 11 Park Street (#56), part of which was built in 1841 as a marble polishing mill; and the Parks and Woolson factory, 33 Park Street (#57) built in 1839 for the production of cloth-finishing machinery.

North of Park Street, between Pearl and River streets, is the largest mill complex in the district, The Fellows Gear Shaper Company (#58) on the west bank of the Black River. Its imposing waterfront facade extends along the Black River for approximately 1000 feet. The monumental complex was built from 1899 to 1953 for the production of

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gear-shaping machinery. The complex provides an important historical and visual anchor to the northend of the historic district. The Fellows Gear Shaper Company complex was the largest and best known of the precision tool industries in Springfield, and it directly contributed to the late nineteenth century place-name designation of Springfield as the Precision Valley.

Scattered throughout the district are a few buildings that do not contribute to the historic integrity of the community; they include numbers 5a, 7, 14, 19, 33a, 39, 44 and sections b, d, g, h, i, j, and k of 58.

The buildings and structures included in the Springfield Downtown Historic District are as follows (numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map):

1. Springfield Art and Historical Society, 9 Elm Street: (c.1866; remodeled c.1917)

2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, hip-roofed, brick Italian Villa/Colonial Revival style residential building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and slate covered roof. It is a 45' x 35' building with a central hall plan, 1-story, flat-roofed wing, and a 13-foot deep colossal Doric portico. The house exhibits tall corbeled chimneys, hip-roofed dormers with double-lights, a box cornice, segmental arched windows with 2/2 sash and granite keystones and kneelers, coupled windows with moulded cornices, a polygonal 1-story bay window, and a glazed conservatory. The Colonial Revival Style frontispiece entrance has a fanlight, and sidelights flanked by Doric columns which support an entablature with a balustrade. The colossal Doric portico also exhibits an eaves balustrade.

The Springfield Art and Historical Society, also known as the Miller Art Center and previously called the Whitcomb Mansion, "The Pillars", and the Gilman Mansion, was built in 1866 by Prentis Whitcomb, a wealthy financier associated with Jim Fiske and Jay Gould of New York City. In the 1890s it was the home of Wilbert Gilman owner of the Gilman Mill, a lathe manufacturing plant, which was located on the east bank of the Black River at the foot of Elm Street until it burned in 1968. The house was remodeled in c.1917 by Walter Slack who had purchased the Gilman interests. The property was given to the town in 1955 by then owner, Edward Miller, president of the Fellows Gear Shaper Company, for an art center and historical society. The house is dramatically sited on a high terrace at the head of Main Street and overlooks the Black River to the west, and the village of Springfield to the south.

- 1A. Garage

Polygonal 2-story garage with clapboard siding, a bellcast mansard roof and 1-story side extension.

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2. The Tarro Block, 2 Valley Street: (1834)

3½-story, 6 x 4 bay, gable-roofed, brick Greek Revival style commercial building with stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. It is a U-shaped building with a rectangular 49 x 36' main section and two 2½-story, timber-framed clapboarded ells. The building exhibits end chimneys, timber window lintels, 8/8 and 1/1 sash, and non-original clipped northwest corner, a second story Chicago style window, and first story store fronts with plate glass display windows.

The Tarro Block was built in 1834 as two separate town houses by George Washburn and Daniel Cushing. Washburn was a saddle maker and operated a harness and saddle shop in the first floor of his residence. Cushing was a local saw and gristmill owner.

3. United Methodist Church of Springfield, 10 Valley Street: (1843-44; remodeled in 1882, 1886, 1916; enlarged in 1866, 1961)

2½-story, 84' x 84', 6 x 3 bay, gable-roofed, stone Gothic Revival church with stone foundation, random ashlar fieldstone walls, and a slate covered roof. The original 3 x 3 bay church has a rectangular plan with second story auditorium and a truncated front gable surmounted by a three-stage steeple, including a square base with clock, an octagonal louvered bell chamber with Gothic arched apertures in gables, and an octagonal spire. The steeple is 80 feet high. Attached to the east corner of the building is a 74 feet-high bell tower built in 1866. Similar to the original steeple but with squatter proportions. The flat-roofed east wing was built in 1961 with the front facade using the same stone as the main building. The church was built in 1843-44 by Samuel Taylor, a local mason.

4. The Anne Pheur House, 12 Valley Street: (c.1880)

2½-story, 37' x 40', 3 x 3 bay, cross-gable roofed, Italianate style residential building with brick foundation, asbestos siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. This sidehall plan building exhibits a box cornice with return, 2/2 sash, a 2-story polygonal bay window, 1-story enclosed right side porch, and a bracketed hood over the main entrance. Attached to the north(rear) gable end of the building is a 3-story, 18 room, balloon-framed tenement with a low gable roof and asbestos siding.

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5. Sew and Vac Center, 16 Valley Street: (c.1867)

2½-story, 3 x 6 bay, cross-gable roofed, commercial and residential building with brick foundation, clapboard siding, wood trim and a slate covered roof. The building has overall dimensions of 24 x 66 feet. It exhibits a box cornice without returns, 2/2 sash, exterior stairways, a second story porch with turned posts, above a storefront with a recessed entrance flanked by large plate glass display windows.

5A. Garage

1-story, balloon-frame, gable roofed, 2-car garage with clapboard siding and metal covered roof. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

6. The Old Wynan Place, 18-20 Valley Street: (c.1858)

2½-story, 5 x 2 bay, timber-framed, gable-roofed, Greek Revival commercial/residential building with a stone foundation, clapboard siding, wood trim, and an asphalt shingle-covered roof. Main block with eaves-front facade and a 2½-story, gable-roofed ell. The building exhibits a box cornice with returns, corner pilasters, 2/2 sash, and a store front on the first floor with a central entrance flanked by presently boarded up display windows. The building was built c.1858 by Hiram F. Wynan.

7. Vermont National Bank, 6 Main Street: (c.1962)

1-story, hip-roofed concrete block 1960's Colonial Revival commercial building with a concrete foundation, brick veneered walls, and an asphalt shingle-covered roof with a hip-roofed cupola. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

8. The Leland Block, 26 Main Street: (1867; enlarged 1884,1914)

3-story, 3 x 4 bay, flat-roofed, brick Italianate commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, and a flat built-up roof. It exhibits a denticulated cornice supported by paired brackets, a brick string course, corner quoins, coupled segmental-arched windows with label mouldings and a storefront with cast iron columns. The south side of the store front has been altered.

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The Leland Block was built as a dry goods store in 1867 by Smith K. Randall and George O. Henry. The so-called Randall Block was a 2-story brick building with two stores on the first floor. In 1884 Charles A. Leland and Son purchased the block and added a third story. In 1914 the Sparrow Amusement Company built a 370 seat theatre on the east (rear) wall of the building.

9. The Lincoln and McKinley Block, 28 Main Street: (c.1870; remodeled 1894; enlarged 1903)

4-story 105' x 47', 6 x 6 bay, flat-roofed, brick, Italianate style commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, brick exterior trim, and a built-up roof. The north, Italianate section of the block was built c.1870 by Johnathan Chase. It was remodeled in 1894 by the addition of a fourth floor. In 1903, the Summer Street facade was built following the angle of the street. The building exhibits a consoled cornice, flat-arched, round-arched, and segmental-arched windows, 1/1 sash, corner quoins, label mouldings, commorative tablets, and plate glass display windows in the first floor store fronts.

10. The Tontine-Commonwealth-Sparrow Block, 30 Main Street: (1812; remodeled 1894)

3-story, 5 x 5 bay, flat-roofed, brick commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and a built-up roofing. The building has overall dimensions of 43 x 45 feet. It exhibits a paired bracketed cornice, 2/1 sash, and a store front with a recessed entrance flanked by large display windows.

The building was erected in 1812 as a residence by Isaac Fisher, a prominent figure in the early development of Springfield. In 1894, William Sparrow renovated the block, adding a full third story and flat roof for the headquarters of an athletic club known as the Commonwealth Club. The building was briefly known as the Commonwealth Block. It is now referred to as the Sparrow Block.

11. The Lawrence and Wheeler Building, 46 Main Street: (1895)

3½-story, 4 x 5 bay, gable-roofed commercial building with a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an asbestos shingled roof. It exhibits pedimented gable ends, a demilune window in the front, pediment, corner pilasters, 1/1 sash, and a projecting store front with multi-paned display windows. The Lawrence and Wheeler building is connected to the Sparrow Block (#10) by a 16' x 53' hyphen

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with a large multi-paned display window. This 24' x 53' block was built using two or more buildings which occupied the site of the Springfield Town Library until they were moved to the present site and combined to form the block. The 1938 gable-roofed clock mounted to the facade has a dial in the lower half and stained glass in the upper half. It has stained glass letters which read: "Lawrence and Wheeler Insurance since 1828."

12. The Bank Block, 56 Main Street: (1907-09)

3-story, 144' x 80', 11 x 6 bay, flat-roofed, brick Renaissance Revival style commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a wall entablature with a consoled and denticulated cornice; two slightly projecting front pavilions with rusticated walls and coupled windows in frontispiece surrounds with triangular pediments at the third story level; large third story round-arched windows divided by Ionic pilasters and set under radially-muntined fanlights; coupled second story windows with flat arches with raised end voussoirs and keystones; a slightly projecting grand two-story entrance with round-arched fanlight and balustraded parapet; twin two-story oriel windows on the end walls; and a storefront cornicesupported on the southend bays by the original storefront which has leaded transom lights, scamozzi pilasters, and engaged Ionic columns. The north storefront has been remodeled. A very elaborate baroque balustrade has been removed from the roof. The building is an excellent example of high-style Renaissance Revival commercial design.

13. Former Springfield Printing Company, 1 Bank Court: (c.1820)

2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed, brick Federal style building with a brick foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. It has overall dimensions of 18 x 44 feet with a non-original 2-story, 20' x 44' shed-roofed wing. It exhibits a box cornice with returns, 2/2 sash, a sidehall entrance, and a facade articulated by arcaded bays; each bay exhibits an elliptical arch with keystone and impost block.

This block was originally built on the west side of Main Street immediately south of the I.O.O.F. Block (19 Main Street). It was moved to its present location in 1936 when the former W.T. Grant block was built. It was known as the Stiles Block and housed for many years the Springfield Reporter, a weekly newspaper founded in 1878 by Frank Stiles. It is one of the oldest structures in the District and is an excellent example of Federal design.

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14. The "High Rise", 80 Main Street: (c. 1973)

7-story, 100' x 50', 9 x 4 bay, flat-roofed, poured concrete building with a concrete foundation, brick veneered facade, and a concrete roof. The building is distinguished by 6-story, polygonal oriel windows. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

15. Christian Service Society, 90 Main Street: (c.1900)

2½-story, 3 x 6 bay, gambrel-roofed building with brick foundation, asbestos siding, wood exterior trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The building has a sidehall plan and overall dimensions of 28' x 60'. It exhibits a box cornice, shed roofed dormers, pedimented gambrel ends, 1/1 sash, a sidehall entrance with sidelights and overscaled surround, and a 3-story polygonal bay window, and a recessed 3-story open porch with enclosed connecting stairwell on the southside of the building.

16. 1 Church Court: (c. 1898)

2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable-roofed, Queen Anne style building with a brick foundation, clapboard siding, wood exterior trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. It exhibits shed-roofed dormers, skirted pedimented gable ends, 1/1 sash, a front polygonal bay window, and an entrance porch with Tuscan columns on the first floor and a balustrade encircling the roof above.

17. Springfield Muncipal Building, 96 Main Street: (1859; remodeled 1938)

2½-story with full basement, 3 x 5 bay, gable-roofed brick building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The Italianate style Town Hall or Municipal Building exhibits a consoled cornice, pedimented gable ends, a denticulated brick cornice, a tri-lobed arched louver in the pediment, brick corner quoins, bracketed window sills and lintels, and 1/1 sash. A non-original canopy on the south wall shelters the entrance to the Municipal offices. The original first story frontispiece central entrance has been removed and replaced with double-hung windows under an elliptical arch. The front of the basement has been excavated and redesigned. The building was remodeled in 1938.

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18. The Polodore Building, 100 Main Street: (c.1850)

2½-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable-roofed house with concrete foundation, asbestos siding, wood exterior trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The house has a 24' x 29' main section, and a 17' x 24' wing. It exhibits a box cornice without returns, 1/1 and 2/2 sash and a 2-story full-width front porch with Tuscan colonettes on the second story and square posts on the first story. The porch has an asphalt clapboarded porch railing.

19. The Old Kimball House, 104 Main Street: (c.1853)

1½-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable-roofed, vernacular Italianate style building with a stone foundation, vertical board siding, wood trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. It has a 21' x 26' main section with a 14' x 24' 1½-story, gable-roofed wing with a 15' x 20' attached shed. It exhibits a bracketed box cornice without returns, 2/2 sash, a one-story, 1 x 2 bay enclosed front porch, and a modern double entrance with crossbuck doors. The wing has a tipped window. This house was built by George Kimball, a blacksmith who operated a shop just above the present Lovejoy Tool Company (133 Main Street). Due to substantial alterations, the building is included in the District as a non-contributing structure.

20. The Old Messenger Place, 108 Main Street: (c. 1860)

1½-story, 2 x 3 bay, gable-roofed house with a concrete foundation, asbestos siding, wood trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. It exhibits a box cornice without returns, kneewalls, gabled dormers, a side polygonal bay window, a picture window on the left front, and a shed-roofed carport. It has a 21' x 25' main section with a 14' x 26' wing. The house was built by Joseph Messenger, foreman of D.D. Smith and Company, manufacturer of spring clothes pins. The house is very similar to its neighbors, numbers 21 and 22.

21. Tuttle-McGee House, 112 Main Street: (c.1860)

1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed house with a stone foundation, asbestos siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. It has a 22' x 13' main section with a 2-story 27' x 35' wing, and a 18' x 24' garage attached to the wing. The house has a sidehall plan and exhibits a box cornice without returns, kneewalls, 1/1 sash, a double-leaf entrance, and a shed-roofed front

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porch with square posts and a boxed railing. This was the home and office of Dr. L.M. Tuttle, a physician active in Springfield in the second half of the nineteenth century. The house is very similar to its neighbors, numbers 20 and 22.

22. The Gilson House, 116 Main Street: (c.1860)

1½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed house with stone foundation, asbestos siding and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The house has a main section of 24' x 20', a 16' x 21' wing and attached shed. This sidehall plan building exhibits a box cornice without returns, kneewalls, a gable dormer on the north slope and a shed dormer on the south slope, 2/2 sash, and a hip roofed porch with square posts and boxed railing. The house is believed to have been built by the Gilson Family. The house is very similar to its neighbors, numbers 20 and 21.

23. The Griffin Block, 120 Main Street: (c.1889)

Two story mansard, 4 x 4 bay, French Second Empire style building with a stone foundation, asphalt siding, wood trim, and a slate covered roof. This building is square in plan with overall dimensions of 54' x 54' with a 2-story shed-roofed addition. It exhibits shallow projecting gable dormers with single and double windows, 1/1 sash, coupled windows, and a 2-story porch with square posts and boxed railings. This building was erected c.1889 as a tenement building.

24. Springfield Post Office, 132 Main Street: (1935)

1-story, 5 x 5 bay, brick building with concrete foundation, masonry walls, and a built up roof. The post office exhibits decorative panels over the windows, a slightly projecting central entrance pavilion, flat arched windows with keystones, a prominent watertable, and a cornerstone. The building was designed by Frank Lyman Austin of Burlington, VT. Built by the Postal Service, it is typical of post offices constructed in smaller urban areas throughout the country.

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25. The David M. Smith House, 138 Main Street: (c.1858)

2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed, Greek Revival style residential building with a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate covered roof. The house has a main block 32' x 32', a 16' x 16' conservatory, a 28' x 28' wing with ell, and attached sheds. It exhibits a box cornice with returns, pedimented gable ends, a bracketed cornice, corner pilasters, 2/2 sash, an L-shaped hip-roofed porch with Tuscan colonettes, and a recessed sidehall entrance with sidelights. The wing and ell have tall, steeply pitched gable dormers. The conservatory has multipaned transom lights.

This house was built by the prolific Springfield inventor, David M. Smith. Smith invented an awl heft, a combination lock, the lathe dog, the spring clothespin, a blanket hook and eye used by the army, a corn planter, a screw head and driver, a broom holder, a lifting spring for match-boxes, an adding machine, a breech-loading firearm, and a joint for carpenter's rules. Smith was also a partner in Smith, Burr and Company, manufacturer of hames.

26. The Slade House, 148 Main Street: (c. 1853)

2-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable-roofed, carpenter Gothic style house with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. The house has a central hall layout and a t-shaped plan with a 31' x 21' main section and a 22' x 25' ell with attached end wall porch. It exhibits scrollsawn verge-boards, a box cornice without returns, a steeply pitched central gable wall dormer with a polygonal louver, a 3-part picture window on the left side wall, a central bay entrance porch with Lattice valance and latticework supports, and fieldstone front steps.

27. Wand-Austin House, 154 Main Street: (c.1858)

2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed house with a stone foundation, vinyl siding, wood exterior trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The house has a 30' x 23' main section, a 1-story enclosed porch on the south sidewall, and a 20' x 19' wing and attached shed. The house has a sidehall plan and exhibits a box cornice without returns, 1/1 sash, and a 1-story, 3 x 3 bay, hip-roofed front porch with turned posts with bracketed heads and balustrade with turned balusters. The house is often referred to as the Dr. Ward House after Dr. Ward who lived here in the 1930s.

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28. The Calvary Baptist Church Of Springfield, 156 Main Street: (c. 1924, enlarged 1958)

1-story, 3 x 4 bay, gable-roofed, brick Late Gothic Revival style church with crenelated corner bell tower, concrete foundation, brick masonry walls, concrete trim, and a slate covered roof. The original church had overall dimensions of 40' x 75'. Attached to the east end wall is a 2-story 36' x 50' educational wing designed by Henry Day and built in 1958. The original building was designed by Frank Lyman Austin of Burlington, VT. It exhibits an open cornice, pointed-arched stained-glass windows with hoodmolds, a rose window in the front gable peak, a Tudor arched entrance with stained glass transom and double doors, and a prominent watertable. The three-story tower has a battlemented parapet, pointed arched, louvered bell chamber openings with tracery, and a first floor side door to the tower stairwell.

29. Calvary Baptist Church Parsonage, 158 Main Street: (c.1860)

2½-story, 3 x 5 bay, gable-roofed house with a brick foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. The parsonage has an L-shaped plan and a sidehall layout. It exhibits a narrow box cornice with returns, 2/2 sash, a sidehall entrance with transom light and sidelights, and an L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns.

30. The Community Center, 139 Main Street: (c.1888)

Composed of 2 structures, a 3-story, 9 x 6 bay, monitor-roofed industrial building with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim and built up roofing, and a 2-story, 10 x 6 bay, flat-roofed industrial building with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, and built up roofing. The two buildings are divided by a brick firewall and together they form the Community House, operated by the Parks and Recreation Department of the Town of Springfield. It has overall dimensions of 154' x 61'. The building exhibits multi-paned wood sash. The monitor of the south bldg. has been incorporated into a third story gymnasium. The structure was erected in 1888 as the original manufacturing facilities of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, manufacturers of turret lathes and screw machines. It was given to the town for use as a community house in 1942 by Jones and Lamson and the Springfield Manufacturers' Association.

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31. Lovejoy Tool Company, 133 Main Street: (c.1912; c.1977)

3-story, 3 x 15 bay, monitor-roofed, steel frame industrial building with a concrete foundation, brick walls, concrete exterior trim, and built-up roofing. It has overall dimensions of 74 by 149 feet. Attached to the building on the south is a 30 x 70 foot 2-story brick building erected c.1977, and a 48' x 120' 2-story framed building erected c.1896. The c.1912 building exhibits a continuous ventilator monitor, a corbeled brick cornice, and multi-paned wood sash grouped between wallpiers. The windows form continuous bands at each story level. The Jones and Lamson Machine Company erected the building c.1912 as part of their lathe and screw machine business. It was purchased in 1948 by the Lovejoy Tool Company, a child company of Jones and Lamson for its use in the production of small tools.

32. The Pilaro Building, 115 Main Street: (c.1925)

2-story, 3 x 3 bay, flat roofed, residential building with stone foundation asbestos siding, wood trim, and built-up roofing. It has overall dimensions of 29 x 34 feet. It exhibits a box cornice, 3/1 sash, a second story shed-roofed porch across the rear west wall, a first-story cornice, 1-bay, gable-roofed entrance porch with square posts, and a garage bay on the right side of the first floor facade.

33. The Sicard Building, 111 Main Street: (c.1930)

1½-story, 3 x 2 bay, gable roofed commercial/residential building with a stone foundation, brick veneer and vinyl siding, wood trim, and an asphalt shingle-covered roof. It has overall dimensions of 22 x 36 feet. The gable front structure exhibits raking frieze boards with sculpted ends, two contemporary entrance doors with upper glass panels and a flush plate glass display window beside the doors.

34. The Green House, 105 Main Street: (c.1830)

1½-story with partially above grade basement story, 5 x 2 bay, brick residential building with brick foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and a slate-covered roof. It has a rectangle-shaped main block with overall dimensions of 40 x 28 feet. A timber-framed 21' x 18', 2½-story, north wing has an enclosed front porch and a deteriorated 2-story rear porch with the roof deck. The house has a central hall plan and exhibits end chimneys, nonoriginal shed-roofed dormers

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a narrow box cornice with returns. a central entrance and 1/1 sash. Secondary entrances are found on the left exposed basement facade and on the north wing: all of the entrances are sheltered by gabled hoods supported on open braces.

35. Herrick-Nye House, 101 Main Street: (c.1858)

2½-story, 2 x 5 bay, gable-roofed. vernacular Greek Revival style residential building with a brick foundation, asphalt siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. It has overall dimensions of 24 x 50 feet. The building exhibits a box cornice without returns, 2/2 sash, a 1 x 1 bay hip-roofed entrance porch on the south wall, a 1 x 2 bay, hip-roofed entrance porch on the east wall, a braced, shed-roofed porch across the west wall. It has a central entrance with sidelights on the south wall.

- 35a. Garage

Parallelogram-shaped, shed-roofed. 20' x 16' garage. Attached to the northwest corner of #35. Does not contribute to the historic character of the District.

36. Continental Telephone Company of Vermont, 85 Main Street: (c. 1929)

3-story, 5 x 6 bay, flat-roofed, brick Colonial Revival commercial building with a concrete foundation, brick masonry walls, wood and brick exterior trim, and built-up roofing. Attached to the 32' x 36' main section on the south is a newer 1-story, flat-roofed brick, 60' x 71' addition and attached to the northwest end of the building is an also newer 33' x 37', 1-story addition. The main building has a brick parapet, a denticulated wood cornice, flat arched windows with 6/1 sash, and a second story central triple window with pilasters, impost blocks, and a surmounting semicircular relieving arch. It also exhibits a well-designed Colonial Revival storefront which features a full entablature with denticulated cornice, Doric pilasters, continuous transom with arcaded, round arched lights, a recessed entrance with a glazed polygonal vestibule, compound pilasters, entablature, denticulated cornice, and a scroll pediment. The building was designed in 1928 by Edward Hunter of Hanover, N.H. It is also referred to as the Springfield Local Telephone Company.

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37. First Congregational Church of Springfield, 77 Main Street: (1833; remodeled and enlarged 1869, 1927, 1963, 1981)

2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed brick Georgian Revival church with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, brick and wood exterior trim, and a slate-covered roof. The church exhibits a central bell tower with an octagonal slate-covered spire, octagonal bell chamber with round-arched louvers and a square drum with false windows. It rests mainly on a projecting gable-roofed pavilion with three semicircular-arched entrances and a hexastyle portico. The portico has pilasters, six colossal modified Corinthian columns, a reeded frieze, a modillion cornice, and a global window in the tympanum.

Aligned above the three entrance doors are three 12/12 windows. The sidewalls of the church have 20/20 sash on the upper level and squat 8/8 windows on the lower level. The Congregational Church was built in 1833 in the Greek Revival style. It was remodeled in 1869 in the High Victorian Gothic style and features a high style tower with tabernacle frames on spire and bell chamber stage. The tabernacle frames were removed when the church was remodeled in 1927 in the Georgian Revival style. The present appearance of the church is derived from the 1927 remodeling. A kitchen and storage space were added to the rear of the building in 1963 and 1981.

38. Springfield Masonic Association, 71 Main Street: (c.1830; c.1880; addition 1936)

2½-story, 3 x 3 bay, gable-roofed brick building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood trim, and slate covered roof. The main building has overall measurements of 28' x 20'. Attached to the rear of the building is a 2-story, flat-roofed brick structure measuring 38' x 56' which was built in 1936. The Masonic building was erected c.1830 as a sidehall plan Greek Revival style residential building. It exhibits pedimented gable ends with decorative shingling in the tympanum, 1/1 sash, 1-story polygonal and elliptical bay windows, and a Queen Anne style porch with turned posts on pedestals. The house was built by the Perkins family and was owned by the Slack family prior to its ownership by the Masons.

39. Furman's, 59 Main Street: (c.1940)

1-story, flat-roofed, 47' x 135', false front commercial building with concrete foundation, brick veneered walls and a built up roof. The block exhibits a

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recessed central entrance flanked by continuous plateglass display windows, and an unarticulated false front with a metal covered copestone. The building was erected in 1940 by the First National Supermarket chain. It has been Furman's Department Store since 1958. Non-contributing.

40. Springfield Town Library, 43 Main Street: (c.1895; enlarged 1928, 1938, 1966-67, 1978)

1-story plus full basement, hip-roofed brick Renaissance Revival style library with a rusticated foundation, brick masonry walls, brick and terra cotta trim, and a slate-covered roof. The main building was erected in 1895 and has a T-shaped plan with a 40' x 56' main section and a 28' x 30' west wing. To this was added a 36' x 36' children's room to the south (on Main Street) in 1928, a 24' x 28' stack area to the rear of the original wing in 1938, a fire exit to the wing addition and new entrance steps to the main building in 1966-67, and a 50' x 50' addition to the rear of the 1928 wing in 1978. The 1928 "Barnard" wing was built in the same style as the main building, using the same scale, materials, and architectural details. All of the other additions are not visible from Main Street and they are sympathetic to the scale and material of the original building. The main block of the library exhibits iron ridge cresting; an entablature with a consoled cornice and terra cotta mouldings; an entrance pavilion with Corinthian corner pilasters and a pedimented gable with a circular terra cotta date plaque "1895"; a frieze with "Spafford Library Building" inscribed; and the main entrance with a decorated round-arched pediment with round terra cotta state seal in the tympanum. Quoins mark the corners of the main block and the south wing. The windows are 1/1 with triangular pediments supported by consoles.

The Springfield Town Library was erected in 1895 with a \$20,000 bequest left to the town by Henry Harrison Spafford. Originally known as the Spafford Library Building, it is now referred to as the Springfield Town Library. The building was designed by architects Willard P. Adden of Reading, Mass., and Russell W. Porter of Boston.

41. The Woolson Block, 39 Main Street: (c.1868)

3-story, 9 x 5 bay, flat-roofed, brick Italianate style commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, brick and wood exterior trim, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a bracketed and consoled cornice with dentils, a paneled frieze, corner quoins, corbeled brick segmentally arched label moulds with granite keystones over the windows, 2/2 sash, and bracketed sills. The

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original storefronts have recessed entrances flanked by plate glass display windows, a continuous storefront cornice and some cast iron components. On the rear corner of the north wall of the building, there is a one-story extension with detailing similar to the main block; it has large segmentally arched plate glass windows.

The block was built in 1868 by Amasa Woolson, Horace W. Thompson, and Frederick Parks. Woolson was president of the Parks and Woolson Machine Company and the Jones and Lamson Machine Company. The design of the Woolson Block has been attributed to Montpelier, Vt., architect, George H. Gvernsey (1840-1900). It is an excellent example of Italianate design and a landmark structure in the District.

42. Wheeler's, 27-31 Main Street: (c.1932)

1-story, 3 x 5 bay, flat-roofed, brick Art Deco commercial building with a concrete foundation, brick masonry walls, and built-up roofing. It has overall dimensions of 51' x 73'. It exhibits bay piers with setback crowns, a canted corner entrance with an Art Deco date stone "1932" in the cornice and recessed plate glass display windows. The windows, including bands of small windows placed high on the wall of the Park Street elevation, are set off by brick soldier courses. This Art Deco style commercial building was erected in 1932 and contained two stores at that time.

43. Vigo Block, 7 Park Street: (c.1935)

3-story, 2 x 4 bay, flat roofed commercial building with concrete foundation with vinyl siding, and built-up roofing. The building has 1/1 sash, and a projecting storefront with twin doors flanking a central plate glass window. Above the storefront, the second story also projects in an enclosed porch.

44. Grant's, 23-25 Main Street: (c.1936)

1-story, 4 bay front, flat-roofed brick commercial building with concrete foundation, masonry walls, and built-up roofing. It has overall dimensions of 57' x 86'. The building is divided into two stores with recessed entrances flanked by large display windows. It has a false front. The original marble veneer of the storefront has been sheathed with vertical boarding. The building

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was occupied by a W.T. Grant Store for many years. It is non-contributing to the historic district in its present appearance.

45. I.O.O.F. Block, 19 Main Street: (c.1899)

3-story, 5 x 4 bay, flat-roofed Queen Anne style commercial building with a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and built-up roofing. The block has overall dimensions of 51' x 63'. It exhibits a bracketed cornice, a paneled frieze, 1/1 sash with Eastlake surrounds, a stringcourse with lozenge paterae, and an altered storefront. The I.O.O.F. Block was built in 1889 by Asahel P. Fairbanks. It was known as the Fairbanks Block until 1907 when the Odd Fellows purchased the block and renamed it.

46. The Brown Block, 9 Main Street: (c. 1868; moved 1891; Moderne storefront c.1935)

3-story, 5 x 4 bay, flat-roofed Italianate style commercial block with a brick foundation, aluminum siding, wood trim, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a bracketed cornice, 1/1 sash with aluminum shutters, and a porcelain enamel moderne storefront. The projecting storefront displays the name "Springfield Bakery" in Broadway lettering across the top. The interior design and decoration of the store is also moderne, and it exhibits a long plywood veneer display case with sliding glass doors, and a counter recessed in the center for a cash register. Across the top of the case is a back-lit sign, recessed into the case, with wood letters which reads, "The Home of Good Things to Eat".

This building was erected in 1868 on the east side of Main Street opposite its present location. It was moved from its original site in 1891 to make way for the construction of the Adnabrown Hotel (1892). The storefront exterior and interior is an excellent example of Moderne design, a style rare in Vermont.

47. The Former Cobb and Derby Mill, 5 Main Street: (c.1882;1915)

3-story, 5 x 4 bay, post-and-beam framed industrial building with a stone foundation, clapboard siding and a flat roof with built-up roofing; attached to a 3-story, 4 x 1 bay, flat roofed warehouse. The warehouse was built c.1915 for the furniture store which occupied the Brown Block (#46). The warehouse is connected to the Brown Block by an enclosed overhead ramp. The mill and the warehouse have overall dimensions of 32 x 122 feet. The mill has a flat-

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roofed 1 x 1 bay cupola with an entablature, corner pilasters, and 6/6 sash. The Cobb and Derby Mill, or Springfield Mill as it was originally called, was built as a gristmill in 1882 by William Cobb and Granville Derby, dealers in flour, feed, and grain. The mill is the third gristmill to occupy the site, the first having been built in 1795. A saw mill occupied a part of the site from 1774 until it was destroyed in the flood of 1869. The village's early development centered around the gristmills and saw mill located at the falls in the Black River at this site.

48. 3 Main Street: (c.1882)

2-story, 5 x 4 bay, flat-roofed commercial building with a concrete foundation, aluminum siding and built-up roofing. The building is 43 x 31 feet with a 6 foot projecting storefront. It exhibits a roof cornice, frieze, 1/1 sash with aluminum shutters, and a projecting storefront with a central recessed entrance flanked by plate glass display windows. This building was erected in 1882 as an engine house for the village fire department.

49. The Putnam Building, 1 Main Street: (c.1910)

2-story, 5 x 4 bay, flat-roofed commercial building with a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a parapeted false front, altered fenestration with 1/1 and single pane sash, and a recessed entrance flanked by plate glass display windows. The building has overall dimensions of 42 x 40 feet. It maintains the scale and setback of the facade line at the north end of the district.

50. 1-A Main Street: (c.1885)

3-story, 6 x 4 bay, flat-roofed industrial building with a part stone and part concrete foundation, clapboard siding and built-up roofing. The building has overall dimensions of 45 x 37 feet. It exhibits a moulded cornice and a frieze, 2/2 sash with moulded drip caps and cornerboards with crown mouldings. This building was built in 1885 as part of the Cobb and Derby Mill complex.

51. 6 River Street: (c.1880)

3-story, 30 x 25 feet main building with a 1-story, 18' x 24' gable-roofed barn. The main building has clapboard siding and exhibits a combined flat

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and shed roof with cornice and returns, a frieze, cornerboards with moulded capitals, 2/2 and 1/1 sash with moulded drip caps, and a full basement with display windows flanking the sidewalk entrances. This block was built by R.J. Kenney in connection with his sash and blind factory.

52. 10 Park Street: (c1916)

2-story plus full basement, 2 x 11 bay, flat-roofed, brick industrial building with concrete foundation, brick walls, and built-up roofing. It exhibits concrete lintels and sills, wood sash with 12/12 lights, plank floors supported by timber and steel posts and 2 double-leaf freight doors on the west side elevation. It has overall dimensions of 32' x 243'. This building was erected in 1916 by the John T. Slack Corporation as a part of its extensive Shoddy mill complex along the Black River on Mineral Street. Attached to the south end of the building is a non-contributing, 1-story, mid twentieth century, flat-roofed concrete block extension. On the northeast corner, situated on ledges adjacent to the river, is a 20' x 20' non-contributing twentieth century powerhouse.

53. The Slack Chimney, Mineral Street: (c.1905)

125' brick chimney and site of former electric plant. W.H.H. Slack and Bro., Company built the 125' chimney in 1905 for the furnaces attached to the hand-fired vertical boilers which supplied steam for a 500 horsepower Corliss engine with a 30,000 pound fly wheel and rope drive. The Company, later to become the John T. Slack Corporation generated electricity and supplied it to the Springfield Electric Company (organized in 1891). The Corporation later acquired the electric company and became the local electric public utility. They provided power for the Springfield Electric Railway Company.

54. Textron Inc., Plant #3 and #4, Mineral Street: (plant #3 c.1918; plant #4 c.1912)

Plant #3 was built c.1918 by the John T. Slack Corporation as a carding mill for the Shoddy mill. It was known as "Mill A" in the Shoddy mill complex. It is a 2-story, 20 x 3 bay, 328' x 52' brick industrial building exhibiting stepped gable ends, concrete door and window lintels, double-hung wood sash with 12/12 lights (three windows per bay), and twin double door entrance on the facade. It has a loading dock at the south gable end. Immediately behind this building is plant #4 which was built in 1912 by the Slack Corporation. It is a 1-story, 20 x 3 bay, gable-roofed brick industrial building with concrete lintels and wood sash with 12/12 lights. It has overall dimensions of 328 x 47 feet. Both plants were built to handle the increased worldwide demand for reworked wool produced by the John T. Slack Corporation.

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55. Springfield Co-operative Savings and Loan, 16-18-22-24 Park Street: (1836; remodeled 1951)

2-story, 8 x 2 bay, shed-roofed, brick industrial/commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, and built-up roofing. It has overall dimensions of 88 x 44 feet. It exhibits non-original sash, glass block enclosed door and windows in the first story, and a 1951 Colonial type storefront on the southeast facade. The building has stone door and window lintels, one of which has "A.D. 1836" carved in it. This brick building at the foot of Park Street was built in 1836 as a cotton mill by the Black River Manufacturing company (founded in 1820). It was purchased by John C. Holmes Co., Manufacturers of Cottonwarp, in 1865. It became a part of the Slack Corporation in 1905, and in 1951 it was converted into offices.

56. The Bowling Alley, 11 Park Street: (1841; 1871; c.1920)

The Bowling Alley consists of two buildings, the 1841 Barney Block and the c.1870 Collins, Dillon and Company Mill with the pie-shaped c.1920 Corliss Hardware Co., addition between the bridge, the Black River and Park Street. The Barney Block was built in 1841 by businessman and inventor, A.H. Grinnell. Grinnell had invented a process of polishing marble. Grinnell's marble polishing business was purchased in 1861 by Franklin Barney who operated the Springfield Marble Works there. The Barney Block is a 3-story, timber-framed building with clapboard and composition siding, and a slate-covered roof. It has 2/2 sash and a brick firewall. The c.1870 Collins, Dillon and Company cotton mill is a 3-story with full basement, 4 x 7 bay building with stone foundation, clapboard and composition siding, and a slate-covered roof. It exhibits a box cornice with returns, 2/2 sash, and corner pilasters. The pie-shaped Corliss addition extends from this block to the bridge. It is a c.1920 3-story flat roofed structure with composition siding, 1/1 sash, and picture windows overlooking the falls. The entire building has an overall length of 121 feet and a width of 31 feet.

57. Riggs and Lombard-Parks and Woolson Division-Plant, 33 Park Street: (1829; remodeled 1859; expanded and remodeled 1877, 1910, 1914)

The Parks and Woolson complex centers around the original brick industrial building erected in 1829 by John Davidson and Frederick Parks. The building is a 3½-story gable-roofed, 8 x 4 bay brick industrial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, and a slate covered roof. The window and door lintels are of stone. The window openings are currently boarded up.

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Attached to the northern end of the building is a c.1877 timber-framed gable-roofed 2½-story wing and a 3½-story timber framed clapboarded addition. On the south end of the building is a c.1910 3-story, 4 x 6 bay brick wing and a 3-story, 6 x 4 bay brick annex. This building exhibits concrete lintels, multi-paned industrial windows and a flat roof.

The Parks and Woolson Machine Company is the oldest extant manufacturing establishment in Springfield. The original building was erected for the manufacture of cloth finishing and improved shearing equipment. John Davidson, Frederick Parks and Amasa Woolson all invented, patented and manufactured wool shearing and cloth finishing machinery during the 19th century. In 1960, Riggs and Lombard of which Parks and Woolson was a division, bought the Parks and Woolson property.

58. The Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Pearl and River Streets:(c.1896-1953)

The Fellows Gear Shaper Company is located on the west bank of the Black River, at the upper falls, between the River and Pearl Street. Its simplified Moderne waterfront facade extends for approximately 1000 feet along the Black River and overlooks River Street. The buildings in the 300,000 square foot complex vary in style, plan, massing, use of materials and age. A variety of building techniques were employed in the construction of the factory buildings, including masonry wall, balloon frame, timber frame, steel frame, and reinforced concrete construction. The buildings date from 1896 to 1953. The physical plant increased dramatically during World Wars I and II when the demand for gear-shaping machinery was great. The complex was built for the manufacture of the gear shaper and gearshaper cutter. Based on a new gear-cutting concept developed by E.R. Fellows, the company's founder, the company produced gear-shaper machinery at the plant from 1896 until 1967 when the company built a new complex in North Springfield. The complex is presently unoccupied. A number of buildings within the complex are classified as non-contributing based on age and/or extent of alteration. Individual buildings in the complex are described below.

- A. Single-span, single-lane, Pratt through truss bridge, (c.1912) over the Black River and connecting River Street and the factory.
- B. Building 5-A: (1953)

3-story, 42' x 57' x 66', 3 x 2 bay, steel and concrete building with concrete foundation, brick veneered walls, and a flat roof. The southeast corner of the building is cantilevered over the Black River. It maintains the scale, fenestration, rhythm, and visual use of materials as the adjacent river

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facade. Building 5-A does not contribute to the historic character of the district due only to its age.

C. Building 5: (1912)

3-story, 103' x 43', 5 x 3 bay, steel frame, brick wall building with a concrete foundation and built-up roofing. It exhibits parapeted walls with cast concrete copestones, a hip-roofed skylight, wood sash with 2/2 lights, concrete lintels and sills, and a central, arched portal opening off the bridge. "The Fellows Gear Shaper Company" appears in raised letters in the central, stepped parapet.

D. 5-extension:(1941)

2-story, 49' x 23', 2 x 2 bay, steel frame, brick wall building with concrete foundation and a flat roof with built-up roofing. It exhibits the same design features as Building 5(c), with its roof parapet, wall articulation, and fenestration. 5 extension is non-contributory due to its age alone; in its scale fenestration rhythm, and visual use of materials it is consistent with the design and esthetics of the River front facade.

E. Buildings 4 and 20: (1919)

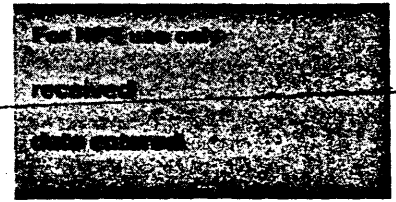
3-story, 216' x 167', 9 x 5 bay, steel frame, masonry wall building with poured concrete slab foundation, brick walls and built-up roofing. The third floor of the river front facade (19' x 167') was added in 1940. It has a concrete roof. The first story along the riverfront was an open driveway until it was enclosed in 1940. The driveway was enclosed simply by installing windows in the open bays between piers. The third floor addition extended the wall columns and reproduced the parapet of the riverfront facade. The outline of the original ornamental central curvilinear gable displaying the carved gear can be delineated in the facade. The gear bears the date "1919" when this section of the building was erected. The roof has three sawtooth monitors and several hip-roofed skylights.

F. Building 6, The Powerhouse: (1917)

1½-story, 24' x 24', 3 x 3 bay, hip-roofed, brick building sited at the western end of the Fellows Dam. The powerhouse still retains its original waterwheel turbine.

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G. Building 30, Assembly and Tin Shop: (1935)

1-high-story, 182' x 92', 6 x 3 bay, steel framed brick wall building with concrete pad foundation and built-up roofing. Although this building is sympathetic to the design and scale of the river front buildings, it is non-contributory because of its age.

H. Building 14: (1914)

1-story, steel-framed building with a concrete pad foundation, brick walls, and built-up roofing. Interior beams are of steel and wood. Non-contributory to historic district due to extensive alterations.

I. Buildings 1, 2, 3, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25 (1896-1951)

Pearl Street facade. 1-and-2-story flat-roofed steel frame, wood frame and brick buildings with concrete foundations, brick, plywood, and clapboarded walls and built-up roofing. This section of the complex has been successfully remodeled by continuous expansion and upgrading of the interior structural members. The delineation of older factory structures in this section is not distinguishable from new construction. All of these buildings have been restructured with steel and concrete so only isolated parts of the original structures remain. Non-contributory to historic district.

J. Buildings 10 and 11; Garage and Storage Area: (1925)

27' x 140', 1-story, shed-roofed brick garage attached to 3-story, flat-roofed woodframed building, which is connected to the plant by an enclosed range overpass. Noncontributing owing to alterations.

K. Band Stand :(c.1914)

1-story, 2 x 2 bay, hip-roofed band stand with non-original plywood covered walls and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The bandstand was built for musicians to entertain during noon breaks. When the plant converted to oil heat, this was converted to a oil storage depot destroying its character as a bandstand. Due to alterations, it no longer contributes to the historic character of the district.

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manufactured reverse lathe and other lathes for turning irregular forms (The Gilman factory burned in 1981; it was located on River Street at the foot of Elm Street); The Vermont Novelty Works Company (founded in 1858), which was located near the site of the Slack Chimney (#53) and manufactured toy carts, toy doll carriages, and baby cabs (baby buggies) invented by Joel A. H. Ellis founder of the company (the factory was referred to as the Cab Shop); The Cobb and Derby gristmill (1882) which stands at 5 Main Street (#47); The W.H.H. Slack and Brothers, Manufacturers of Shoddy (founded in 1875), later incorporated as the John T. Slack Corporation, a pioneer in wool reclamation that eventually produced 800 different grades of reworked wool at what was considered to be one of the largest Shoddy mills in the world (The once-extensive Mill complex is now represented by the factory at 10 Park Street (#52), the Slack Chimneystack (#53), and the Textron plant (#54)); The Springfield Marble Works, begun in 1841 by A.H. Grinnell who invented a process for polishing marble (it was located in what is now part of the Bowling Alley, 11 Park Street (#56); the Vermont Snath Company (organized in 1868) which manufactured stoves, mill machinery, and brass and iron castings; D.M. Smith and Company, established by David M. Smith to manufacture his numerous inventions, including clothespins; The Fellows Gear Shaper Company (#58), established by Edwin R. Fellows in 1896 for the manufacture of Gear Shaper and Gear shaper cutters which were produced at the plant between the Black River and Pearl Streets until 1967 when the company moved to expanded quarters in North Springfield; the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, which moved to Springfield in 1888 and built the present Lovejoy Tool Company Factory (#31) and the adjacent Community House (#30) for the manufacture of the Hartness turret lathe, named for its inventor, James Hartness, plant manager; and the Lovejoy Tool Company, an offspring of the Jones and Lamson Company, founded by Fred Lovejoy for the manufacture of small tools.

The Jones and Lamson Machine Company, the Fellows Gear Shaper Company, and the Lovejoy Tool Company are closely related by the fact that Edwin Fellows and Fred Lovejoy were both chief draftsmen at the Jones and Lamson Company while it was under the creative and influential leadership of James Hartness. As with many earlier industries in Springfield, Jones and Lamson Company provided the technical experience for talented inventors who would later branch out and establish their own companies. The manufacturing industry of Springfield gained national significance in the 19th and early 20th centuries through the growing community of inventors who settled and established industries on the Black River. Nineteenth Century Springfield produced hundreds of products for worldwide distribution, ranging from clothespins to gear-shaper machinery. It was men such as David M. Smith, Joel A.H. Ellis, Moses H. Grinnell, F.B. Gilman, James Hartness, Edwin Fellows and Fred Lovejoy who shaped industrial America. The machine tool industry which gained prominence in the later 19th century continued to dominate the local economy into the early 20th century, boosted in part by the production needs of the two world wars.

The prosperity gained through the community's manufacturing base is reflected in the quality of the architecture exhibited in the commercial district of the village. It features two of the finest Renaissance Revival style buildings in the state, as well as outstanding examples of Italianate, Colonial Revival and Late Gothic Revival architecture. The 1895 Springfield Town Library (#40) is a high style Renaissance Revival brick building embellished with well-designed terra cotta details. It was designed by architects Willard P. Adden and Russell W. Porter. Directly across the street from the library is the high style Renaissance Revival

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Bank Block (#12) built in 1907-08. It is the only commercial building in this style in Windsor County. Immediately north of the library is the Italianate style Woolson Block (#41) built in 1868 after designs by Montpelier, Vermont architect George H. Geurnsey. The Continental Telephone Company building at 85 Main Street (#36) is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture. It was designed by Edward Hunter of Hanover, N.H., and built in 1929. The First Congregational Church (#37) was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1927, and the Springfield Art and Historical Society (#1) overlooking the Square was remodeled in the same style c.1917. At the foot of Main Street is the Late Gothic Revival style Calvary Baptist Church (#28) which was designed by Frank Lyman Austin and built in 1924. These distinguished buildings form important high style anchors on Main Street and document the former commercial prosperity of the Precision Valley.

Today the industrial buildings remaining along the falls of the Black River, the commercial district which owed its existence to the prosperity derived from the mill economy, the high style public buildings which reflected that prosperity and the civic pride of local residents, and the residences occupied by managers from the mills and other local professionals, combine to form a townscape that conveys a strong sense of time and place. The history of the town can be read and understood from its architecture. The historic compact linear plan of the District remains as well as its original land use pattern which logically allocated water side locations to the mills with commercial, public and residential structures flanking Main Street (and adjacent streets) which parallels the River. The District remains a primarily well-preserved example of a moderately-sized urban Vermont center. It is particularly notable for its numerous mills, its examples of high style commercial and public structures, and for its inclusion of early 20th century architecture which reflects the continued prosperity and importance of the local machine tool industry into this century.

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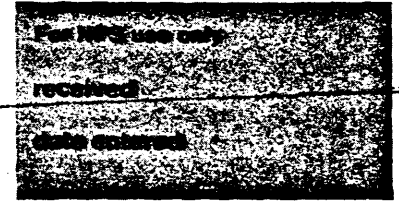
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Broehl, Wayne G., Jr. Precision Valley. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959.

Hubbard, C. Horace, and Dartt, Justus. History of the Town of Springfield, Vermont. Boston: Geo. H. Walker and Company, 1895.

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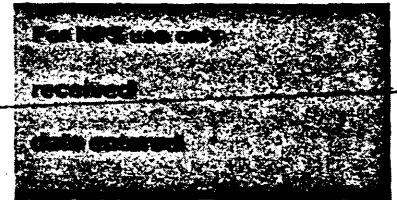
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The boundary of the Springfield Downtown Historic Districts begins at Point A, located at the northeast corner of the Pheur property at 18-20 Valley Street (#6). Thence the boundary extends in a southerly direction along the easterly property line of 18-20 Valley Street (#6) and a southerly extension thereof, across Valley Street, and continues along the eastern property lines of properties #7, the Vermont National Bank (6 Main Street); #8 the Leland Block (26 Main Street); #9, the Lincoln and McKinley Block (28 Main Street); #10, the Sparrow Block (30 Main Street); #11, the Lawrence and Wheeler Building (46 Main Street); #12, the Bank Block (56 Main Street); #13, the former Springfield Printing Company (1 Bank Court); #14, the High Rise (80 Main Street); #16, the Dubanvich property (1 Church Court); #17, the Municipal Building (96 Main Street); #18, the Anthony T. Glimenakis property (100 Main Street); #19, the Martin Watkins property (104 Main Street); #20, the Belisle property (108 Main Street); #21, the Dorothy G. McGee property (112 Main Street); #22, the Francis L. LaPlante property (116 Main Street); #23, the Griffen Block property (120 Main Street); #24, the Springfield Post Office (132 Main Street); #25, the former David Smith House property (138 Main Street); #26, the Shirley B. Slade property (148 Main Street); #27, the Jeanette V. Austin property (154 Main Street); #28, the Calvary Baptist Church (156 Main Street); and #29, the Calvary Baptist Church Parsonage (158 Main Street), to Point B, located at the southeast corner of said Parsonage property. Thence the boundary extends in a southern direction along the souther property line of said Parsonage property to Point C, located at the north bank of the Black River. Thence the boundary follows the northeast shoreline of the Black River, in a northerly direction, for approximately 1,320 feet to Point D, located at the intersection of an easterly extension of the south property line of the Old Textron plant (#54). The boundary thence proceeds in a westerly direction along said extension, across the Black River and along the south property line of the Textron Plant building (#54), to the southwest corner of said property at Point E. Thence the boundary extends in a northerly direction along the west property line of said property to Point F, located at the northwest corner of said property. Thence the boundary extends in an easterly direction along the north boundary line of said property and an easterly extension thereof to the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Mineral Street at Point G. Thence the boundary follows said edge of said right-of-way, in a northeasterly direction, to Point H, located at the intersection with an easterly extension of the south property line of the Springfield Cooperative property (#55). Thence the boundary extends in a westerly direction along said extension and said south property line, crossing Park Street, to Point I, the southwest corner of said property. Thence the boundary extends northwest along the west property line of said property to Point J, the northwest corner of said property. Thence the boundary extends in an easterly direction along the north line of said property and its extension in a northeasterly direction across Park Street to Point K, located at its intersection with the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Park Street. Thence the boundary extends in a west-northwest direction along said edge of said right-of-way to Point L, located at the southwest corner of the Riggs and Lombard Factory property (#57). Thence the boundary extends in a northeast direction along the north boundary of said property to the west shoreline of the Black River at Point M. Thence the boundary extends in a north-northwest direction along said bank of said River to Point N, located at the southeast corner of the property line of the Fellows Gear Shaper Company property (#58). Thence the boundary extends in a westerly direction along the south property line to Point O, the southwest corner of said property. Thence the boundary extends in a northerly direction along the west property line of said property to Point P, located at the northwest corner of said property. Thence the boundary proceeds in a northeast direction along the north wire fence property line of said property and a northwesterly

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extension thereof, crossing the Black River, to Point Q, located on the north bank of the Black River. Thence the boundary follows said eastern shoreline in a southeasterly direction to Point R, located at the northeast corner of the Anthony Cannistraci property (6 River Street), #51. Thence the boundary extends in a east-northeast direction along said northern property line and its extension in a northwesterly direction, across the intersection of River and Elm Streets to the eastern right-of-way of Elm Street at Point S. Thence the boundary extends in a northerly direction along said edge of said right-of-way to the intersection of said right-of-way and the northeast corner of the Springfield Art and Historical Society property (9 Elm Street), #1, at Point T. Thence the boundary extends in an easterly direction along the north property line of said property to the northeast corner of said property at Point U. Thence the boundary extends in a southerly direction along said property line to the intersection of said line with the north property line of the First Methodist Church of Springfield (10 Valley Street) property, #3, at Point V. Thence the boundary extends in an easterly direction along the north boundary lines of said church and the properties of Anne M. Pheur (12, 16, and 18-20 Valley Street), #'s 4, 5, 5A and 6, to Point A, the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district is geographically bounded on the east and west by the wooded slopes of the residential terrace, which is one step, or level, above the downtown area. It is bounded on the south by the 1949 Clinton-Main Street Bridge which crosses the Black River at the south end of Main Street, and delineates the southern edge of the village's concentration of significant structures. On the north, the edge of the district is determined by the north property line of the Fellows Gear Shaper Company. Beyond lies a modern shopping center.

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Page 1

1. Trustees of Springfield Art and Historical Society
Springfield Art and Historical Society
9 Elm Street
Springfield, VT 05156
2. Charles Racicot
P. O. Box 247
Proctorsville, VT 05153
3. First Methodist Church of Springfield, Inc.
10 Valley Street
Springfield, VT 05156
4. Anne M. Pheur
12 Valley Street
Springfield, VT 05156
5. Anne M. Pheur
12 Valley Street
Springfield, VT 05156
6. Anne M. Pheur
12 Valley Street
Springfield, VT 05156
7. Vermont National Bank
P. O. Box 440
Springfield, VT 05156
8. Raymond A. Ellis
26 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
9. Stephen F. Greene
R. F. D.
Chester, VT 05143
10. Lawrence & Wheeler Real Estate
46 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
11. Lawrence & Wheeler Real Estate
46 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
12. First National Bank of Vermont
56 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
13. First National Bank of Vermont
56 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
14. Springfield Housing Authority
80 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
15. Christian Science Society
90 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
16. Walter Dubanvich
4 Wall Street
Springfield, VT 05156
17. Town of Springfield
96 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
18. Anthony T. Glimenakis
Main Street
Walpole, N.H. 03608
19. Martin Watkins
R.D. #1
Springfield, VT 05156
20. Robert J. and Richard E. Belisle
46 Harrington Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401
21. Dorothy G. McGee
112 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156
22. Francis L. LaPlante
55 Litchfield Street
Springfield, VT 05156
23. Francis and Cathrine Griffin
66 Mount Vernon Street
Springfield, Vermont 05156

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>24. United States Postal Service
132 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>25. Pasco Associates
R. D. #2
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>26. Shirley B. Slade
148 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>27. Jeanette V. Austin
154 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>28. Calvary Baptist Church
of Springfield
156 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>29. Calvary Baptist Church
of Springfield
156 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>30. Town of Springfield
Parks and Recreation Department
139 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>31. Lovejoy Tool Company, Inc.
133 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>32. Joseph P. Pilaro
R.F.D. #2
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>33. Robert E. Sicard
P. O. Box 425
Claremont, N.H. 03743</p> <p>34. Larry M. Greene
105 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>35. Mary C. Lucas
4247 Dean Pannill Drive
apt. G
San Antonio, TX 78200</p> | <p>36. Continental Telephone Company
of Vermont, Inc.
85 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>37. First Congregational Church
Corporation of Springfield
77 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>38. Springfield Masonic Association
71 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>39. James F. Patten, Jr.
190 State Street
Newburyport, MA 01950</p> <p>40. Springfield Town Library
43 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>41. Francis L. LaPlante
55 Litchfield Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>42. Elena Vigo
P. O. Box 739
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>43. Elena Vigo
P. O. Box 739
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>44. Elena Vigo
P. O. Box 739
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>45. Springfield Lodge, I.O.O.F.
30 White Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>46. Alcide O. Cote
141 Wall Street
Springfield, VT 05156</p> <p>47. Hans and Phyllis Weltz
North Ridge Road
Bellows Falls, VT 05101</p> |
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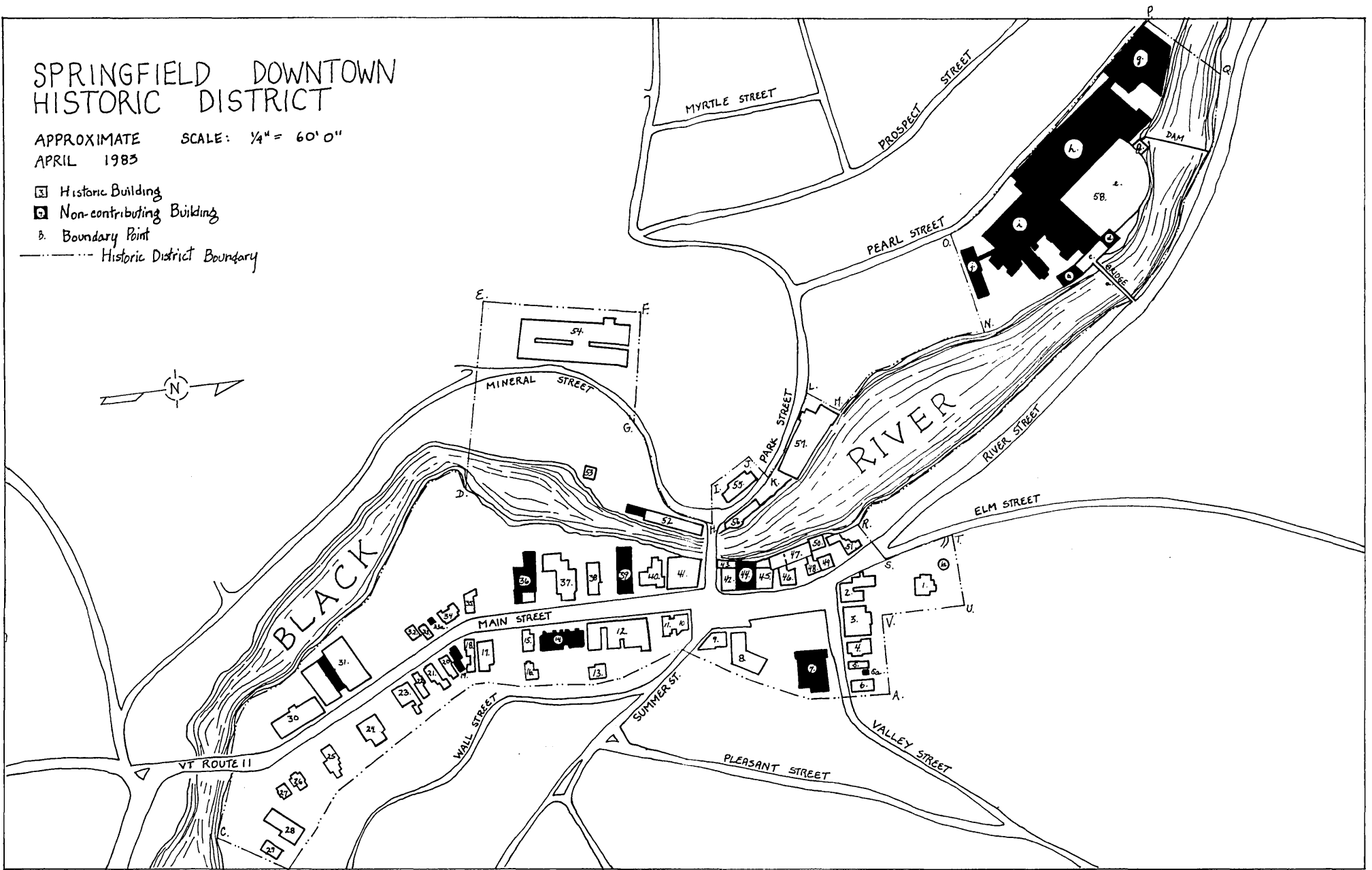
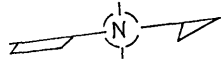
Page 3

48. Joseph P. Pilaro
R. F. D. #2
Springfield, VT 05156
49. Umberto Vigo
P. O. Box 739
Springfield, VT 05156
50. Hans and Phyllis Weltz
North Ridge Road
Bellows Falls, VT 05101
51. Anthony Cannistraci
Chester Road
Springfield, VT 05156
52. Comtu Associates
Cavendish, VT 05142
53. Floryan Lohutko
Sterling Enterprises
24 Mineral Street
Springfield, VT 05156
54. Jones & Lamson/Textron
Waterbury Farrel Division of
Textron, Inc.
160 Clinton Street
Springfield, VT 05156
55. Springfield Co-operative
Savings and Loan
P. O. Box 361
Springfield, VT 05156
56. Francis L. LaPlante
55 Litchfield Street
Springfield, VT 05156
57. Riggs & Lombard
Parks and Woolson Division
33 Park Street
Springfield, VT 05156
58. Fellows Corporation
Subsidiary Emhart Industries, Inc.
Precision Road
North Springfield, VT 05150

SPRINGFIELD DOWNTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

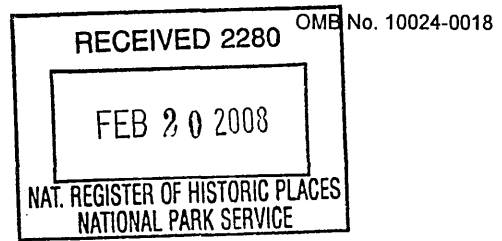
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1/4" = 60' 0"
APRIL 1983

- ☐ Historic Building
- ◻ Non-contributing Building
- B. Boundary Point
- Historic District Boundary



83003234

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct.1990)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 classifications, 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 Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Pearl, Park, Mineral, Main, Wall, Valley, River Streets and along the Black River
N/A not for publication

city or town Springfield N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Windsor County code 027 zip code 05156

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally.

Suzanne C. Jameli National Register Specialist 2-15-08
Signature of certifying official/Title - Deputy SHPO Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (explain): <u>Additional Documentation Attached</u>	<u>Edson H. Beall</u>	_____

Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
Name of Property

Windsor County, Vermont
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many 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	
55	14	buildings
0	0	sites
7	0	structures
1	0	objects
63	14	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

64

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Domestic/Hotel
- Government/Government Office
- Commerce/Financial
- Commerce/Business
- Religion/Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Government/Government Office
- Commerce/Financial
- Commerce/Business
- Religion/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Second Empire
- Italianate
- Gothic Revival
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Stone: Granite
- Brick
- walls: Wood: Weatherboard
- Wood: Shingle
- Brick
- Stone: Sandstone
- roof: Metal: Aluminum
- Stone: Slate
- Asphalt
- Wood: Shingle
- Other:

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

Please see continuation sheets.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry
Commerce

Period of Significance

1830-1956

Significant Dates

1869

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

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Tinker, C. A.
Austin, Frank Lyman
Adden, Willard P.
Porter, Russell W.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Please see continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36CFR67) 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: Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 45 acres.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A 18 704300 4797100
Zone Easting Northing

E 18 703925 4796950
Zone Easting Northing

B 18 704425 4796550
Zone Easting Northing

F 18 703800 4796650
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 704350 4796475
Zone Easting Northing

G 18 703650 4797250
Zone Easting Northing

D 18 703800 4796650
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description
(Please see continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification
(Please see continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Brian Lever, Cultural Resources Specialist, and Mary Stadalnick, Architectural Historian
organization EBI Consulting date March 15, 2007
street & number 21 B Street telephone 617-715-1887
city or town Burlington state Massachusetts zip code 01803

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

name (Multiple ownership, please see continuation sheet)
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. 460 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, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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The Springfield Downtown Historic District was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. The district was then amended in 1986 with a boundary increase to include a nineteenth century tenement building as well as bridges and dams located within the downtown area. The following is an update to the amended district form submitted in 1986. The period of significance has been extended to 1956, the date of the donation of the Miller Arts Center to Springfield and also the approximate peak of the industrial development and economy of the town. This extension better encapsulates the industrial history and significance of Springfield from its development to its decline. Please note that previous histories and building descriptions exist as written in the 1986 amended district form. Additions or changes will be noted and existing histories will be expanded upon as necessary. A new district map with an updated numbering system, which reflects the changes in the district, has been included with this updated district form. The previous numbers used for the district amendment in 1986 are included within the updated building descriptions in an italic font to differentiate the previous numbering system from the update.

Since the boundary was amended in 1986, the Springfield Downtown Historic District has suffered the loss of nine principal buildings and structures. These include: Old Wynan Place at 18-20 Valley Street (Number 6 on the 1983 district form), Former Springfield Printing Company at 1 Bank Court (Number 13), 1 Church Court (Number 16), Polodore Building at 100 Main Street (Number 18), Old Kimball House at 104 Main Street (Number 19), Old Messenger Place at 108 Main Street (Number 20), Herrick-Nye House at 101 Main Street (Number 35), 6 River Street (Number 51), and the Slack Chimney, which was located on Mineral Street (Number 53). Please note that HAER documentation was completed for the Slack Chimney prior to its demolition in 1986. Additional updates include the determinations that five mid-twentieth century buildings, which were previously listed as non-contributing, are now regarded as contributing to the district. These buildings include Furman's at 59 Main Street (present listing Number 32), Grant's at 23-25 Main Street (present listing Number 37) and three buildings, which are part of the 21 structure Fellows Gear Shaper Company complex (present listing Number 49), Building 30, Building D 5-extension, and 5-A. An object, the Chase Memorial Fountain, Main Street (present listing Number 57) has also been added as a contributing feature to the district. One building has been determined non-contributing to the district, the Pilaro Building at 115 Main Street (Number 32), because of the extensive changes to the overall massing and the elimination of distinctive architectural characteristics of the building. Despite the reclassification and the loss of several buildings and structures within the district, the changes that have occurred in the last two decades represent a small portion of the overall district; and therefore, as a whole, the Springfield Downtown Historic District retains much of its original nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural character with a high degree of integrity.

The town of Springfield is located in Windsor County in southeastern Vermont at the confluence of the Black River and Connecticut River. Springfield is bounded on the north by Weathersfield, on the east by the Connecticut River, on the south by Rockingham, and on the west by Chester. The Springfield Downtown Historic District is located in the area known as Springfield Village, and it is comprised of 75 principal structures including: residences, commercial buildings, a statue, industrial complexes, and engineering structures, such as bridges and dams. Per this updated district form there are within the district 53 contributing buildings, 7 contributing structures, and 1 contributing statue. There are also 14 non-contributing buildings. The district is located within a narrow area of the Black River Valley, which is surrounded by high terraces.

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Overall, the structures in the historic district represent early-nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century construction, with the majority of buildings and structures built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A variety of architectural styles and construction materials are represented in the district with most commercial and industrial buildings constructed with brick or stone and most residential buildings constructed with wood balloon framing and cladding. With the exception of the Huber Apartment Building and the Brookline Apartment House, most structures are under four stories tall, are closely spaced together, and free standing. The majority of the district is located along Main Street and consists of residential and mixed-use commercial buildings on the hillsides to the east, and a majority of industrial and commercial buildings located along the banks of the Black River to the west. Along the western bank of the Black River, properties are generally industrial and commercial in use. This includes the western outlying areas of the district where large industrial complexes are situated along Pearl Street, Park Street, and Mineral Street. The character of the eastern outlying areas, especially along Valley Street and Summer Street, remains residential.

Central Square, the historical center of Springfield Village, is located at the intersection of Main Street and Summer Street. Until the early twentieth century, the area was a recreational and social gathering place, and it contained a small park and a bandstand for concerts, political rallies, and other events. Mile Brook, once a focal point of the town square, flowed above ground through Central Square, until the mid-twentieth century when it was diverted into underground culverts to alleviate floods. Today, Central Square is occupied by several commercial buildings, but still serves as a central location for the downtown area with its nearby parking, theater, and numerous restaurants and shops. The Chase Memorial Fountain is prominently displayed at the intersection near the town center, and a recently constructed park is located west of the town square near the Black River at the former site of 6 River Street. Although the town square has experienced alterations, including the addition of Chittenden Bank and its large parking area at 6 Main Street (Number 6), the square still maintains much of its nineteenth century character.

1. Springfield Art and Historical Society, 9 Elm Street: (c. 1866; remodeled c. 1917) Contributing.
Number 1 on 1986 amended district form.

This two and a half-story, three by three-bay brick, and Italianate/Colonial Revival hipped-roof residence is located on a hill overlooking the historic district. With a stone foundation, brick masonry exterior, wood trim, and slate roof, the main block measures 45 feet by 35 feet and has a central hall plan.¹ A two by two-bay one-story ell supporting a second-story one-bay addition with balustrade and one-story flat roofed wing is located at the rear of the building. A one by three-bay glass enclosed sun porch is located on the northeastern side of the building. The building has segmental arched windows with granite keystones and two-over-two sash as well as a hooded bay window on its southwestern side. The roof supports corbelled chimneys, hipped roof dormers, a wide eave,² and a dentil cornice. Previously the building had a cross-gabled roof with six gables and a center cupola.²

¹ Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 2.

² http://www.millerartcenter.org/history_of_the_mac.htm

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The Colonial Revival style porch with its massive Doric columns is a 1917 addition. The front entranceway is framed by a pair of Doric Columns and a full entablature crowned by a classical balustrade. The entrance is lit by a multi-light front door with a three-part transom and three-quarter height sidelights.

The Springfield Art and Historical Society building, also known as the Miller Art Center, was constructed circa 1866 by members of the Whitcomb family replacing an earlier home. Moses Prentiss Whitcomb and Thomas Jefferson Whitcomb are believed to have constructed the home on land previously purchased by their father in 1827. The brothers' parcel originally encompassed much of the hill the home occupies and included a fountain, servant's quarters, and a reservoir. The Whitcomb's were one of Springfield's prominent families during the nineteenth century.

In 1879 the property was transferred to John and Emma Ford, in 1912 to Wilbert Gilman and again in 1916 to Walter Slack who remodeled the home and added the front porch. C. A. Tinker was the architect throughout the remodeling. In 1928 the home was sold to Edward and Grace Miller. Edward Miller was one of the early employees of Fellows Gear Shaper Company. He held the positions of Chief Engineer, General Manager, President, and Chairman of the Board for the company and is credited with holding over 100 patents.³ In 1955, the Millers offered to donate their house to the town, and on January 2, 1956 the home was donated to the town and became the Miller Art Center. At the dedication ceremony, Mr. Miller stated, "The practice and display of all the Arts and the encouragement of the related activities contributes to the cultural prestige of a community and also are important to its business."⁴ His statement illustrated both his dedication to the machine tool industry and the quality of life of the townspeople the industry employed. Since that time the building has also served as the home of the Springfield Historical Society and the meeting place for various art, historical, and musical programs in town.

1A. **Garage**, Contributing.

Number 1 on 1986 amended district form.

Originally constructed as a carriage barn with a hay loft, this octagonal-plan building has been altered and now serves as a garage. In its present form, the building is a three by one-bay one and one half stories with siding, paired hay loft doors, three garage doors, a mansard roof, and a stone-block foundation. As its earlier function is still readily visible it is considered contributing.

2. **Tarro Block**, 2 Valley Street: (1834) Contributing.

Number 2 on 1986 amended district form.

This three and one half-story, Greek Revival Style, six by four-bay mixed-use building with a U-shaped footprint has a stone foundation, brick exterior, wood trim, and a side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles.

³ F. W. Richardson & Goldie May, *A Touch of History: Historic Sites and Trails Springfield Vermont with a Historic Down-Town Walk and Four Auto Tours*, 109.

⁴ Virgil Erickson, *Springfield Art and Historical Society 25th Anniversary 1956-1981*.

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The main block is 49 feet by 36 feet with commercial units on the first floor and residences above. At the southwestern corner, a single bay of the first and second stories has been removed. Brick interior chimneys are located at both ends of the main block. An exterior chimney is located on the eastern side of the western ell and an interior chimney is located at the center of the eastern ell. The building has a variety of window styles, including two-over-two, six-over-six with wooden lintels as well as large plate-glass windows with granite surrounds on the first floor storefronts. The building has two rear ells. A single two and a half-story two by six bay-ell with a one by one-bay addition extends off the clapboard-sided western end of the building. Extending off of the eastern end of the building is another two-story two by two-bay ell. A fire escape is located on the eastern side of the building. At the rear of the property is a small one-story shed with clapboard siding, wood trim, and a side-gabled asphalt roof.

Constructed in 1834 by George Washburn and Daniel Cushing, the Tarro Block is believed to be the first block style building in Springfield.⁵ The Washburn and Cushing families split ownership and occupancy of the building. Washburn was a saddle maker and local fire warden who operated a shop on the first floor making and selling equipment for horseback riding. A post office was also operated out of Washburn's side for many years. Cushing, a member of the local ladder company, purchased and operated a grist mill located across the street from his home, where the Cobb and Derby Mill now stands. Cushing later sold the mill in 1857.⁶

3. **United Methodist Church of Springfield**, 10 Valley Street (1843-44; remodeled in 1882, 1886, 1916; enlarged in 1866, 1961) Contributing.
Number 3 on 1986 amended district form.

The main block of the stone church is two and a half-stories tall with three by three-bays, and it measures 84 feet by 84 feet. The Gothic style church has a stone foundation, ashlar fieldstone walls and a clipped-gabled slate roof. The main block has an auditorium on the second floor and a steeple divided into three distinct sections, including a clock at the bottom with a square base and pilasters, an octagonal bell tower with high gothic style arches, and an octagonal spire. The steeple measures 80 feet in height.⁷ The first addition, constructed in 1866, is located at the building's eastern side and is a four-story, one by one-bay tower with a two-story, two by two-bay rear. The tower supports another three-stage steeple, added in 1928, which includes a square base with pilasters, an octagonal bell tower with high gothic style arches, and an octagonal spire with a total steeple height of 74 feet. Constructed in 1961, the second addition consists of a three-story, three by three-bay wing attached to the eastern side of the 1866 addition. The building has a variety of window styles including stained glass windows covered with storm windows, one-over-one windows, and fixed nine-pane windows. A single-story covered entrance provides access to the elevation of the main church block. The 1866 addition maintains a front entrance, while the 1961 addition has a side entrance

⁵ Mary Eva Baker, *Folklore of Springfield*, 15.

⁶ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 134.

⁷ Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 3

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The United Methodist Church, constructed in 1843, was built on land originally owned by George Washburn. Efforts toward creating the Methodist Church began in the early nineteenth century by local citizens affiliated with the Methodist Society. Early meetings were held in congregants' homes and other locations. Later an agreement was reached allowing different church groups to use the meeting house on the town common.⁸ Local subscription provided funds for the construction of the church in 1843 with its official dedication on December 17, 1844. Samuel Taylor, a member of both the church building committee and local temperance society, donated money and the stone from a quarry on his land. He retained control of half of the church basement until the church society could repay him.⁹ The town clock, made by Steven Hasham, was installed within the main bell tower in 1844.¹⁰ The church underwent significant repairs in 1866 to include the addition of the second bell tower. The church was remodeled in 1882 and 1886, which included the addition of an organ and repairs to the vestry. John Slack as well as other wealthy Springfield residents, often donated money and items such as organs and chimes.¹¹

4. **Anne Pheur House**, 12 Valley Street (c. 1880) Contributing.

Number 4 on 1986 amended district form.

One of several Italianate style buildings within the district, this cross-gabled residence is two and a half stories tall and has three by three bays. The building has a stone foundation, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim with a slate roof and a wide eave with cornice returns. The building has a hooded bracketed front entryway with iron railings, panel door, and a side hall layout. A secondary entrance and vestibule is located on the southeast corner in an enclosed porch. It features a twelve light door on the façade and six-over-six windows on the side elevation. A central interior brick chimney is located at the ridge of the building's roofline. Windows consist of two-over-two sash surmounted by wooden lintels. Two-story hooded bay windows are found on the western facade. An ell consisting of three stories, eighteen rooms, and balloon-frame construction with a fire escape and a front gabled roof with asbestos siding is attached to the rear of the building.¹²

Built on land previously owned by J. Knight, the Anne Pheur house is one of several late nineteenth century residences within the district. The growing population of late nineteenth century Springfield is attributed to the expanding industrial job market. This favorable economic climate led to the development of the Anne Pheur house as well as other residential building construction in Springfield Village.

5. **16 Valley Street** (c. 1867) Contributing.

Number 5 on 1986 amended district form.

This mixed-use building is two and a half-stories tall, four by three-bays with a cross gabled roof and wide eaves. It has a stone and concrete foundation, clapboard siding, wood trim, and slate roof. The front façade has

⁸ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 88.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 97.

¹⁰ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 30.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 182.

¹² Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 3.

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pilasters, a recessed central entryway with two large plate-glass storefront windows located on each side. The second floor has a front porch with balustrade and turned corner posts. The building has a central interior brick chimney at the ridgeline, and it has twelve-over-twelve windows with some of them being replacement windows. At the rear of the building is a front gable roofed, two and a half-story tall, three by four-bay ell with a side porch and clapboard siding.

William Stiles is believed to be the first owner of this home. Little is known of Stiles or his life in Springfield.

Garage Demolished.

Number 5A on 1986 amended district form.

The Old Wyman Place, 18-20 Valley Street (c. 1858) Demolished.

Number 6 on 1986 amended district form.

6. Chittenden Bank, 6 Main Street (c. 1962) Non-Contributing.

Number 7 on 1986 amended district form.

This non-contributing structure is a one-story six by four-bay bank with a brick veneered façade and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. The building has a concrete block foundation and fixed thirty-pane windows crowned by an entablature that wraps around the wooden building. The gable-front entryway has pilasters, an automated bank machine with a pediment hood, and a central pediment with a decorative pattern in the tympanum. A hipped metal roofed cupola with a square base and clapboard siding, arches with louvers, a lightning rod, and balustrade is mounted on the center of the roof. Attached to the southeastern corner is a one-story one by four-bay addition with a hooded drive-thru area.

Formerly occupied by the Vermont National Bank, this property was the site of the stylish Adnabrown Hotel, which was built in 1892 and destroyed by fire in 1961. Mile Brook, which previously flowed freely adjacent to the parcel, was contained after a serious flood in 1884 that inundated the building and the area around the square as well as causing serious damage to Valley Street.¹³ A wider and deeper route for Mile Brook was channeled to help prevent further flooding. After the construction of the bank, the brook was diverted through a culvert and its former location paved and used as a parking area. As a consequence, much of the area that once comprised the square has been lost, including a bandstand that stood near the Leland Block.

7. The Leland Block, 26 Main Street (1867, enlarged 1884, 1914) Contributing.

Number 8 on 1986 amended district form.

This brick flat-roofed Italianate mixed-use building is three-stories tall, and the main block is three by four-bays. The building has a stone foundation, brick quoins, and a dentil cornice supported by paired brackets. The

¹³ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 160.

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front façade has storefronts and entrances serving the first floor and basement level. The recessed northern storefront and central apartment entrances have fixed pane windows, a hooded entryway, columns, and iron railings. The southern theatre entrance has been altered and projects outward towards the square with a large marquee and two sets of double doors. The building has a rear interior chimney, narrow, paired hooded segmental arched one-over-one windows with wooden lintels on the façade and six-over six-windows with stone lintels on its side elevations. A rear addition is located on the northeastern corner of the building and houses the theatre.

Constructed in 1867 by Smith K. Randall and George O. Henry, the Leland Block has accommodated numerous occupants, and originally the first floor was used as a dry goods store. Randall was a local businessman and entrepreneur. He and a partner made shoe pegs in 1835. By 1849 he was a partner in the Springfield Marble Works. Randall later built and sold the Leland Block (formerly Randall Block) to the Charles Leland and his son George in 1884 who were operating a store out of the building. The Leland's changed the building again in 1914, adding a third story and renamed it. The building no longer houses a store as many of the local shops have been overwhelmed by the shopping center located north on River Street. The building was altered again during the 1980s in order to house the Springfield Theatre. It now exists as a residence and entertainment area accommodating restaurants and bars.

8. The Lincoln and McKinley Block, 28 Main Street (c. 1870, remodeled 1894) Contributing.
Number 9 on 1986 amended district form.

This four-story six by six-bay brick Italianate building is mixed-use with commercial space on the ground level, basement, and apartments on the upper floors. The building has a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, flat roof, and brick exterior trim with brick quoins. The building was remodeled in 1894 with the addition of a fourth floor. During this period, the building was given its Italianate style elements. The building has segmental arched one-over-one windows with stone lintels, decorative frieze, and cornice supported by brackets. In 1903, the two-by-four bay Summer Street addition was constructed following the angle of the street and retaining some of the original building's architectural details but leaving out the quoins and segmental arched windows. The addition has round-arched windows on the second floor. Both sections have commemorative tablets, an eave and cornice separating the first and second floors, and plate glass display windows in the first floor storefronts. The structure has overall dimensions of 105 feet by 47 feet.

The Lincoln and McKinley Block was originally used as a residence after its construction by Jonathan Chase circa 1870. After its reconstruction in 1894, it was converted into a mixed-use building and still functions as one today. The 1903 addition was built by Charles Woolson, a prominent Springfield resident, who named the addition the McKinley building.

9. The Tontine-Commonwealth-Sparrow Block, 30 Main Street (1812; remodeled 1894) Contributing.
Number 10 on 1986 amended district form.

The three-story, five by five-bay, flat-roofed Italianate brick mixed-use building has a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, and wood exterior trim. The cornice is supported by paired brackets. Throughout the building,

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windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash. An eave and cornice separate the first and second floors. A center recessed storefront flanked by large display windows is located on Main Street. Two side entrances, including one with a handicap access ramp, are located on the Summer Street side. The building has overall dimensions of 43 feet by 45 feet.

Constructed in 1812 as a residence for Isaac Fisher, a wealthy Springfield industrialist, this is the oldest surviving structure in the district. Originally from Massachusetts, Fisher briefly lived in Charlestown, New Hampshire before moving to Springfield. He is credited with spurring Springfield's early industry. Fisher built a cotton mill in 1811, one of the bridges across the Black River known as the Fisher Bridge, a machine shop and other factories in town. He was also influential in the construction of roads connecting Springfield to the surrounding communities. Fisher passed away in 1848. Thereafter, the building passed through several owners becoming a mixed-use building and was partially burned during a fire in 1882. In 1894, William Sparrow renovated the building, added a full third-story and flat roof for the headquarters of an athletic club known as the Commonwealth Club. This was likely when the building obtained its Italianate stylistic elements. Briefly it was known as the Commonwealth Block and is now called the Sparrow Block. During much of the twentieth century the building housed a movie theatre, which projected off of the rear elevation. This section of the building was later demolished, reducing the building's size roughly by half.

10. The Lawrence and Wheeler Building, 46 Main Street: (c. 1895) Contributing.
Number 11 on 1986 amended district form. Building description exists as written.

Building description exists as written.

"Three and a half-story, four by five-bay, gable-roofed commercial building with a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an asbestos shingled roof. It exhibits pediment gable ends, a demilune window in the front pediment, corner pilasters, one-over-one sash, and a projecting store front with multi-paned display windows. The Lawrence and Wheeler building is connected to the Sparrow Block (#10) by a 16-foot by 53-foot hyphen with a large multi-paned display window. This 24-foot by 53-foot block was built using two or more buildings which occupied the site of the Springfield Town Library until they were moved to the present site and combined to form the block. The 1938 gable-roofed clock mounted to the facade has a dial in the lower half and stained glass in the upper half. It has stained glass letters which read: 'Lawrence and Wheeler Insurance since 1828.'¹⁴

This Greek Revival building and its occupants have a long association with Springfield. Samuel Porter, a local judge, started what would become Lawrence and Wheeler Insurance in 1828 as an agent of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The company was purchased in 1873 by Arthur Bosworth and bought out by Merrill Lawrence, one of the Springfield town clerks, who became a partner in Lawrence and Wheeler.

¹⁴ Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 5-7.

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11. The Bank Block, 56 Main Street: (1907-09) Contributing.
Number 12 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written.

“Three-story, 144-foot by 80-foot, eleven by six-bay, flat-roofed, brick Renaissance Revival style commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a wall entablature with a consoled and denticulated cornice; two slightly projecting front pavilions with rusticated walls and coupled windows in frontispiece surrounds with triangular pediments at the third story level; large third story round-arched windows divided by Ionic pilasters and set under radially-muntined fanlights; coupled second story windows with flat arches with raised end voussoirs and keystones; a slightly projecting grand two story entrance with round-arched fanlight and balustrade parapet; twin two story oriel windows on the end walls; and a storefront cornice supported on the south end bays by the original storefront which has leaded transom lights, scamozzi pilasters, and engaged Ionic columns. The north storefront has been remodeled. A very elaborate baroque balustrade has been removed from the roof. The building is an excellent example of high-style Renaissance Revival commercial design.”

Although much of the historic fabric of the Bank Block has been retained, some of the brickwork on the first floor is not original, and some of the original windows have been replaced. Additional entrances have been added to the basement level and a handicap access ramp with iron railings is now located on the façade. The building still retains its architectural character, including bay windows on its east and west elevations and exterior vault alarms on its façade, dating to the period in which the building housed the bank.

The Bank Block has accommodated many occupants. It is the only multistory office building in the downtown area solely used for commercial space. Numerous professionals and stores have occupied the building including Lawrence and Wheeler Insurance, Vermont Savings Bank, and the post office, which for many years operated without a permanent location.

Former Springfield Printing Company, 1 Bank Court: (c.1820) Demolished.
Number 13 on 1986 amended district form.

The building was one of the oldest structures in the district and the only example of Federal design.

12. The "High Rise", 80 Main Street: (c. 1973) Non-Contributing.
Number 14 on 1986 amended district form.

This seven-story concrete frame apartment building has five vertical bays on the brick veneered facade, a flat-roof, concrete foundation, and a concrete roof. The first floor is comprised of offices and includes drive-through access to the rear parking area. The building has large projecting bay-windows consisting of three panes of plate glass. A cellular communications facility has been added to the top of the elevator penthouse located on the roof. This building does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

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Operated by the Springfield Housing Authority, the Edwin L. Huber building is one of two large apartment buildings operated by the town in the downtown area. The other building is located outside of the district. Constructed in 1973, the "High Rise" replaced several buildings located along Main Street.

13. **Christian Service Society**, 90 Main Street: (c.1900) Contributing.
Number 15 on 1986 amended district form.

The three-story, three by six-bay building has a gambrel roof, brick foundation, asbestos siding, wood exterior trim, center interior brick chimney, and a metal roof. The building has a side-hall plan and overall dimensions of 28 feet by 60 feet. It has shed roofed dormers on the gambrel sides of the roof, one-over-one sash replacement windows, a side-hall entrance with fill-in sidelights and an over-scaled surround. The building has three-story tall polygonal bay-windows, and a recessed three-story open porch with an enclosed connecting stairwell on the south elevation of the building. A handicap access ramp entrance has been added to the elevation.¹⁵

Previously the home of the Christian Service Society, this building is now home to the Rockingham Area Community Land Trust, an organization dedicated to helping people obtain affordable housing in the area.

1 **Church Court**, (c. 1898) Demolished.
Number 16 on 1986 amended district form.

14. **Springfield Municipal Building**, 96 Main Street: (1857; remodeled 1938) Contributing.
Number 17 on 1986 amended district form.

The Italianate style Municipal Building stands two stories high over a full basement is three by five-bays and has a front gabled asphalt shingle roof. The building has a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and a brick exterior chimney located at the southeastern corner. The building has a bracketed cornice, pediment gable ends, a denticulated brick cornice, a tri-lobed arched louver in the pediment, brick quoins, bracketed window sills and lintels, and one-over-one sash replacement windows on the main building.¹⁶ The façade also has a converted gas lights and a decorative marble plate illustrating the building's 1857 construction date. Attached to the south façade, a canopy with columns covers the building's main entrance. The original first-story central entrance has been removed and replaced with double windows under an elliptical arch. Extensive alterations were undertaken in the 1930s when the building's use was changed from a fire station to the Springfield Municipal Building. During this time, the front of the basement was excavated and parts of the building were redesigned. On the northern and southern elevations, several of the original windows have been infilled with brick. At the rear of the building is a three-story one by one bay tower with a hipped asphalt shingle roof, six-over-six sash windows, and vinyl siding cladding.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

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Constructed in 1857, the Municipal Building has served many functions other than that of a government office. Its auditorium has been host to a variety of activities including dances, high school graduations, public meetings, and even has been used as a makeshift movie theatre. The building was also home to the Springfield Fire Department, originally formed in 1833. Redesigned in 1938, architectural evidence remains of the Fire Department's presence in the new windows and brick filling in the garage bays on the façade. Today, the building houses municipal offices and the Springfield Police Department.

The Polodore Building, 100 Main Street: (c. 1850) Demolished.
Number 18 on 1986 amended district form.

The Old Kimball House, 104 Main Street: (c. 1853) Demolished.
Number 19 on 1986 amended district form.

The Old Messenger Place, 108 Main Street: (c. 1860) Demolished.
Number 20 on 1986 amended district form.

15. **Tuttle-McGee House**, 112 Main Street: (c. 1860) Contributing.
Number 21 on 1986 amended district form.

This one and a half-story three by three bay house has a front gable-roof, stone and concrete foundation, asbestos shingle siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. It has a 22-foot by 13-foot main section with several additions including a two-story three by three bay 27-foot by 35-foot ell, and a gabled-front two and a half-story three by three bay front gabled 18-foot by 24-foot garage attached to the ell. The house once had a side-hall plan; however, the side hall entrance has since been removed. Several shed dormers have been added, expanding the upper story. The house has two central ridge brick interior chimneys, raking eaves, one-over-one replacement windows, a double-leaf entrance, and a shed-roofed front porch with square posts and a boxed railing.

This was the home and office of Dr. Lyman M. Tuttle, a physician active in Springfield in the second half of the nineteenth century. Tuttle later moved to Holyoke, Massachusetts where he established a large practice. The house is similar in style to its neighbor, the Gilson House.

16. **The Gilson House**, 116 Main Street: (c. 1860) Contributing.
Number 22 on 1986 amended district form.

Similar in style to the Tuttle-McGee House, this one and a half-story three by three-bay home has a cross gable metal roof house with stone and concrete foundation, center ridge interior brick chimney, and asbestos shingle siding. The main massing is 24 feet by 20 feet with a one and a half-story two by two-bay ell measuring 16 feet by 21 feet. The building has a side-hall plan, raking eaves, two shed dormers on the south facade, two-over-two

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windows, and a hipped roof porch covered with asphalt shingles. The porch is supported by square posts and features a boxed railing.

A. Gilson is believed to be the first owner of this home, but unfortunately little is known of his life in Springfield.

17. The Griffin Block, 120 Main Street: (c. 1889) Contributing.
Number 23 on 1986 amended district form.

This Second Empire three-story mansard roof building has one-over one paired windows, four by five-bays with a slate roof, stone foundation, vinyl siding, and wood trim. The main block is a square measuring 54 feet by 54 feet with a two-story, two by two-bay shed-roofed addition. The building has projecting pedimented dormers with paired one-over-one windows. A two-story porch with battered square posts and boxed railings is located on the eastern elevation. The front entrance has a panel door with sidelights, and a first floor side entrance is located on the southern facade. A small porch is located at the rear of the northern façade.

17A. Garage, (c. 1920) Contributing.

A one-story four-bay garage is located southeast of the Griffin Block. It has a metal shed roof, stone foundation, four sets of paired, hinged swinging doors, clapboard siding, and a small side entrance with metal shed roof.

The Griffin Block is one of two tenement buildings in the district, the other being the Brookline Apartment House. Located on land previously owned by the Kimball family, who were local business people, the Griffin Block is an example of housing constructed in Springfield during the population boom of the late nineteenth century. The availability of manufacturing jobs enticed people from Vermont and elsewhere in New England to move to Springfield in search of steady employment.

18. Springfield Post Office, 132 Main Street: (1935) Contributing.
Number 24 on 1986 amended district form.

This one-story, five by five-bay brick building has a concrete foundation, slightly projecting central entrance pavilion, masonry walls, and a flat metal roof and cornice. The post office has a slightly projecting central entrance pavilion, brick chimney located at the building's northwestern corner, concrete masonry trim above a water table, decorative brick panels below flat-arched windows adorned with concrete keystones and concrete panels. The building has three entrances: a recessed central double-door entrance with a transom, a handicapped accessible side entrance with a pair of single light doors surmounted by a ten-light transom above, and a loading dock entrance in the rear. There are three window types: large fifteen-over-fifteen pane windows,

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eight-over-twelve windows, and smaller-two over-two windows. A cornerstone is located on the main façade, and it is dedicated to the building's construction. At the rear of the building is a one-story one by five-bay loading dock with a concrete foundation covered by a metal shed roof.

Until 1817, Springfield was without a post office. Samuel Porter served as the first postmaster in 1817. Postage was paid upon delivery, and the costs were often considered too high. As a result many letters in nineteenth century Springfield went undelivered. In 1819 a letter mailed from Washington D. C. took approximately two months to arrive in Springfield by stagecoach, and this was considered fast at the time.¹⁷ The post office went for many years without a permanent home; it was located in the Tarro Block (Number 2), the Wheeler Block (Number 35), the Adnabrown Hotel (formerly located at Number 6), the Bank Block (Number 11) and finally at its current location, which was designed by Frank Lyman Austin of Burlington, Vermont and constructed in 1935 by the U.S. Postal Service. As the post office moved from place to place, the speed of delivery increased. After the construction of the electric railway to Charlestown, New Hampshire a letter could be delivered to New York City in two days, being picked up at Charlestown and transported by steam railroad for the remainder of the journey.¹⁸

19. The David M. Smith House, 138 Main Street: (c. 1858) Contributing.
Number 25 on 1986 amended district form.

This two and a half-story three by three bay Greek Revival and Italianate house has a gabled-front slate roof with a stone foundation, clapboard siding, rear central ridge brick chimney, and wood trim. The main block measures 32 feet by 32 feet, with a one by one bay 16-foot by 16-foot conservatory with multi-paned transom lights, a one and a half-story, three by two bay cross gabled ell measuring 28 feet by 28 feet. The ell has high steeply pitched gables covered with a slate roof. A second one and a half-story two by two-bay gable-front ell is located at the rear with an attached shed that has an asphalt roof and six-over-six windows. The main massing of the house has a box cornice, pediment gable ends, paired cornice brackets, corner pilasters, two-over-two windows, an ell-shaped hip-roofed porch with Tuscan colonettes, lattice work, and a recessed side-hall entrance with sidelights, transom, pilasters, panel door, and lanterns.

19A. The David M. Smith House Garage Non-contributing.

The one-story four-bay concrete block garage has four fiberglass overhead doors and a shed roof.

Building history exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

"This house was built by the prolific Springfield inventor, David M. Smith. Smith invented an awl heft, a combination lock, the lathe dog, the spring clothespin, a blanket hook and eye used by the army, a corn planter,

¹⁷ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 63.

¹⁸ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 40.

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a screw head and driver, a broom holder, a lifting spring for match-boxes, an adding machine, a breech-loading firearm, and a joint for carpenter's rules. Smith was also a partner in Smith, Burr and Company, manufacturer of hames."¹⁹

20. **The Slade House**, 148 Main Street: (c. 1853) Contributing.
Number 26 on 1986 amended district form.

This Gothic Revival style house stands two-stories tall, and is three by two-bays with a cross gabled roof. The house features a stone foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim, a center interior ridge chimney, and is covered with a slate roof with flashing. The main block has a central hall layout and a T-shaped plan measuring 31 feet by 21 feet. A two-story two by two-bay ell measuring 22 feet by 25 feet with an attached porch is located at the rear of the main block. The building has decorative bargeboards on the gabled ends, raking eaves, ventilation louvers in side gables, decorative courses of slates on the roof, a three-part picture window on the north elevation as well as six-over-six windows. The front gable has decorative bargeboards, raking eaves, in laid diamond shaped shingles, and a decorative hexagonal panel with the letter "S" at its center likely for the Slade family. The building has a one-bay porch sheltering the central entrance with metal roof, valance, latticework supports, and a fieldstone foundation. The main entrance has a panel door flanked by sidelights. A side entryway with an accessible ramp is located on the northern elevation.

Dr. Langdon Sawyer is the first known property owner of the Slade House. He arrived in Springfield in 1844 and maintained a medical practice in town until his death in 1879. Dr. Sawyer was a member of the local school committee and temperance society. The next property owner is believed to be Samuel F. Slade, a veteran of the Civil War who served in the Vermont Volunteers Company K.

20A. **The Slade House Garage** (c. 1930) Contributing.

The one-story two by two-bay building has aluminum siding two overhead garage doors, a hipped asphalt roof, fixed six pane windows, and attached sheds.

21. **Ward-Austin House**, 154 Main Street: (c. 1858) Contributing.
Number 27 on 1986 amended district form.

This two-story, three by two-bay, gable-roofed house has a brick foundation, synthetic siding, wood exterior trim, and an asphalt shingle covered roof. The house has a 30-foot by 23-foot main massing, a single-story flat-roof addition on the south elevation, and a 20-foot by 19-foot rear addition with a gabled roof and synthetic cladding. The house has a side-hall plan and exhibits raking eaves, two-over-two and some one-over-one sash windows on the south elevation, and a single-story Queen Anne porch on the façade with scroll sawn brackets as well as turned posts and balusters.

¹⁹ Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 10.

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21A. **Ward-Austin House Garage** (c. 1950) Non-Contributing.

Located behind the house is a two-story, two by two bay garage. The front gabled building has a concrete block foundation, asphalt shingle roof, and clapboard siding. One overhead door and one double hung swinging door with eight fixed pane windows in each door, occupy the front of the building. A hayloft style center sliding door is located on the second story above the garage doors.

The house is often referred to as the Dr. Ward House after Dr. Ward who lived here in the 1930s. He was a prominent citizen, and he served as the Health Officer, an elected Town Representative, and practicing physician for over thirty years²⁰.

22. **The Calvary Baptist Church of Springfield**, 156 Main Street: (c. 1924, enlarged 1958) Contributing. *Number 28 on 1986 amended district form.*

The Calvary Baptist Church of Springfield is a one and a half-story, three by five-bay, gable-roofed, Late Gothic Revival style church with a crenellated corner bell tower, concrete foundation, brick masonry walls, concrete trim, and a slate covered roof. The original church has overall dimensions of 40 feet by 75 feet. It exhibits raking eaves, pointed-arch stained-glass windows with hood-molding, a rose window in the front gable peak, a Tudor-arched entrance with a stained glass transom and double doors. The three-story tower has a brick and concrete battlement, pointed-arched bell-chamber openings with wood louvers, and a first-floor door leading to the tower stairwell. The church was designed by Frank Lyman Austin of Burlington, Vermont. Attached to the east elevation of the main massing is a two-story 36-foot by 50-foot educational wing designed by Henry Day and built in 1958.

The Baptist Society was formed in the Town of Springfield in 1787, and the group constructed their first house of worship in North Springfield in 1815 and a later church in 1835. Located in the downtown area of Springfield, the church was constructed circa 1924 and has a 1958 educational-wing addition. The church was originally built for 118 members.²¹

23. **Calvary Baptist Church Parsonage**, 158 Main Street: (c. 1860) Contributing. *Number 29 on 1986 amended district form.*

Two and a half-story, three-by five-bay, gable-roofed house has a concrete foundation, synthetic siding, wood exterior trim, and a slate covered roof. The parsonage has an L-plan and a side-hall layout. It exhibits a box cornice with returns, side-hall entrance with a decorative transom light constructed from wood and glazed sidelights. The majority of the windows are one-over-one replacements with a few remaining two-over-two sash windows, and a single bay-window is located on the southeast elevation. A wrap-around porch is located on the main façade, and it has Tuscan columns and a pediment above the entrance, which is located on the northwest

²⁰ Keith Richard Barney, *History of Springfield Vermont: 1885-1961 with an Introductory Chapter to 1885*, 163, 194 & 305.

²¹ *Ibid*, 228.

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corner of the main elevation. A closed balustrade is formed by wood boards featuring recessed panels. The northeast façade of the house has a single-story porch clad in synthetic siding and supports two square columns.

A simple pediment is located above the porch entryway. A single-story, two-bay garage is located in the rear. The parsonage predates the construction date of the Calvary Baptist Church.

24. Jones and Lamson Machine Company, 139 Main Street: (c. 1888) Contributing.
Number 30 on 1986 amended district form.

The former Jones and Lamson Machine Company, currently known as the Community Center, is comprised of two structures, a three-story, nine by six-bay, monitor-roofed industrial building with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim, and parapet supported by wood brackets, and a three-story, ten-bay, flat-roofed industrial building with a stone foundation, aluminum siding, and parapet supported by wood brackets. The two buildings are divided by a brick firewall, and the overall dimensions of the buildings are 154 feet by 61 feet. The building on the north exhibits nine-over-nine single and paired wood sash windows while the building on the south exhibits twelve-over-twelve paired windows as well as nine-over-nine wood sash windows.

The buildings were erected circa 1888 as the original manufacturing facility for the Jones and Lamson Machine Company, makers of turret lathes and screw machines. The Community Club of Springfield, Vermont rehabilitated the vacant former Jones and Lamson Machine Company's building in 1919 and turned it into a state of the art recreational and social club for both the community's men and women.²² The Community Center was highly successful from the start, and it had 555 charter members; and by December of 1919, there were 1,106 members. The yearly dues were \$9.00 for men and \$3.00 for women, and this included the use of all of the facilities except the bowling alley, pool, billiards room, and admissions to special events, which required additional fees.²³ The Community Club had amenities such as a restaurant, men's lounge, lady's parlor, gymnasium with seating for over 1,000 spectators, a lecture hall, and gym classes for both boys and girls. Locally prominent leaders from the town such as Mrs. F.R. Fellows, Fred W. Wheeler, and Joseph B. Johnson served on the original Executive Committee. Today the complex is operated by the Parks and Recreation Department of the Town of Springfield. The monitor roof on the south building has been made into a third-story gymnasium.

25. Lovejoy Tool Company, 133 Main Street: (c. 1912; c. 1977) Contributing.
Number 31 on 1986 amended district form.

The three-story, three by fifteen-bay, ventilator monitor-roofed, steel frame industrial building has a brick foundation, brick walls, concrete exterior trim, and a corbelled brick cornice. The windows on the east elevation are nine-over-nine sash and are grouped in sets of six per bay, which are set between brick piers and

²² The Community Club was formed by the Manufacture's Association in Springfield during early 1919 to provide indoor recreational activities and social opportunities for the townspeople.

²³ Information obtained from *The Community Club of Springfield, Vermont* booklet at the Miller Arts Center.

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form continuous bands on each story. Two sets of eight fixed-pane windows illuminate the monitor on the east elevation. The building has overall dimensions of 74 feet by 149 feet. The main massing of the building was constructed circa 1912, and attached to the south is a 30-foot by 70-foot two-story brick building erected circa 1977. Still further to the south is a 48-foot by 120-foot two-story wood-frame building erected circa 1896.

The Jones and Lamson Machine Company erected the main building circa 1912 as part of their lathe and screw machine business and was purchased in 1948 by the Lovejoy Tool Company, a child company of Jones and Lamson. The Lovejoy Tool Company was an important machine tool manufacturing plant in the Town of Springfield. During World War II they received the prestigious Army-Navy Award for Excellence in War Production Award, also known as the "E" award, in 1944. There was a ceremony in Springfield for the acceptance of the award, with Aban J. Parker, the Vermont Attorney General, was the master of ceremony while Vermont Governor William H. Wills presented the introductory greetings and the Fellows Gear Shaper Company band provided the music for the celebration. The award was accepted by Prescott R. Lovejoy, the President of Lovejoy Tool Company, Inc. As part of the award, a flag flew above the plant and both male and female employees received a lapel pin. The invitation to the award ceremony stated, "Lovejoy cutting tools have been used in the manufacturing of countless guns, machines, and aeroplanes, and contributed to the creation of our mighty armament." and continued, "With better equipment and more of it, our troops are launching the attacks which will bring victory, and restore to us the peace which we can live in security, contentment, and hope."²⁴

26. The Pilaro Building, 115 Main Street: (c. 1925) Non-Contributing.
Number 32 on 1986 amended district form.

The two-story, five-by-three bay, flat-roofed residential building has synthetic siding, concrete foundation, one-over-one sash replacement windows as well as single-fixed sash and paired single-sash windows. It has overall dimensions of 29 feet by 34 feet. The facade has a shed-roof entrance hood nearly spanning the entire length of the building's massing, and the roof has a pediment centrally located above the three doors on the front facade. A triangular pediment is also repeated in a decorative pattern on the second-story above the entrances. Due to the extensive changes, the Pilaro Building no longer retains its architectural integrity. Therefore, the building is no longer considered a contributing feature within the Springfield Downtown Historic District.

27. The Sicard Building, 111 Main Street: (c. 1930) Contributing.
Number 33 on 1986 amended district form.

This one and half-story, three by two-bay, gabled roof commercial/residential building has a stone foundation, synthetic brick veneer and siding, shingle cladding in the gabled-end, wood trim, an asphalt shingle-covered

²⁴ The quote was obtained from the invitation to the Army-Navy Production Award on May 22, 1944. The invitation is located in the Miller Arts Center's (Springfield Historical Society) permanent collection.

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roof, and two brick chimneys, one centrally located on the roof and the other on the rear. It has overall dimensions of 22 feet by 36 feet. This gable-front building exhibits a cornice with sculpted ends, two contemporary entrance doors with glass panels and a plate glass display window on the facade. The north elevation has one two-over-two sash and one two-over-one sash window. The remainder of the building has one-over-one replacement windows with false muttons.

According to the 1940 Springfield Street Directory, the building was mixed-use with the Bell Beauty Shop occupying the commercial space and Mr. John E. Bell occupying a residence located within the building.

28. The Green House, 105 Main Street. (c. 1930) Contributing.
Number 34 on 1986 amended district form.

The one and a half-story house with a partially raised basement has five-by-two bays, brick foundation, brick masonry walls, wood exterior trim, and a slate-covered roof. The main massing of the house has a large shed dormer addition, which runs almost the entire length of the front façade. This addition to the building has three one-over-one sash windows, synthetic siding, and a shallow pitched roof. The main massing of house maintains some of the original wood windows sills. The building has a rectangular-shaped main block with overall dimensions of 40 feet by 28 feet. A timber-framed 21-foot by 18-foot, two-story addition with a low-pitched roof is attached to the north facade. The house has a central hall plan and exhibits end-chimneys, and a narrow box cornice with returns. Secondary entrances are found on the southern exposed basement facade and on the north addition. All of the entrance doors are covered by gabled hoods supported by knee brackets.

According to the 1940 Springfield Street Directory, the building was mixed-use with The Sewing Shop occupying commercial space in the building and J. Milton Slack occupying a residence within the building.

Herrick-Nye House, 101 Main Street: (c. 1858) Demolished.
Number 35 on 1986 amended district form.

29. Continental Telephone Company of Vermont, 85 Main Street: (c. 1929) Contributing.
Number 36 on 1986 amended district form.

Three-story, five by six-bay, flat-roofed, brick Colonial Revival commercial building with a concrete foundation, brick masonry walls, wood and brick exterior trim, and decorative cornice. The main building has a brick parapet, a denticulated wood cornice, flat arched windows with six-over-one sash, brick lintels and sills, and a second-story central triple window with pilasters and a surmounting semicircular relieving arch. It also exhibits a well-designed Colonial Revival storefront, which features a full entablature with a denticulated cornice, Doric pilasters, continuous transom with arcaded, round arched lights, a recessed entrance with a glazed polygonal vestibule, compound pilasters, entablature, denticulated cornice, and a scrolled pediment. The 32-foot by 36-foot main massing of the building has a recent one-story, flat-roofed brick, addition which is 60 feet by 71 feet, and to the northwest of the main massing a one-story addition, which is 33 feet by 37 feet to the

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south. The addition on the south façade echoes the main massing with its brick exterior, decorative cornice, and arcade windows. A drive-in window was added to the southern-most massing of the building, and a parking lot is located to the south of the building, where the Herrick-Nye House at 101 Main Street once stood.

Commonly known as the Springfield Local Telephone Company, the building was designed in 1928 by Edward Hunter of Hanover, New Hampshire. Currently the building is being used as a bank. The telephone office previously has been located in the Woolson Block (Number 34) as well as Wheelers (Number 35).

30. First Congregational Church of Springfield, 77 Main Street: (1833; remodeled and enlarged 1869, 1927, 1963, 1981) Contributing.

Number 37 on 1986 amended district form.

This two-story, three by four bay, gable-roofed brick Classical Revival church has a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, brick and wood exterior trim, and a slate-covered roof. The church exhibits a central bell tower with an octagonal slate-covered spire, octagonal bell chamber with round-arched louvers and a square drum with central nine-sash windows. The steeple rises above the church's narthex and portico. The portico has six colossal modified Corinthian columns, pilasters, a reed patterned frieze, a modillion cornice, and a circular window in the tympanum. Aligned above the three entrance doors are three twelve-over-twelve windows. The sidewalls of the church have twenty-over-twenty sash windows on the upper level and squat eight-over-eight sash windows on the lower level. The Congregational Church was first constructed in 1833, and it was remodeled in 1869 with the addition of a high style tower and spire in the High Victorian Gothic style. The tabernacle frames were added in 1927 when the church was remodeled with Georgian Revival elements. The present appearance of the church is derived from the 1927 remodeling. A kitchen and a storage space were added to the rear of the building in 1963 and 1981.

The First Congregational Church of Springfield was organized on October 3, 1781 with sixteen members. A meetinghouse was constructed on the Springfield Common between 1791 and 1789. Robinson Smiley served as minister from 1801-1826. The current church building was constructed in 1832 in the Greek Revival style and dedicated on January 9, 1833. In 1869, the church was enlarged and remodeled in the Victorian Gothic style. Other features were updated as well and a taller steeple was added along with a new organ, chancel, and the sanctuary seats were rearranged. The six modified Corinthian columns were added and other alterations were made in 1926 to 1927. The present church office and classrooms were added in 1952. A kitchen and a storage space were added to the rear of the building in 1963 and 1981.

31. Springfield Masonic Association, 71 Main Street: (c. 1830; c. 1880; addition 1936) Contributing.

Number 38 on 1986 amended district form.

Two and a half-story, three by three-bay, gable-roofed brick building has a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, wood trim, and slate covered roof. The main building has overall measurements of 28 feet by 20 feet. The house was erected circa 1830 as a side hall plan designed in the Greek Revival style. It exhibits

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pedimented gable ends with decorative shingling in the tympanum, nine-over-one sash windows with wood sills, one-story polygonal and elliptical bay windows, and an Italianate style porch with turned posts and decorative brackets. Attached to the rear of the building is a two-story, flat-roofed, faux brick addition built in 1936 with a concrete foundation, which measures 38 feet by 56 feet. The stairway at the main entrance is constructed from granite similar to the shallow wall that divides the sidewalk and driveway from the lawn on the eastern and southern facades of the building.

The house was built by the Perkins family, and then owned by Virginia Frances Slack, the widow of Vermont Governor Slack prior to its sale to the Masons.

32. **Furman's**, 59 Main Street: (c. 1940) Contributing.
Number 39 on 1986 amended district form.

This one-story, flat-roofed, 47-foot by 135-foot, commercial building has a concrete foundation, brick veneered walls and a plain parapet on the façade. The building exhibits a recessed central entrance flanked by continuous plate-glass display windows and an unarticulated false front with a metal coping.

The building was erected in 1940 by the First National Supermarket chain and in 1958 became the Furman's Department Store.

33. **Springfield Town Library**, 43 Main Street: (c. 1895; enlarged 1928, 1938, 1966-67, 1978) Contributing.
Number 40 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

“One-story plus full basement, hip-roofed brick Renaissance Revival style library with a rusticated foundation, brick masonry walls, brick and terra cotta trim, and a slate-covered roof. The main building was erected in 1895 and has a T-shaped plan with a 40-foot by 56-foot main section and a 28-foot by 30-foot west wing. To this was added a 36-foot by 36-foot children's room to the south (on Main Street) in 1928, a 24-foot by 28-foot stack area to the rear of the original wing in 1938, a fire exit to the wing addition and new entrance steps to the main building in 1966-67, and a 50-foot by 50-foot addition to the rear of the 1928 wing in 1978. The 1928 "Barnard" wing was built in the same style as the main building, using the same scale, materials, and architectural details. All of the other additions are not visible from Main Street and they are sympathetic to the scale and material of the original building. The main block of the library exhibits iron ridge cresting; an entablature with a consoled cornice and terra cotta moldings; an entrance pavilion with Corinthian corner pilasters and a pediment gable with a circular terra cotta date plaque "1895"; a frieze with "Spafford Library

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ing” inscribed; and the main entrance with a decorated round-arched pediment with round terra cotta state the tympanum. Quoins mark the corners of the main block and the south wing. The windows are 1/1 angular pediments supported by consoles.”²⁵

interest in a library dates to 1819 when citizens of Springfield voted to incorporate the Springfield Central y as a social library society. Within ten years they gathered nearly two hundred volumes.²⁶ In 1871 an ltural organization joined with the Springfield Central Library and together they collected nearly two nd volumes.²⁷ At the same time there was a movement within the town to increase funds for a town , but the acquisition of a permanent home would take another twenty-four years. In 1895 after receiving 000 bequest from a local resident, Henry Harrison Spafford, the library building was constructed ing to the plans of Willard P. Adden of Reading, Massachusetts, and Russell W. Porter of Boston, chusetts.²⁸ Due to Spafford’s generosity, it was known as the Spafford Library Building, but now it is called the Springfield Town Library.

the Woolson Block, 39 Main Street: (c. 1868) Contributing.
per 41 on 1986 amended district form.

ing description exists as written in 1986 amended district form. “Three-story, nine by five-bay, flat-roofed, Italianate style commercial building with a stone foundation, brick masonry walls, brick and wood or trim, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a bracketed and consoled cornice with dentils, a paneled frieze, quoins, corbelled brick segmentally arched label moulds with granite keystones over the windows, two-vo sash and bracketed sills. The original storefronts have recessed entrances flanked by plate glass y windows, a continuous storefront cornice and some cast iron components. On the rear corner of the wall of the building, there is a one-story extension with detailing similar to the main block; it has large ntally arched plate glass windows.”

ing several buildings previously standing at this location, including a store and the former location of the field Fire Department’s engine house, this building was constructed circa 1868 by Amasa Woolson, e W. Thompson, and Frederick Parks. As well as housing numerous stores and other commercial es on the first floor, for many years the building also housed the local Masons on the third floor from until they occupied 71 Main Street (Number 31). Woolson was president of the Parks and Woolson ne Company, one of, if not the oldest, manufacturing companies in Springfield. Woolson was also ent of the Jones and Lamson Machine Company. Much of his life was spent working in the manufacture olen cloth, an important industry in Springfield. Woolson patented several manufacturing designs. e H. Gvernsey of Montpelier, Vermont is believed to be the architect of the Woolson Block.

²⁵ Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 15.

²⁶ Grace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 120.

²⁷ ick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 38.

²⁸ Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 15.

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35. **Wheeler's**, 27-31 Main Street: (c. 1932) Contributing.
Number 42 on 1986 amended district form.

The one-story, three by five-bay, flat-roofed, brick Art Deco commercial building has a concrete foundation, brick masonry walls, and decorative piers rising above the roofline. It has overall dimensions of 51 feet by 73 feet. It exhibits nine brick piers with stone setback crowns, a canted corner entrance with an Art Deco date reading "1932" in the stone cornice and recessed plate glass display windows. The fenestration, including bands of small windows placed high on the wall of the Park Street elevation, is set off by brick soldier courses.

This Art Deco style commercial building was erected in 1932 to house two stores. Historically, a commercial building has been located at this site since the early nineteenth century.²⁹ The W. H. Wheeler Store was located at this site from 1875 until circa 1980, and the store became a central meeting place in town with the first telegraph service, telephone switch board in 1895, radio, printing press and even soda fountain in 1892.³⁰ In the 1950's Llyod's Restaurant was located in the building, and it was the home of the 'Chicken-in-the-Basket" and homemade pies.

36. **Vigo Block**, 7 Park Street: (c. 1935) Contributing.
Number 43 on 1986 amended district form.

The three-story, flat-roofed commercial building has a concrete foundation, synthetic siding, and tall parapet. The building has irregular fenestration with one-over-one sash windows and a projecting salmon-brick storefront on the façade with twin doors flanking a central plate glass window. Above the storefront, a second-story level has been enclosed with fixed sash windows.

According to the 1940 and 1950 Springfield Street Directory, the building was mixed-use with Fruitland occupying the first story of the building and Mr. Umberto Vigo residing in the residence above. By the 1960s, the first floor was occupied by the Vigo Agency, which specialized in real estate and insurance.

37. **Grant's**, 23-25 Main Street: (c. 1936) Contributing.
Number 44 on 1986 amended district form.

The one-story, flat-roofed brick commercial building has a concrete foundation, brick masonry and concrete walls. It has overall dimensions of 57 feet by 86 feet. The building is divided into two stores with recessed entrances flanked by large display windows running across the entire front facade. Marble veneer is located at the bottom of the main facade, and a Moderne style sign reads "W.T. Grant Building." Repeating patterns of vertical lines form a pattern across the upper façade.

²⁹ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 44-45.

³⁰ *Ibid.*

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The building was occupied by a W. T. Grant Store, which was a chain-store for many years.

38. International Order of Odd Fellows Block, 19 Main Street: (c. 1899) Contributing.
Number 45 on 1986 amended district form.

The three-story, flat-roofed commercial building has five by five-bays windows on the second and third stories, a concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and overall dimensions of 51 feet by 63 feet. The building exhibits a bracketed cornice, paneled frieze, one-over-one sash windows with Eastlake surrounds, a stringcourse on the main façade with lozenge pattern, and an altered storefront. The altered first-story of the building has three entrance doors and large single-pane glass display windows. Water from Mile Brook, located in underground culverts, runs underneath the northern section of the building to the Black River.

The I.O.O.F. Block was built in 1899 by Asahel P. Fairbanks, and it was known as the Fairbanks Block until 1907 when the Odd Fellows purchased the block and renamed it. Historically the first floor was utilized for commercial spaces, while the second and third stories were used for local organizational meetings. Groups other than the I.O.O.F. that met in this building include the Springfield Grange of Patrons and Husbandry and Women's Relief Corps as well as other organizations.

39. The Brown Block, 9 Main Street: (c. 1868; moved 1891; Modern storefront c. 1935) Contributing.
Number 46 on 1986 amended district form.

The three-story, flat-roofed Italianate style commercial block has a brick foundation, synthetic siding, wood trim, and plate glass windows along the first-story of the main façade, five by four-bay on the second-story with two bays on the main façade of the third-story. The building exhibits paired cornice brackets, one-over-one sash windows with aluminum shutters on the third-story of the main façade, and a porcelain-enamel Moderne style storefront. The protruding storefront has plate glass display windows and a recessed entrance framed by plate glass as well. There is a one-story shed-roof addition to the south facade of the building.

This building was erected in 1868 on the east side of Main Street opposite its present location, and it was relocated from its original site in 1891 to make way for the construction of the Adnabrown Hotel (1892). The building was remodeled in 1904 with the Moderne style storefront added at a later date.

40. The Former Cobb and Derby Mill, 5 Main Street: (c. 1882; 1915) Contributing.
Number 47 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description and history exist as written in 1986 amended district form with minor change, interior brick chimney located at buildings center and windows replaced.

“Three-story, five by four-bay, post-and-beam framed industrial building with a stone foundation, clapboard siding and a flat roof with built-up roofing; attached to a three-story, four by one-bay, flat roofed warehouse. The warehouse was built c.1915 for the furniture store which occupied the Brown Block (Number 39). The

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warehouse is connected to the Brown Block by an enclosed overhead ramp. The mill and the warehouse have overall dimensions of 32 feet by 122 feet. The mill has a flat-roofed one by one-bay cupola with an entablature, corner pilasters, and six-over-six sash windows. The Cobb and Derby Mill, or Springfield Mill as it was originally called, was built as a gristmill in 1882 by William Cobb and Granville Derby, dealers in flour, feed, and grain. The mill is the third gristmill to occupy the site, the first having been built in 1795. A saw mill occupied a part of the site from 1774 until it was destroyed in the flood of 1869. The village's early development centered on the gristmills and saw mill located at the falls in the Black River at this site."³¹

An interior brick chimney is located at the buildings center next to the cupola. Many of the building's original openings have been replaced with one-over-one windows and modern panel doors.

41. 3 Main Street: (c. 1882) Contributing.
Number 48 on 1986 amended district form.

This commercial Italianate is a two-story, five by three bay building with full basement. It has a flat roof with a concrete foundation, wood trim, and aluminum siding. The building has a one-story, one by five-bay projecting storefront clad in vertical wood panels on the first floor with large plate glass windows, and a recessed front entrance with transom light. The building has a cornice with wide eave overhand, a frieze, and two-over-two windows. The building measures 43 feet by 31 feet

This building was constructed in 1882 as an engine house for the Springfield Fire Department as one of their many engine houses in town.

42. The Putnam Building, 1 Main Street: (c. 1910) Contributing.
Number 49 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written in 1986 amended district form with minor changes and exterior alterations.

"Two-story, 5 by 4-bay, flat-roofed commercial building with a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, wood exterior trim, and built-up roofing. It exhibits a parapet false front, altered fenestration with one-over-one and single pane sash, and a recessed entrance flanked by plate glass display windows. The building has overall dimensions of 42 feet by 40 feet. It maintains the scale and setback of the facade line at the north end of the district."³²

Large plate glass display windows are located along the entire length of the first-story front façade with horizontal glass panes making up transom windows, which are located above the display windows. The second-story has large paired fixed-sash windows replacing the original windows. Simple decorative brackets are found at the junction of the parapet and the main massing of the building.

³¹ Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 18.

³² *Ibid.*

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43. **1-A Main Street**, (c. 1885) Contributing.
Number 50 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written in 1986 amended district form with minor changes and exterior alterations.

“Three-story, six by four-bay, flat-roofed industrial building with a part stone and part concrete foundation, clapboard siding and built-up roofing. The building has overall dimensions of 45 feet by 37 feet. It exhibits a molded cornice and a frieze, two-over-two sash with molded drip caps and corner boards with crown moldings.”³³

Several windows have been filled in or replaced. A large bay window is now located on the northeast corner of the first floor, and a fixed plate glass window is located on the second floor on the northwestern corner. A small decorative overhang supported by iron lattice work has been added to the front entrance.

This building was built in 1885 as part of the Cobb and Derby Mill complex.”³⁴ The first known mill in the area was established in 1774 by William Lockwood, and later was destroyed during the flood of 1869. A later mill was damaged by fire in 1882, and it was located in this area prior to the construction of the current building. Cobb and Derby purchased the property in 1882, constructed a new mill, and sold feed and grain. Today the building is used for both commercial and industrial purposes.

6 River Street: (c. 1880) Demolished.
Number 51 on 1986 amended district form.

44. **10 Park Street**, (c. 1916) Contributing.
Number 52 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

“Two-story plus full basement, two by eleven-bay, flat-roofed, brick industrial building with concrete foundation, brick walls, and built-up roofing. It exhibits concrete lintels and sills, wood sash with twelve-over-twelve lights, plank floors supported by timber and steel posts and two double-leaf freight doors on the west side elevation. It has overall dimensions of 32 feet by 243 feet. This building was erected in 1916 by the John T. Slack Corporation as a part of its extensive Shoddy mill complex along the Black River on Mineral Street. Attached to the south end of the building is a non-contributing, one-story, mid-twentieth century, flat-roofed concrete block extension. On the northeast corner, situated on ledges adjacent to the river, is a 20-foot by 20-foot non-contributing twentieth century powerhouse.”³⁵

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid., 19.

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The Slack Chimney, Mineral Street. (c. 1905) Demolished.
Number 53 on 1986 amended district form.

45. Textron Inc., Plant #3 and #4, Mineral Street: (plant #3 c. 1918; plant #4 c. 1912) Contributing.
Number 54 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

"Plant #3 was built circa 1918 by the John T. Slack Corporation as a carding mill for the Shoddy mill. It was known as "Mill A" in the Shoddy mill complex. It is a two-story, twenty by three-bay, 328-foot by 52-foot, brick industrial building exhibiting stepped gable ends, concrete door and window lintels, double-hung wood sash with twelve-over-twelve lights (three windows per bay), and twin double door entrance on the facade. It has a loading dock at the south gable end. Immediately behind this building is plant #4 which was built in 1912 by the Slack Corporation. It is a one-story, twenty by three-bay, gable-roofed brick industrial building with concrete lintels and wood sash with twelve-over-twelve lights. It has overall dimensions of 328 feet by 47 feet. Both plants were built to handle the increased worldwide demand for reworked wool produced by the John T. Slack Corporation."³⁶

46. Springfield Co-operative Savings and Loan, 16-18-22-24 Park Street: (c. 1820; remodeled 1951) Contributing.
Number 55 on 1986 amended district form.

This building is a circa 1820 former cotton mill stands two-stories tall, eight by two bays, with one of the eight windows being filled, a brick exterior, a stone foundation, brick exterior chimney at the northern end, and a flat metal roof. The building has stone lintels, one of which reads "A.D. 1836", one-over-one windows, some of which have been bricked in, and fixed three-pane windows. A two-story, four by two-bay addition with full basement, a metal shed roof, vinyl siding, a stone foundation, exterior concrete block chimney, rectangular louvers, and brick masonry walls are located at the southern end of the building. The addition has plate-glass storefront windows, a glass enclosed door, picture window, and fixed sixteen-pane windows. The façade has been remodeled with a large pediment, fanlight, rectangular louvers, and a projecting cornice over the front entrance. The building measures of 88 feet by 44 feet.

Samuel Holmes from Peterborough, New Hampshire purchased the circa 1820 cotton mill from Isaac Fisher in 1821. After selling a portion of the business to his younger brothers, the factory eventually became known as the John C. Holmes Company when John's son took over the business in the late nineteenth century. The company manufactured cotton as well as shoe pegs, lead pipe, and sand paper. The canal that coursed through the Parks and Woolson complex (Number 48) also flowed through the basement of this building. The building

³⁶ Ibid.

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was expanded to accommodate additional services and a bell tower was added. Around 1900 a fire forced the removal of the tower and upper floors of the building. After Mr. Holmes' death in 1884, the business was managed by several people and eventually went public in 1892. In 1905, the building and business was sold to the Slack Corporation, and they used it as a shoddy mill until its renovation in 1951 into retail spaces, offices, and storage.

47. The Bowling Alley, 11 Park Street: (1841; 1871; c. 1920) Contributing.
Number 56 on 1986 amended district form.

This former bowling alley consists of two buildings, the 1841 Barney Block and the circa 1870 Collins, Dillon and Company Mill with the circa 1920 Corliss Hardware Company addition located between the Park Street Bridge, the Black River, and Park Street. The Barney Block, the northern most building is three-stories tall, four by three-bays with a stone foundation, timber frame, exterior brick chimney, vinyl and composite siding mimicking stone-work, and a slate roof with metal flashing. The building has two-over-two windows, some of them boarded up, an exterior metal staircase, and a brick firewall separating it from the Collins, Dillon and Company Mill.

The circa 1870 Collins, Dillon and Company Mill is three-stories tall, four by seven-bays with full basement and one-story, one by three bay, projecting bay cantilevered over the Black River. The building has a stone foundation, vinyl and composition siding mimicking stone work, and a side gabled slate roof. The exterior has a box cornice, and two-over-two windows. The circa 1920 Corliss addition is three-stories tall, approximately three by three-bays constructed into a wedge shape with a flat roof, composition siding mimicking stone work, one-over-one windows and picture windows over Black River. Some of the windows have been boarded up. The entire building measures 121 feet by 31 feet.

The Barney Block was built in 1841 by Abel. H. Grinnell from Dorset Vermont. Grinnell, a businessman and inventor, had invented a marble polishing process that became known as the "Grinnell Process." Grinnell's business was purchased in 1861 by Franklin Barney and changed hands several times during the nineteenth century. Examples of Barney's work can be found in the headstones of the Summer Hill Cemetery in Springfield.

48. Riggs and Lombard / Parks and Woolson Division-Plant, 33 Park Street: (circa 1829); remodeled 1859; expanded and remodeled 1877, 1910, 1914) Contributing.
Number 57 on 1986 amended district form.

A series of connected buildings built in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the Parks and Woolson complex's original building, constructed in 1829, is centrally located in the complex and has been enveloped by additions. The main building is a three and a half-story, side-gabled roof, eight by four-bays with a stone

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foundation, brick exterior chimneys at the northern and southern ends, brick masonry walls, and a slate covered roof with a cupola. Window and door lintels are constructed from stone. There are a variety of window styles including six-over-six and nine-over-nine sashes, with some windows being boarded up.

On the northern end of the complex is a circa 1877 timber-framed, gable-front, two and a half-story addition with cupola and a three and a half-story timber framed clapboarded barn. South of the original building is a circa 1910 three-story, four by six-bay brick wing and a large three-story, six by four bay-brick annex with an interior brick chimney located at the southeastern corner and a one story two by six-bay addition. This building has large fixed multi-pane windows with concrete lintels, a second floor entrance via an external staircase and a flat roof. At one time a canal ran through the complex providing water power. The plant was later powered by electricity from the Slack Plant. Springfield had its first radio antenna operating from the Parks and Woolson Machine Company.

The Parks and Woolson Machine Company is the oldest existing manufacturing building in Springfield. The company was originally founded in Aceworth, New Hampshire, and it moved to its present location in 1829 because of the abundance of waterpower. The company produced cloth finishing and improved shearing equipment, nappers, sueding machines, polishers, automotive fabrics, and apparel. The company was started by John Davidson and his son in law Frederick Parks. In 1846 another son-in-law, Amasa Woolson, joined the company. Woolson had significant experience and several patents by the time he joined. After 1850, the company expanded under the name of the Parks and Woolson Machine Company. From 1870 to 1921, Adna Brown and C.E. Richardson took over the business and continued to build the successful textile company. In 1921 Richardson and his son, C.G. Richardson took over the business. The business continued to sustain itself until 1956 when C.G. Richardson died and left the company to W.N. Hadley, a longtime employee and friend of Richardson. By 1958 the textile machine business was sold to Riggs and Lombard of Lowell, Massachusetts, a fellow textile machine manufacturing company. In an April 1958 article published in the Rutland Herald, Hadley stated that the "textile machine business had been 'sick' for years" and he also stated that the company had been losing money for the past seven years.³⁷

49. The Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Pearl and River Streets:(c. 1896-1953) Contributing.
Number 58 on 1986 amended district form.

The Fellows Gear Shaper Company complex consists of 21 structures broken into 10 areas. Of the structures 7 seven buildings and one structure (bridge) are considered contributing and 11 buildings are considered non-contributing. Building descriptions exist as written in 1986 amended district form with minor changes including buildings 5-A, D 5-extension, and Building 30, now considered contributing.

"The Fellows Gear Shaper Company is located on the west bank of the Black River, at the upper falls, between the River and Pearl Street. Its simplified Moderne waterfront facade extends for approximately 1000 feet along

³⁷ Information obtained from an excerpt of a newspaper article published in the Rutland Times on April 2, 1958 that is housed at the Miller Art Center's permanent collection.

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the Black River and overlooks River Street. The buildings in the 300,000 square foot complex vary in style, plan, massing, use of materials and age. A variety of building techniques were employed in the construction of the factory buildings, including masonry wall, balloon frame, timber frame, steel frame, and reinforced concrete construction. The buildings date from 1896 to 1953. The physical plant increased dramatically during World Wars I and II when the demand for gear-shaping machinery was great. The complex was built for the manufacture of the gear shaper and gear shaper cutter. Based on a new gear-cutting concept developed by E. R. Fellows, the company's founder, the company produced gear-shaper machinery at the plant from 1896 until 1967 when the company built a new complex in North Springfield. The complex is presently unoccupied. A number of buildings within the complex are classified as non-contributing based on age and/or extent of alteration. Individual buildings in the complex are described below.”

A. Single-span, single-lane, Pratt through truss bridge, (c.1912)

Bridge is located over the Black River and connecting River Street and the factory.

B. Building 5-A: (1953).

Three-story, 42-foot by 57-foot by 66-foot massing, three by two-bay, steel and concrete building with concrete foundation, brick veneered walls, and a flat roof. The southeast corner of the building is cantilevered over the Black River. It maintains the scale, fenestration, rhythm, and similar use of materials as the adjacent river facade. Due only to its age, Building 5-A does not contribute to the historic character of the district.”³⁸ Building 5-A now is considered contributing.

“C. Building 5: (1912).

Three-story, 103-foot by 43-foot massing, five by three-bay, steel frame, brick wall building with a concrete foundation and built-up roofing. It exhibits parapet walls with cast concrete copstones, a hip-roofed skylight, wood sash with two-over-two lights, concrete lintels and sills, and a central, arched portal opening off the bridge. "The Fellows Gear Shaper Company" appears in raised letters in the central, stepped parapet.”³⁹

“D. 5-extension:(1941).

Two-story, 49-foot by 23-foot massing, two by two-bay, steel frame, brick wall building with concrete foundation and a flat roof with built-up roofing. It exhibits the same design features as Building 5(c), with its roof parapet, wall articulation, and fenestration. Due to its age alone, 5-extension is a non-contributing building; in its scale fenestration rhythm, and use of materials, it is consistent with the design and esthetics of the River front facade.”⁴⁰ Building D 5-extension now considered contributing.

“E. Buildings 4 and 20: (1919).

Three-story, 216-foot by 167-foot massing, nine by five-bay, steel frame, masonry wall building with poured

³⁸ Ibid., 21.

³⁹ Ibid., 22.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

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concrete slab foundation, brick walls and built-up roofing. The third floor of the river front facade (19 feet by 167 feet) was added in 1940. It has a concrete roof. The first-story along the riverfront was an open driveway until it was enclosed in 1940. The driveway was enclosed simply by installing windows in the open bays between piers. The third floor addition extended the wall columns and reproduced the parapet of the riverfront facade. The outline of the original ornamental central curvilinear gable displaying the carved gear can be delineated in the facade. The gear bears the date "1919" when this section of the building was erected. The roof has three saw tooth monitors and several hip-roofed skylights."⁴¹

"F Building 6, The Powerhouse: (1917).

One and a half-story, 24-foot by 24-foot massing, three by three-bay, hip-roofed, brick building sited at the western end of the Fellows Dam. The powerhouse still retains its original waterwheel turbine."⁴²

"G. Building 30, Assembly and Tin Shop: (1935).

One-story, 82-foot by 92-foot massing, six by three-bay, steel framed brick wall building with concrete pad foundation and built-up roofing. Although this building is sympathetic to the design and scale of the river front buildings, it is non-contributing because of its age."⁴³ Building 30 is now considered contributing.

"H. Building 14: (1914).

One-story, steel-framed building with a concrete pad foundation, brick walls, and built-up roofing. Interior beams are of steel and wood. The building is non-contributing to historic district due to extensive alterations."⁴⁴

"I. Buildings 1, 2, 3, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25 (1896-1951).

Pearl Street facade. One and two-story flat-roofed steel frame, wood frame and brick buildings with concrete foundations, brick, plywood, and clapboarded walls and built-up roofing. This section of the complex has been successfully remodeled by continuous expansion and upgrading of the interior structural members. The delineation of older factory structures in this section is not distinguishable from new construction. All of these buildings have been restructured with steel and concrete so only isolated parts of the original structures remain. This building is non-contributing to historic district."⁴⁵

"J. Buildings 10 and 11; Garage and Storage Area: (1925).

27-foot by 140-foot, one-story, shed-roofed brick garage attached to three-story, flat roofed wood framed building, which is connected to the plant by an enclosed range overpass. Noncontributing owing to alterations."

K. **Band Stand:** (c. 1914) Demolished.

Number 58 on 1986 amended district form.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid., 23.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

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50. The Brookline Apartment House; Wall Street (1907) Contributing.
Number 59 on 1986 amended district form.

Building description exists as written in 1986 amended district form with minor change, the former staircase to One Church Court removed.

“The Brookline was built in 1907 on Wall Street (then Summer Place), just east of Main Street and a short walk up from the main square of the central business district of Springfield, Vermont. Physically the Brookline marks a transition to a residential area of mainly nineteenth century single family homes across Wall Street to the east. The wood frame tenement is three stories high on the Wall Street front and five stories on the sides and rear due to the topography of the lot. The vernacular structure is a simple rectangular mass with an apparent flat roof, symmetrically articulated facades and simple applied Queen Anne and Colonial Revival detail. The building retains its exterior and interior architectural integrity with only minor alterations.

The rectangular frame structure measures 100 feet across the front and 30 feet on each side with a 68 foot rise from the ground to the eaves of the rear and is set on a rubble foundation topped with brick. The apparent flat roof is actually comprised of two shallow inverted hip roofs with 5" cast iron drains at the center of each half. Two symmetrically placed brick chimney stacks rise from the tar roof which is punctuated by a trap door covering the stairwell entry from the center stair hall.

The clapboarded facade is trimmed with plain corner boards, a molded water table, and entablature with a molded box-cornice. Sash is generally two-over-one throughout with plain trim and simple cornice cap moldings. The scale and combination of openings varies on the various facades. The eleven-bay front facade is distinguished by a recessed, three-level central entrance bay with balconies on the upper two levels. The principal entrance door and the upper balcony doors are comprised of a large square light above a rectangular cross panel and a pair of small square panels set in moldings. Each balcony has a simple valance supported by scroll sawn brackets and is enclosed by square balusters, supporting a handrail.

The visual importance of the entrance is enhanced by two flanking bays of fenestration that are the most decorative of the front facade. The oversized two-over-one sash on the first and third stories are segmentally arched, while shingled polygonal oriel windows project from the second story.

The side elevations include shingled three story bay windows above two story Queen Anne style porches. A simple deck with a balustrade rail, square newel and corner posts with turned tops lead from Wall Street to a side entry on what is the first of the upper three stories. The two story Queen Anne porches with turned posts, scroll sawn brackets and balustrade rails provide side entrances to the two lower levels. The north and south side facades vary slightly in their treatment of the lower two stories: the south side elevation has a small scale polygonal bay window just below the upper stories, while the north end has flush fenestration. Access to the upper of the two lower levels is by stairways down from Wall Street. The lowest level is reached by stairways up from the ground.”⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Deborah Noble, *Springfield Downtown Historic District Amendment*, sec. 7, 1.

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“The west rear five-story facade has eleven bays; the upper three stories are enhanced by a central three-decker Colonial Revival porch with Tuscan columns on shingled half walls. Reached by paired doors from the central stair hall, the rear porches are divided in half and retain metal bases of moveable laundry trees. The lowest story beneath the porch has a central rear entrance reached by a straight run staircase built against the rubble foundation wall. Four polygonal oriel windows identical to those on the front facade project from the second and fourth stories. The fenestration of the lowest story includes a segmentally arched window on the north end of the facade, while a triple window is symmetrically placed on the south end.

The interior of the three upper stories of the Brookline is divided by a central stair hall which provides two accesses to flanking apartments on each story. The two lower levels of the building contain two apartments per floor with a central stair hall and a cellar comprising the front Wall Street portion of the plan. All of the apartments have side entrances as well, those on the upper three stories providing a service entrance to the kitchens. The upper story apartments are almost identical in plan, with the three principal rooms (living room, dining room, kitchen with pantry) across the Wall Street front, and three rooms (two bedrooms joined by a short hall with a bathroom, and the rear portion of the large living room) across the west rear. Apartments on the lower levels vary in plan. Living rooms feature large segmentally arched or oriel windows, and master bedrooms on each end feature bay windows.

Interior trim includes symmetrically molded door and window surrounds with corner blocks and patera, plain baseboards, some cornice moldings, and four panel doors with two tiers of vertical raised panels and molded rails and stiles. Most trim and doors retain original natural finish. The open staircase has newel posts with square bases and turned mid and top portions; turned balusters with molded handrails further distinguish the stairway.”⁴⁷

51. **The Fellows Dam**, Black River (c. 1917) Contributing.
Number 60 on 1986 amended district form.

Structure description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

“The Fellows Dam is a concrete structure approximately ten feet high and two-hundred feet long. The present generating equipment was installed in the 1920s and consists of a powerhouse, gated intake structure, a vertical Francis turbine and associated generator and switchgear. The dam was built by the Fellows Corporation between 1917 and 1918 as part of the construction of a new power house during an expansion of the factory. Previous dams on the site include a nineteenth century dam that served a planing and sawmill. It was washed out by a flood in 1869 and replaced around that time by a dam that powered the Fellows Company fifty horsepower wheel when they began operations in 1871. No surface traces of any of the previous dams at the site are visible.”⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Ibid., 1-3.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

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52. **The Gilman Dam**, Black River (c. 1910) Contributing.

Number 61 on 1986 amended district form.

Structure description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

“The Gilman dam is a concrete structure approximately seven feet high and two-hundred feet long. The generating equipment, installed in the 1920s, consists of a powerhouse, gate, intake structure, horizontal Francis turbine, belt driven induction generator and switch gear. Water rights at this point in the river are split between the industrial sites on each river bank. Historically flashboards were used to divert the flow on the west side of the island to the Parks and Woolson Company (Number 48). Those boards have not been in place for several decades. The first dam known at the site was built in 1800 to power a trip hammer shop on the west bank. Gilman and Son operated a factory on the east bank from 1854 onwards. A dam is shown on the site on Beer's 1869 map but it was washed out in the 1869 flood. The present dam's early twentieth century construction date is based on its appearance, identical to the other dams in the district.”⁴⁹

53. **Comtu Falls Dam**, (c. 1902) Contributing.

Number 62 on 1986 amended district form.

Structure description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

“The Comtu Falls Dam is a concrete dam approximately 106 feet long. It was built in 1902 and repaired in 1952 during the upgrading of a hydroelectric station on the site. Dams have stood in the general area since

1774 when William Lockwood built the first sawmill in Springfield. Beer's 1869 map shows a dam a few hundred feet upstream of the present one.”⁵⁰

54. **Park Street Bridge**, Park Street over the Black River (1916) Contributing.

Number 63 on 1986 amended district form.

Structure description exists as written in 1986 amended district form with minor changes including the installation of additional street lamps.

“The Park Street Bridge, a 76 feet long and 42.6 feet wide concrete structure rises in a semi-elliptical arch thirty-seven feet above a ledge high above the Black River. The arch shows the marks of seven pours on the interior and is unembellished on the exterior. The roadway and sidewalk rise toward the center of the bridge, while its concrete railing is approximately three feet high, has a cap with a beveled top surface and is paneled on both sides with alternating wide and narrow panels. There are five piers which appear to have been bases for ornamental lamps.”⁵¹ Today modern street lamps light the bridge. A name plate on the west rail is inscribed with the date, 1916, H. P. Cummings Construction Company, Ware, Massachusetts and the engineers McIntosh and Crandell, Burlington, Vermont.”⁵²

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid., 4.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Ibid.

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Today four modern streetlamps lighting the roadway are placed at the bridge's corners. Though the electric lamps are modern, the cast iron lamps are designed in a style that is sympathetic with the surrounding nineteenth century architecture.

55. Slack Dam; Black River (c. 1907) Contributing.

Number 64 on 1986 amended district form.

Structure description exists as written in 1986 amended district form with minor changes including the addition of a new powerhouse.

"The Slack Dam is an approximately one-hundred feet long concrete structure. Some remnants of a former hydroelectric installation, including a head gate structure seventy-two feet north of the dam in the west channel bank, a penstock, tailrace, and portions of hydro-mechanical equipment remain. The dam was built in 1907 or shortly thereafter when the Slack Corporation was reorganized. It was used to generate electrical power which was used in the factory and occasionally for the electric railway which served the town."⁵³

A side gabled one-story two by one-bay powerhouse built circa 1985 has been added on the southern bank of the Black River adjacent to the Slack Dam. The building has a concrete block foundation, asphalt shingle roof, and one-over-one windows. New concrete blocks, riprap, and flow gate machinery also have been added to the Slack Dam along the southern bank of the Black River to shore up the riverbank.

56. Lovejoy Dam, Black River (c. 1913) Contributing.

Number 65 on 1986 amended district form.

Structure description exists as written in 1986 amended district form.

"The Lovejoy Dam, built in circa 1913, replaced earlier dams which stood in the general area since 1869 and earlier. It was originally built for the Jones and Lamson Company, which manufactured machine tools; however, in 1917 the dam was used by the Lovejoy Company, a spin-off of the Jones and Lamson Company. The dam is concrete structure approximately fifteen feet high and one-hundred and fifty feet long. The generating equipment, installed in 1915, consists of a powerhouse, gate intake structure, two vertical Francis turbines and associated generators and switchgear."⁵⁴

57. Chase Memorial Fountain, Main Street (1913) Contributing.

The Chase fountain stands thirteen feet tall and four feet wide and is built of granite construction. The fountain is set within two Doric columns supporting a full entablature exhibiting a frieze ornamented with triglyphs and unadorned medallions alternating with metopes. At the front (street side) base is a water fountain with a trough located at the rear (park side). An inscription on the rear reads "Erected A.D. 1913 at the bequest of Charles

⁵³ Ibid., 5.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

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Sherwin Chase of Detroit, Michigan as a memorial. Presented to the Town of Springfield, Vermont in memory of his father Barton Walker Chase, his mother Sarah Sherwin Chase, his brother George Leonard Chase and his grandfather Leonard Chase, M.D., an early resident of the town.”

The Chase Memorial Fountain was constructed in 1913 and funded through a donation by Charles Sherwin Chase in the memory of his family, to include his grandfather Doctor Leonard Chase (1797-1883). Doctor Chase was a prominent member of the community, a supporter of the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary, and a member of the local fire department. The Chase fountain is the only existing public art or memorial within the town square. A World War I cannon was previously located within the square, but was reclaimed during World War II for its raw material. The Chase fountain was once removed and placed in the nearby Freedom Park but was returned to the town square in the 1990s regaining its former location.⁵⁵

⁵⁵ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 194-195.

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The Springfield Downtown Historic District is a densely settled area situated on both banks of the Black River and is historically known as Springfield Village. The historic district is primarily commercial and industrial in nature, but also has several residences, ecclesiastical buildings, and civic as well as other government buildings. Most buildings date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Springfield's diverse industrial businesses have produced turret lathes, gear shapers, shoddy wool, furniture, toys, food, and a large variety of other manufactured products as well as significant inventions and goods for local, state, and national distribution. Inventors such as Adna Brown, James Hartness, Edwin R. Fellows, William L. Byrant, and David Smith designed tools, scientific equipment, and domestic goods that have had a progressive and influential impact on both American citizens and people abroad. Springfield's focus on manufacturing gave the town the nickname "Precision Valley" in the later part of the nineteenth century.

Early History

Early Euro-American settlement of the Springfield area began in the 1750s. Springfield is located on a known Native American travel route along the Black River that leads northwest toward Lake Champlain. Previously several Native American groups including the Abenaki Indian Tribe had inhabited the area; however no permanent settlement is known to have existed in the location of the Springfield Downtown Historic District. During the early eighteenth century, a series of forts were constructed along the Connecticut River in Vermont to defend the northern Massachusetts frontier towns. During 1730, James Coss (Cross) traveled along the Native American's route through what would be Springfield with a group of Caughnawaga Indians. James Coss is believed to be the first Euro-American to explore the Springfield area and is also likely the first Euro-American to visit the area where the Springfield Downtown Historic District is located.⁵⁶

In 1735, Charlestown, New Hampshire, which is located across the Connecticut River from Springfield, was granted township, and Fort Number 4 was built in the township in 1744 as a defensive outpost for the northernmost Euro-American settlement in the Connecticut River valley.⁵⁷ This expansion prompted further settlement and exploration farther north along the Connecticut and Black Rivers; however wars between the English and French stifled the early settlement in Springfield area. Fort Number 4 served as the first line of defense for settlements to the south rather than protection for potential settlers to the north and in Springfield. The fort was attacked several times during 1746 and was burned by the French and native allies in 1747.⁵⁸ Despite conflicts and wars, Native American travel continued to follow the Black River northward to Lake Champlain, and in 1747 the route was used for transporting prisoners to Canada and back home for those who were redeemed⁵⁹.

The first Euro-American known to settle in Springfield was John Nott, who built a cabin near the confluence of the Black and Connecticut Rivers. Knott had explored the Springfield area in 1751 and returned with his wife

⁵⁶ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 1.

⁵⁷ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Eighteenth Century Springfield: From Wilderness to Vermont Statehood 1751-1791*, 18.

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 19.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 20.

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one year later to live in what would become Springfield. During this period, the Abenaki Indian Tribe still had a strong presence in Springfield, and they maintained a settlement at French Meadows, located north of the Black River.⁶⁰ It is presumed that the Nott family established friendly relations with the Abenaki Indian Tribe as the family was never attacked, nor were additional settlers who established small farmsteads in Springfield and the surrounding area after the Nott family arrived.⁶¹

Throughout the French and Indian War, Springfield remained an important strategic location for in 1759 Rodger's Rangers passed through Springfield in their travels back and forth along the Connecticut River.⁶² With the British in possession of forts on Lake Champlain, the Crown Point Road was constructed in 1759 to link the fort at Crown Point in New York, located on the southern end of Lake Champlain, to Fort Number 4. Construction of the Crown Point Road facilitated access into Springfield. As the French and Indian War ended and settlement continued to increase, Springfield was granted township in 1762. The road cut across Vermont running east directly through Springfield and spurred the growth of Eureka, the first village in Springfield, which is located along the Crown Point Road.⁶³ John Nott benefited from the Crown Point Road construction by establishing a ferry service across the Connecticut River to move people and supplies into Springfield.⁶⁴ A blockhouse was also constructed at the end of Crown Point Road on the Vermont side of the Connecticut River to be utilized as a defensive outpost.⁶⁵ The new township was divided into lots, with some lots to be immediately occupied while others were to remain vacant for future land speculation.⁶⁶

In 1763, the citizens of Springfield voted to establish a sawmill, which was the first recorded use of the available waterpower in the township.⁶⁷ Gould's Mills, the first recorded mill, was constructed at the lower falls of the Black River near the present location of the downtown.⁶⁸ During this time, the population of Springfield included 23 men as well as some of their families, and a majority of these citizens lived in Eureka along the Crown Point Road. Few structures were erected along the Black River in the vicinity of the present downtown with the exception of saw mills and corresponding residences of the mill owners. Members of the Lockwood family were the first citizens of Springfield to settle near the Comtu Falls on the Black River, now located within the present downtown area. Settlement near the Black River increased during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the increased population precipitated Springfield's first town meeting on May 18, 1773.⁶⁹

⁶⁰ Ibid., 34.

⁶¹ Ibid., 36-37.

⁶² Ibid., 45.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid., 47.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 48.

⁶⁶ Ibid., 7-8.

⁶⁷ Ibid., 8.

⁶⁸ Ibid., 99.

⁶⁹ Ibid., 155.

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Approximately thirty men from Springfield served in the American Revolutionary War, and many veterans, who were in the township during the war, later settled in the township.⁷⁰ While no fighting is known to have occurred in the Springfield area, a group of Tories plotted to destroy the settlements of Springfield and Charlestown New Hampshire. Fortunately, the plot was discovered, and those responsible were captured or fled. While no battles took place in Springfield, in 1775 cannons from Fort Ticonderoga were pulled by oxen along Springfield's Crown Point Road southward to Boston.

Despite the presence of swampland that hindered development along Main Street and Springfield Village's tendency to flood, settlement in downtown Springfield began to gain momentum in the 1770s.⁷¹ The natural waterpower from the Black River's steep descent of approximately 110 feet within an eighth of a mile, enticed small-scale industry and enterprising settlers to move to the downtown. William Lockwood founded a farmstead in the vicinity of the downtown in 1774, and around this time he also constructed the first bridge over the Black River.⁷² Additional settlers began to arrive in Springfield, and among them was William Griffith, who built the first frame house in the village in 1791. Griffith is also credited for building a fulling mill on an island in the center of the Black River.⁷³ In 1800, Jonathan Williams purchased Griffith's fulling mill, and thereafter Williams built the earliest hotel on Main Street as well as a hat shop in 1803 in the vicinity of what is now the Leland Block (Number 7).⁷⁴ Amasa Houghton built a trip-hammer shop and constructed a dam on the Black River.⁷⁵ What began as sporadic settlement in the area surrounding the Black River soon became the town center for Springfield, and by 1800 the downtown area flourished and overshadowed the earlier village of Eureka. By 1800, the population of Springfield rose to 2,032, making it the sixth most highly populated town in Vermont. By 1820 Springfield boasted the second largest town by population in the state.⁷⁶ Springfield's local agricultural farms produced flax, some wheat, corn, and potatoes at this time. Irish sheep were first brought to Springfield in 1814, and their presence was influential in Springfield's strong association with the wool manufacturing industry. While Springfield was largely a farming community before 1800, it experienced a significant growth in industry, manufacturing, and exportation at the dawn of the nineteenth century.

Nineteenth Century Springfield

At the turn of the nineteenth century, downtown Springfield took shape as a town comprised of small businesses and modest wood framed residences. In order to continue its growth, the town relied on its proximity to its most significant natural resource, the Black River and its valuable waterpower. It continued to strive to establish better transportation routes for the exportation of the goods produced in the southern Vermont town. Issac Fisher, a local businessman from Charlestown, New Hampshire, had the foresight to see the

⁷⁰ Ibid., 142-144.

⁷¹ Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 7, 1.

⁷² C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 37. Lockwood's early bridge was later replaced in 1796.

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Ibid., 37 & 66.

⁷⁵ Ibid., 37.

⁷⁶ Ibid., 71.

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possibilities of Springfield and the benefits of its close proximity to the Black River. Around the turn of the nineteenth century, Fisher purchased much of the land along the river for industrial use. He successfully constructed a system of dams to help maximize the use of the power produced by the water that cascaded through the town center. With the addition of the dams, a cotton mill, a carding mill, woolen mills, and other water-powered industries were soon operating along the Black River. Issac Fisher would later sell his cotton mill to Samuel Holmes. Today this building is now known as the Springfield Co-Operative Savings and Loans Building (Number 46).

Not only did Issac Fisher bring industry to the town, but also he supervised the construction of the Cheshire Toll Bridge in 1806, Fisher's Bridge at Gould's Mill in 1807, and White's Bridge, located to the south of Gould's Mill near White's Rocks.⁷⁷ The harnessing of the waterpower and the improvement of transportation routes to and from trade centers helped to shape and define the village center of Springfield. By 1812 a new road was constructed along what is now Main Street in the downtown area.⁷⁸ Springfield continued to grow, primarily due to its close proximity to the Connecticut River. Construction of the Crown Point Road as well as the improvements to the statewide road network also drew a steady stream of travelers to Springfield. By 1816, the town claimed no fewer than six hotels to accommodate visits.⁷⁹ Businesses and factories flourished in Springfield during the first few decades of the nineteenth century, and fulling, saw, grist, and various other types of mills continued to be constructed along the Black River. The addition of a diversion canal and dams further changed the landscape of the Black River and caused it to become more useful for the area industries. John and Daniel Brooks manufactured spinning wheels in the downtown area, and tanneries, merchant shops, carding and dress makers, as well as freight companies began to operate in town as well.⁸⁰ In 1811 and 1812, new cotton and woolen factories were constructed, and this prompted the new and highly profitable textile industry to flourish in town. From 1800 to 1810, the population of Springfield increased by over 500 people, a twenty percent increase. With the success of the new industries, came a significant period of growth and a subsequent population increase. The Springfield Stage Company was established around 1824, and it enabled people and mail to travel more quickly and efficiently to Charlestown, New Hampshire and Manchester, Vermont. Later routes connected Springfield to closer towns, such as Chester and Andover Vermont.

The success of the town spawned the establishment of a post office, which was first located in Wheelers Block (Number 35) in 1817. The first schoolhouse in the town center was built on Main Street in 1830. During this period, Springfield factories continued to produce carding, cloth, and cloth-finishing machinery. The oldest manufacturing company in Springfield, the Parks and Davidson Company (Number 48), which later became the Parks and Woolson Machine Company, opened its doors in 1829 producing shearing and cloth finishing machinery. John Nash, an enterprising businessman, even raised silk worms to produce silk at this time. William H. Salisbury opened a worsted-goods mill, which provided blankets for the United States Army. Other

⁷⁷ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Eighteenth Century Springfield: From Wilderness to Vermont Statehood 1751-1791*, 19.

⁷⁸ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 40.

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*, 66.

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, 39.

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products manufactured in town included: cloth, straw, wood, leather, and metal goods. During this period gristmills and sawmills continued to be in use along the Black River.

Religious and Educational Institutions

Religious and educational institutions are an important part of the history and development of Springfield. The First Congregational Church, which was also the first established church society in the town, began in 1772. A Universalist Church followed in 1795, and Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Catholic Churches followed in the early nineteenth century. Later, the Advent Christian Church formed in 1869. The First Congregational Church built its house of worship on Main Street 1832, and the church was dedicated in 1833.

The first known school in Springfield was the home of Hezekiah Holmes, and the first schoolhouse was built in the village of Eureka circa 1794.⁸¹ During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries efforts were underway to establish more schools and school districts. There were eighteen school districts in 1812, and it was reported that there were some 1,040 children in Springfield between the ages of four and eighteen.⁸² The first known schoolhouse in downtown Springfield was located on Summer Street near the town common. The Springfield Wesleyan Seminary was formed as a literally and scientific institution for higher learning in Springfield in 1846, and an 1848 school catalogue listed 261 students, 115 men and 146 women, all of whom were studying to become teachers.⁸³ In 1858, the school was incorporated by the Vermont legislature and renamed the Springfield Wesleyan Seminary and Female Collegiate Institution with the mission of offering specialized degrees to female students. Eventually the school was consolidated with another nearby seminary and in 1866 moved to Montpelier. With the loss of the Seminary, the town organized the first public high school to operate in its former location in 1867. Later in 1896, a new high school was constructed on Park Street. This facility became an elementary school after the high school relocated to a modern facility on South Street.

Organizations in Springfield

Springfield has hosted a number of volunteer, civic, and social organizations. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the townspeople supported an active militia with a cavalry unit. In 1800, the Springfield Artillery Company was founded, and its men were outfitted in fancy uniforms, complete with red coats, white trousers, plumed hats, and armed with muskets and a six-pound cannon.⁸⁴ The first Masonic Lodge in Vermont was formed in Springfield in 1781, and the organization occupied several locations including the third floor of the Woolson Block (Number 34), and its current headquarters on Main Street located within a converted residential building, once owned occupied in the 1930s by Virginia Frances Slack, the widow of Vermont Governor Slack (Number 31). In the nineteenth century, several temperance societies formed including the Sons of Temperance and Women's Christian Temperance Union in an unsuccessful attempt to combat the consumption of alcohol in

⁸¹ Ibid., 113.

⁸² Ibid., 113-114.

⁸³ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 35.

⁸⁴ Ibid., 14.

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Springfield. Most of these groups, if not all, disbanded after the end of Prohibition. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized a lodge in 1850 and even occupied a block on Main Street (Number 38) in the early twentieth century. Eventually the organization fell out of favor and ceased to exist in town. In 1862, a farmers club organized and formed an agricultural collaboration.⁸⁵ Other local groups included Springfield Grange of Patrons and Husbandry, Sons of Veterans, and Women's Relief Corps. Springfield's first fire department started as an all-volunteer society in 1833 at the present site of the Woolson's Block (Number 34). The group had several different homes throughout the years including 3 Main Street (Number 41) and the Springfield Municipal Building (Number 14).⁸⁶

Nineteenth Century Challenges

Springfield endured numerous challenges during the nineteenth century with fires being a constant problem for the town despite the best efforts of the fire department. Several factories and numerous buildings in town suffered damage while others were completely destroyed. In 1849 the John C. Holmes Company Cotton Mill (Number 46) suffered significant damage due to fire, and in 1859 the Parks and Woolson Machine Shop (Number 48) was lost to fire. During the 1870s through the 1880s, numerous shops and factories were damaged or destroyed, and the list of buildings includes the Vermont Novelty Works, the Springfield Toy Company, the Vermont Snath Company, and the Sparrow Block (Number 9).⁸⁷

The outbreak of the Civil War had significant effects on Springfield, and hundreds of Springfield citizens volunteered for service as infantry and cavalry.⁸⁸ Due to the lack of cotton from the Southern states, wool manufacturing and recycling industry in Springfield expanded during the years of the Civil War. Able-bodied workers from other parts of Vermont and beyond went to Springfield to cover for the workers fighting in the Civil War. Several houses and commercial blocks were built during the Civil War era to accommodate the increasing population and thriving industry at this time. After the Civil War there was local financial support for the construction and furnishing of a Soldier's Home, built in Bennington, Vermont.⁸⁹

Although Springfield depended upon the waterpower provided by the Black River, its location along the banks of the river also proved to be treacherous, and the town suffered during several major floods. A severe flood in 1869 destroyed dams, buildings, bridges, and even resulted in the death of one Springfield resident. There were two other disastrous floods in 1883, and 1884; the Black River and Mile Brook overflowed and flooded the Town Square and much of the downtown area. After the 1884 flood, the Mile Brook was widened in an attempt to alleviate future flooding, and numerous buildings including the Former Cobb and Derby Mill (Number 40) were either rebuilt or replaced because of the severe water damage caused by the flood.⁹⁰ In 1888 a severe blizzard crippled the town with three feet of snow falling within twenty-four hours leaving drifts ten feet high and isolating the town for three days; however, like all other trials, the townspeople turned out to combat the heavy snowfall and help one another through the trying weather.

⁸⁵ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 165.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 158.

⁸⁷ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 81.

⁸⁸ C. Horace Hubbard & Justus Dartt, *History of the Town of Springfield Vermont: with a Genealogical Record*, 168.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 190.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 160-161.

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Late Nineteenth Century

By the 1890s, the days of water-powered factories and equipment were coming to a close for the industries in Springfield. In 1891 the Springfield Electric Company was formed and began supplying electricity to the town with power produced from a generator run by the Black River, and the town's streetlamps were now illuminated by electricity. The newly available electric power also spurred the construction of the town's electric railway in 1896. Championed by Adna Brown, a local hotel owner, the railroad ran from the popular and luxurious Adnabrown Hotel, formerly located at the town square, to Charlestown, New Hampshire, where there was a steam engine station. Other technological innovations were also reaching Springfield at this time, and in 1894 the Springfield Telephone Company was formed to provide local phone service. The Springfield Telephone Company was eventually located at 85 Main Street (Number 29). Industry continued to grow and new businesses prospered. The Fellows Gear Shaper Company (Number 49) was founded in 1896 to manufacture shearing equipment. The John T. Slack Corporation (Number 45) began operation in 1875 and specialized in the reclamation of wool. In 1896 the Jones and Lamson Company relocated to Springfield, and in 1917 the Lovejoy Tool Company began their operations (Numbers 24, 25, and 56). With the expanded industrial growth of the town, prominent Springfield businessmen including John Slack, William D. Woolson, and James Hartness indulged themselves before the end of the nineteenth century with the purchases of horseless carriages.⁹¹ The town benefited from the increase in industry through employment opportunities and generous donations, such as the Springfield Town Library (Number 33), which was constructed with money donated from Henry H. Spafford in 1895.

The booming industry in Springfield caused another period of rapid population growth, and from 1890 to 1900 the town's population increased by approximately 550 citizens, an increase of over fifteen percent. Unlike many of the immigrants of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, these new immigrants were often from eastern European countries, and they added ethnic diversity to the town of Springfield.

Twentieth Century Springfield & Precision Valley

The development of the machine tool industry in Springfield has its roots in the late nineteenth century. Springfield's location with available water and later electrical power had made it an advantageous location for manufacturing. Textiles and wood products had dominated the manufacturing of the nineteenth century, but during the late nineteenth century Springfield citizens with foresight and available funds began the development of the machine tool industry. In 1887 Adna Brown, Amasa Woolson, and other Springfield citizens began efforts to purchase the Jones and Lamson Machine Company and move its operation to Springfield. Jones and Lamson was created in 1829 and operated a facility in Windsor, Vermont and had produced parts and tools for hydraulic engines, rifles, sewing machines, and machine tools. The machine tool industry had since the 1850s been steadily gaining momentum in New England and within a few decades was able to compete with European firms and export on a global scale. Seeing this opportunity Springfield's industrial moguls began the development of a machine tool industry in town.

⁹¹ Fredrick W. Richardson, *Nineteenth Century Springfield: From an Agricultural to Industrial Community*, 201-204.

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Springfield's manufacturing boom of the nineteenth century would continue throughout much of the first half of the twentieth century. The industry's focus on precision instruments and other precise manufacturing equipment resulted in the area's nickname "Precision Valley." James Hartness and others focused their efforts on developing expertise in specific machine tool types in order to become the best in their respective fields rather than having a general line of different products. The continued growth of the local economy spurred new construction for workers' housing, such as the Griffin Block (Number 17), Brookline Apartment House (Number 50), and also commercial businesses, such as the Bank Block (Number 11). The interrelationship of James Hartness, Edwin Fellows, Adna Brown, and William D. Woolson at this time truly benefited the town as the top inventors and industrialists often collaborated to provide employment and wealth to the community.

James Hartness was a businessman and inventor well-known in Springfield and beyond. He began his career at the Jones and Lamson Machine Company where he was both a great inventor and leader. He nurtured his employees and encouraged the founding of the Fellows Gear Shaper Company in 1896, the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company in 1909, and finally the Loverjoy Tool Company in 1917 by his former employees. He was the first citizen of Springfield, and among the first in the state, to obtain a pilot's license and he even constructed the airfield in Springfield, later named the Hartness State Airport. This airfield was the only location in Vermont where Charles Lindbergh visited on his 1927 tour of the United States.⁹² James Hartness also went on to become the president of both the American Society of Engineering Council and the American Engineering Council, a founding member of the Springfield Telescope Marker, later called the Stellafane Society, and eventually even the Governor of Vermont.

Edwin Fellows, another employee of Jones and Lamson Machine Company and friend of James Hartness, had developed a new method for cutting tools and gears and with the backing of Hartness, Woolson, Brown, Slack and other Springfield industrialists began the Fellows Gear Shaper Company in 1896. Fellows became involved in manufacturing parts and tools for the early electric car before combustion engines became the preferred choice. Later, the development of the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company in 1909, outside of downtown Springfield, would provide the town with its three largest firms and employers as well as demonstrate the central focus of the area's industry toward machine tool production.

The machine tool industry permeated every aspect of life in Springfield. It became the reason people moved to Springfield, it provided steady employment as the base of the economy, and its wealthy owners gave back to the community. The Community Club of Springfield, Vermont rehabilitated the vacant former Jones and Lamson Machine Company's building in 1919 and turned it into a state of the art recreational and social club for both the community's men and women.⁹³ Locally prominent leaders from the town such as Mrs. F.R. Fellows, Fred W. Wheeler, and Joseph B. Johnson served on the original Executive Committee. The Fellows

⁹² Ibid., 174.

⁹³ The Community Club was formed by the Manufacture's Association in Springfield during early 1919 to provide indoor recreational activities and social opportunities for the townspeople.

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Gear Shaper Company had its own company band and bandstand at its facility. The machine tool firms contributed funds for the local hospital, flood control, and other endeavors. The machine tool industry did not serve simply to employ Springfield's citizens but was itself a part of the community.

The outbreak of World War I initially affected Springfield by the loss of income since the U-boat blockade prevented overseas commerce. However by 1915, the local economy was booming once again from foreign demand of precision tools and other manufactured goods. During World War I, the Jones and Lamson initiated a six-day workweek, and soon the company began to produce products associated with the shipping and the aviation industries.⁹⁴ However, a lack of labor plagued Springfield and other industrial centers across the country after the United States entered World War I and a draft was initiated. At the end of the World War, there was a retraction of Springfield's economy. Fortunately, it was minor and soon the town returned to manufacturing precision tools. From 1910 to 1920, the population increased by 2,400 people, which comprised a thirty-three percent increase; the largest rate of growth ever recorded in Springfield.

As Springfield regained a sense of normalcy after World War I, two disasters struck the town. First a terrible flood engulfed the town in 1927. Although there were no casualties suffered, the flood marred the town. All buildings in the downtown area and along the banks of the Black River suffered water damage and were filled with mud. The flood lasted nearly four days, and the fire department had to operate throughout the night and perform rescues as the water rose to over five feet in some areas. Once again, the citizens of Springfield turned out to repair the damage. Only three years later a second disaster struck; the Great Depression. Springfield's largest employers were forced to lay-off staff. The manufacturing companies in town did survive through innovation, reorganization, and by developing a new customer base with Russian industrialists. Some citizens were forced to change professions, and work in the agricultural industries such as dairy farming, lumbering, and maple sugaring, which increased in Springfield at this time. The town tried to assist its unemployed workforce by sponsoring town improvement projects, such as cutting timber or road improvement projects, providing free admission to town social events, and funding general welfare programs. Though it lost nearly 300 residents during the 1930s, Springfield weathered the financially difficult years of the Great Depression.

Like the rest of the country, the Great Depression abruptly ended at the onset of World War II, and the town's industries were in high demand once again. The increase in demand for goods during the war years and the availability of work caused the population of Springfield to increase by over 1,500 people during the 1940s. As with World War I, many factories in town converted to the manufacturing of war-related goods. The high demand for goods strained Springfield's industries and manpower, and the factories struggled to keep up with demand while many of its youth were drafted into service. The high demand for labor resulted in wage increases as the overall workforce shrank. Immigrant labor and an increase in female workers as well as a longer work week helped to alleviate the labor shortage at the factories. Springfield also struggled to find lodging and services for the expanding workforce living in or commuting to the town. Three Springfield

⁹⁴ Wayne G. Broehl, Jr., *Precision Valley; The Machine Tool Companies of Springfield, Vermont*, 88.

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companies, Jones and Lamson, Fellows Gear Shaper, and the Bryant Chucking Grinder Corporation, employed more workers than the total population of Springfield in 1940, over 7,400 employees during World War II.⁹⁵

During the war Springfield's industry was recognized for its quality products. The Lovejoy Tool Company received the prestigious Army-Navy Award for Excellence in War Production Award, also known as the "E" award, in 1944. Vermont Governor William H. Wills presented the introductory greetings and the Fellows Gear Shaper Company band provided the music for the celebration. The award was accepted by Prescott R. Lovejoy, the President of Lovejoy Tool Company, Inc. As part of the award, a flag flew above the plant and both male and female employees received a lapel pin. The invitation to the award ceremony stated, "Lovejoy cutting tools have been used in the manufacturing of countless guns, machines, and aeroplanes, and contributed to the creation of our mighty armament." and continued, "With better equipment and more of it, our troops are launching the attacks which will bring victory, and restore to us the peace which we can live in security, contentment, and hope."⁹⁶

Decline of Springfield's Industry

The end of the World War II resulted in instability for Springfield's economy, and many workers were laid off as the world returned to its peacetime demands for industrial and precision products. In 1945 the death of Edwin R. Fellows and William D. Woolson, two of the town's most prominent industrial leaders, dealt a strong blow to the town of Springfield and its industry. Labor strikes in other regions of the United States also decreased the demand for precision tool equipment at this time.

While the war years provided a boom for the Springfield economy, the 1950s proved to be a time of difficulty and decline. Many of the industries had been so focused on meeting production demands that technological innovations often went ignored. As competition with newer technology emerged, the firms of Springfield, many of founded in the nineteenth century, could not effectively compete. This along with a volatile economy, a surplus from the war years, and foreign competition, led to the closing or downsizing of many of the larger Springfield manufacturers. Parks and Woolson's experience serves as an example. From 1870 to 1921, Adna Brown and C.E. Richardson ran Parks and Woolson and continued to build the successful textile company. In 1921 Richardson and his son, C.G. Richardson took over the business. The business continued to sustain itself until 1956 when C.G. Richardson died and left the company to W.N. Hadley, a longtime employee and friend of Richardson. By 1958 the textile machine business was sold to Riggs and Lombard of Lowell, Massachusetts, a fellow textile machine manufacturing company. In an April 1958 article published in the Rutland Herald, Hadley stated that the

⁹⁵ Ibid., 186.

⁹⁶ The quote was obtained from the invitation to the Army-Navy Production Award on May 22, 1944. The invitation is located in the Miller Arts Center's (Springfield Historical Society) permanent collection.

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“textile machine business had been ‘sick’ for years” and he also stated that the company had been losing money for the past seven years.⁹⁷ Parks and Woolson ultimately closed in 2003 leaving only 14 workers unemployed as the company had continually downsized over the years. The textile industry in Springfield suffered greatly from the creation of synthetic fibers and the decrease in demand for wool products.

Growth did occur in some fields especially the automobile industry, sparking new demands for machine tools and other Springfield products. In 1953 the accidental destruction of a General Motors facility boosted demands of Springfield’s manufacturers Fellows, Jones and Lamson, and Bryant often referred to as the big three.⁹⁸ This, along with the Korean War, kept the Springfield industries going and even prompted some expansion such as an additional building at the Fellows Gear Shaper Company. It is important to note that the machine tool industry’s basic tools and equipment could easily be used for the manufacturing of both military and civilian products. The return to peacetime in 1954 brought about an anticipated decline in machine tool orders due to the end of the Korean War. Throughout the 1950s, the machine tool industry experienced both high and low-points. During the low-points, there was downsizing in staff, wage freezes, and sporadic union strikes. In 1956 a boost in railroad usage created a demand for machine tools while in 1957, the machine tool industry saw a sales decline and Fellows was forced into downsizing its staff and selling off an outside company that it owned. The year of 1958 proved to be a very bad year for the Town of Springfield because of the continual decline of the machine tool industry and its rippling effects. There were 1,257 people seeking work in town this year versus 321 the year before.⁹⁹ The years 1959 and 1960 showed increased business, but overall the continued volatile nature of the machine tool industry as well as an overall decline in demand would force most of Springfield’s machine tool manufacturers to drastically downsize or close.

While Springfield’s industry remained volatile, few physical changes occurred in the downtown area during the post World War II era. During the 1950s there was a small housing boom in the North Springfield area, which decreased the reliance of the town on the village center for residences. The last great contribution to the community of Springfield by the machine tool industry came from Edward Miller, one of the early employees of Fellows Gear Shaper Company. In 1955, the Millers offered to donate their house to the town, and on January 2, 1956 the home was donated to the town and became the Miller Art Center (Number 1). At the dedication ceremony, Mr. Miller stated, “The practice and display of all the Arts and the encouragement of the related activities contributes to the cultural prestige of a community and also are important to its business.”¹⁰⁰ His statement illustrated both his dedication to the machine tool industry and the quality of life of the townspeople the industry employed. Since that time the building has also served as the home of the Springfield Historical Society and the meeting place for various art, historical, and musical programs in town.

⁹⁷ Information obtained from an excerpt of a newspaper article published in the Rutland Times on April 2, 1958 that is housed at the Miller Art Center’s permanent collection.

⁹⁸ Keith Richard Barney, *History of Springfield Vermont: 1885-1961 with an Introductory Chapter to 1885*, 508.

⁹⁹ Keith Richard Barney, *History of Springfield Vermont: 1885-1961 with an Introductory Chapter to 1885*, 512.

¹⁰⁰ Virgil Erickson, *Springfield Art and Historical Society 25th Anniversary 1956-1981*.

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During the late 1950s a new industry was taking shape in Springfield, tourism. The Adnabrown Hotel and the Hartness House were seeing greater numbers of guests. Previously, most visitors to the area were business travelers, but during this time period the nearby ski resorts prompted people to come to Springfield on vacation. Meeting the new demands, the "Precision Valley Motel" opened its doors in 1960 to house the increasing number of business travelers and tourists alike. In 1961, the Adnabrown Hotel was destroyed by fire. Guests at the hotel included a ski club that chose the hotel because of its proximity to nearby ski resorts. Once again parking lots were approved by the town in the village area and drastically changed the Central Square with the former park now occupied by a parking lot and the Adnabrown Hotel replaced by Vermont National Bank, currently Chittenden Bank (Number 6).

Even as industry's future in Springfield remained uncertain, the population of Springfield maintained a steady increase until 1980 when several of the main manufacturing companies downsized and closed. This caused significant unemployment in Springfield. In 1987 Fellows was acquired by Goldman Industrial Group, which later filed for bankruptcy in February 2002. During the 1980s, other developments, including the construction of suburban shopping centers threatened commerce in the downtown. The need for additional parking areas put the historic buildings at risk for demolition resulting in the loss of several along Main Street. Wheeler's Drug Store (Number 35) was forced to close its doors after over 100 years of operation on Main Street, and several buildings were razed to make way for parking lots on Main Street.

Springfield at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century

Today Springfield largely exists as a commuter town with some industry remaining in the historically industrial areas. Springfield's proximity to Interstate 91 makes it attractive to commuters traveling to the large city of Lebanon, New Hampshire or other locations in southern Vermont and New Hampshire. New and small-scale industries have opened in the former mill buildings and adaptive reuse is becoming a popular strategy to maintain the usefulness of the extant manufacturing buildings. The former site of the John Slack Corporation (Number 45) is now being used for State of Vermont offices, and the Fellows Gear Shaper Company (Number 49) now houses various office spaces as well as the Vermont Tool Company founded in 1983, a manufacturing facility that continues to follow the industrial tradition of the town and whom in 2002 purchased the Bryant Chucking Grinder Company. Nearby ski resorts as well as golf courses and other recreational facilities provide income through tourist dollars to the local inns, restaurants, and recreational as well as cultural facilities. Many historic buildings in downtown Springfield maintain their original architectural character and still serve their historic purposes. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture in the town is preserved, and the historic quality of the downtown survives remarkably intact.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary of the Springfield Downtown Historic District exists as written in the amended boundary of 1986.

“The Springfield Downtown Historic District, (entered on the National Register August 11, 1983) consists primarily of the downtown urban core of Springfield, Vermont and abutting residences and industrial buildings. Information regarding the district can be found in that nomination. The amendment adds one building the Brookline Apartment House, (#59), five dams (#60, 61, 62, 64, and 65), and a bridge (#63) to the historic district. The dams, as well as the arch bridge, are all early twentieth century concrete structures located on the Black River which runs through the district; while the Brookline (#59) is a large, 5-story, wood-frame tenement that is located immediately adjacent the district (physically connected to #16) and is visually and historically related to it.”¹⁰¹

Boundary Justification:

The Springfield Downtown Historic District boundaries encompass the historic commercial and industrial center of Springfield. The district primarily consists of commercial and industrial properties sited along the Black River in the center of Springfield. Increasing the boundaries of the district was not necessary due to residential neighborhoods located on the outskirts of the district boundaries which do not fit into the commercial and industrial theme of district. High wooded terraces dotted with residential dwellings bound the district on the east and west, providing natural boundaries.¹⁰²

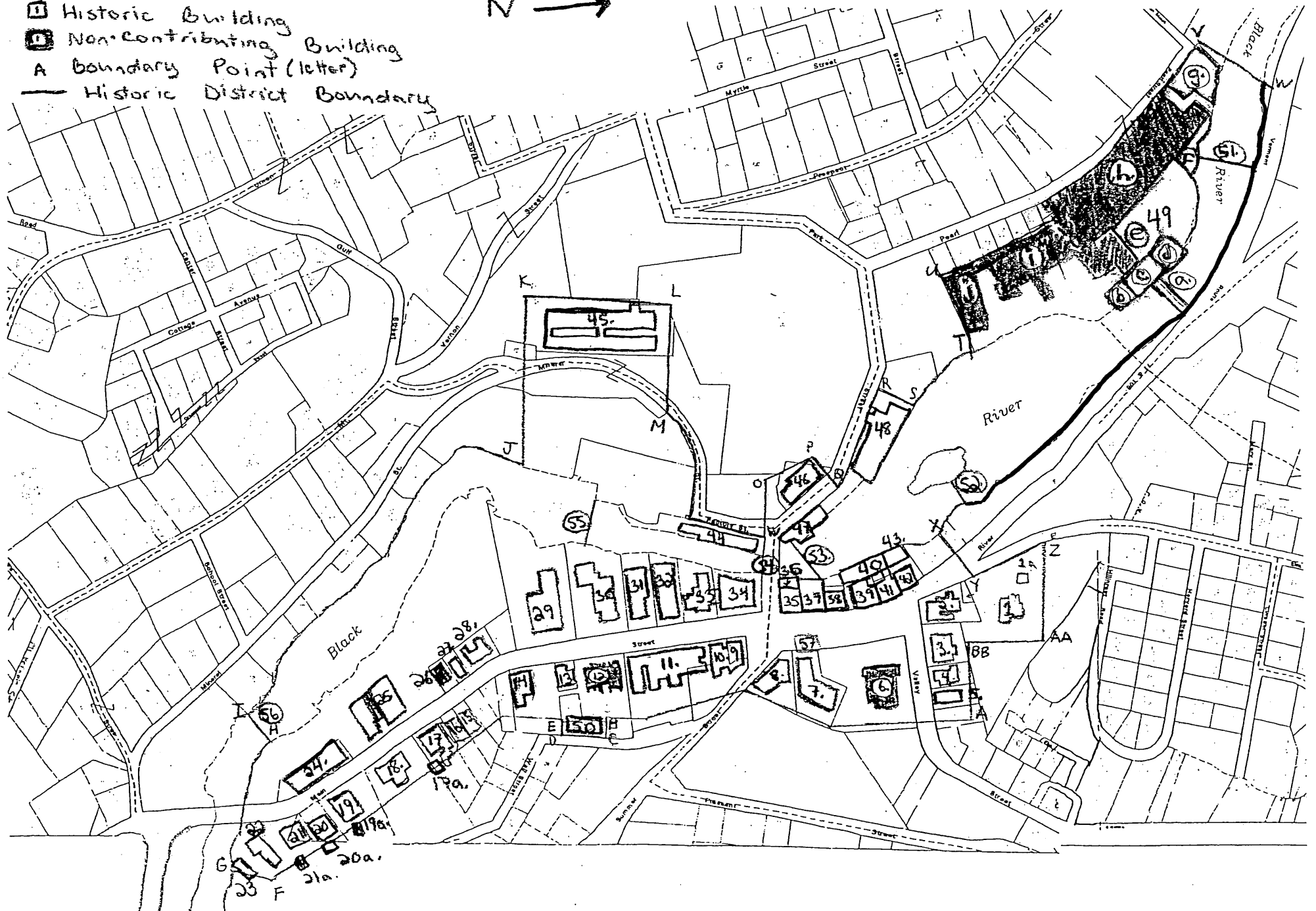
¹⁰¹ Deborah Noble, *Springfield Downtown Historic District Amendment*, sec. 8, 1.

¹⁰² Allen Hodgdon, *Springfield Downtown Historic District*, sec. 10, 2.

Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

May 2007

- Historic Building
- Non-Contributing Building
- A boundary Point (letter)
- Historic District Boundary



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Photographs:

Photograph #1

#1, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#1) Springfield Art & Historical Society.

Photograph #2

#1, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#1) Springfield Art & Historical Society.

Photograph #3

#1, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#1A) Springfield Art & Historical Society.

Photograph #4

#2, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#2) Tarro Block from Valley Street.

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Photograph #5

#2, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#2) Tarro Block at the intersection of Valley Street and Main Street.

Photograph #6

#2, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards the outbuilding at (#2) Tarro Block from River Street.

Photograph #7

#3, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield from Valley Street.

Photograph #8

#3, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield from Valley Street.

Photograph #9

#4, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#4) Anne Pheur House from Valley Street.

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Photograph #10

#4, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#4) Anne Pheur House from Valley Street.

Photograph #11

#5, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#5) 16 Valley Street from Valley Street.

Photograph #12

#5, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#5) 16 Valley Street from Valley Street.

Photograph #13

#6, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#6) Chittenden Bank from Main Street.

Photograph #14

#7, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#7) Leland Block from Main Street.

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Photograph #15

#7, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#7) Leland Block from Main Street.

Photograph #16

#8, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#8) Lincoln and McKinley Block from Main Street.

Photograph #17

#8, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#8) Lincoln and McKinley Block from Main Street.

Photograph #18

#9, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#9) Tontine-Commonwealth-Sparrow Block from Main Street.

Photograph #19

#9, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#9) Tontine-Commonwealth-Sparrow Block from Main Street.

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Photograph #20

#10, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#10) Lawrence and Wheeler Building from Main Street.

Photograph #21

#10, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#10) Lawrence and Wheeler Building from Main Street.

Photograph #22

#11, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#11) Bank Block from Main Street.

Photograph #23

#11, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#11) Bank Block from Main Street.

Photograph #24

#12, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#12) High Rise from Main Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #25

#13, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#13) Christian Service Society from Main Street.

Photograph #26

#13, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#13) Christian Service Society from Main Street.

Photograph #27

#14, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#14) Springfield Municipal Building from Main Street.

Photograph #28

#14, Springfield Downtown Historic District U

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#14) Springfield Municipal Building from Main Street.

Photograph #29

#15, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#15) Tuttle-McGee House from Main Street.

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Photograph #30

#15, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#15) Tuttle-McGee House from Main Street.

Photograph #31

#16, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#16) Gilson House from Main Street.

Photograph #32

#16, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#16) Gilson House from Main Street.

Photograph #33

#17, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#17) Griffin Block from Main Street.

Photograph #34

#17, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#17) Griffin Block from Main Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #35

#17A, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#17A) Griffin Block Garage from Main Street.

Photograph #36

#18, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#18) Springfield Post Office from Main Street.

Photograph #37

#18, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#18) Springfield Post Office from Main Street.

Photograph #38

#19, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#19) David M. Smith House from Main Street.

Photograph #39

#19, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#19) David M. Smith House from Main Street.

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Photograph #40

#19A, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#19) David M. Smith House Garage from Main Street.

Photograph #41

#20, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#20) Slade House from Main Street.

Photograph #42

#20, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#20) Slade House from Main Street.

Photograph #43

#20, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#20) Slade House Garage from Slade property.

Photograph #44

#21, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#21) Ward-Austin House from Main Street.

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Photograph #45

#21, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#21) Ward-Austin House from Main Street.

Photograph #46

#22, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#22) Calvary Baptist Church of Springfield from Main Street.

Photograph #47

#22, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#22) Calvary Baptist Church of Springfield from Main Street.

Photograph #48

#23, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#23) Calvary Baptist Church Parsonage from Main Street.

Photograph #49

#23, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#23) Calvary Baptist Church Parsonage from the Parsonage property.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

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Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

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Photograph #50

#24, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southwest towards (#24) Jones & Lamson Machine Company from Main Street.

Photograph #51

#24, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#24) Jones & Lamson Machine Company from Main Street.

Photograph #52

#25, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#25) Lovejoy Tool Company from Main Street.

Photograph #53

#25, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southwest towards (#25) Lovejoy Tool Company from Main Street.

Photograph #54

#26, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#26) Pilaro Building from Main Street.

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Photograph #55
#26, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont
Mary Stadalnick
February 2007
Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
View looking northwest towards (#26) Piaro Building from Main Street.

Photograph #56
#27, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont
Mary Stadalnick
February 2007
Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
View looking west towards (#27) Sicard Building from Main Street.

Photograph #57
#27, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont
Mary Stadalnick
February 2007
Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
View looking northwest towards (#27) Sicard Building from Main Street.

Photograph #58
#28, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont
Brian Lever
May 2007
Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
View looking west towards (#28) Green House from Main Street.

Photograph #59
#28, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont
Mary Stadalnick
February 2007
Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
View looking northwest towards (#28) Green House from Main Street.

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Photograph #60

#29, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#29) Continental Telephone Company of Vermont from Main Street.

Photograph #61

#29, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#29) Continental Telephone Company of Vermont from Main Street.

Photograph #62

#30, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#30) First Congregational Church of Springfield from Main Street.

Photograph #63

#30, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#30) First Congregational Church of Springfield from Main Street.

Photograph #64

#31, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#31) Springfield Masonic Association from Main Street.

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Photograph #65

#31, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#31) Springfield Masonic Association from Main Street.

Photograph #66

#32, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#32) Furman's from Main Street.

Photograph #67

#32, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#32) Furman's from Main Street.

Photograph #68

#33, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#33) Springfield Town Library from Main Street.

Photograph #69

#33, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#33) Springfield Town Library from Main Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #70

#34, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#34) Woolson Block from Main Street.

Photograph #71

#34, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southwest towards (#34) Woolson Block from Main Street.

Photograph #72

#35, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#35) Wheeler's from Main Street.

Photograph #73

#35, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#35) Wheeler's from Main Street.

Photograph #74

#36, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#36) Vigo Block from Park Street.

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Photograph #75

#36, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#36) Vigo Block from Park Street.

Photograph #76

#37, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#37) Grant's from Main Street.

Photograph #77

#37, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#37) Grant's from Main Street.

Photograph #78

#38, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#38) International Order of Odd Fellows Block from Main Street.

Photograph #79

#38, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#38) International Order of Odd Fellows Block from Main Street.

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Photograph #80

#39, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#39) Brown Block from Main Street.

Photograph #81

#39, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#39) Brown Block from Main Street.

Photograph #82

#40, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#40) Former Cobb and Derby Mill from Main Street.

Photograph #83

#40, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#40) Former Cobb and Derby Mill from Main Street.

Photograph #84

#41, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#41) 3 Main Street from Main Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #85

#41, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#41) 3 Main Street from Main Street.

Photograph #86

#42, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#42) Putnam Building from Main Street.

Photograph #87

#42, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southwest towards (#42) Putnam Building from Main Street.

Photograph #88

#43, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southwest towards (#43) 1-A Main Street from Main Street.

Photograph #89

#44, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#44) 10 Park Street from Park Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #90

#44, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

May 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#44) 10 Park Street from Park Street.

Photograph #91

#44, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southwest towards (#44) 10 Park Street from Park Street.

Photograph #92

#45, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#45) Textron Inc., Plant #3 and #4 from Mineral Street.

Photograph #93

#45, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#45) Textron Inc., Plant #3 and #4 from Mineral Street.

Photograph #94

#46, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#46) Springfield Co-operative Savings & Loan from Park Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #95

#46, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south towards (#46) Springfield Co-operative Savings & Loan from Park Street.

Photograph #96

#47, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#47) Bowling Alley from Park Street.

Photograph #97

#47, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south towards (#47) Bowling Alley from Park Street.

Photograph #98

#48, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#48) Riggs, Lombard-Parks and Woolson Division-Plant from Park Street.

Photograph #99

#48, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#48) Riggs, Lombard-Parks and Woolson Division-Plant from Park Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

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Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

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Photograph #100

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards #49, Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings A-D from River Street.

Photograph #101

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings A-D & I from River Street.

Photograph #102

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings A-B & I from a parking lot at the factory.

Photograph #103

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings A & D-E from River Street.

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Photograph #104

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Building G from Pearl Street.

Photograph #105

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings G & H from River Street.

Photograph #106

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northeast towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings G & H from Pearl Street.

Photograph #107

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings H & I from Pearl Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #108

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Building I from Pearl Street.

Photograph #109

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking northwest towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings I & J from Pearl Street.

Photograph #110

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Buildings I & J from Pearl Street.

Photograph #111

#49, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west towards (#49) Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex, Building L from River Street.

Photograph #112

#50, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#50) Brookline Apartment House from a parking lot on Main Street.

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Photograph #113

#50, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south towards (#50) Brookline Apartment House from Wall Street.

Photograph #114

#51, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#51) Fellows Dam from along the Black River.

Photograph #115

#52, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#52) Gilman Dam from along the Black River.

Photograph #116

#53, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#53) Comtu Falls Dam from along the Black River.

Photograph #117

#54, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#54) Park Street Bridge from along the Black River.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Name of Property

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

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Photograph #118

#54, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards (#54) Park Street Bridge from Park Street.

Photograph #119

#55, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#55) Slack Dam from along the Black River.

Photograph #120

#56, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north towards (#56) Lovejoy Dam from along the Black River.

Photograph #121

#57 Chase Memorial Fountain

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards the fountain from Main Street.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

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Photograph #122

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north on Main St. at the intersection of Main St. and Summer St. Buildings: (#35)

Wheeler's, (#37) Grant's, (#38) International Order of Odd Fellows Block, (#39) Brown Block, (#2) Tarro Block, (#1) Springfield Art and Historical Society, (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield.

Photograph #123

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north on Main St. Buildings: (#9) Tontine Block, (#10) Lawrence Wheeler Building, (#11)

Bank Block, (#12) High Rise, (#13) Christian Service Society.

Photograph #124

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards Main St. and Summer St. Buildings: (#7) Leland Block, (#8) Lincoln and McKinley Block, (#9) Tontine Block, (#10) Lawrence and Wheeler Building, (#11) Bank Block.

Photograph #125

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south on Main St. from Main St. and Summer St. Buildings: (#9) Tontine Block, (#10) Lawrence and Wheeler Building, (#11) Bank Block.

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Photograph #126

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south on Main St. from Main St. and Valley St. Structures: (#57) Chase Memorial Fountain, (#9) Tontine Block, (#30) First Congregational Church, (#34) Woolson Block.

Photograph #127

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south on Main St. from Main and Summer St. Buildings: (#9) Tontine Block, (#30) First Congregational Church, (#32) Furman's, (#33) Springfield Town Library, (#34) Woolson Block.

Photograph #128

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View north on Main St. Buildings: (#29) Continental Telephone Company of Vermont, (#30) First Congregational Church, (#31) Springfield Masonic Association, (#32) Furman's, (#33) Springfield Town Library, (#34) Woolson Block, (#38) International Order of Odd Fellows Block.

Photograph #129

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View north on Main St. Buildings: (#29) Continental Telephone Company of Vermont, (#30) First Congregational Church, (#34) Woolson Block, (#12) High Rise, (#13) Christian Service Society.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

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Photograph #130

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View north on Main St. Buildings: (#26) Pilaro Building, (#27) Sicard Building, (#28) Green House.

Photograph #131

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View north on Main St. Buildings: (#15) Tuttle-McGee House, (#16) The Gilson House, (#17) Griffin Block, (#18) Springfield Post Office, (#19) The David M. Smith House.

Photograph #132

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View north on Main St. Buildings: (#25) Lovejoy Tool Company, (#27) Sicard Building, (#29) Continental Telephone Company of Vermont, (#17) Griffin Block.

Photograph #133

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View south on Main St. Buildings: (#18) Springfield Post Office, (#19) The David M. Smith House, (#24) Jones and Lamson Company.

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Photograph #134

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View south on Main St. Buildings: (#20) The Slade House, (#21) Ward-Austin House, (#22) The Calvary Baptist Church of Springfield.

Photograph #135

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east on Valley St. from Main St. and Valley St. Buildings: (#2) Tarro Block (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield, (#4) Anne Pheur House, (#5) 16 Valley Street, (#6) Chittenden Bank.

Photograph #136

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking west on Valley St. towards Main St. Buildings: (#42) Putnam Building, (#2) Tarro Block, (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield, (#4) Anne Pheur House, (#5) 16 Valley Street.

Photograph #137

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north looking up Park St. Buildings: (#46) Springfield Co-operative Savings and Loan, (#48) Riggs and Lombard-Parks and Woolson Division-Plant, (#47) The Bowling Alley.

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Photograph #138

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View north towards Park St. from Mineral St. Buildings: (#46) Springfield Co-operative Savings and Loan, (#47) The Bowling Alley, (#44) 10 Park Street.

Photograph #139

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast towards the district from Miller Arts Center. Buildings: (#48) Riggs and Lombard-Parks and Woolson Division-Plant.

Photograph #140

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east from Park St. Bridge towards Main St. Buildings: (#36) Vigo Block, (#8) Lincoln and McKinley Block, (#34) Woolson Block.

Photograph #141

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District
Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east towards the district from Park St. Buildings: (#1) Springfield Art and Historical Society, (#43) 1-A Main Street, (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield, (#40) Former Cobb and Derby Mill.

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Photograph #142

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south within the district from the Park St. Bridge. Buildings: (#34) Woolson Block, (#44) 10 Park Street.

Photograph #143

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking north within the district from the Black River. Buildings: (#44) 10 Park Street, (#53) Comtu Falls Dam, (#54) Park Street Bridge.

Photograph #144

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking south towards the district from the Miller Arts Center. Buildings: (#2) Tarro Block, (#3) United Methodist Church of Springfield, (#37) Leland Block, (#8) Lincoln and McKinley Block, (#9) Tontine Block, (#30) First Congregational Church of Springfield.

Photograph #145

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking east within the district from Mineral St. Buildings: (#42) Putnam Building, (#43) 1-A Main Street, (#44) 10 Park Street, (#47) Bowling Alley, (#46) Springfield Co-operative Savings & Loan.

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update
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Photograph #146

Streetscape in the Springfield Downtown Historic District

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

View looking southeast in the district from the Miller Arts Center. Buildings: (#31) Springfield Masonic Association, (#30) First Congregational Church, (#12) High Rise, (#29) Continental Telephone Company of Vermont, (#14) Springfield Municipal Building.

Photograph #147

#20 A Ward-Austin House Garage, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Brian Lever

February 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #148

#51 The Fellows Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #149

#52 The Gilman Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #150

#52 The Gilman Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

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Photograph #151

#53 Comtu Falls Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #152

#53 Comtu Falls Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #153

#55 Slack Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #154

#55 Slack Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #155

#56 Lovejoy Dam, Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont

Mary Stadalnick

August 2007

Digital Images filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

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Springfield Downtown Historic District Update

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The following properties are changing status from the previous Springfield Downtown Historic District Update dated 1983 and 1986:

Now Contributing:

Grant's (23-25 Main Street)
Guy, Eugene R. & Carol A.
15 Woolson Avenue Springfield Vermont 05156

Furman's (59-61 Main Street)
TCG Properties, LLC
291 Blackberry Hill
Chester, Vermont 05143

Chase Memorial Fountain (Springfield Town Square)
City of Springfield
96 Main Street
Springfield, VT 05156

The Fellows Gear Shaper Company Complex (Pearl and River Streets)
Precision Valley Development Corporation
P.O. Box 477
Springfield, VT 05156

Now Non-Contributing:

Pilaro Building (115 Main Street)
Mather, Robert J.
PO Box 855
Chester, Vermont 05143