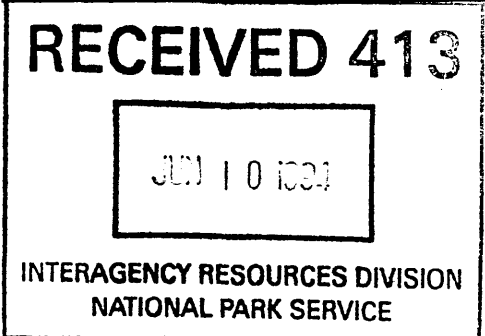


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Crystal Lake Falls Historic District

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

2. Location

street & number Water Street, West Street, Main Street  not for publication

city or town Barton  vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Orleans code 019 zip code 05822

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] June 6, 1994  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Vermont State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for  
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action  
7-7-94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
41	19	buildings
1	0	sites
6	1	structures
0	0	objects
48	13	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Industry/ manufacturing facility
- Domestic/ Single dwelling
- Domestic/ Multiple dwelling
- Commerce/ department store
- Commerce/ Specialty store
- Transportation/ rail-related
- Transportation/ road-related
- Agriculture/ agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/ single dwelling
- Domestic/ multiple dwelling
- Commerce/ department store
- Commerce/ specialty store
- Commerce/ restaurant
- Religion/ religious structure
- Transportation/ road-related
- Transportation/ rail-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- American four-square

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

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

Narrative Description

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

### UTM References

(General location of district as shown on the enclosed U. S. G. S. map.)

Zone	Easting	Northing
18	723160	4958650 (listed on NR form)
18	723500	4958690 (listed on NR form)
18	723770	4958320 (listed on NR form)
18	723700	4958280 (listed on NR form)
18	723550	4958420 (additional reference)
18	723360	4958320 (additional reference)
18	723300	4958590 (additional reference)
18	723170	4958560 (additional reference)

### Verbal Boundary Description

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District, located in Barton, Vermont, includes the area enclosed by the following boundaries: Beginning at a point A located at the southeast corner of the intersection of the right-of-ways of Church Street and Water Street, thence proceeding in an easterly direction following the south side of Water Street to a point B located at a southerly extension of the west lot line of the property associated with building #8 described in this nomination, thence proceeding in a northerly direction along said extension across Water Street and the west lot line to a point C located at the northwest corner of the lot associated with building #8, thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the north lot lines of properties associated with buildings #9, 10, and 11 to a point D, thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the east lot line associated with building # 11 and following that line across Water Street to point E1, thence proceeding southeasterly along the south side of Water Street and then the west side of Main Street past the intersection with West Street to point E2 (which is an extension across Main Street of the north side lot line of building #14, thence proceeding eastnortheasterly across Main Street and along the north lot line of building #14 to its rear corner at point F at the Boston & Maine right of way, thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along said right-of-way across East Street and continuing to a point G located next to the southeastern corner of building #17, thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction to Main Street and across Main Street to a point H located at the southwesterly side of Main Street, thence proceeding in a southeasterly direction along the southwest side of Main street to a point I located at the easterly corner of the lot associated with building #18, thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the southeast lot line associated with building #18 to a point J located at the southern corner of the lot

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associated with building #18, thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction along the southwest line of the lot associated with building #18 and continuing in the same general direction along the southwest lot line of associated with building #20 and continuing in the same northwesterly direction across Duck Pond Road and Cemetery Road and along the southwest lot lines associated buildings #21 through #26 to West Street and across West Street to a point K located at the north side of West Street, thence proceeding in a southwesterly direction along the northwest side of West Street to a point L located at a westerly extension of the north lot line associated with building #31, thence proceeding in an easterly direction along the said extension across West Street and along the north lot line associated with building #31 to a point M located at the northeast corner of the lot associated with building #31, thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the east lot lines associated with buildings #31, 32, and 33 to a point N located at the southeast corner of the lot associated with building #33, thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the south lot line associated with building #33 and continuing in the same direction across West Street to point O located at the west side of West Street, thence proceeding in a southerly direction along the west side of West Street to a point P located at the southeast corner of the front yard associated with building #34, thence proceeding in a westerly direction to a point Q located at the southwest corner of the rear yard associated with building #34, thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the line of the rear yards associated with buildings #34, 35, and 37 to a point R located on the south side of the driveway leading to building #38, thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the south side of said driveway to point S located at the southeast corner of the yard associated with building #38, thence proceeding in a northerly direction along west lot line associated with building #38 and continuing in a northerly direction along the west boundary of archaeological sites #51 and 50 to the Crystal Lake Outlet Stream and continuing across said stream to a point T located on the northern bank of the stream, thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the northern bank of said stream to a point U located at the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Church Street, thence proceeding in a northerly direction along the eastern edge of the right-of-way of Church Street to the point of beginning.

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### Crystal Lake Falls Historic District

#### Description

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is located in the southern portion of the Village of Barton, Vermont. Crystal Lake, which extends about three miles southeast of the district, is drained by the Crystal Lake Outlet stream. This stream was historically also referred to as a branch of the Barton River. Passing through Barton Village over a steep hill, the stream drops about 90 feet in a sequence of waterfalls. The water flows northwest to connect with the Barton River, which in turn flows north to Lake Memphremagog and on to the St. Lawrence River in Quebec.

The district consists of industrial sites on the banks of the outlet, commercial buildings, multifamily houses, and service buildings located along Main Street, and houses on Water Street and West Street. This area was the industrial center of Barton Village, while the main commercial and civic center of the village is located at the intersection of Main Street and Church Street several hundred yards to the north. The series of waterfalls on the Crystal Lake Outlet Stream provided the incentive for this area of Barton to be developed as a village and industrial center. This historic district generally encompasses the industrial sites, commercial buildings and residential areas directly associated with the mill sites along Crystal Lake Falls. Adjoining the district to the north is the commercial and civic center of the village. Residential neighborhoods extend west, north and east of this district with agricultural and forest areas lying beyond in all directions.

The geography of the district is very hilly. West Street climbs a steep hill on the southwest side of Crystal Lake at the southern part of the district. Main Street runs along the southwestern shore of Crystal Lake, through a narrow strip of level land near the head of the Outlet Stream. It then turns northwest through Depot Square. Just beyond the northern boundary of the district, Main Street passes down a hill to the center of Barton Village. Main Street also serves as US. Route 5. The Boston and Maine Railroad tracks run generally parallel to Route 5. These tracks define the eastern boundary of the historic district. Water Street runs west from Main Street down a very steep grade parallel to the Crystal Lake Outlet stream. Church Street intersects Water Street and bounds the district at the west.

Most of the buildings in the district survive from the late 19th century and early 20th century manufacturing booms. Fires and floods have, however, played a significant role in the history of the district. Evidence of their destruction remains. This is most

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graphically displayed at the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory Site (#51) located in the center of the district. Here the stand the burned ruins of a major local industry that converted local forest products into high quality manufactured goods which were distributed nationally by the adjacent railroad.

Although disastrous floods, especially one that occurred in 1927, swept much of the evidence away, ruins of other mill sites are found along the Outlet stream. Evidence of the concrete turbine pit and forebay of the J. W. Murkland Company serve as a reminder of what was during the late 19th and early 20th century an important manufacturer of stoves, farm implements and industrial machinery.

Except Dam No. 1, which controls the level of Crystal Lake, the other dams have fallen into disrepair, leaving a picturesque series of waterfalls along the Outlet stream.

Nevertheless, intact 19th century mill buildings do survive. The Tower Brothers- E. M. Brown Mill (#43) still has its turbine and machinery. Together with the Percival Cabinet Shop (#44) and the Baldwin & Drew Clapboard Mill (#46), these three mill buildings clustered at the head of Water Street, form the core of the historic district. They serve as excellent representative examples of their property type in Vermont and reflect the Small Water Powered Mill Production context identified in the state preservation plan.

Twentieth century commercial buildings and converted 19th century dwellings extend from Depot Square south along Main Street. Although not all of these contribute to the significance of the district, as a group, they reflect the types of mercantile and transportation activities traditionally found in this part of Barton Village. Martin's Livery (#26), for example, sheltered horses for travelers during the late 19th century, but was converted to store automobiles during the early 20th century. The nearby stucco-covered Filling Station (#28) which dates from the mid-1920s is a good example of early automobile related architecture.

At the south end of the district stands the Passumpsic & Connecticut River Railroad Depot & Freight House (#17). This reflects the important role that the railroad played in the development of Barton's industries during the second half of the 19th century.

The tenement buildings and houses included in this district also reflect the growth of Barton's industries from the second half of the 19th century and first decade of the 20th century. Many of the multi-unit buildings were constructed to house mill workers and their families. The single family dwellings also housed employees and owners of the smaller manufacturing enterprises.

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The style of the buildings in the district reflects the vernacular designs common in rural Vermont during the second half of the 19th century. Indeed, the Italianate First Congregational Church of Barton (#1) is the only building with a strong stylistic elaboration. The corner tower of the Tower Brothers- E. M. Brown Mill (#43) gives this building a distinctive presence, but the gambrel-roofed body of the building lacks strong stylistic clues. Several of the houses show hints of Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and American Four-square design influences, but none could be regarded as outstanding examples of these styles. This limited use of stylish ornamentation does, however, reflect historic attitudes of a conservative rural community that valued traditional and functional architectural design.

Almost all the surviving buildings are constructed of wood and are sheathed with clapboards. Some of the construction materials may have even been manufactured at the sawmills and clapboard mills in the district. The corrugated metal roofs probably mostly date from the early to mid 20th century. A functional roof covering in this region known for its heavy snows and long winters, the metal roofing covers earlier wooden shingles on some of the 19th century buildings. Only the First Congregational Church of Barton (#1) is known to have had a slate roof. This was replaced by asphalt shingles. Most of the other buildings that now have asphalt shingled roofs may have originally had wooden shingles.

In general, the condition of the buildings in this district is fair to good. Several buildings have been altered with additions and artificial siding, but the historic character of most of these buildings remains legible. Fires have claimed several major historic sites. On Main Street, the Peerless Manufacturing Company building was destroyed by fire in 1938. Several nearby buildings were extensively damaged, but rebuilt. The destruction by fire of the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory (#51) and the demolition of the J. W. Murkland Manufacturing Company machine shop (#5) were major losses. The historical integrity of the district survives nevertheless. Local efforts are underway to develop the ruins of the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory Site (#51) as a historic site.

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District includes two general areas of potentially significant archaeological remains. One is an abandoned area consisting of ruined buildings overgrown by trees, vines and weeds. The abandoned area is located south and west of the Crystal Lake Outlet Stream and north of West Street (see District Map). Specific properties include #41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 51a, 51b, and 51c. Cultural processes affecting the archaeological resources in this part of the historic district ended at the time of abandonment. Because cultural activities in this part of the historic district are

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"dormant," the cultural resources are limited to archaeological and natural contexts. The second area includes the remaining portions of the historic district. This section of the historic district is still used for commercial and residential purposes, and may be considered the culturally "active" portion of the archaeological remains in the historic district.

Descriptions of archaeological resource context in the "dormant" area follow:

An extensive artifact scatter which is visible on the surface is associated with properties #50, 51, 51a, 51b, and 51c. This artifact scatter is composed of building materials (roofing metal, asphalt shingles, brick, concrete, decomposed wood beams, window glass, nails, etc.), machine parts (i.e., pulleys, gears, shafts, bearings), industrial waste (such as coal slag and lubricant containers) and domestic debris (ceramics, bottles, etc.) Vegetation in the area includes box alder (*Acer negundo*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), various *Viburnum* and *Rubus* species, and ferns. This vegetational community which partially obscures the surface artifact scatter indicates wet, organically enriched soils. The topography gently slopes from south to north, becoming steep near the river. Small to moderate-sized (1 to 3 square meters), gently to steep-sloped depressions are common throughout the area. There is no evidence of excavation associated with these depressions. This indicates that these features are probably sink holes caused by decomposition and leaching of soil material rather than by cultural activity. The distribution and type of archaeological materials identifiable on the surface suggest a combination of primary deposition during use with post-abandonment reclamation and scavenging activities. A strong association with specific structures still exists. The integrity of this context for interpretation of these activities is expected to be good.

Two additional levels of archaeological deposits are hypothesized: 1) An industrial-use context composed of highly organic soils (sawdust and shavings from the saw mills and the later woodworking mills.) Artifacts in this context are expected to consist of primary deposition items associated with the latter mills in the upper levels, and the earlier mills in mid and lower levels. The integrity of this context is expected to be good to excellent. 2) A pre-industrial context composed of a stable land surface is expected to exist below the organically enriched soil level. The first mills in this part of the district were saw mills. These were followed by various woodworking mills producing clapboards, shingles, blinds and carriages. The waste materials (sawdust and shavings) were used for fill material adjacent to the mill to create a level storage area. This fill material may be responsible for the organic enrichment of the above industrial level. If so, the large amounts of sawdust and wood shavings would have created an anaerobic environment



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retarding decay of perishable material within this level and would have capped any earlier archaeological materials below the fill. A pre-industrial living surface likely exists below the fill level.

Both Native American and early European American cultural material may exist in this lower pre-industrial level. The Vermont Archaeological Inventory (VAI) lists one Native American archaeological site south of the historic district (FS 3 [OL]), and one Native American site (no site number assigned) has been identified at the northern end of the historic district. The integrity of this lower archaeological level is expected to be good to excellent.

Descriptions of archaeological resource context in culturally "active" area follow:

The culturally "active" portions of the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District includes the properties #1 through 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48a. Archaeological deposits are expected to exist in the yards surrounding each of these structures. The present surfaces are generally capped with pavement or mowed lawns which severely limit the likelihood of identifying cultural resources during preliminary reconnaissance studies. The integrity of the cultural materials in the subsurface soils surrounding these properties is expected to range from poor to excellent, and is likely to be affected by recent and distant past land-disturbing activities in definable areas.

Descriptions of the individual buildings and sites in the district follow:

### **1. First Congregational Church of Barton, 1874.**

The First Congregational Church of Barton, now known as the Barton United Church, is located on a large lot at the southeast corner of Church Street and Water Street. This two-story, Italianate style church faces north. Wooden clapboards sheath the walls except on the raised basement story that is sheathed with horizontal flush boarding. The trim is fully elaborated with entablatures and ornamented with modillions. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The front facade is divided into three sections. The east protruding bay has an engaged two-story tower, capped by a hipped roof. The center bay has a central gable above the main raised entrance. This gable is accented by a pinnacle. The west bay forms the base of a tall spired tower.

The two towers project slightly from the plane of the center of the facade. Their corners are ornamented with wooden quoins on the first and second floors. Separating the first

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and second story is an ornamental wooden band in the form of a series of tangent circles. Inset corner columns on the second floor each have a narrow round shaft and a cushion capital ornamented with an abstract flower motif.

The east tower has a single, arched-top, stained glass window in the first story, topped by a hood mold with decorated ends. Above on the second story is a narrower, taller, double-hung, arched window that is also topped by a similar hood mold.

The west tower has a single, arched, stained glass window in its first story, matching the first floor window on the east tower. The second story has a pair of windows topped by a hood mold with decorated ends. Located at the same height as the cornice on the east tower, the cornice on the west tower is decorated with modillions and extends upward in a simulated gable. This gable has a round wooden molding in its center that may have originally been the location of a window. A shingled, hipped roof section clad with gray slate extends upward from the cornice. On top of this section is an eight-sided belfry with four wide sides and four narrower sides. The wide sides have rectangular, wooden, louvered openings, topped by clock faces, and surmounted by gabled cornices. This base section supports a tall, eight-sided spire which is clad in red and gray slate and topped with a metal finial.

The fenestration on the front facade and the towers is divided into two stories separated by a flat, molded cornice. The main front entrance is centrally located. The double three-panel doors are topped by two quarter-round wood panels with bolection moldings that together form a half circle. The door surround has flanking stylized wood columns that serve as the base for a wooden half-round arch above the door. The entrance is reached by ten wide wooden steps and two narrower wooden steps located immediately in front of the double doors. Flanking the entry are two round-topped sash windows made of leaded glass with eight-over-six panes. The sills of these windows project beyond the sides of the frame. Surrounding the upper portion of the window is a hood mold with ornamented ends.

Centered on the second story above the front doorway is a pair of arched one-over-one stained glass windows surrounded by a panel defined by a bolection molding. The top of the panel is pointed, echoing the gable above. A small ocular window with a snowflake pattern is incorporated into the design just above the windows. It is flanked by two smaller, quarter-arched windows.

The east and west sides of the church have five bays delineated by wooden pilasters. Each of these bays has a narrow, tall, double-sash, stained glass window topped by a

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bracketed wooden lintel with a cornice. Because of the slope of the land, the east and west facades have a full exposed basement.

On the west facade below four of the tall, first floor windows are six-over-six windows in the basement. Below the third window on the first floor west side is a gable-roofed entryway with a pedimented hood. The entrance door is six paneled with a three-light rectangular transom above. The basement walls of both sides are clad with flush boarding.

On the south end of the church is a lower gabled bay. This bay has double doors on the basement level of the west side reached by a recently constructed wooden handicapped ramp. Each of these doors has a pair of oblong frosted glass panes in the upper portion and wooden panels in the lower portion. The doors are protected by a shed roof hood supported at the outer corners by wooden braces. Also on the south basement wall are two six-pane windows at the east side. On the first floor is a narrow, double-hung, stained glass window with a curved hood mold with ornamented ends.

The east side of the church has five bays with the same window placement as that found on the west side. At the rear of the east side is a one-story, shed-roofed, vestibule that extends from the rear bay. The front of this vestibule has a pair of six-pane windows, while the east side has a six-over-six window toward the front and a door toward the rear. The peak of the shed roof extends to approximately six inches below the sills of the stained glass windows.

Rectangular metal, louvered vents are in the front and rear gables of the main block. The church rests on a raised, coursed ashlar granite foundation.

Dedicated on September 25, 1876, this is the third building to house the First Congregational Church Society. The first meeting house was built after 1817 at another site about one mile north of Barton Village. The second church building was constructed in 1842 in Barton Village at Depot Square.<sup>1</sup> This Greek Revival style building became the Catholic Church after the Congregational Society relocated to the present edifice.<sup>2</sup>

### 1a. Congregational Church Horse Shed, circa 1875.

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<sup>1</sup> *Manual of the Congregational Church in Barton, Vermont* (Barton, Vermont, Monitor Press, 1909) & Edward Barnard, "Remembrances," *Orleans County Monitor*, 30 November 1896, and George E. Norris, *Barton, Vermont*, drawing (Brockton, MA: Norris, 1889).

<sup>2</sup> Wallace H. Gilpin, "Dates and Data on Barton, Vermont," *Fifty Years at St. Paul's Church, Barton, Vermont, 1902-1952*. (Barton, Vermont: no publisher, 1952) 10- 14.

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South of the First Congregational Church of Barton near the Crystal Lake Outlet is a board-and-batten sided, gable-roofed horse shed. This three-bay wide shed is open on the east side.

The building is indicated on the Sanborn map of 1892 as one of two "horse sheds" oriented parallel to one another.<sup>3</sup> These sheds were used to house horses while their owners attended worship services at the Congregational Church. The two sheds are also shown on the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map<sup>4</sup> and may have been constructed at about the same time as the church. The existing shed was damaged by the 1927 flood. According to local residents, about half of the damaged building was removed. The second horse shed was reportedly removed in the 1930s.<sup>5</sup>

### 2. Kimball House, circa 1870.

The Kimball House is a vernacular mid-19th century gable-fronted house with subtle Gothic Revival style features. It is located on Water Street, just east of the First Congregational Church of Barton (#1). The building is ell-shaped with the main one-and-a-half story, three-by-two bay main block on the west and a three-bay kitchen ell and a small carriage barn extending to the east. Sheathed with wooden clapboards with simple exterior trim, the house has boxed roof cornices with raking soffits and peaked molded window caps over the one-over-one windows. All the roofs are covered with corrugated metal. A small brick stove chimney rises from the middle the main block and another from the kitchen ell.

This side-hall plan house has a three-bay front facade with the entrance on the left. The front door is flanked by three-pane, three-quarter length sidelights. The second-story windows are aligned with the first. Centered in the gable peak is a small rectangular, louvered metal vent.

A three-bay, gable-roofed kitchen ell extends between the main block and the barn with a three-bay screened porch along the front. The porch has an enclosed balustrade constructed of vertical boards.

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<sup>3</sup>Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, *Barton, Orleans County, Vermont*, map (New York: Sanborn, 1892).

<sup>4</sup>*Beers Atlas of the Counties of Lamoille and Orange, Vermont*. (New York: F. W. Beers and Company, 1878).

<sup>5</sup>Avis Harper, Blain Barker, Harold May, Elizabeth Redington, Gladys Rives & Reva Schneps, et al., interviews with the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association, transcribed by Robin Tenny, August 1991.

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Connected to the east of the kitchen ell is an eaves-fronted carriage barn, now used as a garage. The carriage barn has a modern overhead garage door in the western end of the north facade. The east facade of the garage has a six-pane horizontal window in the upper section of the wall.

The west facade has two windows on the first story and a kneewall above. Because of the slope of the land, the west foundation walls are exposed. The foundation is quarry-faced granite. A four-pane basement window is in the center of the foundation wall.

The south-facing rear facade features a small, modern, three-by-three bay, shed-roofed, screened porch extending from the southeast corner of the main block and the kitchen ell. The main block has two windows on the second story. The south facade of the carriage barn has a six-pane window near the center and a smaller window to the east. This probably lit the horse stall. A short, sliding basement door runs along an exterior track. This would have provided access to the basement for removing manure.

This house is shown on the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map of Barton with Mrs. T. Kimball listed as the occupant or owner.<sup>6</sup>

### 3. I. Wyman House, circa 1870.

The I. Wyman House is a one-and-a-half story, gable-fronted, mid-19th century vernacular house with subtle Gothic Revival style features. The three-by-four bay main block presents its gable front to Water Street. A kitchen wing and woodshed extend in a line to the south. The roof cornices are typical of the Gothic Revival style with soffits raked parallel to the roof plane. The walls are sheathed with clapboards and the roof is clad with asphalt shingles. All the windows have one-over-one windows and the casings have peaked lintels.

On the first story of the north front facade of the main block are three, one-over-one windows. Two windows are located in the front gable. To the rear of the main block of the house is a three-bay kitchen wing with a door in the center. A narrow, three-bay, shed-roofed porch addition extends along the east wall. The roof of this porch is covered with corrugated steel and is supported by modern steel pipes.

At the rear of the kitchen wing is a second, slightly taller, gable-roofed, connected woodshed or shop. On the east wall of the woodshed is a single opening with a small, side-hinged, vertical board door, raised about four feet above ground level. A concrete

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<sup>6</sup>Beers.

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block chimney protrudes from the ridge of the roof close to the front wall of this woodshed.

On the west side, a shed-roofed porch extends the full depth of the main block and halfway along the wall of the kitchen wing. The porch has a scroll-sawn balustrade, and the crawlspace beneath is skirted with boards. The rear portion of the porch is enclosed with one-over-one windows.

A circa 1970 gable-fronted, two-car garage is attached to the southeast corner of the wood shed to form an ell. The clapboard-covered garage has two, multi-paneled, overhead garage doors. Due to its recent age, the garage does not contribute to the significance of the property or the district.

This house is identified as being occupied by "I. Wyman" on the 1878 map of Barton Village included in the *Beers Atlas*.<sup>7</sup> The house is similar in form and ornamentation to both the Kimball House (#2) and the G. A. Drew House (#4). Because of these similarities, it is thought to have been constructed at approximately the same time. It is shown on the *Beers Atlas* map as an almost square block with a narrower wing to the south. This approximates the current configuration of the house and the kitchen wing. Local residents recall that Mr. Allen, a foreman for the Murkland Company, lived here.<sup>8</sup>

#### 4. G. A. Drew House, circa 1870.

The Drew House is an ell-shaped, clapboarded, vernacular house with Italianate style influences. All windows have one-over-one sash and simple horizontal projecting hood moldings. The house has an asphalt shingled roof and a rubble stone foundation.

The front facade of the main block of this one-and-a-half story house is three bays wide. A front entrance door is located in the right bay and sheltered by an elaborate flat-roofed, Italianate style door hood featuring paired brackets. The corner brackets have large wooden pendants. Two wooden steps lead up to a wooden entrance door with a stained glass panel in the upper section. The stained glass window is made up of a central rectangle surrounded by twelve rectangular panes. On the second story are two windows. The corners of the facade are ornamented with pilasters, and the gable is emphasized by raking cornice boards. The east side of the main block of the house has two windows. Projecting from the center of the asphalt shingled roof of the main block is a brick chimney with a corbeled cap.

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<sup>7</sup>Beers.

<sup>8</sup>Harper, et al.

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Extending from the rear of the west side of the house is a gabled ell, constructed in two sections. The first section is a two-bay kitchen ell. The north facade has a door on the left and a window to the right. A brick stove chimney protrudes from the ridge. A three-bay, shed-roofed porch, supported by square wooden porch columns, extends along the front of the kitchen ell.

Extending to the west of the kitchen ell is a slightly higher section that probably served as a connected woodshed and carriage barn. This ell has a door at the east end of the facade and a one-over-one window at the west end. A porch begins at the west end of the first ell and extends about half way along the front wall of the second ell. Projecting from the roof of the ell is a shed dormer with two pairs of one-over-one sash windows. The one-and-a-half story west facade of the ell has three one-over-one windows located asymmetrically on the first floor. Two, one-over-one windows are located in the gable on either side of the center line.

This house is listed in the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map of Barton<sup>9</sup> as the G. Drew House. At this time, G. A. Drew owned a sash, door, and blind manufacturing shop (#48a) which was located further up the hill on Water Street.

### 4a. Lumber Shed, circa 1890.

A two-story, gabled outbuilding is located behind the G. A. Drew House next to the Crystal Lake Outlet. The front of this wooden building has four pairs of large, side-hinged, doors along the entire first story and four smaller hinged loft doors above. A square window opening is located in the west gable-end. The walls are sheathed with vertical boards and the roof is covered with corrugated steel.

This building is identified as a lumber shed on the 1892 Sanborn Map<sup>10</sup> and was probably part of the J. W. Murkland Company complex.

### 5. *Chronicle* Office, circa 1870 (moved circa 1970.) [Non-contributing]

This one-and-a-half story, eaves-front, clapboarded, structure has had many changes and additions since the time of its construction.

Portions of the stone and concrete foundations survive from the 30 by 70-foot J. W. Murkland Machine Shop that stood here from 1876 through 1970, when it was

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<sup>9</sup>Beers.

<sup>10</sup>Sanborn, 1892.

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demolished. These foundations support the present building and form a retaining wall extending from the northwest corner. Behind the building along the Crystal Lake Outlet are remnants of concrete and stone bridge abutments. Various pieces of water powered manufacturing power transmission equipment remain partially buried along the west lot line behind the house. The original front yard of the building has been replaced by a gravel parking area. The rear of the site slopes down toward the Crystal Lake Outlet permitting taller additions at the rear of the lot.

The roof of the office is clad in standing-seam metal and has a short brick chimney which protrudes from the east portion of the roof ridge. At the east end of the front, north facade is a small, shed-roofed, one-story addition. This addition has a one-over-one window on the front and a six-over-six window on the west side. At the west end of the front facade is a small one-over-one sash window.

The west facade of the house has a single six-over-six window in the gable peak and a shed-roofed ell that projects from the first floor of the facade. The west facade of the ell is two stories in height because of the steep slope of the land. The ell has a door on the north facade with a single rectangular pane in its upper section. On the west facade is an entrance door located on the first floor, and two one-over-one windows are located on the second floor.

Projecting from the rear of the shed-roofed addition and the rear of the main block is another shed-roofed addition. The shed roof of this ell extends in back of the addition. It has a parapet wall at the rear. The west facade of the ell has a first floor entrance door located on the right side of the facade. On the second floor is a pair of one-over-one windows on the left side of the facade and a one-over-one window on the right side.

The east facade has a door on the first floor and a one-over-one window in the story above. A rectangular metal vent is located in the gable peak. At the rear of the shed-roofed addition on the east end is a one-over-one sash window.

Now used as the offices of *The Chronicle*, this building was moved to its present site around 1970 from across Water Street. The house appears on the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map of Barton<sup>11</sup> as the residence of N. Hunt. Local residents recall that Ms. Clara Burgess lived in the house before it was moved to the Murkland foundation.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Beers.

<sup>12</sup>Harper, et al.



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Henry Gay's wool carding shop and woolen clothing manufactory had been built just upstream from this site by 1897.<sup>13</sup> Mr. Gay operated the carding business here until 1921 when he sold the business and equipment to his son-in-law, E. R. Cook who set up operations further up Water Street at #39b.<sup>14</sup> The building was sold to the Murkland Company. It is no longer standing. Remnants of its concrete foundation are located to the rear of *The Chronicle*.

*The Chronicle* Office does not contribute to the significance of the district since it was recently moved and substantially altered.

### **6. J. W. Murkland House, circa 1870. Non-contributing additions, circa 1970.**

The original portion of this structure is a one-and-a-half story, eaves-front, cape. A large, modern, two-story apartment addition is located on the southeast corner of the cape, with a shed-roofed ell in front. A long one-story, shed-roofed addition also extends south from the west side of the cape.

The building is sheathed with vinyl siding and wooden clapboards. The boxed cornice of the roof of the original house has raking soffits, as do those on the modern additions.

The front facade of the main block has a centered front entrance. The front door has a nine-pane window in its upper section. To the right are two windows with a two-over-two sash. Left of the door is a modern, twelve-pane picture window. The front windows are flanked by small modern shutters. Centered near the ridge of the main, metal-covered roof is a small brick chimney.

Only a small area of the east gable end of the main block is not covered by the east addition. On the second story, however, is a small modern two-pane sliding window.

The west facade of the main block of the house is two bays deep with one-over-one windows on the first floor and two-over-two windows above. In the peak of the gable is a small, modern, rectangular metal vent.

Projecting from the east facade of the original portion of the structure is a shed-roofed, one-story addition. This addition dates from about 1970 and does not contribute to the historic significance of the building. The roof of the addition is clad with corrugated

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<sup>13</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

<sup>14</sup> Darlene Young, "Barton Woolen Mill Outlasted Other Carding Mills," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 30 May 1984.

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metal. A five-bay wide porch is enclosed beneath the eaves of the south side of the roof. The front of the porch has modern railings with diagonals forming an "X" pattern below in each bay. The north wall of the addition inside the porch has a door and two, two-over-two windows. The porch continues around the east end of this addition, with the roof extending to cover an open wooden stairway that gives access to the second story of a larger gable roof addition to the rear.

This two-story rear addition also dates from approximately 1970. It has entrance doors on both stories at the left corner of the north-facing gable end. The second story door opens to the covered stairway described above. The first story door opens to a narrow porch beneath the stairs. Two bays of one-over-one windows light both stories on the east. The gable roof of this addition has a shallow pitch and wide overhanging eaves.

Extending from the west facade of the main house is a low, shed-roofed addition. Its floor level is half a story below that of the main house. At the point where the addition extends past the main block, the pitch of the roof increases to form half of a larger gabled roof addition extending from the southwest corner of the main block. The west addition has irregular fenestration with a two-over-two window on the north end, and five windows and two doors on the west side. The windows are variously sized one-over-one windows and are flanked by imitation shutters. These additions appear to date from the 1970s.

Since the lot on which the house stands was subdivided in 1863, the house may have been built shortly thereafter. In 1872, J. W. Murkland purchased the house by taking over the mortgage payments from Sheffield and Jeanette Wright, who resided in Lowell, Massachusetts.<sup>15</sup> The house is shown on the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map of Barton.<sup>16</sup> Murkland was one of Barton's leading industrialists. He built a large machine shop located at the site of the *Chronicle* Office (#5) and a large complex of related buildings (#50) west of here on both sides of the Crystal Lake Outlet.<sup>17</sup>

Although the house has several additions and changes, the original portion of the house is still legible and thus contributes to the significance of the district. The additions, however, appear to date from the 1970s and do not contribute to the significance of the building.

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<sup>15</sup> Darlene Young, "Murkland Began Successful Career in Massachusetts," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 6 June 1984.

<sup>16</sup>Beers.

<sup>17</sup>Young, "Murkland Began Successful Career in Massachusetts."

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### 7. Owen-Pierce House, circa 1820.

This house, located on the south side of Water Street, was originally a private residence and is now the museum of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association. It is a one-and-a-half story, eaves-front, clapboarded, cape with a rectangular gable-roofed wing to the east end. The roof of the main block of the house is covered with wooden shingles and the foundation is constructed of stone. The roof is trimmed with a molded cornice entablature with horizontal soffits along the eaves and soffit returns on the gable ends. The windows have one-over-one sash and simple trim.

The front facade is five bays wide with a central door and one-over-one windows. The doorway has a molded surround with square corner blocks. A temporary storm door, constructed of vertical boards, covers the opening.

The west side of the building has three windows in the first story and a single window centered in the gable peak.

The east side of the building has a window in the right side of the first story and a window centered in the gable peak.

A gable-roofed, eaves-front wing projects from the east wall of the main block of the house. This wing has a two-bay, shed-roofed porch in front. The porch has square porch posts at the outer corner, diagonal braces beneath the eaves, a simple rectangular wooden railing, and square wooden balusters. The north wall is clad with clapboards. Underneath the porch are a window in the left bay and a vertical plank door in the right bay. In the center of the north facade is an arched opening with double side-hinged doors. The east end is sided with rough-sawn vertical boards. The roof is covered with standing seam metal. A brick stove chimney protrudes from the center of the wing roof.

Deed research indicates that a house was standing on this site in April 1823 when the lot was sold by Joseph Owen to David Atwood for the sum of \$60.<sup>18</sup>

### 8. Dwelling, circa 1900.

This ell-shaped house is on the north side of Water Street. The gable-fronted two-and-a-half story main block is on the west and the two-story eaves-fronted, gable-roofed ell is on the east side. The windows have one-over-one sash and simple caps. The eaves are boxed with raking soffits. Clapboards cover the walls and corrugated metal covers the

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<sup>18</sup> Barton Land Records, 1823, 3: 332.

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roof. A brick chimney with a corbel architrave and protruding flue liner rises from the center of the main block, while a smaller stove chimney with an inwardly corbeled top rises from the center of the ell.

An eight-bay porch runs the length of the front facade. The west half is open and the east half is enclosed with screens. The porch has square posts and a low clapboarded balustrade. The 1912 Sanborn map<sup>19</sup> shows only the western portion of the front porch, while the next Sanborn map (issued in 1922)<sup>20</sup> shows the porch in its present configuration.

Two sets of concrete steps lead up to the porch and the doors to the house. The main door is near the center. To the left of this door is a double window. Above on the second story are two windows. A third is centered in the gable.

The east side of the of the main block has a single one-over-one window in the second floor. The eaves-front facade of the ell has two windows and a door to their right. On the second floor are two windows. The east gable end has one window on each story.

This house is first shown on the Sanborn Fire Insurance map issued in 1904.<sup>21</sup> Its date of construction suggests that it was possibly built as housing for workers in the factories located to the south along the Crystal Lake Outlet.

### **9. Spaulding- Judkins House, circa 1840.**

The Spaulding- Judkins House is a small, one-and-a-half story, gable-fronted vernacular Greek Revival style house, located on the north side of Water Street. A wrap-around, screened porch runs the length of the south and east sides. A brick chimney protrudes from the ridge of the metal roof just behind the center. The windows have one-over-one or six-over-six sash and simple caps. The roof cornices are boxed with horizontal soffits and cornice returns above corner pilasters. Clapboards sheath the walls.

The front has a one-over-one window on the second story gable and two windows and a door on the first inside the porch. The front porch is five bays wide with a screen door in the east bay. Its balustrade is enclosed with clapboards, while the upper portion is enclosed with screens. The east side porch has seven bays with a screen door in the second bay from the end. Inside the porch on the east wall are four windows. Two

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<sup>19</sup> Sanborn, 1912.

<sup>20</sup> Sanborn, 1922.

<sup>21</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

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windows have six-over-six sash, one has a single fixed pane and the other has two-over-two sash. A door is located in the fifth bay.

The west facade of the house has three, one-over-one windows and a single-pane window in the foundation. A small shed-roof addition extends from the rear west corner.

An 1851 deed<sup>22</sup> mentions buildings at this site belonging to Anna Spaulding and Joseph and Ann Judkins. The *Beers Atlas*<sup>23</sup> shows a building in 1878 with an ell-shaped footprint. Its occupant or owner is listed as J. Belfast. This house is also shown on the first available Sanborn map of Barton, published in 1886. The barn (#9a) is shown to be attached to the rear of house by a two-sectioned ell which no longer stands.<sup>24</sup> Local residents recall that Wes Chappell lived here around the 1930s.<sup>25</sup> He ran a woodworking shop (#48a) across the street.

### 9a. Spaulding- Judkins Barn, circa 1875.

Northeast of the Spaulding- Judkins house (#9) is a gable-front, two-and-a-half story barn in poor condition. On the right of the first story is a large rectangular, overhead door with a large side-hinged vertical board door directly above it. A rectangular window opening is located in the gable peak.

This barn appears attached to the house by an ell on Sanborn maps.<sup>26</sup>

### 10. O. V. Percival House, circa 1870, additions, circa 1880.

The O. V. Percival House is a one-and-a-half story, vernacular house with Gothic Revival style trim. Most of the exterior trim, including scrolled barge boards on the front gable, remains. The clapboards are apparently intact beneath artificial siding. The boxed eaves have raking soffits. A brick stove chimney protrudes from the ridge of the asphalt shingled roof. The windows have two-over-two sash.

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<sup>22</sup> Barton Land Records, 1851, 10:205.

<sup>23</sup> Beers.

<sup>24</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>25</sup> Harper, et al.

<sup>26</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

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The front facade is three bays wide with a centered front door and a gable window above. An open porch extends across the front. This three-bay porch is trimmed with modern framing lumber and features an open balustrade.

The west side of the house has four windows. Two shed-roofed additions extend from the rear (north) side of the house. The closest is sheathed with vertical boards, while the smaller rear shed is built of unfinished plywood.

In the *Beers Atlas*<sup>27</sup> of 1878 the residence of O. V. Percival is listed at this location. The Percival House had a main block to the south and an ell to the north. It lacked the porches and other additions that are currently on the west side of the house. The house is shown on the earliest available Sanborn map of Barton<sup>28</sup>, published in 1886.

### 10a. Percival Shed, circa 1880.

At the rear of the O. V. Percival House lot is a gable-front, wood frame shed covered with asphalt sheathing. The shed has a window at the left side of the gable end and a hinged door constructed of vertical planks on the right side. Centered in the gable is a small loft door hinged on the left. A small plywood shed extends to the rear. The main portion of this outbuilding appears to be contemporaneous with the house. The 1886 Sanborn map shows a barn attached to the house by a rear ell.<sup>29</sup> This may be the barn shown, although it now seems to be located farther north.

### 11. Storehouse, circa 1870.

This small, one-and-a-half story house is on the north side of Water Street on a lot that slopes steeply up to the rear. Like its neighbors, this gable-fronted building has a porch running across the front. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and a concrete block chimney rises from the east slope. Sheathed with clapboards, the exterior trim is simple. The boxed eaves have raking soffits. The windows have one-over-one sash.

The front facade has a window in the second story gable. The three-bay wide screened porch has a screen door in the center. Within the porch, the front door is flanked on each side by a window. On the west side of the house are three windows. A one-story, shed-roofed, clapboarded ell extends to the rear of the house. It has a window in its south side.

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<sup>27</sup> Beers.

<sup>28</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>29</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

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This structure is apparently shown on the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map, but is not identified.<sup>30</sup> The 1886 Sanborn map identifies it as a storehouse.<sup>31</sup> One local resident<sup>32</sup> recalls that her mother, who worked for the Peerless Ladies Underwear Company (see #28), lived here in the late 1880s. The 1897 Sanborn map shows the building was occupied by a cobbler.<sup>33</sup>

### 11a. Shed, circa 1910.

To the east of the house is a small shed that is sided with vertical boards. The slope of the shed roof faces Water Street. There is a single, two-over-two window on the south end of the shed. This shed appears on the 1912 Sanborn map.<sup>34</sup>

12. No building # 12

13. No building # 13

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### 14. Barton Fire Department Fire Station, circa 1885.

The Barton Fire Department Fire Station is a two-story, 3-by-3 bay, vernacular, clapboarded building. It is located close to the road on the east side of Main Street. Immediately to the rear of the building are the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks. To the north is the E. M. Brown and Son Grain Bulk Station (#13a) and to the south is a vacant lot where the Barton Cannery (#15) was located.

The front facade of the Fire Station faces west toward Main Street. On the first story, on the right side, are two large overhead garage doors for the fire trucks. A pedestrian door is at the left with a window between. All windows on the building have six-over-six sash. The second story has three windows symmetrically spaced. Above these windows is a molded wooden cornice that goes around the perimeter of the building. Between this cornice and the roof eaves are several rows of wooden shingles that continue around the perimeter of the building. The shallow-pitched gable roof is a later addition

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<sup>35</sup>Wallace H. Gilpin, *Dates and Data on Barton, Vermont, Fifty Years at St. Paul's Church, Barton, Vermont, 1902-1952*. (Barton, Vermont: no publisher, 1952) 10- 14.



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as the building originally had a flat roof. The front gable is sided with modern T-111 plywood siding.

The rear, east facade of the building has a single window opening on the north end of the first floor. On the second story are three window openings. The left is a six-over-six window, the center has four panes with the longer dimension oriented horizontally, and the right has a six-over-six window.

The low-pitched gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. A square brick chimney protrudes from the rear portion of the south slope of the roof close to the ridge. Located in front of this chimney is a fire horn.

The Barton Fire Department Fire Station is shown on the Sanborn map of 1886, which describes it as a "Hand Fire Engine House."<sup>36</sup> Local residents recall that the fire station was moved around 1892 and was possibly given to the town by the Peerless Ladies Underwear Company. Others recall that the building may have burned and that it had a flat roof until about 1980 when the gable roof was added.<sup>37</sup>

### **15. Bowling Alley/ Cannery Site, demolished 1990. [Non-contributing]**

Remnants of the foundation mark the site of a large, two-story, wooden building that served as a cannery for local produce before being demolished in 1990. Three other buildings were also located on the site. Sanborn maps from 1928 show a bowling alley and pool hall on the second story and automobile storage on the first.<sup>38</sup> According to local residents, the cannery was started around World War Two and a commercial sewing room was located in the basement.<sup>39</sup> Some recall that the building may have housed a John Deere farm machinery dealership. It may have first been a freight house for the Boston & Maine Railroad. This site is non-contributing due to its recent demolition.

### **16. Barton Hardware, circa 1940, with later additions. [Non-contributing]**

The Barton Hardware building is located on the east side of Main Street south of the Crystal Lake Outlet. The long, rectangular, vernacular building has a flat roof, few windows and is clad with wood shingles in a staggered butt pattern. The long facade

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<sup>36</sup>Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>37</sup>Harper, et al.

<sup>38</sup>Sanborn, 1928.

<sup>39</sup>Harper, et al.

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faces Main Street and has a center entrance porch. Two rectangular additions with flat roofs, one at the north end of the building, and the other at the south, are attached to the main block, creating a long, box-like overall form.

In the center of the front facade is a porch with a metal shed roof supported at the corners by wrought iron columns with a wrought iron balustrade. Beneath the canopy is a metal-frame glass door. To the south of the entry porch is a large rectangular, single-paned window with the longer dimension oriented horizontally. The building has a wood cornice and wood corner posts.

The north facade of the main block of the building has two window openings, both of which have been boarded over. Projecting from the north facade is a shed-roofed, board and batten addition. The front wall of this addition is set back from the plane of the main portion of the block and has a 12-panel overhead door with a row of three windows on it.

Projecting from the south wall of the main block is a second shed-roofed addition that is shorter than the main block. This shingled addition has hinged overhead wooden garage doors with four rows of panels. Rectangular windows are in the second row of panels from the top.

Local residents recall that Newt's Grocery Store and Webster's Feed Store were located at this site.<sup>40</sup> Also, the shed-roofed, rectangular, one-story building replaced a building on the site, which was destroyed by fire in the 1930s.

From the 1870s through the early 1890s, D. B. Beau's Livery was located north of here between Main Street and Crystal Lake. This was replaced by a boathouse and docks.

The extensive alterations to the front facade preclude inclusion of this structure as a contributing resource to the significance of the district.

### **17. Robinson Brothers Wholesale Store and Passumpsic & Connecticut River Railroad Depot & Freight House, before 1878.**

This long wooden building complex, located between the Canadian Pacific Railroad tracks and Main Street, incorporates two, large, gable-roofed buildings connected by a low, shed-roofed, addition. At the northwest end is the Robinson Brothers Wholesale

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<sup>40</sup>Harper, et al.

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Store and at the southeast end is the Passumpsic & Connecticut River Railroad Depot & Freight House.

The northwestern gable-roofed section is a large, vernacular, two-and-a-half story, eaves-front, clapboarded warehouse. The roofs are covered with corrugated metal and rolled asphalt roofing. The gable ends have raking trim boards with over-hanging soffits and no cornice returns. The front facade faces Main Street to the southwest. It is irregularly fenestrated. On the first story, a sliding wooden door constructed of vertical boards is located near the center and four, six-over-six sash windows are on the right. To the left of the sliding door are another six-over-six sash window and a recently installed, steel, overhead garage door. To the right of this door is a small six-pane window with its longer dimension oriented horizontally. The second story has three sets of paired six-over-six windows on the left side and two, six-over-six windows on the right. A window near the center has been removed.

On the northwest facade, a large cylindrical metal pipe chimney protrudes from the north corner of the building, extending approximately eight feet above the ridge. On the first floor to the right of the chimney stack are two, two-over-two windows. On the second floor are three paired six-over-six windows. The left pair is boarded over. A pair of two-over-two windows is symmetrically located in the gable peak.

On the first story of the southeast facade is a modern wooden door with nine panels and two panes. To the right of this door is an older door, also with nine panels and two panes. The second story may have originally had three pairs of windows, matching those still in place on the north end. Currently, only the first bay of six-over-six windows are exposed. The second bay openings are partially obscured by the addition, and the third bay openings, if present, have been totally obscured by the addition. There are two, two-over-two windows located within the gable peak.

Extending southeast from the wholesale store section is a rectangular shed-roofed addition. The long, southwest side of the addition has a loading dock, recessed beneath a short wall suspended from the front edge of the roof. At the left end of the southwest facade, adjacent to the southeast wall of the main block, are concrete steps that lead up to the dock. The left portion of this facade projects further forward than the remainder of the facade. This portion of the facade has a six-over-six window. To the right of this window in the recessed section is a nine-panel wooden door. To the right of the door are two pairs of six-over-six windows.

Southeast of the first addition is a clapboarded, shed-roofed addition that extends closer to Main Street. Its front facade aligns with the front of the Passumpsic & Connecticut

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River Railroad Depot & Freight House section connected to the southeast. At the northwest end of the shed's facade are two window openings, now enclosed by panels. To the right of these openings is a sliding wood door with a long rectangular transom above. To the right of this door is a very large, sliding wooden door, which slides on an overhead track.

The Passumpsic & Connecticut River Railroad Depot & Freight House section is a one-and-a-half story, wood framed, gable-roofed, eaves-front structure with a corrugated metal roof. The front facade of this clapboard-covered addition has a centrally located sliding wood door constructed of vertical boards. To the left of the sliding door are two six-over-six windows with a pedestrian doorway between which has been boarded over. On the right of the sliding door is a six-over-six window.

The southeast gabled facade of this narrow freight depot section features a large door that occupies almost the entire south wall with a pair of very large metal doors hinged to the sides.

According to the map of Barton in the *Beers Atlas* of 1878, the northwestern section was originally a separate building which was used by the Robinson Brothers as a wholesale store.<sup>41</sup> The Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Barton, issued in 1886, indicates the storage of flour, feed, iron, steel, and lime here.<sup>42</sup> In 1897, the building was used as a warehouse by Percival Manufacturing Company, whose upholstered and lodge furniture factory was located on Water Street.<sup>43</sup> In 1904, a feed store operated here.<sup>44</sup> Later the building became the Barton Creamery, then Greek cheese was made here, until H. P. Hood and Sons, a large New England milk producer, took over.<sup>45</sup> The space was most recently used by a plumbing company and a building contractor.

According to local residents, the middle building was an open platform. This was later covered and used for transferring milk.

The *Beers Atlas* of 1878 shows the southeastern section of the building as a Depot and Freight House for the Passumpsic & Connecticut River Railroad.<sup>46</sup> Since the railroad had come to Barton by 1858, this section may have been constructed then. Sanborn

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<sup>41</sup> Beers.

<sup>42</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>43</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

<sup>44</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>45</sup> Harper, et al.

<sup>46</sup> Beers.

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Maps from 1886 through 1928, also identify it as a freight station.<sup>47</sup> On the 1950 Sanborn map, an update of the 1928 map, the two gable-roofed sections are connected by a narrower center section with a loading dock on the southwest side with H. P. Hood and Sons shown to be using the entire building.<sup>48</sup>

### 18. Duplex, circa 1900.

This large, hipped roof, vernacular duplex dwelling is the southern-most of a pair of houses located on the west side of Main Street, south of its intersection with Duck Pond Road. South of these houses, Main Street widens into a highway, U. S. Route 5.

This two story, rectangular, house is set substantially above the level of Main Street about fifty feet from the edge of the road. Its massing and shape with the steeply pitched hipped roof, suggest the American four-square style of house. The building is, however, a duplex. Fenestration generally is of one-over-one windows, six bays wide by two bays deep.

The roof is covered with composition shingles. Two concrete block chimneys protrude from the north and south ends of the ridge of the roof. Although the house has recently been covered with vinyl siding, no significant exterior detail has been lost and the original clapboards appear to be intact beneath.

The front facade of the building faces east toward Main Street and Crystal Lake. A three bay, Queen Anne style front porch extends across the building. It features a central gabled pediment, turned wooden porch columns, and a turned wooden valance. The porch has a railing and balusters constructed from plain boards. It is skirted with wooden latticework. The first story front wall has paired central doors. Flanking these paired doors are three-sided bay windows. On the second story of the facade are six windows. The center pair are set closely together. A hipped-roof dormer with a pair of one-over-one windows projects from the center of the roof.

The south facade of the house has two windows on both the first and second stories. In the center of the first story wall is a pair of sliding glass doors. These modern doors lead to a pressure-treated wooden porch.

On the north facade of the house, a single one-over-one window is located at the east end of the first story. Close to the center of the wall are two windows. At the right end

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<sup>47</sup> Sanborn, 1886, 1897, 1904, 1922, 1928.

<sup>48</sup> Sanborn, 1950.

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of the wall is a pair of recently installed, single-pane, rectangular windows with metal frames. An original one-over-one sash window is located on the second floor above the center window and another similar window is located near the west end of the second story.

The rear of the house has a central, wooden, hipped-roof porch flanked by paired one-over-one windows. Three pairs of one-over-one windows are located above the first floor openings.

The house is first shown on a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1904.<sup>49</sup>

### **18a. Garage, circa 1975. [Non-contributing]**

To the southwest of the house (#18) is a gable-roof, wood frame, two-car garage, of modern construction. Because of its age, this structure is non-contributing to the significance of the district.

### **19. Duplex, circa 1900.**

This large Queen Anne style duplex, located on the west side of Main Street, south of the intersection with Cemetery Road, is one of two similar, adjacent houses that mark the south end of the village of Barton. The two-story, house is set atop a steep bank over-looking Crystal Lake. Although the house was recently sided with vinyl, little detail has been lost and the original clapboards appear to be intact beneath the siding. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof, covered with purple slate, and a boxed cornice. At either end of the ridge of the roof hip are brick chimneys.

The front facade of this building faces east toward Main Street. In the center of the front facade are paired doors that lead to the two halves of the house. These doors are sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported at its outer edges by square porch posts. Three wide wooden steps lead from ground level to the porch. Wooden pilasters are located at the point where the porch meets the wall of the house. Flanking the double central doors are pairs of one-over-one sash windows. All the window lintels are rectangular and project beyond the sides of the window frame. On the second story of the facade are three paired window openings. Each of these openings, oriented above the first floor openings, has a one-over-one sash. Projecting from the center of the gable roof is a shed-roofed dormer. This dormer has two window openings. A one-over-one window fills the right opening, while the left window has been boarded over.

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<sup>49</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

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The north facade of the house has three bays. On the first story, these bays are defined by a pair of one-over-one sash windows in the center and single one-over-one sash windows at the right and left ends. The paired windows in the center of the first story share a single lintel. On the second story are three one-over-one sash windows, each of which is located directly above a first story window opening. The south wall of the house also has three bays and its window arrangements are the same as on the north wall.

The rear of the house has a hipped roof wooden porch that provides shelter for rear doors to both units. Flanking this porch are paired one-over-one sash windows on the first floor. On the second story are three pairs of one-over-one sash windows arranged above the first story openings.

The house appears on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1904 and probably was constructed several years before.<sup>50</sup>

### **19a. Garage, circa 1900.**

To the rear of duplex house (#19) is a gable-fronted, wood frame garage with wooden double casement doors. These doors each have six rectangular windows in the upper section and panels beneath. To the north and south of this garage are shed-roofed additions. These additions also have paired side-hinged doors constructed of vertical boards. This building appears on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1904.<sup>51</sup>

### **20. Dwelling, circa 1885.**

This vernacular house is located on Duck Pond Road (known before around 1900 as Sutton Road) near the corner of Cemetery Road. The main one-and-a-half story, rectangular, gable-front section, faces east with an eaves-front, one-story ell extending south. Brick chimneys protrude from close to the center of both roofs. These metal-covered roofs have overhanging cornices with raking soffits. The house's original clapboards are covered with asbestos shingles.

The main block has a centered entry on the east facade, sheltered by a wooden entry porch with a pedimented roof that is supported by square wooden porch posts. On both sides of the door are two-over-two windows. Two similar windows are located

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<sup>50</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>51</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

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symmetrically in the front gable. Centered in the main gable peak is a small, rectangular, louvered metal vent.

The one-story north wall has a single, two-over-two window. The rear has a single, one-pane, rectangular window in the first story of the northern section and a pair of windows in the gable. The left window has two-over-two sash, while the right window has one-over-one sash.

To the south of the front gable block of the house is an eaves-front, gable-roofed ell with three bays. In the center of the east wall is a door with a pedimented entry porch that matches the porch on the main block. To the south of this central door is a one-over-one window and to the north is a two-over-two window. Rising over the door is a wall dormer with a broken pediment open at its lower side. This dormer has a one-over-one sash window. On its rear facade, the ell has a window and a door.

Projecting from the south wall of the ell is a low, shed-roofed addition, sheathed of plywood. It has two, one-over-one windows on its first story. A smaller one-over-one window is centered above the first story windows.

Stylistically, this vernacular building appears to probably date from the 1880s or earlier. It is unclear whether it is included on the 1878 Beers Atlas map, however. A small dwelling labeled "G. A. Drew" is shown near the site, however it may be a neighboring house. Drew also owned the Sash & Door Mill (#48a) and resided on Water Street (#3).<sup>52</sup>

The house does appear on the 1889 Norris bird's eye drawing of Barton<sup>53</sup>, however. Although the orientation may be shifted for clarity, this drawing seems to show the gable-fronted main block and the south wing with its wall dormer. The house is shown on the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Barton that is the first of the Sanborn maps to cover this area.<sup>54</sup> This map shows a one story addition on the south end of the one-and-a-half story dwelling.

The Beers map<sup>55</sup> also shows an ell-shaped building, apparently owned by the railroad company, at the corner of Main Street and Duck Pond Road across from the railroad depot (#17). This ell-shaped building also appears as a two-story structure with

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<sup>52</sup> Beers.

<sup>53</sup> Norris.

<sup>54</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>55</sup> Beers.



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additions and outbuildings on the 1889 Norris drawing<sup>56</sup>, but it is not shown on the 1904 Sanborn map<sup>57</sup>.

### 21. Dwelling, circa 1885.

This rambling vernacular clapboarded building, now known as Bob's Variety and Deli, is located on the corner of Main Street and Cemetery Road. Numerous small additions have been made to the building in recent years to support its use as a variety store and delicatessen, creating an irregular form.

The main block is a two-and-half story, gable-fronted, house. The metal-covered roof has overhanging eaves with raking soffits. The two-bay, east-facing, front facade has a pair of symmetrically located, two-over-two windows on the second story. A two-over-two window is centered in the gable. A large, shed-roofed, dormer with three, closely spaced, one-over-one windows is located on the south plane of the roof. On the first story, a one-story vestibule addition with a shallow pedimented gable extends the width of the front facade. This addition has a central door flanked by two windows with large, single, rectangular panes oriented horizontally. The door, which is reached by two flights of steps from the street level, is sheltered by a shed-roofed, corrugated metal awning supported by wooden elbow brackets. The sides of this awning area are enclosed with sheets of corrugated fiberglass.

The four-bay-wide south facade of the main block is only exposed on the second story since a shed-roofed addition extends along the length of the first story. This addition is also clapboarded, but with wider boards than those used on the main block. The east end of this addition has a small, single-pane, rectangular awning window. On the south facade is a centered entrance door, sheltered by an angled metal awning. A large rectangular picture window flanked by one-over-one sash windows is located to the right of the door and a small picture window is to the left. The rear (west) side of this addition has a three-panel wooden door.

A large, shed-roofed addition extends from the north wall of the main block of the building. The east facade of the addition has a small picture window located just left of center, and a larger picture window at the northeast corner of the addition. A one-over-one window is located near the point where the peak of the shed roof meets the main block. On the north facade is another corner picture window matching and meeting the one on the corner of the east facade. At the center of the north wall is a gabled vestibule

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<sup>56</sup> Norris.

<sup>57</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

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with sides constructed of corrugated fiberglass that provides sheltered access to a door. Behind the shed-roofed addition, a gable-roofed ell projects from the left side of the rear of the main block.

No building appears here on the 1878 *Beers* map of Barton.<sup>58</sup> The 1886 Sanborn map shows a vacant building at this location.<sup>59</sup> The main block of the building appears on the 1889 Norris drawing of Barton with a small front porch on the east.<sup>60</sup> By 1897, the Sanborn map shows the main block is a carpenter shop and an adjacent building on the north as a blacksmith shop.<sup>61</sup> The 1904 Sanborn map shows the two buildings connected by an ell with the original building and the ell designated as a dwelling.<sup>62</sup> The northern building is shown as a blacksmith shop. By 1912, the attached blacksmith shop was used to store new autos.<sup>63</sup> At this time, a large blacksmith shop wing also extended to the north. A two-story carpentry shop was connected to the west side. By 1922, the north wing is shown on the Sanborn map as a blacksmith and wheelwright shop.<sup>64</sup> By 1928, the carpentry shop was gone, but the main block was still a dwelling.<sup>65</sup>

Despite the numerous recent additions, the historic character of this building remains legible, though somewhat diminished, and it therefore still contributes to the significance of the district.

### 21a. Storage Shed, circa 1950. [Non-contributing]

To the rear of the north side of the Bob's Variety Store (#21), is a small, shed-roofed, clapboarded storage building with a pair of side-hinged doors constructed of vertical boards on its front, east side. This building is located near the site of the blacksmith shop described in #20 above, by its siting and shape does not correspond to the buildings shown on historic Sanborn maps. Due to its recent age, this building does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

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<sup>58</sup> Beers.

<sup>59</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>60</sup> Norris.

<sup>61</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

<sup>62</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>63</sup> Sanborn, 1912.

<sup>64</sup> Sanborn, 1922.

<sup>65</sup> Sanborn, 1928.

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### 21b. Storage Shed, circa 1960. [Non-contributing]

The second outbuilding, also clapboarded with a shed roof, is located close to Main Street to the north of the building. This outbuilding has a sign indicating "Bottle Redemption" above the three openings on the facade. The left-hand opening is a door, the central opening is a two-sash window oriented horizontally. The right opening is a metal, overhead garage door. A raised concrete island for gasoline pumps is located between this building and Main Street indicating that this may have been a small service station.

This building is located near the site of the wheelwright shop described in #20 above, but its shape does not correspond to the building shown on historic Sanborn maps. This building does not contribute to the significance of the historic district.

### 22. Tenement, circa 1900.

This vernacular building is a gable-fronted, two-and-a-half story house with gabled dormers and several later additions. The building is set back from the west side of Main Street behind a low hedge. The land slopes sharply up behind the house.

On the first floor of the front (east) facade is a central door flanked by two windows, each with a one-over-one sash. Two doors are located symmetrically on the second floor flanked by two-over-two sash windows. Two one-over-one windows are located symmetrically within the gable peak.

A two-story front porch extends across the width of the east wall of the main block. The porch is three bays wide, with a hipped roof and modern wrought steel columns and balustrade. The front porch is skirted with wood latticework.

The south facade has three, one-over-one windows on the second story and a large modern picture window on the first. There are also several additions on the south side of the house. These include a second story sun porch at the southwest corner of the main block. This sun porch has five, one-over-one windows on the south side and three, one-over-one windows on the east side. The eastern half of the sun porch is open beneath, providing shelter for the first floor entry. It is supported by wrought iron columns. Under the west side of the sunporch is an enclosed room with an entry door on the south side of the east wall. Two one-over-one windows are right of the door.

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A two-story, shed-roofed ell extends from the west end of the sun porch. This addition has a single, one-over-one window in the second story of its south side and a modern overhead garage door on the first story.

The gable-roofed dormer has a single one-over-one window in its deeply set pediment. The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge.

The north facade is irregularly fenestrated with one-over-one windows.

A gable-roofed dormer, matching the one on the south facade, is located on the north roof.

A shed-roofed ell extends from the west facade of the main block. This addition has a one-over-one sash window in the first story and a two-pane rectangular window oriented horizontally in the second story.

Two brick chimneys, with corbeled caps, protrude from the ridge. The first, is located close to the front of the roof, while the second is located near the rear of the roof.

This building is first shown on the 1904 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.<sup>66</sup> In that year, only the eastern gabled section was present. By 1912, the building had assumed its present configuration with additions to the rear and to the south side of the block.<sup>67</sup> Although the house has been sided in recent years, the original clapboards appear to be intact beneath the aluminum siding.

### **23. Crystal Lake Garage, 1909. [Non-contributing]**

This automotive service station is a one-story, shed-roofed, rectangular, clapboarded service station with a modern front addition that features three large openings on the right of the front facade. Set back approximately forty feet from the road the building has a paved lot with a three-pump island in front. The shallow-pitched roof runs north-south, with a flat extension running along the front. This extension and front facade are later additions.

At the left end of the front facade is a large, single-paned, rectangular window oriented horizontally. This window provides illumination for the office, located at the left side of the block. To the right of this window is a door sheltered by a gabled awning.

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<sup>66</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>67</sup> Sanborn, 1912.

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On the left side of the south wall is a fixed, twelve-pane window with the panes arranged in two rows of six panes. To the rear is a double hung window. In the southwest corner of the exterior is a chimney, square in section, constructed of concrete blocks.

Built in 1909 by J. W. Murkland, this was the first public garage in Barton.<sup>68</sup> A circa 1910 post card<sup>69</sup> shows the garage with a two-story, shed-roofed center bay that may have housed an office. The building appears to have been clad with pressed metal-siding to simulate the look of stone ashlar.

Although this building is a very early example of an automobile service station the extent of the alterations to the front facade precludes its inclusion as a contributing resource to the significance of the district.

### **24. Crystal Lake House, circa 1860, circa 1955. [Non-contributing]**

Currently known as "Barbie's Bar and Diner," this two-story, clapboarded commercial building with a flat roof is located on the west side on Main Street. The building was originally a resort hotel known as the Crystal Lake House. Some time after 1950, the original gable roof was destroyed by fire and replaced with the current, flat roof. This alteration is evidenced by the wide Greek Revival style corner pilasters with moldings that rise only to the height of the top of the second story windows. Simple flat corner boards continue up to a plain cornice.

The main block of the building is five bays wide and three bays deep. Most of the windows have a one-over-one sash configuration. The lower halves of the first story windows are boarded over.

In the center of the front facade of the building is a small wooden, three bay entry porch with a flat roof and a simple balustraded porch above. The porch is supported by four square columns with simple rails in the outer two bays and scalloped trim ornamenting the lower edge of the eaves. The entry has double doors. To the right of the entry, however, is a single-pane, rectangular window inset in a sliding wood panel, once the site of a larger window. Near the northeast corner of the front facade is a wooden door with a small window in its upper section. A small, two-pane window is located on the second story above.

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<sup>68</sup> Gilpin, 12.

<sup>69</sup> Postcard, collection of Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association, Barton, Vermont.

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In the center of the second story front facade is a door leading to the porch. A molded door surround that is larger than the current door indicates that the original door was larger.

The south facade has a one-story, shed-roof addition circa 1970, near the southwest corner of the facade. It is covered with metal sheets. A one-story, shed-roof addition extends along the north end of the main block. On the front, east side of this addition is a two-paned window, oriented horizontally. An open exterior wooden staircase on the north facade of the addition leads to a second floor exit door on the main block.

Located next to Crystal Lake near the 1858 Passumpsic and Connecticut River Railroad Depot (#17), the Crystal Lake Hotel was an important local resort hotel which operated during the second half 19th and early part of the twentieth century. A photograph in the collection of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association shows that the original portion of the building had an eaves-front, gable-roof with steeply gabled dormers.<sup>70</sup> A two-story porch extended along the entire front of the building, over-looking Crystal Lake and a boat landing across the street. The 1878 *Beers Atlas* map<sup>71</sup>, the Norris drawing<sup>72</sup>, and Sanborn maps<sup>73</sup> show the Crystal Lake House as a large rambling building with a two-and-half story wing extending to the north and additions extending to the rear. According to local residents, a fire destroyed much of the building during the 1950s.

With the loss of the gable roof and other alterations, this building no longer contributes to the significance of the district.

### **24a. Storage Shed, circa 1875.**

At the rear of #24 is a shed-roofed, clapboarded shed with a boxed cornice. A door is located on the north end of the east facade. A window is located in the northeast corner of the shed. This out-building may have originally been part of the Crystal Lake House complex.

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<sup>70</sup> Photograph, collection of Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association, Barton, Vermont.

<sup>71</sup> Beers.

<sup>72</sup> Norris.

<sup>73</sup> Sanborn, 1886-1928.

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### 25. J. Buswell Tenement, circa 1850.

Located on the west side of Main Street north of the Crystal Lake House, is a large two-and-a-half story, gable-fronted, four bay deep by five by wide, vernacular tenement house. The front is dominated by a three-story porch that is three bays wide on the first and second stories and a single bay wide at the top.

The first level of the east porch has square wooden columns and a balustrade with closely spaced square balusters and a square wooden rail. The second story of the porch has turned porch columns with scroll-sawn brackets. The first bay at this level has a replacement balustrade constructed of simple square wood balusters and rails. The central bay has turned balusters. The third bay also has a few turned balusters, but most of them are missing. The top level of the porch, which may be reached from the second story by exterior stairs, has square wooden posts and balusters.

The front window casings feature peaked lintels. Many historic one-over-one windows survive. The first floor front facade has two symmetrical entrances flanked by windows. The entrances have modern wooden doors.

The second story of the facade has four openings. The two southernmost openings are one-over-one replacement metal windows which are shorter than the original windows were. To the right of these windows is a door providing access to the porch. To the right of this door is a third metal framed one-over-one window. The third story has a doorway flanked by a one-over-one window to its right. A small metal, louvered vent is set into the peak of the gable end.

The south facade has on the first floor, from left to right, a six-panel door, a small rectangular window, and two, one-over-one windows. On the second story are four, one-over-one replacement windows located above the first floor openings. The building has a gabled dormer toward the rear of the south side of the gable roof. This dormer has a replacement, two-pane, metal-framed window.

The second floor of the north facade has two, small, one-over-one windows on the left side of the facade. Modern stairs lead to the second story porch from the north side of the building. Constructed of dimensioned lumber, these stairs are covered by a sloping corrugated metal roof.

Extending from the rear of the north wall of the main block is a one story, gable-roofed, clapboarded ell. A modern, two-bay porch extends from the center section of the east facade. The porch has rectangular rails constructed of modern dimensioned lumber. On

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the left side of the front facade of the ell is a pair of one-over-one windows. To their right, is a door, and a single one over one window. A gabled dormer with a one-over-one window projects from the left side of the roof of the ell.

Although the building has been totally covered with aluminum siding and asphalt siding that imitates brick, the original clapboards are apparently intact beneath the siding on this building.

This building appears on the 1878 Beers Atlas map<sup>74</sup> under the name of J. Buswell. By 1886, the Sanborn map<sup>75</sup> shows a two-story dwelling with the Town Clerk's Office on the south side. This use continued until around 1897, when the Sanborn map shows the building as being a tenement.<sup>76</sup> Workers in the nearby mills probably lived here.

A single-story ell extends to the north on the 1878 Beers map and the Sanborn maps. This ell still stands. The two-story front porch first appears on the 1912 Sanborn map.<sup>77</sup> The building appears in a post card of the Crystal Lake House photographed around 1912.<sup>78</sup>

### 26. Martin's Livery, circa 1895.

This large, two-and-a-half story, barn-like building is located on the south bank of the Crystal Lake Outlet immediately northwest of the neighboring tenement (#25).

The front, east gable end faces Main Street. A wide barn door opening with a modern overhead door is located in the center bay of the first story. On the left side of the door are three, one-over-one windows. A small, three-by-three bay, single story, flat-roofed addition extends east from the right side of the front facade. The second story of the main block has a centrally located loft opening with two wooden side-hinged doors. The opening is flanked by six-over-six windows. Another six-over-six window is centered near the peak of the gable.

The entire south facade of the building is covered by a two-story, flat-roofed addition with a parapeted front facade. On the east facade of the first story is a six-over-six

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<sup>74</sup> Beers.

<sup>75</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>76</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

<sup>77</sup> Sanborn, 1912.

<sup>78</sup> Postcard, collection of Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association, Barton, Vermont.



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window. To the right of the window is a door, sheltered by a bracketed shed roofed hood.

The north side of the building extends a long distance along the bank of the river. The foundation of the building, which is in the river bank, is constructed of concrete. A basement level is sided with asphalt siding in a brick-face pattern and has nineteen, evenly spaced window openings. A variety of windows line the first story wall. These include from left to right: a six-over-six window, two single-pane windows, two, four-pane windows with the longer dimension oriented horizontally, four, two-over-two windows, and three square windows.

On the west facade, the first story has two horizontally oriented rectangular openings, one at either end. Between these are two rectangular window openings. The second level has three window openings located above the openings on the first level. In the gable peak is a single opening. All the windows on west facade are broken and the sashes are missing.

The building is first shown as Martin's Livery on the 1897 Sanborn map<sup>79</sup>. The 1904 map<sup>80</sup> shows the building with two additions to the facade, which is its current configuration. By 1928, it had been converted to an automobile sales and storage facility.<sup>81</sup> The 1950 Sanborn map lists it as being used for furniture and merchandise storage.<sup>82</sup> A dry cleaning shop also operated here.

### **27. Main Street Bridge, 1905.**

This bridge carries Main Street (U. S. Route 5) over the Crystal Lake Outlet, a short distance from the north end of Crystal Lake. The concrete and steel deck of the bridge rests on foundation piers constructed of coursed granite ashlar. On the west side of the bridge foundation, the outlet to Crystal Lake is divided into two channels by a pier located approximately in the center of the outlet. Coursed ashlar granite abutments extend west from the bridge foundation along the banks of the outlet, and a metal pipe extends the width of the channel immediately to the west of the bridge foundation.

The road occupies the entire width of the bridge deck and the macadamized surface is bounded by concrete curbing on the east and west sides. This curbing extends about

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<sup>79</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

<sup>80</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>81</sup> Sanborn, 1928.

<sup>82</sup> Sanborn, 1950.

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one foot above the road surface at the north end of the bridge and about six inches above the road surface at the southern end of the bridge.

Projecting from the top surface of the curbing is a metal railing. This railing is constructed of vertical pipes, spaced approximately eight feet apart, with three horizontal pipe rails running the length of the railings on both sides of the bridge. On the west side of the bridge the curbing and railing extend a short distance along the banks of the Crystal Lake Outlet. At the north end, the curbing extends about three feet and the railing about one foot beyond the end of the curbing. At the south end, the curbing and railing extend approximately 15 feet west along the Crystal Lake Outlet.

According to the Vermont Agency of Transportation records, this bridge was constructed in 1905.<sup>83</sup>

### **28. Filling Station, circa 1925, addition, circa 1940.**

This long building on the west side of Main Street, which extends between the Crystal Lake Outlet and West Street, was constructed in three sections. The original, southern section is a stucco-covered filling station with a service canopy constructed around 1925. Attached to the filling station is a 2-bay garage addition that dates from after 1938. A false Mansard roof now connects the service ell of the filling station with a second, three bay addition. On the north end of the building is a flat-roofed garage addition.

The original south section has a shallow hipped roof which is cantilevered half of its total length forming an open service canopy supported by square wooden posts. The filling station's gasoline pumps and island have been removed. The office portion of the filling station behind the canopy is surfaced with stucco. On the left side of the east facade, under the canopy, a pair of six-over-one windows flanks a wooden door on the right. There are similarly paired windows on the north and south facades. A deep double roof cornice is constructed of narrow boards ornamented with a double cornice.

To the rear and right of the filling station office section extends the long Mansard-roofed garage. The two-bay section that forms the enclosed service area for the filling station is clad with asphalt shingles. It features two, large, overhead doors. The left door has a hinged door located within the garage door. To the north of the right garage door is a brick pier, marking the south wall of the first addition to the building.

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<sup>83</sup> Allison Church, Locations Division, Vermont Agency of Transportation, telephone interview, March 1991.

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The center (second) addition originally had three large service bays, but now the two left bays are boarded over. The left bay now has one large, single-pane window. The right bay has a modern six-panel wooden pedestrian door. To the right is an overhead garage door.

The northern addition has a modern garage door flanked by two, six-over-six windows on each side. A sloped macadam driveway ramp with a concrete retaining wall on the south leads up to the garage door. The north facade of the north addition is constructed of brick. A garage door opening in the concrete foundation wall provides access to the basement from West Street.

The rear of the building is next to the Crystal Lake Outlet. The building's concrete foundation rises from the river bank. Like the front, the rear elevation of the garage is divided into three sections. The two southern sections have asphalt-shingled walls, while the northern section has a clapboarded wall. The southern-most section has three pairs of six-over-six windows that are boarded over. The central section has five window openings arranged as two pairs at the northern end and a single window at the southern end. All of these windows are broken. The northern end facing West Street has three pairs of windows.

The south section of the filling station appears on the Sanborn map of 1928, but not on the 1922 map.<sup>84</sup> One of Barton's worse fires was started at this site on August 11, 1938, when a person lit a match to peer into a fuel tank he was carrying on his truck.<sup>85</sup> The fumes exploded and ignited the adjacent Peerless Manufacturing Company factory. The fire also destroyed the Crystal Lake Mill, several houses, and damaged the store building across West Street to the north. Ironically, the filling station survived the fire.<sup>86</sup> The north sections of the building were probably constructed after the 1938 fire on portions of the Peerless factory foundations.

This building currently functions as a used car dealership and as the Orleans County Redemption Center.

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<sup>84</sup> Sanborn, 1928, 1922.

<sup>85</sup> Darlene Young, "The Peerless Created An Image Of A Small Town Factory," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 23 May 1984.

<sup>86</sup> Copies of early photographs of the filling station and the 1938 fire owned by local residents are included in the collections of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association in Barton, Vermont.

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### 29. Dam No. 1, 1966. [Non-contributing]

Dam No. 1 is located on the Crystal Lake Outlet to the west of Main Street and to the south of West Street. The current concrete dam regulates the level of Crystal Lake. The west bank area also contains remains of the walls of the west wing and the boiler house of the Peerless Manufacturing Company factory, a large building complex that spanned the outlet stream from 1892 until 1938. While the dam is non-contributing because of its age, the archeological site on the west bank may contribute to the significance of the district.

Near this site, probably on the east bank, was the location of Asa Kimball's grist mill built in the late 1790s. This was first mill to be constructed in Barton Village. By 1803 Ellis Cobb was operating a fulling mill at the falls. By 1807 he was also operating a carding mill, however the exact location of these mills is uncertain.<sup>87</sup>

The Heywood Chair Company built a sawmill here in 1859, one year after the railroad came to Barton. In 1860, its annual production was 400 thousand board feet of lumber<sup>88</sup> and four men were employed at the mill. Within nine years the company had expanded, adding a chair factory that straddled the outlet. This company was the first large-scale industrial firm to locate in Barton. Headquartered in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the Heywood Chair Company decided to locate at Crystal Lake Falls because the site offered an abundant supply of hardwood, water power and the railroad connection. The sawmill was powered by water, but the furniture factory used both water power and steam power produced by burning waste wood. In 1870, twenty-five horsepower was produced by water, and the same amount was produced by steam.<sup>89</sup> By 1880, the factory's three waterwheels took advantage of the 13-foot falls to produce 100 horsepower.<sup>90</sup> With 10 male employees in 1870 and 40 male employees in 1880,<sup>91</sup> the Heywood Chair Company grew to become a major employer in Barton until about 1890, when it failed due to economic problems.<sup>92</sup>

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<sup>87</sup> Barnard. According to this account, the Peerless Company factory was built on the site of Asa Kimball's grist mill.

<sup>88</sup> Census of Industry. Vermont, U. S. census, 1860, (microfilm).

<sup>89</sup> Census of Industry. Vermont, U. S. census, 1870, (microfilm).

<sup>90</sup> Census of Industry. Vermont, U. S. census, 1880, (microfilm).

<sup>91</sup> Census of Industry. 1870. & Census of Industry. 1880.

<sup>92</sup> Darlene Young, "Heyward Chair Company Marks A New Breed Of Industry," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 16 May 1984.

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In 1892 the Peerless Company of Newport, New Hampshire, manufacturer of ladies' and children's cotton flannel and muslin underwear, constructed a large, two-and-a-half story wooden mill building which spanned the outlet.<sup>93</sup> A three-story wing and a single-story brick boiler house were also built on the west bank.<sup>94</sup>

At the height of its operations, the company employed 250 people in Barton. The company prospered until the 1920s, when changing women's fashions caused the demand for their underwear products to fall. By August 1924, the Peerless Company was bankrupt and the factory closed. Within several months, the building was taken over by the Bray Wood Heel Company, which used part of the space. The west wing of the factory, however, was used by one of the company's owners, R. P. Webster, Sr., for his automobile dealership.<sup>95</sup>

On August 11, 1938, fire destroyed this building, as well as the nearby Crystal Lake Mills grist mill at the corner of Main and West Streets and the upper floor of the Barton General Store (#41), as well as damaging several houses on West Street.<sup>96</sup>

The current concrete spillway and sluice way were constructed for the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation in 1966.<sup>97</sup>

### **30. West Street Bridge, circa 1925.**

This concrete T-beam bridge, which is located a short distance west of the intersection of Main and West Streets, carries West Street over the Crystal Lake Outlet. The macadamized surface of the bridge deck is bounded by poured concrete solid side railings. These railings are ornamented by two, slightly recessed rectangular panels on each side and protruding caps above. The ends of the railings are marked by concrete piers, square in section with protruding caps. These piers are slightly taller than the remainder of the side railings. Extending from either side of the bridge are wooden fences. These fences consist of two rails extending from the sides of the concrete railing and are supported by wooden posts. The bridge is supported by a granite ashlar abutment on the east side which may date from the 19th century. The west abutment is of poured concrete, presumably dating from around 1925.

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<sup>93</sup> Young, "The Peerless Created An Image Of A Small Town Factory"

<sup>94</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

<sup>95</sup> Young, "The Peerless Created An Image Of A Small Town Factory."

<sup>96</sup> Young, "The Peerless Created An Image Of A Small Town Factory."

<sup>97</sup> Peter Barranco, Dam Safety Engineer, Vermont Public Service Department, telephone interview, December 1991.

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### 31. Badger House, circa 1830, with non-contributing garage addition.

Located up the hill on the east side of West Street, is a small, one story, house. This eaves-front, vernacular Federal style, Cape Cod type house is sheathed with clapboards. The trim features a full entablature with cornice returns. A small brick chimney rises from near the ridge. The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. A shed-roofed dormer with a pair of one-over-one windows projects from the center of the front slope.

The front, west-facing, facade features two closely spaced, six-over-six windows with shutters on the left side. The front doorway is located on the right. It is flanked by three-pane, half-length sidelights with panels below. The door has a rectangular pane in the upper section and a rectangular panel with an inset wooden circle in the lower portion.

The north gable wall of the house has two, six-over-six windows in the first story and a one-over-one window in the gable peak.

The clapboards on the south wall have been removed, exposing wide horizontal planks. Attached to the south wall of the house is a small gable roofed wing. This windowless wing connects the house to a large, recently constructed or altered, non-contributing, eaves-front, gable-roofed, two-car garage. The garage is sheathed with plywood and has two overhead doors in its front wall.

The form suggests that this house may be one of the oldest remaining houses in the district. On the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map<sup>98</sup>, it is listed as occupied by E. Badger. The house also appears in the 1889 Norris drawing<sup>99</sup> of Barton. Local residents recall that the house formerly had a porch and no dormers.

### 32. Dr. Arthur T. Buswell House, circa 1905.

This large American four square house is set back slightly on the east side of West Street. Ornamented with late Queen Anne style features, the house is part of a group of houses that were built around the turn-of-the-century.

The two-story main block of the house is almost square with a steep hipped roof. It stands on a brick-faced stone foundation with a two-pane, hinged, basement windows. Sheathed with clapboards and fenestrated with one-over-one windows, the house has a

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<sup>98</sup> Beers.

<sup>99</sup> Norris.

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decorative shingled band between the first and second story. Above the second story windows are a frieze and boxed cornice.

A wrap-around, one-story porch featuring turned Queen Anne-style spindle work spans a single bay on the north side, two bays on the west side, and a single angled bay at the northwest corner. The porch has a valance, turned porch posts, and scrollsaw-cut brackets and balusters. The porch is skirted with cut latticework with diamond-shaped openings. Three steps lead to the porch at the angled northwest corner bay.

On the first story of the three-bay west facade is a window in the first bay, a door in the second, and a large single-paned window oriented horizontally in the third. Each of the openings has architrave trim. Directly above each of these first floor openings are three one-over-one windows. The corners of the eaves are ornamented by elaborate scrollsaw-cut wooden brackets.

The north side of the house has two bays. Centered on the north roof of the block is a hipped-roof dormer with two single-pane casement windows. The dormer is ornamented with patterned shingle work.

The second story of the main block projects several feet to the east of the first story of the block. This projection forms the roof for a porch along the rear east wall. This porch has turned porch posts and a scrollsaw-cut balustrade. A valance hangs from beneath the projecting second story.

The south wall of the block has three bays. A two-pane, basement window is located in the first bay on the brick foundation. On the first floor of the first bay is a one-over-one sash window. To its right is a set of three windows, including a center, rectangular, single-pane window flanked by one-over-one sash windows. One-over-one windows are found in the first and second bays of the second floor. The third bay has a single-pane window with the same opening size as the one-over-one window to the left. A hipped roof dormer, matching that on the north side, is centered on the south side roof of the block.

Connected to the rear of the main block is a two-and-a-half story, gable-front barn. This barn is sheathed with novelty siding and has a boxed cornice and a standing-seam metal roof. The front wall of the barn has a door in the first floor with a rectangular, nine-pane window in its upper section. In the second story are a one-over-one window and a six-pane window located in the gable peak. The south side of the barn has a four-pane window toward the rear of the wall, while the north side of the barn has double doors that slide on an overhead track. On the second story is a six-over-six window.

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This house is shown on the 1904 Sanborn map with the note that the drawing is from plans.<sup>100</sup> A photograph of the house was published in the *Orleans County Monitor* 1908.<sup>101</sup>

### 33. Dwelling, circa 1900.

This one-and-a-half story, eaves-front, house with a gable-roofed main block is built into the slope of a hill with an exposed full basement on the north and west. The walls are sheathed with clapboards and the trim is simple with raking soffits on the overhanging eaves. The main roof is covered with asphalt shingles and asphalt rolled-roofing covers the porch. Most of the windows have two-over-two sash.

The eaves-front west facade of the house has a two-story, four-bay porch that wraps around the south and west sides. The basement level has square porch posts with no balustrade. The northern bay of the porch is enclosed. This section has a window and a door on the west wall. On the south wall is a pair of windows. The west facade has a bay window in the center flanked by two-over-one windows at the basement level. The southwest corner bays of the south and west facades are enclosed by clapboarded walls.

The upper level of the west porch has turned porch posts and a clapboarded enclosed balustrade. The north bay in the upper story of the porch is also enclosed and has a two-over-two window in the center. Two windows are located asymmetrically on the west wall of the house inside the porch.

The porch wraps around the entire south facade of the block and ends in an enclosed third bay that extends past the plane of the main block. The addition on the third bay has a rectangular one-pane window oriented horizontally in its south wall. Centered on the first story wall is a window with a door at its right. A small one-over-one window and a larger two-over-two window are placed asymmetrically in the gable peak.

The north gable-end of the house is two-and-a-half stories tall including the exposed basement. This facade has a two-over-two window located on the right hand side of the first floor facade, and two similar windows centered in the gable peak. Centered above these window is a single-pane ocular window with a metal louvered vent above. The shed roof of the front facade addition extends beyond the plane of the north facade at the first floor and forms the end of a porch. The north facade of the addition has a side-

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<sup>100</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>101</sup> "Barton," *Orleans County Monitor*, 21 October 1908.



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hinged vertical board door with a square window above it. On the east facade of this addition is a single, two-over-two window.

Behind the house is a gable-roofed barn (#33a). The exterior appearance of the house and barn suggest a construction date of about 1900. It is not shown on the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map of Barton<sup>102</sup> or the 1889 Norris drawing<sup>103</sup> and is outside the boundaries of the area included on the later Sanborn maps. Local residents report that the first occupants were possibly the Kimball's on the top floors and the Rice's below.<sup>104</sup> A photograph showing this house in the background behind the Dr. Arthur T. Buswell House (#29) was published in the *Orleans County Monitor* 1908.<sup>105</sup>

### 33a. Barn, circa 1900.

To the east of House #33 is a gable-roofed, two-and-a-half story bank barn that probably dates from the same period as the house. The main entrance to the barn is on the south side. This gable end has a pair of sliding double doors at grade. Above these doors are a side-hinged loft door and, located in the gable peak, a diamond-shaped window.

The land slopes down to the north, exposing a lower story on three sides. The west wall of this lower story has a boarded-over square opening at the north end with a set of sliding double doors to the right. In the story above is a six-over-six window. The northern gable end of the barn has a door and two square windows located asymmetrically on the lower story. The upper story has four square windows, and a diamond-shaped window located in the gable.

### 34. G. W. Bridgeman Farmstead, circa 1870.

This two-and-a-half story, clapboarded, vernacular farmhouse has a gable-roofed one-and-a-half story kitchen ell extending from the rear to the west. This ell connects with several agricultural buildings arranged in a row south of the house and parallel with West Street. Open fields are located at the south end and rear of the property. Located close to the west side of West Street, it is the only intact farmstead in the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District.

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<sup>102</sup> Beers.

<sup>103</sup> Norris.

<sup>104</sup> Interviews by Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association, summer 1991.

<sup>105</sup> "Barton," *Orleans County Monitor*, 21 October 1908.

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The east facade has two bays, each with a two-over-two sash window in the first and second stories. The main entrance is located on the left bay of the two-bay south facade. It is sheltered by a hipped-roof hood supported by scroll-cut corner brackets. In the right bay is a one-over-one window. On the second floor two, two-over-two windows are located directly above the first floor openings. A one-over-one window is centered in the gable peak. The house has a boxed cornice with returns.

The north facade of the house has a two-over-two window in the first bay. A two-over-two window is located in each bay of the second floor and in the center of the gable.

The gable-roofed kitchen ell extending from the west rear wall has a simple four-bay, shed-roofed porch on its south facade that is supported by round wooden porch posts. On the north facade of the ell is a door at the east end. To the west of the door are two, two-over-two windows and at the end of the wall are two modern, rectangular, single-pane windows. The north facade of the ell has a small gabled wall dormer located near the intersection of the gable roof of the ell and the rear wall of the main block. Within it is a one-over-one window. The west facade of the ell has a one-over-one window in the gable peak. The roof of the ell is covered with standing seam metal.

To the rear and south of the house are two, connected, gable-roofed, clapboarded outbuildings. The northern shed is one-and-a-half stories and is connected with the rear wall of the ell.

On the east facade of the northern shed is a large wooden door that slides on a track. To its right is a two-over-two window. The north facade has a two-over-two window on the left side of the first floor and a window centered in the gable peak. On the west facade, on the left side of the foundation is a large boarded-up opening. In the center of the facade is a door constructed of vertical boards with a rectangular window at its right. This outbuilding has sheet metal and asphalt shingles covering the roof.

Attached to the south wall of the outbuilding is a barn. The east facade is dominated by a large sliding wooden door located just off center with a small fixed-pane window on its left and two, two-over-two sash windows to its right. A small gable roofed milk house protrudes from the south end of the east facade. This addition has a square, fixed, single-pane window in its east facade. The south end of the barn has a hinged door near the southeast corner and two, two-pane windows along the first story wall. A window is located in the gable peak of the north facade of the barn.

The land slopes toward the east exposing the basement on the south facade of the barn. Starting from the left and going right are a modern, metal, two-pane window with a

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vertical muntin, a shed-roofed equipment storage shed, another modern metal window, and a door. The east facade of the barn has large ground level openings and first and second story windows spaced along the wall. The roof is covered in sheet metal.

On the 1878 *Beers Atlas* map of Barton, the house is listed as the residence of G. W. Bridgeman.<sup>106</sup> *Child's Gazetteer of Lamoille and Orleans County* lists Bridgeman as a town representative and owner of 700 sugar maples and 20 dairy cattle.<sup>107</sup> The farmstead is also clearly illustrated in the 1889 Norris drawing.<sup>108</sup>

### 35. Dwelling, circa 1900.

This two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style residence has a hip-roof with a partially engaged gable projecting from the front, east facade. The eaves have a complete entablature with modillions. The walls are sheathed with wooden clapboards. Standing-seam metal covers the roof. A double-flue brick chimney rises from near the peak of the roof. The house is set on a brick foundation, slightly back and above the east side of West Street.

The two-bay front facade has a one-by-one bay entrance porch on the southeast corner. This porch has Tuscan columns at the corners and matching flat pilasters where the porch meets the wall of the house. The porch apron is sheathed with clapboards. The front doorway has a wooden two-panel door with 3/4 length sidelights and panels below. To the right of the porch is a large fixed-pane window. Above the porch is a one-over-one window. A pair of windows is located in the second bay of the second story. The front gable has a pair of one-over-one windows.

On the south facade of the house are two bays. Both stories have a one-over-one window on the left and a smaller, almost square window on the right. The window above has a stained glass sash. The north facade has a one-over-one window located near the center of the wall and a pair of one-over-one windows to the right. There are one-over-one windows at either end of the second floor and a smaller, rectangular, single-pane window in the center.

A single story, gable-roofed enclosed porch extends from the rear of the building. This porch has asphalt shingles covering the roof. A rear door on the south facade of the

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<sup>106</sup> Beers.

<sup>107</sup> Hamilton Child, comp., *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Lamoille and Orleans Counties, Vermont for 1883-1884* (Syracuse, New York: Journal Office, 1883).

<sup>108</sup> Norris.

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addition is reached by three wooden steps. A small aluminum awning covers the doorway. The north facade has a pair of one-over-one windows and one-over-one windows line the west, rear wall of the porch.

This house first appears on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map<sup>109</sup> with a one-story porch wrapping around the front half of the house and another porch shown along the rear.

### **35a. Garage, circa 1980. [non-contributing]**

To the south of the house is a gravel driveway that leads to a modern, front-gabled garage. Sheathed with plywood T-111 siding and roofed with asphalt shingles, this small building has a wooden overhead garage door. The garage door is set to the left of center. A one-over-one window is located on the south side near the front and two windows are on the north side.

### **36. Duplex, circa 1900.**

This large, two-story, duplex located on the west side of West Street has a steeply pitched hipped roof and symmetrically placed front facade openings. Six bays wide by three bays deep, the windows on the building are generally one-over-one with simple projecting hood moldings. Between the first and second floors is a flared belt course which is covered with wooden shingles on all sides except the front where it has asbestos siding.

A flat-roofed entrance porch with Queen Anne style turned corner posts protects the two front doors. The porch has a railing supported by a low wall covered with asbestos siding and skirted with lattice. Concrete steps lead to the porch. The front facade is clad in asbestos shingles, while the side and rear facades are sheathed with wooden clapboards. Projecting from the center of the front of the roof is a shed-roofed dormer with two square single-pane casement windows. The roof is covered with corrugated metal roofing. Two small brick chimneys are symmetrically located near the ridge of the roof. Metal stove pipes with metal caps rise from both chimney flues. The building rests on a slightly raised stone foundation with three-pane, rectangular windows at either end.

The south facade has a small one-over-one window on the left side and a larger one-over-one window on the right side of the first floor. Three, one-over-one windows line

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<sup>109</sup> Sanborn, 1904, 1912.

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the second story. On the first story of the north facade, a pair of windows in the middle bay is flanked by single windows in the first and third bays. On the second story are three one-over-one windows above the first floor openings.

The west facade of the house has an enclosed shed-roofed porch that extends almost the entire length of the rear wall. Above a centered pair of doors the roof rises to a shallow gable. On each side of the doors are three, one-over-one windows.

Possibly built to house workers at the nearby Peerless Company factory (located near site #27), this duplex had been constructed by 1904.<sup>110</sup> Its design is almost identical to a duplex (#19) on Main Street.

### **37. Dwelling, circa 1900.**

This vernacular, two-and-a-half story, gable-fronted house is located west of West Street about 200 feet behind #36 described above. The house is two bays wide and four bays deep. The windows generally have one-over-one sash and simple hood moldings. Wooden clapboards cover the walls. The asphalt shingle-covered roof has overhanging eaves with raking soffits.

An enclosed five-bay porch spans the length of the front. Each bay has a single one over one window, except the second bay from the left which has a door. Behind the porch on the second story of the house are two, one-over-one windows. A rectangular stained glass window is located in the gable peak, which is sheathed in patterned shingles. The south facade has a stained glass window near the front.

On the west, rear facade of the main block, on the left side of both floors is a one-over-one window. On the right side of the second story is a small square window and a one-over-one window is located in the gable peak. In the north corner of the foundation is a shed-roofed basement entrance covered with clapboards. A single story, shed-roofed rear addition extends from the right side of the first story. This addition has a six-pane window on its north side and another on its west. It is sheathed with T-111 plywood. The foundation of the house is constructed of stone.

This house was constructed around 1900.<sup>111</sup>

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<sup>110</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>111</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

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### 38. Barron Barn, circa 1900.

Located down a long dirt driveway several hundred yards west of West Street, this small bank barn is located at the north edge of a field that extends west of the Bridgeman Farmstead (#31). The site slopes steeply down to the north. The gambrel-roofed barn faces south. Vinyl siding covers the walls and the roof of the barn is covered with standing seam metal. Rising from the center of the roof is a four-sided cupola. Its sides are also sheathed with vinyl and the flared pyramidal roof is covered with asphalt shingles and topped by a weathervane.

The south gable end has a pedestrian door flanked by one-over-one windows and a square window above. The east facade has three windows on the main story, a horizontally oriented two-pane window and two, one-over-one windows. Below, a door of vertical boards leads to the basement.

According to local residents this barn was part of a group of buildings constructed around 1900 by Mr. Barron, owner of the general store in the Barron Block (#42).<sup>112</sup> The barn appears in a view of Barton published around 1908.<sup>113</sup> Lumber for the Wessell, Nickel and Gross piano factory was dried in the field just south of the barn.<sup>114</sup> Sometime after the 1940s all the other buildings, except the barn, were removed. The barn was later converted into a residence.

### 39. Tenement, circa 1885, alterations circa 1938, 1954. [Non-contributing]

This much-altered, gable-roofed, one-and-a-half story house is located on the northwest side of West Street up the hill from Main Street. The building's shallow-sloped roof is covered with corrugated metal and the walls are sheathed with clapboards.

The front entrance door is on the left side of the east gable end. To its right is a triple window unit with a one-over-one window flanked by a paired set of narrow one-over-one windows. To the right of these is a two-over-two window. A two-over-one window is set in the second-story gable.

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<sup>112</sup>Interviews by Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association, summer 1991.

<sup>113</sup> *Beautiful Barton, Vermont* / issued by The Barton Development Association (Rutland, Vt. : Tuttle Co., printers, 19??)

<sup>114</sup> \_\_\_ Richardson, "Barton, Vermont", postcard, c. 1938, Special Collections, University of Vermont Library.

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The south wall of the house features a gabled wall dormer with a two-over-one window on the second story. On the first story is a triple window unit similar to the triple window on the east facade.

The west elevation of this house has a two-over-one sash window in the first story, slightly to the left of the center line of the wall and another two-over-one window located in the gable peak.

The north facade has two, two-over-two windows at the left end. A small shed-roofed, enclosed porch addition with three, two-over-two windows extends from the northwest corner. In the west, end wall is a door with a window to its left.

A two-and-a-half story house with an attached ell and barn appears at this location on the 1889 Norris view of Barton.<sup>115</sup> This also appears on Sanborn maps of 1904 through 1928.<sup>116</sup> Local residents recall that the house served as a tenement for the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory in the 1920s.<sup>117</sup> Photographs suggest that this house was one of the two dwellings extensively damaged by the Peerless fire in 1938 and rebuilt.<sup>118</sup> It was further altered during the mid-1950s.

Although portions of this house may date from the mid-1880s, the appearance and form of this house have been substantially altered and thus it no longer contributes to the significance of the historic district.

### 40. J. F. Taylor House, circa 1875.

The house is an ell-shaped, vernacular, clapboarded, building with Italianate style trim elements on the main block. Set below the level of the West Street, it is located on the north slope of the hill that falls toward the Crystal Lake Outlet. The remains of the Wessell, Nickel and Gross piano action factory complex are located down the hill just northwest of this house.

The one-and-a-half story main north section has a gable roof running north-south. On the left side of the east facade is a three-side, hipped-roof, bay window, ornamented with paired brackets and one-over-one windows on each facade of the bay. To the right

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<sup>115</sup> Norris.

<sup>116</sup> Sanborn, 1904,1928.

<sup>117</sup> Harper, et al.

<sup>118</sup> These photographs of the 1938 Peerless fire are in the collection of Richard Willard of Barton, Vt. Copies are kept by the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association.

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of this bay window is a similarly scaled, hip-roofed entry porch. To the right of the entry porch are two, one-over-one windows.

In the southern gable end of the main block is a one-over-one window beneath the eaves on the east side of the gable. A rectangular metal louvered vent is centered in the gable peak. Extending from the south wall of the main block of the house is a smaller gabled kitchen wing with shed-roof additions on its east and west facades. The south wall of the addition has two, two-over-two windows in the first story and a one-over-one window centered in the gable peak.

Shed-roofed additions flank both sides of this narrow kitchen ell. The east addition has a door at its southern end. A pedimented entry porch protrudes from the opening. Along the east facade are six, single-pane casement windows. The west addition has no openings on the south wall. The other facades of the building are not visible from a public right-of-way.

The roof of the main block of the house is covered with standing seam metal. A brick stove chimney, square in section, protrudes from the center of the northeast roof plane, close to the roof peak.

The original portion at the north end of the block was constructed about 1880 as a two-and-a-half story house. The building is possibly shown on the *Beers Atlas* map of 1878 as the J. F. Taylor residence. It is clearly shown on the 1889 Norris drawing<sup>119</sup> and the first available Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Barton, issued in 1886. In that year, the building lacked the current addition to the south side.<sup>120</sup> Between 1897 and 1904, a bay window was added to the east side of the main block<sup>121</sup>, and between 1904 and 1912, the two additions to the south of the main block were constructed.<sup>122</sup> During the 1920s, three apartments were in the building and it was owned by the adjacent Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Company.<sup>123</sup> Local residents recall that the top of the house was burned by the Peerless Fire in 1938. The house, as it looked before the fire, appears in a photograph taken around 1895, which was reprinted in the June 27, 1984, issue of *The Chronicle*. A reproduction of this photograph is included with this nomination.<sup>124</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> Norris.

<sup>120</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>121</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>122</sup> Sanborn, 1912.

<sup>123</sup> Harper, et al.

<sup>124</sup> Darlene Young, "Grist Mill Has Survived Nearly a Century," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 27 June 1984.



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### 40a. Garage, circa 1975.

To the northwest of the house (#40) is a small one-bay garage with an overhead door in the south gable end. The walls are covered with wooden shingles and the roof is sheathed with corrugated steel. This garage is located on the steep slope of the hill and is supported from below by elaborate bracing constructed of posts and boards. Due to its age, this garage does not contribute to the historic significance of the district.

### 41. Dam No. 2, circa 1885.

This dam site, located below the West Street Bridge (#30), currently has substantial above-ground remains of both the C. B. Stone and Company Grist Mill and the 1885 Tower Brothers Grist Mill.

The cut granite dam apparently dates from about the time that the Tower brothers constructed the Tower Brother's Grist Mill, which was located on the east bank of the channel buildings. The C. B. Stone mill faced the east bank of the channel and spanned it on high rubble foundations. Remains of the buildings are visible on both banks of the Crystal Lake Outlet, although they are concentrated on the east bank. The ruins on the east bank are possibly the remains of the foundations of the wheel house of the 1885 mill. These coursed ashlar walls are constructed of large slabs of granite. At least one of the dam's capstones lies in the Crystal Lake Outlet below the dam.

A sawmill was built here in 1798 by Asa Kimball, a year or so after he built his grist mill upstream at Dam No. 1.<sup>125</sup> By 1878, the *Beers Atlas* map shows a grist mill spanning the stream here, owned by C. B. Stone and Company.<sup>126</sup> Charles Stone ran four wheels at this mill to grind barley meal, corn meal and feed from the 18 foot high falls.<sup>127</sup>

In 1885 a new grist mill was built by the Tower brothers. At this time Main Street was relocated to the east, having formerly followed close to the outlet stream. The Towers sold their grist mill to Orange Mossman in 1892, who operated it as Crystal Lake Mills until 1938, when it burned in the Peerless factory fire.<sup>128</sup>

### 42. Barton General Store, 1895; 1938.

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<sup>125</sup> Greenwood.

<sup>126</sup> Beers.

<sup>127</sup> Special Schedule of Manufacturers -- Nos. 7 and 8, Census of Industry. Vermont, U. S. census, 1880, (microfilm).

<sup>128</sup> Greenwood.

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The Barton General Store building is located at the corner of Main and West Streets, facing the area historically known as Depot Square. It is a long, two-story structure with a flat roof hidden by shingled parapets. A molded cornice protrudes from the walls about two feet below to top of the parapets. Recently installed staggered-butt wooden shingles cover the exterior walls.

The front facade features (from left to right) a large, rectangular, single-pane shop window, a door, a square window, two more doors, and a rectangular two-pane window. The right half includes two large, rectangular plate glass windows, with a rectangular transom above each. To the right of the windows, the plane of the building is angled back to create a recessed doorway. At the north end of the facade are two more rectangular plate glass windows with transoms above.

A recently built, single-story porch runs the length of the front facade. This porch is supported by nine wooden square posts and has a simple balustrade composed of closely set square-sectioned balusters and a plain wooden rail. The porch is skirted by diagonal lattice.

The ten windows in the second story of the front facade are evenly spaced across the facade. A pair of short, one-over-one windows is located in the center and two pairs of larger one-over-one windows are located on each side. Except for the central pair, each pair of larger windows is flanked by shutters.

The south facade of the building has no openings, but the north facade features a cantilevered, rectangular, flat-roofed enclosed porch that protrudes from the second story. This two-by-three bay addition is supported from below by wooden diagonal braces. The windows have six-over-six sash. To the left of the enclosed porch is a one-over-one window. The first story has three small windows high on the wall. The center window has a three-pane sash, while the other windows are covered.

Originally constructed as a three-story building in 1895, this was first known as known as Barron & Hamblet's Block.<sup>129</sup> It housed E. W. Barron's One Price Cash Store on the first floor, tenements on the second, and the International Organization of Odd Fellows hall on the third.<sup>130</sup> Photographs show that it was partially destroyed by fire in August 1938, when it lost its third story.<sup>131</sup> This was the same fire that destroyed the Peerless Manufacturing Company (located to the immediate south) and two houses. Although

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<sup>129</sup> Barnard, "Barron & Hamblet."

<sup>130</sup> "Depot Square, Barton, Vt.," postcard in the collection of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association.

<sup>131</sup> "Barton Fire Aug. 11 1938," postcard in the collection of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association.

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some vestiges of the earlier building remain, the exterior appearance today also reflects the alterations made after the 1938 fire.<sup>132</sup> On the first story, the northern half is occupied by the Barton General Store and southern half by a hair dressing salon.

### **43. Tower Brothers- E. M. Brown & Son Mill, 1896.**

The Tower Brothers Mill, now known as E. M. Brown & Son, is located at the intersection of Water Street and Main Street. Built on the edge of a steep embankment, the rear of the building extends down to the Crystal Lake Outlet stream. Because of its prominent site and elaborate architecture, this mill is locally regarded as one of Barton's landmarks. It is also the most intact surviving mill building in the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District. The main block of the grist mill was completed in 1896.

The building is sheathed in clapboards, and has numerous additions dating from various time periods, producing a complex, irregular mass. The main block is a three and a half story, gambrel-roofed building with a prominent, four-story tower projecting diagonally from the southeast corner.

The tower, which is open on the first floor, is supported by four steel columns set on a raised concrete base. This porch serves as the main entrance to the building as well as a loading dock, and there is a set of stairs cast into the right side of the base. A shallow awning of corrugated steel extends along the top edge of the porch, across the front and right hand sides. Above the entrance porch, the tower rises four stories to a metal, bellcast, pyramidal roof surmounted by a metal finial and weathervane. The front of the tower has a large one over one window in the second story, and two over two windows in the third and fourth stories. Only the right side of the tower has windows in it, with two over two windows in the second and third stories, and a diamond shaped window in the fourth.

Above the main entrance rises the corner tower. Its second story has a large one-over-one window. Between the second and third story is a wide, decoratively shingled band that extends around the building. The third story of the tower has a two-over-two window. Above it is a pent roof that also runs around the building. The fourth story of the tower has a two-over-two window. The tower is topped with another band of decorative shingles, flared at the base. Above is a metal, bellcast pyramidal roof surmounted by a metal finial and weathervane. The sides of the tower have narrow

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<sup>132</sup> A photograph of the Wessell, Brown factory in 1942 (a negative copy of which is at Special Collections at the University of Vermont Library) clearly shows the store in its current configuration.

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two-over-two windows on the second and third stories and a diamond-shaped window on the fourth.

The front, east-facing, gabled facade has a row of ten, modern casement windows grouped in two sets of five along the first story. The northeast corner on the first story and foundation is chamfered at 45 degrees. The ground slopes away to the north, following the grade of Water Street, revealing a parged and painted foundation.

The second story of the front facade has three, one-over-one windows. An oriel window extends diagonally from the northeast corner with one-over-one windows on the three sides, and is capped by a small gable. The underside of the oriel is trimmed with a valance of wooden spindle work with pendants hanging from the corners. A flared belt course of shingles below the third story windows extends around the building. The fenestration on the third story is similar to the second, except an additional bay is added to the front at the right where the northeast corner extends fully over the chamfered corner. A pent roof encircles the entire block including the tower, immediately above the third floor windows. Above this roof, within the gable are three one-over-one windows. The main gambrel roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The south facade of the main block features a small, single-story, clapboarded shed next to the southeast corner entrance. It has two single-pane rectangular windows on its south facade and two one-over-one windows on the east facade. The shed is roofed with corrugated steel. The second story of the main block has a pair of one-over-one windows located left of center and a single one-over-one window located right of center. On the third floor is a one-over-one window on the left side and a small square window on the right. A gabled dormer with a boarded-up window protrudes from the south side of the gambrel roof.

Attached to the southwest corner of the main block by low, flat-roofed connecting shed is a two-bay garage with clapboarded facades and a front parapet wall masking a shallow-pitched roof. The foundation wall at the rear of the addition is constructed of concrete.

On the north side of the main block of the building, at the basement level, a small corrugated fiberglass shed-roofed shelter extends along the wall. Behind the fiberglass enclosure are two small, single-pane windows. On the right side of the wall is a large overhead door opening. This opening, originally used as a drive-through where grain stored in bins above could be unloaded, has angled corners that may have covered diagonal braces. The Tower Brothers Mill was constructed over a roadway that closely followed the river from Water Street up to Main Street at the corner of West Street, this

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roadway, which was officially discontinued in 1885, provided drive-through access to the rear basement level of the mill.

The north facade of the main block has an irregular fenestration pattern. On the second story is a single window, below the left end of a third-story balcony. In the center of the third story is a 2-bay cantilevered porch supported by four triangular brackets. Three posts carry a flat roof over the porch, and a low clapboarded wall forms the railing. On the third story are three openings. The first, a window with a one-over-one sash, is to the left of the balcony. The central opening was originally a door providing access to the balcony and is now boarded over. A second window opening, also within the balcony, is boarded over. On the fourth story are two, one-over-one windows located above the left window and door on the third story. In the roof are two gabled dormers. The left dormer has a two-over-two window, while the right dormer has a two-over-one window

On the rear, west facade, which faces the Crystal Lake Outlet, a shed roofed addition, extending from the center of the building to the north-west corner, rises to just below the band of decorative shingle work, and joins this building to the Percival Cabinet Shop (#44). There are four small, square windows in this west facade of the main block. One window is in the first story, at the corner where the shed wall meets the main block. Two windows are on the second story. Another is inset into the band of decorative shingles on the third story. In the fourth story, there are two, one-over-one windows, symmetrically placed. A rectangular window opening is located in peak of the gambrel.

The rear wall of the shed-roofed addition has a single square window opening on the first story and a six-pane window in the second story beneath the overhanging eaves.

George and Amos Tower constructed this grist mill in 1896. The mill featured a modern corn cracker, a corn and oats blender, a grinder, and a bucket elevator that could carry grain to the 5,000 bushel capacity storage bins.<sup>133</sup>

The Tower brothers operated the mill until 1910 when the Barton Savings Bank and Trust Company foreclosed on their mortgage. Charles McFarland acquired the mill in 1912. In 1920, he sold it to Dr. Edwin M. Brown. Dr. Brown bought the mill as an

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<sup>133</sup>Young, "Grist Mill Has Survived Nearly a Century."

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investment and it was operated by his son, Fred C. Brown. In 1930, the younger Brown acquired the mill from his father. F. C. Brown lived above the mill in an apartment.<sup>134</sup>

In 1951, "Mem" Brown, the son of F. C. Brown, took over the operation of the mill when his father retired. In that year he expanded the business to include building supplies. In 1963, a large feed mixer and blender, a 30-ton molasses bin, and a hot water system to heat the molasses were installed. Five years later, the company installed a bulk station (#13) and truck scale on the east side of Main Street. By 1981, the company had passed out of Brown family hands when David Hathaway, an employee, acquired ownership.<sup>135</sup> It is now owned by Fred May.

Water power continued to be used to power an elevator until 1974, however milling operations had ceased earlier. Powered by a turbine manufactured by James Leffel and Company in 1915, the mill drew water from Dam 3 through a sluice way. Today the turbine, dam, and machinery are mostly intact.

#### 44. Percival Cabinet Shop, circa 1870.

Attached to the northwest corner of the Tower Brothers Mill, this two-and-a-half story, gabled-roofed building, which predates the Tower Brothers Mill, extends west to the Crystal Lake Outlet. The east facade of the cabinet shop intersects the Tower Brothers Mill at the shed addition and the main floor level is even with the basement level of the Tower Brothers Mill. The land slopes steeply to the west, allowing the stone foundation near the front and a full clapboarded wall with two windows on the rear half to be exposed.

Sheathed with clapboards and with simple trim, the buildings corner boards are capped with simple molded capitals. The roof eaves have raking soffits. Windows have generally six-over-six sash with simple molded hoods over the casings.

A pair of side-hinged vehicle doors are on the right side of the front, east facade in the first story, a small square loft door opens to the second story above, and a gable window lights the attic. The north facade has three windows on each stories.

The rear of the cabinet shop has a foundation with a concrete surface. Above this foundation is an asphalt-shingled rear wall. It has paired windows with molded hoods

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<sup>134</sup> Darlene Young, "Mill Owned By Four Generations of Brown," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 3 July 1984.

<sup>135</sup> Young, "Mill Owned By Four Generations of Brown."

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on all three stories. Each of these windows has been boarded over. In the rear gable peak is a six-over-six window. The roof is clad with standing seam metal.

Stylistically, the building appears to date from the 1870s and it may appear on the 1878 Beers map. A building is shown near this site on the Beers map as housing the "Percival & Forsaith Cabinet Shop" and "R. Deveraux & Co. Sash, Doors &c."<sup>136</sup> In 1877, however, C. F. Percival had ended his furniture making partnership with F. T. Forsaith<sup>137</sup> and was the sole proprietor. According to census records, Charles Percival's operation employed three or four workmen to produce coffins and burial cases.<sup>138</sup> Harris Bickford established a carriage works here by 1879.<sup>139</sup> He used the nine-foot head at this dam site to run a Grant waterwheel with four horsepower. Two men were employed at the carriage works.<sup>140</sup>

This building is clearly identified on the 1886 Sanborn map as the feed mill of Baxter & Grow,<sup>141</sup> with "sawing" on the lower story. It also is shown on the 1889 Norris view.<sup>142</sup>

By 1892, the Baxter & Grow grist mill partnership had been terminated<sup>143</sup> and woodworking and blacksmithing were being done on the first floor as part of the Olmstead Wagon Works. A shop for making butter tubs was on the second floor.<sup>144</sup> By this time the C. F. Percival's furniture factory was established in new buildings downstream and across the outlet.<sup>145</sup>

The Tower brothers bought the property in 1893 and three years later built the adjoining mill (#43).<sup>146</sup> According to Sanborn maps, this building has provided storage since the Tower Brothers Mill was built in 1896.<sup>147</sup>

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<sup>136</sup> Beers.

<sup>137</sup> Darlene Young, "C. F. Percival -- From Apprentice To Proprietor," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 20 June 1984.

<sup>138</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>139</sup> Richard Greenwood, "A Report on the Historical Significance and the Industrial Archeological Resources of Crystal Lake Falls - Barton, Vermont," ms., 1985.

<sup>140</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>141</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>142</sup> Norris.

<sup>143</sup> Young, "Grist Mill Has Survived Nearly a Century."

<sup>144</sup> Sanborn, 1892.

<sup>145</sup> Young, "C. F. Percival -- From Apprentice To Proprietor."

<sup>146</sup> Young, "Grist Mill Has Survived Nearly a Century."

<sup>147</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

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### 45. Dam No. 3, c. 1896.

The dam is constructed of granite ashlar and probably dates from the construction of the Tower-Brown mill in 1896 or earlier. The water power system of this mill, including the dam, turbine, and power train still survive and could possibly be restored to use.

A dam may have stood at this site from as early as 1824, when six mill sites were listed in Zaddock Thompson's, *A Gazetteer of the State of Vermont*, on the Crystal Lake Outlet.<sup>148</sup> The 1878 *Beers Atlas* map shows a mill building nearby, (possibly #44) which may have received water from this dam to power the machinery. The 1880 census lists Harris Bickford's Carriage Shop as being powered by a 9 foot falls, which roughly corresponds with the height of the falls here today.<sup>149</sup> In 1893, the Tower brothers purchased all the water privileges between the second dam and the present fourth dam for their new grist mill.<sup>150</sup> The dam may have been enlarged or rebuilt for this new mill.

### 46. Baldwin & Drew Clapboard Mill, before 1878, later additions, circa 1915.

Just down the hill northwest of the Percival Cabinet Shop (#44) is a gable-fronted, two-and-a-half story, building facing Water Street and backing up to the Crystal Lake Outlet. Sheathed with clapboards, this mill building has simple trim. Its overhanging roof has raking soffits under the eaves and the window casings have no hood moldings.

On the right of the front of the main block of the building is a loading entrance with an overhead door. Above it on the second story is a side-hinged door. Two, six-over-six windows are located asymmetrically in the front gable. The left side of the front facade is covered by a shed-roofed addition, the roof of which slopes to the southeast. This addition has a large sliding door on the left of its front facade and double wooden doors on the right. On the level above is a loft door. The north wall of this addition has a braced roof that provides shelter over the doorway to the main block.

On the north facade of the main block of the building is an addition, the shed-roof of which pitches to the west. A door with an engaged one-over-one window on the right is located on the right side of the front facade. The addition follows the slope down the hill, extending past the rear of the main block. On its north facade is a pair of one-over-one windows. Another shed-roofed addition extends further to the north. It has a vertical board door in the center with storage racks below it, and an overhead sliding

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<sup>148</sup> Greenwood.

<sup>149</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>150</sup> Young, "Grist Mill Has Survived Nearly a Century."



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door on the right. On the north wall of the main block above this addition is a six-over-six window.

On the west facade, above a concrete foundation, the clapboard wall is angled back at approximately a forty-five degree angle. At the left end of the foundation wall is a rectangular opening. Above are two boarded-up window openings.

The rear (west) gable-end of the main block has a concrete foundation and two openings in the basement level. The first story projects over the river about six feet and is supported by four wooden brackets. On the first story wall are two, one-over-one windows, and on the second story are three square openings, each boarded up. The gable peak has two, one-over-one windows.

This building is shown on the 1878 *Beer's Atlas* map as clapboard mill, possibly owned by Baldwin and Drew who also operated the sawmill just downstream on the south side of the Outlet.<sup>151</sup> Sanborn maps show that in 1886 it was used for woodworking with water power on the first floor and blacksmithing in the basement.<sup>152</sup> In 1892 it was associated with Olmstead's Wagon Works. By 1897 it was part of C. F. Percival's furniture-making operation.<sup>153</sup> In 1904 the building is shown as F. W. Bilodeau's Woodworking Shop with a forge in the rear and the addition on the front.<sup>154</sup>

By 1912 an office had been constructed to the north side of the block and by 1922 the building was further enlarged with the addition extending along the entire north side.<sup>155</sup> Then known as the Barton Woolen Mill, it had wool carding machines in the basement and storage on the first and second stories. This machinery was moved here in 1921 from a building located just upstream from the Murkland Company buildings (#50) when Henry Gay sold the business to E. R. Cook. This was Vermont's last carding mill.<sup>156</sup> Later Sanborn maps indicate that the entire building was used for storage. It is now used by E. M. Brown and Son for storage of merchandise.

### 47. Bridge, circa 1927.

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<sup>151</sup> Beers.

<sup>152</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>153</sup> Sanborn, 1892, 1897.

<sup>154</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>155</sup> Sanborn, 1912, 1922.

<sup>156</sup> Young, "Barton Woolen Mill Outlasted Other Carding Mills."

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Built to provide access to the mills on the southwest side of the Crystal Lake Outlet from Water Street, this small bridge crosses the Crystal Lake Outlet between Dam No. 3 (historic site #43) and Dam No. 4 (historic site #46). The bridge deck is constructed of wooden planks supported by 6-inch x 6-inch logs and steel I-beams. The river channel is lined with ashlar granite walls that act as vertical abutments for the bridge. This bridge may have been rebuilt during the 1920s to accommodate the needs of the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Company. The bridge deck is in very poor condition. A photograph of the bridge taken between 1912 and 1921 shows a similar structure.<sup>157</sup>

### **48. Dam No. 4 & No. 5, by 1824 and later.**

Dam No. 4 & No. 5 are located near where the Crystal Lake Outlet runs west close to the south side of Water Street. Here, the water descends from Mill Hill in a series of low waterfalls. Above Dam No. 4, the sides of the river are lined with large blocks of coursed ashlar granite. Below this dam, the channel is divided into two sections by a wall of concrete and granite. Although little evidence remains, a second fall below Dam No. 4 was the site of Dam No. 5. The mill sites associated with these dams are described below.

### **48a. Archaeological Sites of C. J. Ufford's Carriage Works, circa 1868; G. A. Drew's Woodworking Shop, before 1878; & W. M. Grout Shop, before 1878**

Downstream of Dam No. 4 are a few additional remnants of the now demolished factory buildings, including many tapered concrete piers in the riverbed. These piers were used to support the overhang of one or more buildings over the Crystal Lake Outlet. Other remnants of these buildings include twelve poured concrete footings east of the Pierce House (#7) between Water Street and the Crystal Lake Outlet. These mark the location of a complex of small mills and woodworking shops. Archaeological remains would be expected here.

When these shops were in operation, dams along this section provided power to the water wheels in all three shops. A dam was located here as early as 1824.<sup>158</sup> Unlike the other dams at Crystal Lake Falls, mills powered by this dam were located on both banks of the river.

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<sup>157</sup> Postcard, Special Collections, University of Vermont Library.

<sup>158</sup> Greenwood.

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Between Water Street and the north bank of the stream stood the long, narrow building of C. J. Ufford's Carriage Works.<sup>159</sup> Founded in 1868, by the early 1880s, Ufford's Carriage Works had grown to become one of the largest producers of vehicles in Vermont.<sup>160</sup> Ufford powered his operations with two, four-foot wide, Grant waterwheels fed by 16 foot falls.<sup>161</sup> An average of twelve men were employed here in 1880.<sup>162</sup> By 1886, Ufford's Shop was occupied by J. L. Twombly, a carpenter.<sup>163</sup> From before 1897 to 1933, the building housed a table factory, owned first by O. E. Cowles, followed by H. V. Drown and then H. S. and W. H. Chappell.<sup>164</sup>

Two other buildings stood just downstream of Ufford's Carriage Works along Water Street. The closest was G. A. Drew's woodworking shop where window sash, doors, and blinds were made from 1878 until the late 1890s.<sup>165</sup> Gardner Drew's business employed an average of two men in 1880.<sup>166</sup> The mill drew its power from a 14-foot falls turning a 3-foot wide Grant wheel to produce 12 horsepower.<sup>167</sup> Woodworking continued here at least through 1928.<sup>168</sup>

Next to G. A. Drew's shop stood another small shop operating with water power. It was used as a shop by W. M. Grout in 1878.<sup>169</sup> By 1886, a feed mill operated here, and by 1897, a small marble works.<sup>170</sup> George Nye, a wheelwright worked here in 1904.<sup>171</sup> The Donald Manufacturing Company made bowling pins here during the 1920s.<sup>172</sup>

### 48b. Baldwin and Drew Sawmill Site

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<sup>159</sup> Beers.

<sup>160</sup> Darlene Young, "Charles Ufford," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 29 May 1984.

<sup>161</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>162</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>163</sup> Sanborn, 1886.

<sup>164</sup> Sanborn, 1897, 1904, 1922, 1928.

<sup>165</sup> Beers; Sanborn, 1886, 1897.

<sup>166</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>167</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>168</sup> Sanborn, 1904, 1912, 1922, 1928.

<sup>169</sup> Beers.

<sup>170</sup> Sanborn, 1886, 1892, 1897.

<sup>171</sup> Sanborn, 1904.

<sup>172</sup> Sanborn, 1912, 1922, 1928.

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On the south side of Dam No. 4 are portions of the low, coursed rubble foundation of Baldwin and Drew's sawmill and woodworking shop. Gate mechanisms and an empty turbine pit are present at the sawmill site.

In 1880, the six to eight men working at Baldwin and Drew's sawmill produced about one-and-a-half million board feet of lumber.<sup>173</sup> At that time the mill then ran two, 3-foot Muligan wheels producing 40 horsepower each from the 16-foot high falls.

In 1889, the sawmill and adjoining land was acquired by C. F. Percival for a furniture factory. The sawmill was enlarged and several new buildings were erected, including a two-story office and a three-story workshop located upstream from the sawmill.<sup>174</sup> By 1907, the property was purchased for the manufacture of wooden toilet seats and tanks by the Pillsbury and Baldwin Company and a kiln was built on the southwest corner.<sup>175</sup> Wessell, Nickel and Gross, a piano action manufacturing firm from New York, acquired the property in 1919.<sup>176</sup> They expanded the sawmill and built a complex of brick buildings (#50) on the east bank of the outlet.

### **49. J. W. Murkland Company Dam Site, circa 1876.**

This dam was located near the Owen-Pierce House (#7). A penstock extended down along the north bank of the river to carry water to the J. W. Murkland Company mill complex located near the site of the present *The Chronicle* Office (#5). Although little evidence remains above ground of this dam, remnants of this historic site are located down stream where the penstock trunk line entered the surviving concrete turbine pit and forebay located along the river behind *The Chronicle* Office discussed below.

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<sup>173</sup> Beers and Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>174</sup> Young, "C. F. Percival -- From Apprentice To Proprietor."

<sup>175</sup> Greenwood.

<sup>176</sup> Greenwood.

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### 50. J. W. Murkland Company Site, circa 1876.

The J. W. Murkland Company operated here from 1876 until about 1940.<sup>177</sup> The main building was a three-story machine shop which was demolished in the 1970s.<sup>178</sup> This building occupied the lot where *The Chronicle* Office (#5) now stands.

In addition to the machine shop foundation and the Murkland dam site (#49), archaeological evidence may remain of the J. W. Murkland Company complex of buildings and industrial structures on both sides of the Crystal Lake Outlet south of the south bank of *The Chronicle* Office. These include concrete footings, a slag heap, and the foundations of the foundry, the stone abutments to a bridge (circa 1893) and the concrete turbine pit and forebay.

John Murkland powered his machine shop with a four-foot wide Scoval waterwheel producing 30 horsepower from an 18-foot falls.<sup>179</sup> On average, seven men worked here during 1880, although a maximum of seventeen men worked here during the busiest period of that year.<sup>180</sup>

By 1878 Murkland had built a foundry across the river from the machine shop.<sup>181</sup> They built another foundry in 1893 and connected the two with a bridge. This new foundry was a 40-by-70 foot, one-story, wooden building with a gable roof and monitor, and was built along the south river bank.<sup>182</sup> Other wooden buildings for lumber storage, coal, sand, and casting patterns were located on three sides of the foundry.<sup>183</sup> Remains of the site include the granite ashlar foundation walls of the furnace, concrete footings south of the foundry, and a slag heap. Additional archaeological remains would be expected at this site.

During the 1880s and 1890s, the company manufactured a broad range of products, including plows, stoves, sugar arches and wood working machinery. These products were sold throughout the East Coast and Canada. By 1923, the company was manufacturing candy machines, and later, under new ownership, it produced castings for bobbin machines, cast iron doorstops and fireplace utensils. Business activity shrunk

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<sup>177</sup> Young, "Murkland Began Successful Career in Massachusetts."

<sup>178</sup> Harper, et al.

<sup>179</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>180</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>181</sup> Beers.

<sup>182</sup> Young, "Murkland Began Successful Career in Massachusetts"

<sup>183</sup> Sanborn, 1897.

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during the 1930s and by the 1940s the machine shop was used by the Barton Academy.<sup>184</sup>

Located just upstream from the Murkland Company Machine Shop was Gay's Wool Carding Shop. This was operated by Henry Gay from 1875 to 1921. Henry Gay's machinery was powered by the same waterwheel as Murkland's Machine shop.<sup>185</sup> Later, the carding equipment was moved upstream to the former Percival Cabinet Shop (#46).<sup>186</sup>

### 51. Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory Site, circa 1922.

The remains of the complex of buildings used by the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Company for the manufacture of piano action parts are located on the west bank of the Crystal Lake Outlet. This complex of brick buildings was constructed near the site of the Percival Manufacturing Company, which produced upholstered furniture here from 1889 through around 1906.<sup>187</sup> The Percival buildings were demolished to make space for the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory in 1920.<sup>188</sup> Although now in ruins, the above-ground remnants of the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Company buildings include the Woodworking Shop (#51a), the attached Dry Kiln (#51b), and the Boiler House (#51c).

During the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Company of New York City was the leading U. S. producer of mechanical actions for pianos. In 1919, the owners of the company approached the Vermont Secretary of State's office about possible sites to relocate their manufacturing operations. Of twenty towns responding with proposals, Barton was selected. A ten-year local property tax exemption, abundant power, a supply of hardwood lumber, and the close proximity to the Boston & Maine Railroad line served as inducements for the company to establish manufacturing operations in Barton.<sup>189</sup>

By January 1920, the company had purchased the former Percival Manufacturing Company property on the Crystal Lake Outlet. By August, the design of the new

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<sup>184</sup> Young, "Murkland Began Successful Career in Massachusetts."

<sup>185</sup> Census of Industry, 1880.

<sup>186</sup> Young, "Barton Woolen Mill Outlasted Other Carding Mills."

<sup>187</sup> Young, "C. F. Percival -- From Apprentice To Proprietor."

<sup>188</sup> Darlene Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 8 June 1984.

<sup>189</sup> Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton."

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complex was developed with a two-story wood working factory (42 feet by 90 feet), a boiler house (27 feet by 68 feet), and a drying kiln (35 feet by 35 feet). The boiler house was designed to burn waste from the factory and sawmill to produce electricity and heat. The Baldwin and Drew sawmill and the Pillsbury and Baldwin factory (formerly the Percival Manufacturing Company) buildings were demolished. Construction on the new buildings began in October 1920 by the Flynt Building and Construction Company of Palmer, Massachusetts. Full-scale operations at the factory began in 1923. As the company grew, it acquired more land and several sawmills in South Albany, West Albany, Glover, and West Glover. In 1924, a 32-by-22 foot concrete annex was built on the north side of the wood working factory.<sup>190</sup>

But by the late 1920s, the demand for pianos had declined as radios grew in popularity. In an attempt to maintain financial stability, the company broadened its product line to include shingles, dowels, dimension stock, clapboards, box shooks, and sounding board stock. Other products included tennis racket presses, bowling alleys, and bread boards. By January 1930, it began laying off employees, which resulted in labor disputes, and in the late 1930s, the Barton factory was sold for delinquent taxes. The 1938 Peerless fire destroyed two of the company's tenement houses. Soon after, the company itself ceased operations.<sup>191</sup>

After Wessell, Nickel and Gross shut down their operations in Barton, two companies, the Barton Manufacturing Company and the Progressive Furniture Company, used the buildings. In the mid-1940s, fire destroyed the complex of buildings, leaving the ruins described below.<sup>192</sup>

As mentioned above, extensive archaeological artifacts are scattered across this overgrown, "dormant" site. These artifacts include building materials, machine parts, industrial waste and domestic debris.

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<sup>190</sup> Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton."

<sup>191</sup> Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton."

<sup>192</sup> Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton."

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### 51a. Wessell, Nickel and Gross Woodworking Shop Site, circa 1922.

The Woodworking Shop was the main factory building for the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Company. Portions of each of the brick walls of the 6-by-13 bay, two-story building remain standing. The roof and second floor, however, have collapsed.

Some of the timber beams lie on the floor of the interior of the building. Most of the window openings have granite sills. The tops of the upper story window openings are slightly arched. Although most of the wooden window frames remain, few of the window sashes survive.

The eastern end of the north wall is heavily deteriorated and the brickwork on the upper portion of the wall is missing. This section of the wall includes what was originally an elevator shaft with first and second floor rectangular elevator openings. The opening on the second story has one of its two, side-hinged, metal doors in place. Its hinges are constructed of narrow metal bars. Below this opening are beam pockets. The first story elevator opening lacks doors, although parts of the metal hinges are still in place. The elevator shaft originally extended from the north wall of the wood working shop and intersected the dry kiln in its southwest corner. Only the west shaft wall and part of the north are extant.

The west end of the building is relatively intact. At the south end of the exterior of the building, a horizontal metal canopy projects from above what was originally the paired door openings. Extending out from the south section of the west interior wall and the west section of the south interior wall are timbers which meet at a vertical post in the interior of the building. These framing members may indicate the location of a first story vestibule or entry room in the southwest corner of the woodworking shop.

The south wall of the building is less intact. In the westernmost bay, the wall extends two stories high. This bay has a tall rectangular opening in the second story and a shorter rectangular opening in the first story. To the east most of the remainder of the brick wall is intact only to first story height. The first story openings with their wood frames are still in place.

In the northwest corner of the brick shell is a section of metal shafting with pressed steel pulleys.



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A 1942 photograph of the building depicts a two-story, flat-roofed, structure with a pyramidal, hipped-roof elevator tower protruding from its northeast corner.<sup>193</sup> Sheet metal ducts protruding from the west end wall served to carry the waste wood and sawdust away from the building.

### **51b. Wessell, Nickel and Gross Drying Kiln Site, circa 1922.**

Projecting from the western end of the north wall of the Woodworking Shop (#50a) is a brick wood drying kiln.

The eastern brick wall of the kiln rests on a concrete foundation at the west bank of the Crystal Lake Outlet. The southern portion of the brick wall is in poor condition with many bricks damaged or missing, and a substantial portion of the mortar missing. The northern end of the wall is in significantly better condition and may have been rebuilt. The ceiling and roof of the kiln are reinforced poured concrete. The north brick wall of the kiln rests on a granite foundation and has no openings.

A 1928 Sanborn map of the complex indicates that the kiln extended to the north and west of the elevator shaft.<sup>194</sup> This portion of the kiln is no longer intact. Currently, the western wall of the structure extends from the elevator shaft opening.

### **51c. Wessell, Nickel and Gross Boiler House Site, circa 1922.**

The third major brick structure of the piano action factory complex was the Boiler House located to the west of the factory and drying kiln. Only the brick walls and a small portion of the roof, at the northern end, remains. Here, a wooden clapboarded section forms a more steeply pitched gable for the roof.

The building, as constructed, was a rectangular, one story, brick structure, 27 feet by 68 feet in size. Later, a rectangular one story addition was constructed at the north end of the east wall. The boiler house was connected to the Woodworking Shop (#50a) by metal ducts. Wood shavings, saw dust and waste wood traveled overhead through the ducts and fans to the Boiler House where they were burned to produce steam that rose back up hill through pipes in underground tunnels to heat the factory and the kiln.

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<sup>193</sup> Photograph in the collection of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association. A negative copy is also at Special Collections, University of Vermont Library.

<sup>194</sup> Sanborn, 1928.

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Three of the impellers used to remove the waste wood are lying on the ground near the building, and pieces of metal ducting are also visible. One of the metal fans is stamped, "B. F. Sturtevant - Boston, Mass." The building had a metal-framed skylight projecting from near the center of the western portion of the building. The frame for this skylight survives in two sections. It lies on the ground near the building.

The east wall of the building has a pair of arched window openings at its left end. Each of these windows has an arched lintel constructed of three header courses and a rectangular granite lintel. Portions of the double-hung sash are still in place in both windows. The upper sash appears to have had six rectangular panes, while the lower sash had nine rectangular panes. To the right of these windows is a lower rectangular opening with a horizontal wooden cross-member in the upper section, suggesting that it was a low door with a transom above.

The north wall of the building has a narrow horizontal window on the upper section of the center of the wall. A cluster of machine parts and mill hardware is located by the northwest corner of the boiler house. Several electrical transformers resting on the ground near the boiler house serve as a reminder that electrical power was generated here for the factory's use.

### **52. Archaeological Remains of Native American Occupation**

The archaeological sensitivity of the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District extends beyond association with specific recent European American structures. Based on existing sensitivity models, it includes the high potential for the presence of Native American archaeological remains. The lands within 200 feet of the edge of banks for both Crystal Lake and the Crystal Lake Outlet Stream should be considered sensitive for Native American archaeological sites.

Name of Property

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Industry
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

1796-1944

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Crystal Lake Falls Historical Assn.

Crystal Lake Falls Historic District  
Name of Property

Orleans Vermont  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 12 more or less

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

1	18	723	11610	49	518	61510
Zone		Easting		Northing		
2	18	723	51010	49	518	61910
Zone		Easting		Northing		

3	18	723	71710	49	518	31210
Zone		Easting		Northing		
4	18	723	71010	49	518	21810
Zone		Easting		Northing		

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Thomas D. Visser, Coordinator

organization Architectural Conservation & Education Service date June 30, 1992

street & number Department of History/ University of Vt. telephone 802 656-0577

city or town Burlington, state VT zip code 05405

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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### Crystal Lake Falls Historic District

#### Statement of Significance

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria A because of its role in the industrial history of Barton, of northeastern Vermont, and of the State of Vermont. Beginning in 1796, and continuing through the 1940s, the natural waterfalls of the Crystal Lake Outlet (also historically known as the Barton River or branch of the Barton River) were the sites of Barton's numerous manufacturing and milling establishments. These enterprises were constructed here to take advantage of the power that could be generated from the falls. The mills, workshops, and factories, as well as the other associated buildings in the district, document the evolution of Barton's industrial economy. Starting with small, owner-operated mills which served the needs of the surrounding agricultural economy, industrial production grew dramatically in the mid 19th century after the railroad connected Barton with major urban areas. Large, out-of-state firms took advantage of Barton's water power to develop industries that processed local and imported raw materials into finished products which were exported throughout the country. At its peak in the first quarter of the twentieth century, Barton was one of only a few communities in the northeastern part of Vermont whose economy was dominated by industry rather than agriculture or forestry.

In general, early European American settlement of towns in northern New England was focused near rivers suitable for hydro-powered mills. These mills were essential to the initial development of the town, processing raw materials such as grain and logs into food and shelter supplies. Soon after towns established stable populations, some old grist and saw mills were converted and several new mills built to process various raw materials and agricultural products for market. For example, grist and saw mills would be accompanied by nineteenth-century fulling mills, carding mills, machine shops, carriage shops, blacksmith shops, and specialty woodworking shops. These mills evolved and manufactured new products as the demands of the regional and global economic markets changed through the years. For example, saw mills tended to evolve into specialty woodworking shops and blacksmith shops were converted into foundries.

While this general pattern for settlement and evolution of towns throughout Vermont and northern New England can be found in most town histories, social and economic trends during the twentieth century have altered or totally replaced these former mill districts in many towns. Of those towns which still contain

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remnant historic mill districts, few have mill districts as extensive and intact as that of Barton. The historic district includes a mix of abandoned ruins and buildings currently used commercially or as residences. Today, these properties provide the community with historic continuity, in terms of their physical presence and in terms of their ongoing use in the community.

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is also significant under National Register Criterion C as a distinguishable nineteenth and early twentieth century industrial community with significant architectural examples of industrial buildings, worker's housing, and associated stores, public buildings, service buildings, and dam sites.

The primary historic context reflected by the district is Small Water Powered Mill Production as identified in the Vermont State Historic Preservation Plan. Property types represented include mills, dams, water races, archaeological sites, and workers' houses. Other historic contexts identified in the State Preservation Plan which pertain to the significance of the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District include: Commercial Development in Rural Areas, Railroads, Manufacturing of Agricultural Implements, and Building Materials Manufacturing. The property types found in this district that reflect the first of these contexts include stores, mill buildings and mill sites, while the freight depot reflects the second. Archaeological resources may also support the historic contexts of Manufacturing of Agricultural Implements and Building Materials Manufacturing.

The industrial significance of the district is demonstrated by the Small Water Powered Mill Production historic context. Water-powered manufacturing dominated the economic and social life of Barton from the 1790s through the 1930s. The numerous industries that tapped into the 2,000 available horsepower provided employment and the basis of the local economy. The surviving grist mill (#43) and woodworking establishments (#44, #46 and #51) most strongly reflect this context.<sup>1</sup>

The falls of Crystal Lake (known by the French as Belle Lac and early settlers as Bellewater Pond) were developed as a power source soon after the town of Barton was settled in 1796. The first grist mill was built the following year by Asa Kimball. This had one run of stones. In 1798, Kimball built a sawmill at the upper falls (#29). He then built a larger grist mill in 1809 with two runs of stones and a mechanical elevator to lift the grain. This mill was located at the falls just below the West Street Bridge (#41). Seven or eight years later, Kimball sold the mill to Col. Ellis Cobb. Cobb

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<sup>1</sup> Richard Greenwood, *A Report on the Historical Significance and the Industrial Archeological Resources of Crystal Lake Falls- Barton, Vermont*, ms. 1985.

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had established a fulling mill at the falls in 1803. Ten years later he started a wool carding mill, housed in a 15 by 15 foot building.<sup>2</sup> By 1830, the outlet to Crystal Lake supported a potash works, where fertilizer was extracted from wood ashes, a tannery, and a clover mill, where local clover crops were processed for their seed.<sup>3</sup> Ten years later, the town had two saw mills, a grist mill, a fulling mill and a woolen factory.<sup>4</sup>

With the arrival of the Passumpsic and Connecticut Railroad in 1858, Barton was connected to the urban centers of Boston, Montreal, New York, and Quebec City. The railroad gave the town access to markets and raw materials well beyond its borders. By taking advantage of the abundant power available from the Crystal Lake Falls and relatively inexpensive local labor, out-of-state companies soon established factories here. Although lumber was one local raw material transformed into manufactured goods, other raw materials were imported by rail. Textiles from cotton grown in the South were sewn into ladies underwear at the Peerless Manufacturing Company (#29). Iron from various sources was forged into plows, stoves, and machinery at the J. W. Murkland Company (#50.)

The first of these new factories was Walter Heyward Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. In 1859, only a year after the establishment of a rail connection to Barton, the company built a sawmill at the first falls. Soon the company expanded its operations to produce wooden chair parts. These parts were then shipped to Massachusetts for finishing. In the 1870s, the company supplemented the power of the falls with the installation of a steam engine, insuring that power could be generated even in times of light water flow. By the 1880s, the company employed 35 to 40 men at its factory, but in 1890, the Heyward Company experienced financial difficulties and left Barton.<sup>5</sup>

The establishment of the Heyward Company in Barton represented the beginning of a general trend in Barton. Initially, Barton's industries served local needs. Sawmills produced lumber for local use and the grist mills, tanneries, and carding mills transformed raw agricultural materials into products for local consumption. With

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<sup>2</sup> Thomas May, "Barton," *Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, Vol. 3. Orleans and Rutland Counties (Claremont, N. H.: 1877) 79 & 83.

<sup>3</sup> Darlene Young, "Barton -- A Village With A Successful Milling Past," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 9 May 1984.

<sup>4</sup> Zaddock Thompson, *A Gazetteer of Vermont, Part III*. (Burlington, 1842) 12.

<sup>5</sup> Darlene Young, "Heyward Chair Company Marks A New Breed Of Industry," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 16 May 1984.

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the industrialization of the post-Civil War era and the development of a national railroad system, however, Barton's abundant power and inexpensive labor were soon tapped by industries that pulled rural Barton into the web of the national and international economies. Mirroring the industrial growth of the community was a growth in population. In 1850, the entire Town of Barton had 987 residents. By 1870 the number of residents had grown to 1,911.<sup>6</sup>

The first industries of this new generation were the woodworking establishments. By 1868, Barton had two sawmills, two shingle mills and three shops that produced window sashes, doors and blinds, in addition to the Heyward chair factory. Many of these woodworking firms were clustered around the fourth dam (site #48) of the outlet to Crystal Lake. These firms made a variety of products including carriages, wheels, furniture, toilet seats, piano actions, and bowling pins. The largest of these operations was the Wessell, Nickel, and Gross piano action factory. From 1922-23 to 1940, this factory produced the wooden actions for pianos used by many of the country's leading manufacturers. Its brick and concrete buildings were the most modern industrial buildings in Barton and were the last to be constructed along the outlet to Crystal Lake. Destroyed by fire in the 1952, the ruins of the main factory buildings remain (site #51).<sup>7</sup>

In addition to these woodworking industries, John W. Murkland's machine shop on Water Street, which opened in 1876, transformed iron, steel and coal into iron plows, sugar arches, and stoves sold throughout New England. Other products included cider presses, drills, planers, spool machines and candy making machines that were distributed throughout the continent. By the 1920s, the Murkland Company had passed its peak. The demand for its products fell as the competition from large-scale machinery firms and foundries proved too great. This firm ceased to operate by 1940. Murkland's machine shop was demolished in 1970. The *Chronicle* newspaper office building (#5) now stands on the site of its foundation.<sup>8</sup>

Barton's third major industry was the manufacture of cotton undergarments. In 1892, the Peerless Company of Newport, New Hampshire, constructed a large, two-story, wooden factory straddling the outlet stream near the first dam (#27) at the former Heyward Company site. At the peak of production, the Peerless Company

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<sup>6</sup> Greenwood.

<sup>7</sup> Darlene Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 8 June 1988.

<sup>8</sup> Darlene Young, "Murkland Began Successful Career in Massachusetts," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 6 June 1984.



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employed 200 women (mostly sewingmachine operators paid by the piece) and about fifty men who generally cut cloth, shipped goods, and maintained the machinery. This marked the first major industry in the area to employ large numbers of local women. To provide for this work force, new houses, tenements, and group boarding houses for young women were constructed in the vicinity of the factory. (See sites #18, #19, #22, #36, & #39.) The Peerless Company was Barton's largest employer until the 1920s. By employing a significant number of localwomen in industrial production, it had a profound influence on the social history the community.<sup>9</sup>

During the 1920s, however, changing women's fashions and the development of silk undergarments reduced the market for cotton underwear. The Peerless Company closed its Barton factory in 1924. This closing marked the beginning of the decline of manufacturing in Barton. When the Heyward Company left Barton, the Peerless Company arrived to more than fill the gap, but when the Peerless Company closed its Barton factory after thirty years, its replacement was the Bray Wooden Heel Company, a smaller operation that remained only seven years.<sup>10</sup>

By the 1930s, industry at Crystal Lake Falls had substantially declined as the national economic depression worsened. By then, Barton had also lost the relative advantages of its resources, as industrial production modernized nationally from mechanical to electrical power and small factories were superseded by large industrial complexes located in urban areas.

Two facets of Barton's industry continued, however. These were grist milling and woodworking. Based on the region's traditional economic base of farming and lumbering, the earliest industries at Crystal Lake Falls lasted the longest. Tower Brothers - E. M. Brown Mill, 1896 (#43), continued to grind grain up to World War II. The Wessell, Nickel and Gross piano action factory (#51) converted Vermont lumber into parts for fine pianos until 1940.<sup>11</sup>

Today, the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is given cohesiveness by the relationships of its buildings, structures, and sites to the historic industrial sites along the falls of the Crystal Lake Outlet. The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is significant under National Register Criteria C for the architectural significance of its

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<sup>9</sup> Greenwood and Darlene Young, "The Peerless Created An Image Of A Small Town Factory," *The Chronicle* (Barton, Vermont) 23 May 1984.

<sup>10</sup> Young, "The Peerless Created An Image Of A Small Town Factory."

<sup>11</sup> Young, "Piano Action Company Tried for Success in Barton,"

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buildings. These buildings represent a range of architectural styles and property types that reflect the major periods of economic development in the district. Several early houses with vernacular Federal and Greek Revival style clues probably date from before the 1840s. These include: #7 (Owen-Pierce House, circa 1820); #9 (Spaulding-Judkins House, circa 1840); and #31 (Badger House, circa 1830). The earliest dams and industrial and commercial buildings built before the mid-19th century are no longer standing however, having been lost to floods, fire or demolition.

The period of dramatic growth that started with the arrival of the railroad in 1858 is the most significant period of the history of the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District. It is represented by many significant buildings. These include the Percival Cabinet Shop (#44) and the Baldwin & Drew Clapboard Mill (#46), built before 1878. These vernacular, wooden, gable-fronted mill buildings are typical representative examples of mid-19th century mills in the region. Their characteristic lack of stylistic references reflects their utilitarian function and a conservative design approach. Another historically significant building complex is the Passumpsic & Connecticut River Railroad Depot & Freight House and Robinson Brothers Wholesale Store complex (#17) built before 1878. Also lacking stylistic embellishment, this structure is typical of utilitarian wooden storage buildings built in rural Vermont during this period.

The gable-fronted J. Buswell Tenement (#25), built around 1850, is a good representative example of a vernacular Greek Revival style tenement of the period built in wood. Unfortunately only portions of the circa 1860 Greek Revival style Crystal Lake House (#24) survive. Much of this important hotel was lost to fire.

The best example of the Italianate style of architecture in the district is the First Congregational Church of Barton (#1). Built in 1874, its level of design sophistication is typical of Protestant churches built in the more prosperous towns in Vermont during the period.

Typical of the vernacular house designs from this period found in Vermont's small towns are the Kimball House (#2), the I. Wyman House (#3), the G. A. Drew House (#4), and the J. F. Taylor House (#40). All were built around the 1870s. The O. V. Percival House (#10) displays hints of the Gothic Revival style with gable front ornamented with simple barge boards.

The only example of a full rural farmstead in the district with its attached sheds and barns is the circa 1870 G. W. Bridgeman Farmstead (#34) located on West Street.

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Several other small 19th century barns are included in the district, however. These provided shelter and feed storage for a horse and perhaps a cow, a few pigs, or poultry raised for domestic food consumption. The barns may also have housed horse-drawn carriages. Representative examples include the barn attached to the Kimball House (#2), circa 1870; the Spaulding - Judkins Barn (#9a), circa 1875; the Percival Shed (#10a), circa 1880; and the circa 1900 barn (#33a) on West Street.

Martin's Livery (#26), circa 1895, is a significant statewide example of a livery stable. Another important horse-drawn transportation related building is the Congregational Church Horse Shed (#1a), which was built around 1875.

Significant examples of utilitarian storage buildings of the period are the Lumber Shed (#4a), which was built for the J. W. Murkland Manufacturing Company around 1890, and the Barron Barn (#38) which dates from around 1900.

The only surviving example of the Queen Anne style of architecture in the district is the Tower Brothers-E. M. Brown Mill (#43) built in 1896. Most of the other turn-of-the-century vernacular buildings generally reflect the Colonial Revival style in their ornamentation. These include the following group of dwellings on West Street: the circa 1908 Dr. Arthur T. Buswell House (#32), and two dwellings #33 and #37 and the duplex #36, all built around 1900. Other Colonial Revival vernacular buildings from around 1900 include two duplexes (#18 and #19) located on Main Street at the south end of the district.

The district also has several contributing twentieth century buildings. These include the circa 1925 filling station (#28) and the Barton General Store (#42), which was rebuilt after the Peerless fire of 1938. The final phase of the industrialization of the Crystal Lake Falls district that occurred from the 1920s through the 1940s is reflected in the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory ruins (#51). Today, these fire-damaged hulks serve as poignant reminders of the industrial heritage of Barton's Crystal Lake Falls. This site may also hold a potential to yield information on the local industrial history through its archaeological resources. Other potentially significant archaeological sites include each of the dam sites along the outlet stream (#29, #41, #45, #48a, #49) and the J. W. Murkland Company site (#50).<sup>12</sup>

Of the eleven non-contributing buildings included in the district, four are modern garages. Two historically important buildings no longer contribute to the significance due to the extent of alterations following damage by fires. These are the

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<sup>12</sup> Greenwood.

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circa 1860 Crystal Lake House (#24) and the tenement (#39) on West Street that burned in the 1938 Peerless Manufacturing Company fire. The extensive alterations to the front facades of the circa 1940 Barton Hardware Store (#16), and the 1909 Crystal Lake Garage (#23), preclude their inclusion as contributing structures.

Other non-contributing buildings include #5 (*Chronicle* Office; circa 1870), which was moved from across the street onto the foundations of the Murkland Machine Shop around 1970, and #12 (Hillcrest Apartments) built in 1980. Though large, Hillcrest Apartments reflects the approximate massing of the buildings that previously occupied the site. Also non-contributing is the bulk feed station of the E. M. Brown Company (#13 and #13a) built on the site of the 1893 Boston and Maine Railroad passenger station that was unfortunately demolished in 1967. These few non-contributing buildings do not diminish the district's ability to convey a sense of significance or disrupt the historic scale of the district.

Through the evidence shown by the contributing historic buildings and sites in the district, one can trace the history of the village's industrial development. One can also see how the community grew in response to the increasing employment generated by manufacturing firms that located along the falls of Crystal Lake. This historic district, through its sites and structures, also mirrors the historic industrial development typical statewide. As was the common pattern of development in most towns in Vermont, the main village was established at a site where the geography allowed the construction of water-powered mills. Initially serving the needs of the local, agriculturally based economy, these sites soon also became centers of commercial, civic, social, and religious activities. As the populations of many small mill villages reached a plateau and then declined as Vermonters moved West during the mid 19th century, Barton Village flourished instead. This was primarily due to the abundant and easily tapped water power potential of Crystal Lake Falls and easy access to the railroad.

While Vermont has a number of other cities and towns that prospered during the industrialization of the United States which followed the Civil War (for example, Winooski, Brattleboro, Springfield, Rutland, Barre, and Bennington), such industrial communities are relatively rare in the northeastern part of the state. Other cities and towns in this area that developed a diverse industrial base during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include Derby, Newport, and St. Johnsbury. The majority of communities in the Northeast Kingdom retained an economy based on agriculture and lumbering with only a few small mills to serve local needs for lumber, flour, and wool processing. Because the industries at Crystal

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Lake Falls had an impact which extended well beyond the locality, the historical significance of Barton's Crystal Lake Falls extends to the statewide level.<sup>13</sup>

The buildings and sites are given historical cohesiveness by their relationships to the factory sites along the outlet to Crystal Lake. The contributing buildings and sites represent mills, factories, worker housing, larger houses of business proprietors, stores, a church, and a fire house. All of these buildings together comprise the community that relied upon the industries of Crystal Lake Falls for its existence.

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is also significant under National Register Criteria D for its potential to yield important information in history and prehistory. Archaeological resources could provide a potentially significant and continuous record of the evolution of Barton's economic and social development. This record, once considered typical, has now disappeared in many of Vermont's towns. The archaeological remains within the historic district provide an opportunity for detailed research of the economic and social evolution focused on the individual mills, on the entire mill district and on the Village of Barton. Based on historical research and preliminary site inspections, the entire district could be considered one contributing archaeological site until research in certain areas indicates that they have lost their integrity. The archaeological sensitivity also extends beyond association with European American settlement. There is a high potential for the presence of Native American archaeological remains.

Today, the on-going preservation and restoration activities of the Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association are helping to educate the public about the significance of the falls in the industrial history of Vermont. Recent efforts of the Association include saving and restoring the circa 1820 Owen-Pierce House (#7) as a local museum. Long-term plans include stabilizing and interpreting for the public the site of the Wessell, Nickel and Gross Piano Action Factory site (#51).

The Crystal Lake Falls Historic District is potentially significant on the local, regional and state levels. Locally, this research would augment and clarify the town history. Regionally and statewide, this research would develop anthropological models for the evolution of northern New England towns from frontier settlements to present-day villages. These models could be instrumental for research in archaeology and history, and could be applied to present issues of town and regional planning for future development.

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<sup>13</sup> Harold A. Meeks, *Time and Change in Vermont* (Chester, CT: Globe Pequot Press, 1986) 87-199.

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### Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District includes the buildings, structures, archaeological sites, and environs which comprise the core of the historic manufacturing center clustered around the falls of the Crystal Lake Outlet Stream.

The northern boundary of the district follows the north lot lines of the residential properties along West Street, many of which were historically associated with the adjacent mills. The east boundary follows the railroad right-of-way which historically separated the manufacturing and commercial area from the residential and farming neighborhoods to the northeast. The railroad right-of-way also parallels the southwestern shore of Crystal Lake which forms a natural boundary. The district extends southeast along Main Street to include the commercial and residential properties which were generally historically associated with the manufacturing center at Crystal Lake Falls. Beyond the southeastern boundary which crosses Main Street at the southeastern end of the district, the density of buildings diminishes abruptly. The southwestern boundary of the district along Main Street is formed by the rear lot lines of the properties which generally front Main Street. Behind these properties, the land is generally wooded as it rises steeply to the west.

The district boundary also encompasses the lots associated with the residential buildings on West Street which were generally historically associated with the manufacturing enterprises at the falls. Although building #34 is a farmstead of more rural character than the other buildings in the district, it is included due to its close proximity with the other buildings in the neighborhood. Since to the south and west of building #34, the land opens to broad fields and pastures, the boundary of the district follows the southern and western edge of the yards associated with this farmstead and the rear lot lines of the residential buildings along the west side of West Street. The district boundary then encompasses building #38 and its yard and proceeds north down a steep embankment and through an overgrown area to the Crystal Lake Falls Outlet Stream. To the east of the boundary, this overgrown area was the site of several historic manufacturing operations (sites #50 and 51) and is now an area of archaeological sensitivity. The district boundary then follows the Crystal Lake Falls Outlet Stream downstream to Church Street which forms the western boundary of the district.

West of Church Street and north of Water Street are residential and commercial neighborhoods which have a separate identity and feeling distinct from the manufacturing neighborhood around the falls included in the Crystal Lake Falls Historic District.



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**Owners  
List 1**

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1. First Congregational Church of Barton
- 1a. c/o Mr. William May  
P.O. Box 303  
Barton, VT 05822
  
2. Marie and Clifford Hart  
P.O. Box 215  
Barton, VT 05822
  
3. Harry & Mariah Orzolek  
RR #1, Box 86  
Orleans, VT 05860
  
4. Helen Thibault
- 4a. P.O. Box 316  
Barton, VT 05822
  
5. The Chronicle  
P.O. Box 0  
Barton, VT 05822
  
6. Gilman Housing Trust  
10 Main St.  
Newport, VT 05855
  
7. Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association  
Box 253  
Barton, VT 05822
  
8. Albert J. Gates  
P.O. Box 43  
Barton, VT 05822
  
9. Jarlath Dux  
Water St.  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 9a. Heidi & Nicholas Ecker-Racz  
RR #2, Box 22A  
Glover, VT 05834
  
10. Lucille O. Drown
- 10a. P.O. Box 57  
Barton, VT 05822

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11. Donald Edward Shufelt
- 11a. P.O. Box 139  
Barton, VT 05822
  
12. Barton Chamber Apartments, Inc.  
c/o Phillip Lafontaine  
P.O. Box 280  
Barton, VT 05822
  
13. E.M. Brown and Son  
P.O. Box B  
Barton, VT 05822
  
14. Barton Village Board of Trustees  
Barton Village Offices  
Barton, VT 05822
  
15. Bruce M. Grant & Douglas M. Spaulding  
Box 106, Route 122  
Lyndon Center, VT 05850
  
16. Barton Hardware  
Box C  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 16a. Earl & Margaret La Clair  
P. O. Box 326  
Barton, VT 05822
  
17. Ronald Lanoue  
RR #1, Box 116  
Orleans, VT 05860
  
18. Denise M. Valley
- 18a. P.O. Box 75  
Barton, VT 05822
  
19. Barbara Keinz
- 19a. 159 Watch Hill Road  
Branford, CT 06405
  
20. Vincent Blancato  
80 Belden St.  
New Britain, CT 06051

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- 21. Paul G. Fritts, Director
  - 21a. Federal Preservation Officer
  - 21b. Division of Supervision  
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.  
550 17th St., N.W.  
Washington, D.C.. 20429
  
  - 22. Vermont Housing & Conservation Board  
Gustave Seelig  
139 1/2 Main St., Drawer 20  
Montpelier, VT 05620-3501
  
  - 23. Taylor's Automotive  
c/o Francis Taylor  
Box 32  
West Glover, VT 05875
  
  - 24. Vergil Bushey
  - 24a. P.O. Box 313  
Barton, VT 05822
  
  - 25. Joseph & Marlene Stevens
  - 26. P. O. Box 307  
Barton, VT 05822
  
  - 27. Agency of Transportation  
c/o Jeffrey Squires, Planning Division  
National Life Building  
Montpelier, VT 05602
  
  - 28. E. M. Brown and Son  
P.O. Box B  
Barton, VT 05822
  
  - 29. State of Vermont, Water Resources Board  
58 East State St.  
Montpelier, VT 05602
  
  - 30. Barton Village Board of Trustees  
Barton Village Offices  
Barton, VT 05822
  
  - 31. Mariah Cloutier  
Box 462  
Barton, VT 05822

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Crystal Lake Falls  
Historic District**

Owners  
List 4

Barton, Orleans County, Vermont

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- 32. Reva and Jacob Schneps  
RR #1, Box 54 C  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 33. James & Edwina La Breque  
33a. 52 West St.  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 34. Katherine H. & David R. White  
P.O. Box 62  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 35. Lewis H. Coburn & Rachel M. Valley  
35a. P.O. Box 261  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 36. Raymond & Claire Choquette  
RR #1, Box 54D  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 37. Norman J. Morin & Theresa B. Duquette  
RR #1, Box 55  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 38. Donald and Norma L. Rockwell  
RR #1, Box 55A  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 39. Bernard & Henriette M.A. LaMadeleine  
RR #1, Box 285  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 40. Madeline Freehart  
40a. P.O. Box 81  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 41. General Store of Barton, Inc.  
42. c/o Bob Ransom  
P.O. Box 300  
Barton, VT 05822
  
- 43. E.M. Brown and Son  
44. P.O. Box B  
Barton, VT 05822

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

**Crystal Lake Falls  
Historic District**

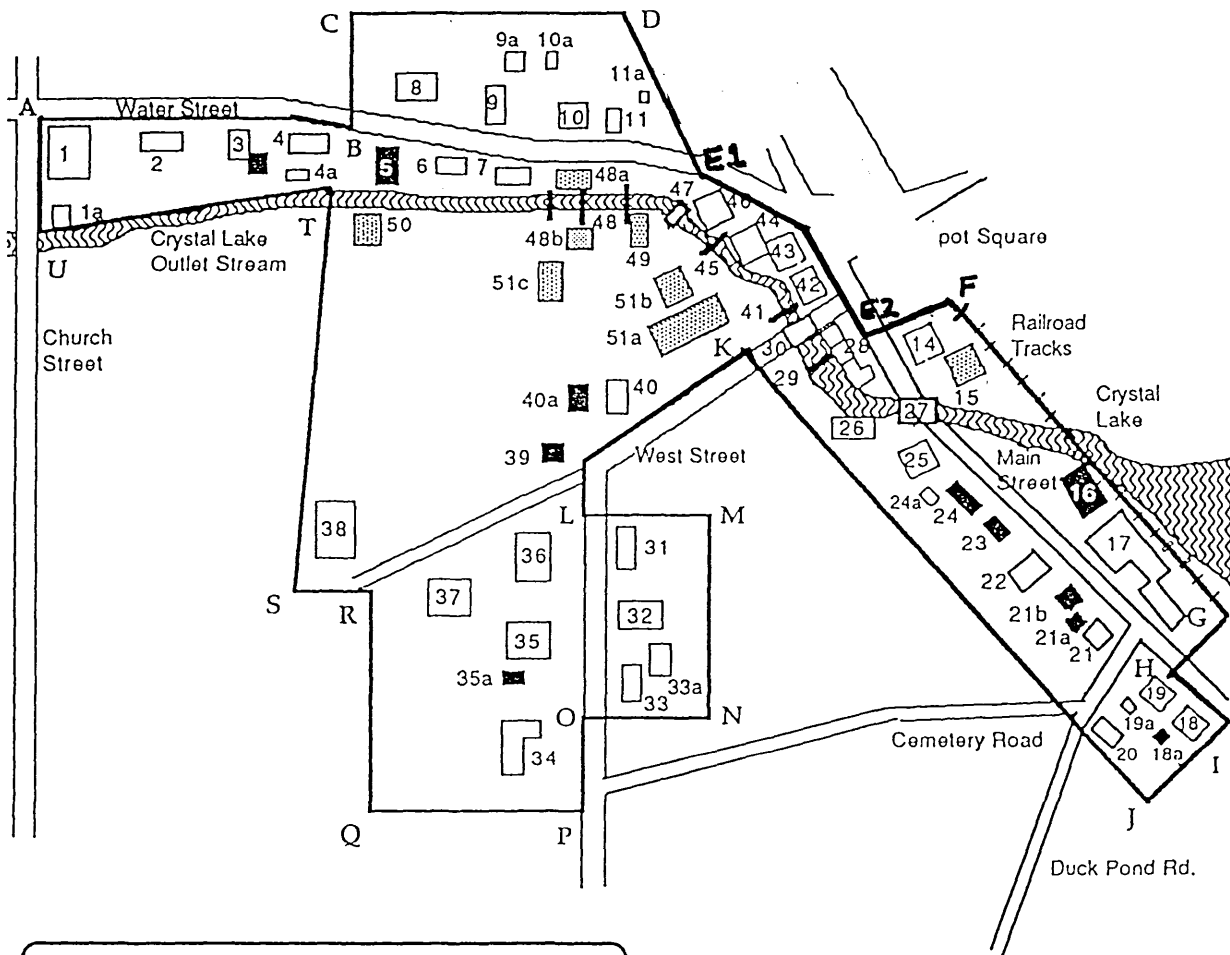
Owners  
List 5

Barton, Orleans County, Vermont

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- 45. State of Vermont, Water Resources Board  
58 East State St.  
Montpelier, VT 05602
- 46. E.M. Brown and Son  
P.O. Box B  
Barton, VT 05822
- 47. Crystal Lake Falls Historical Association
- 48. Box 253
- 49. Barton, VT 05822
- 50.
- 51.
- 51a.
- 51b.
- 51c.



**CRYSTAL LAKE FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BARTON, VERMONT**

	District Boundary	Approximate scale
	Contributing Structure	100 feet
	Noncontributing Structure	N
	Structure Remains	↑

Orleans County, Vermont