

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 any 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 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Center Street, Front Street, Old Terrace Street, Pine Street
not for publication n/a
city or town Rockingham vicinity n/a
state Vermont code VT county Windham code 025
zip code 05101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Suzanne C Gamble, National Register Specialist 3-20-07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or 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 commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain): _____

Patrick W. Andrews
Signature of Keeper

5/4/2007
Date of Action

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

Contributing Noncontributing

48 8 buildings

_____ sites

_____ structures

_____ objects

48 8 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 235

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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Health Care</u>	<u>hospital</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Italianate
Second Empire
Gothic
Queen Anne
Colonial-Revival
Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
roof slate
walls weatherboard
other asphalt

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1872-1956

Significant Dates n/a

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder De St. Croix, Philip

Hall, Frank J.

Ordway, Samuel S.

Spaulding, Walter

Spring, Herbert E.

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.81

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	18	707332 4778247	3	18 707912 4778232
2	18	707556 4778542	4	18 707714 4777968

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 Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization n/a date December 15, 2005 (revised September 25, 2006)

street & number 7 Winter Haven Dr. telephone (802) 464-5179

city or town Wilmington state VT zip code 05363

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase), Rockingham, Windham Co., VT

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 the 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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Section 7 Page 1 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

General Description – Boundary Increase

This National Register nomination reflects a resurvey and boundary increase to the original Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. The original nomination included 167 properties. There have been no changes to the historic status of the resources in the original historic district. One, however, has suffered from a fire, and has lost some of its integrity due to its renovation, which included the addition of vinyl siding, the replacement of the slate roof with a standing-seam metal roof, and replacement windows (#43).

The boundary increase area borders the southwest section of the original historic district and includes all of Front Street and Center Street, two properties at the south end of Pine Street (#205 and 206), and two properties on the north side of Old Terrace Street between Atkinson Street and Center Street (#168 and 169). The boundary increase adds 39 residences to this historic district. It is similar to the historic district in its streetscape appearance, in its intact, rich, and diverse architectural styles, and in its association with the history of Bellows Falls. The individual descriptions of the added resources appear at the end of this general description and begin with Property #168.

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) in the Town of Rockingham is a residential area that lies on a terrace above the original historic district. It is generally bounded by Front Street, Center Street, and Old Terrace Street. This densely settled neighborhood has quiet, tree lined streets and closely spaced buildings with uniform setbacks. The 39 primary resources in the boundary increase area are residences containing one to three living units. Many of the properties include an attached or detached carriage barn or automobile garage. Most of the residences in the boundary increase area date to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The variety of architectural styles includes Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, and Ranch. The Victorian-era styles predominate, particularly Italianate and Queen Anne. All of the buildings are of wood frame construction, and most have brick underpinnings, clapboard siding, and slate roofs.

Remarkably, 38 of the 39 primary resources in the boundary increase area contribute to its historic significance – a very high percentage compared to other historic districts outside of Bellows Falls and a similar percentage compared to the rest of the historic district. The historic structures and streetscapes sufficiently depict the historic appearance of the historic district,

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which retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although many structures now have synthetic siding, these changes appear to constitute the greatest degree of alteration to historic fabric. In fact, the loss of street trees due to severe weather and disease has caused more change to the historic streetscape than the loss or alteration of historic buildings. Only two primary resources in the boundary increase area have been lost, one to fire (#186), and one to demolition by neglect (#169). The latter was replaced by a residence that is almost old enough to qualify as a historic resource. There are also some surviving carriage barns and early automobile garages.

The streets in the boundary increase area were laid out in the 1870s. This neighborhood sits on a terrace known as the Old Terrace. The streets of the Old Terrace within the boundary increase area include Center Street, which forms the southwest boundary of the entire historic district, Front Street, which runs along the brow of Old Terrace and overlooks the rest of the historic district on a lower terrace, and the section of Old Terrace Street between Atkinson Street and Center Street. Also included in the boundary increase area are two properties at the south end of Pine Street, which is a northern extension of Center Street.

The boundary increase area has densely settled streets lined with sidewalks and scattered trees. Most of the trees postdate the 1938 hurricane and the 1950s dutch elm disease period. The buildings sit on small to medium sized lots and have uniform setbacks; most are set back slightly from the street. The yard areas serve as the only green spaces within the historic district. The historic residences are either 1-1/2 or 2-1/2 stories in height with a mix of front-gable and side-gabled roofs. Most of the residences have a wing or ell.

Historic architectural styles found in the boundary increase area are mostly of the Victorian era, but there are a few Greek Revival houses (#186 and 195). Victorian-era styles include Gothic Revival (e.g. #190), Italianate (e.g. #172 and 189), Second Empire (#191), Queen Anne (e.g. #171 and 181), and Queen Anne/Colonial Revival (#170). The Italianate houses are a mix of side-gabled and front-gabled types, but there are three matching Italianate houses with flat or very shallow hipped roofs (#198, 200, and 204). Most of the historic residences have porches that are original or that date to no later than the early twentieth century. Examples of Italianate porches include #188 and 196. Queen Anne porches include #171 and 202. Colonial Revival porches include #170 and 206. There are also many Colonial Revival/Shingle Style porches (e.g. #177), most of which were probably added after the houses were constructed (e.g. #186 and 193). There is more of a concentration of these latter porches in the boundary increase area than in the rest of the village.

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Three of the Queen Anne properties in the boundary increase area display continuous architecture, including a house, ell, shed and barn (#171, 178, and 182). There are also several properties with detached carriage barns or historic garages (#170, 181, 184, 187, 191, 193, 197, 200, 202, and 205). All of the barns were converted to automobile garages during the first half of the twentieth century, and one barn also serves as an apartment (#202).

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District boundary increase area has retained its historic character with remarkably few changes over the years. There is only one non-historic primary resource; a house that was built in 1958 in the location of a historic house that was very deteriorated (#169). It is a good and intact example of a mid twentieth century Ranch. Soon, when this house reaches fifty years of age, it may be eligible as a contributing resource.

Individual Property Descriptions – Boundary Increase

168. 7 Old Terrace, Alexander Tenement House #1, 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located at the north corner of Old Terrace Street and Front Street. It has a small setback from the street on a small lot, and its side ell is set into the steep bank that supports Front Street. The house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and diamond-shingle siding, a cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof, and a 2-1/2 story ell that projects from the southwest elevation. Small brick interior ridge chimneys rise from the juncture of the cross gables, and from the ell. At the south corner of the main block is a two-story semi-octagonal hipped roof tower, and across the rest of the front elevation is a two-story shed-roofed Queen Anne porch. At the intersection of the main block and the ell is a one-bay partially-enclosed shed-roofed entry vestibule.

The house has clapboard siding, the gables are infilled with diamond-pattern shingles, and there are matching diamond-pattern shingles between the first and second story windows of the tower. The base of the tower is paneled. The building is encircled with an entablature with a denticulated architrave, except for the northeast gable, which has just the frieze and architrave, with cornice returns. The gables have moldings that are similar to the entablatures, with molded cornices, bed moldings, and denticulated gable rakes. Other architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. The second story windows meet the architrave and do not have lintels, and the first story windows at the northeast elevation have flat-stock lintels with thin molded cornices. The porch has a horizontal-board half wall at the first story and a

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wood railing with slim turned balusters at the second story. Both stories of the porch have turned posts and a spindlework valance.

The entry vestibule provides access to both the main block and ell. The tower provides another front entry to the main block. There is an additional doorway at the right end of the second story of the porch. Each of these doorways contains a paneled wood door with a large upper light. At the gable wall of the ell is a four-panel door. The house has irregularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows, except for the first story of the front elevation of the main block, which has a pair of horizontal awning windows. The front gable has a single window, and the cross gable has a pair of windows. At the southwest elevation of the main block is a small Queen Anne window.

The house is in very good condition. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical massing, the cross gabled roof, the corner tower, the porch with turned posts and spindlework valance, the rich architectural moldings, and the mix of clapboard and shingled wall surfaces.

The house was constructed in 1895, and does not appear to have had any major alterations. The half-wall of the porch, the first story front windows, and the enclosed entry vestibule are not original. The house was constructed as a tenement for Solon and Caroline Alexander. The Alexanders lived across Front Street (#169), and also owned an earlier tenement house behind their house, on Center Street (#184). On the 1901 Sanborn insurance map, this house is identified as a tenement. The 1920 census reveals that it was a boarding house for employees of the Rockingham Hospital, which at this point was near the other end of Front Street at 50 Pine Street (#206). The house remained under Caroline Alexander's ownership until her death in 1921. For twenty-five years, it was owned by grain-store owner Charles F. Wright, who lived on Center Street.

169. 15 Old Terrace, Vogel, Frederick and Maude, House, 1958, non-contributing

This one-story wood-frame ranch house is located at the southwest corner of Old Terrace and Front Streets. Its large (one acre) lot descends toward Old Terrace Street, and the house is at the north corner of the lot and is surrounded by trees and large shrubs. The house faces southwest and has an L-shaped footprint, concrete foundation, wide aluminum siding, and a low-sloped asphalt-shingle gabled roof. The projecting front section of the house contains a two-bay garage, and the front entry is in the other section. There are irregularly-spaced individual and triplet

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awning and casement windows, and the garage has two wood paneled doors with upper lights. The house is non-contributing due to its age. However, because it does not appear to have been altered, and is a good example of a 1950s ranch house, it may be eligible as a contributing resource in 2008.

The house was constructed in 1958 for Frederick (died 1978) and Maude Vogel (1914-2004), who were married in 1945. Mr. Vogel owned and operated several paper mills in New England, including Green Mountain Paper and White Mountain Paper in Bellows Falls. Mrs. Vogel helped manage the businesses. When the Vogels bought the property in 1955, it included an old house, which had been abandoned and was in extreme disrepair. This was the Solon and Caroline Alexander House, which was built sometime between 1880 and 1884. It was a large Second Empire House that was similar in appearance to the Wyman Flint House (now the Masonic Temple, #124), which faced northeast toward the village and had an attached matching barn in the rear. Solon (1833-1899) was a local lumber dealer, and Caroline (1836-1921) lived in the house until her death. The Alexanders also owned rental properties on adjacent lots (#168 and 184), and their home lot originally included the lot that is now #170. In 1922, their homestead was purchased by house carpenter John H. Black, who lived there with his wife Elizabeth. The Vogels then bought the property from his estate.

170. 6 Front Street, Ray, Alfred and Sarah, House, 1904, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame symmetrical Queen Anne/Colonial Revival house is located on the southwest side of Front Street, and has a large setback from the street on a knoll. Southwest of the house is a small detached garage (A). The house faces northeast and has a square footprint, brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a steep asphalt-shingle hipped roof. There is a full-façade one-story flat-roofed Colonial Revival porch, and centered on the front elevation is a two-story bay window projection containing the centered front entry and a second story bay window. The projection is surmounted by a large projecting Queen Anne gable-roofed dormer that overhangs the bay window.

Architectural trim includes bracketed cornices and a bracketed gable rake in the dormer, eave and gable cornices moldings, molded cornice returns at the dormer, flat-stock cornerboards, and flat-stock window and door casings that are mostly concealed by the vinyl siding. The projecting bottom corners of the dormer have drop finials and scrolled knee braces. The porch has slim Tuscan columns that support an entablature with a denticulated frieze, and molded wood railings with alternating bays of turned balusters and balusters decorated with balls of varying height.

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The front entry contains a paneled wood door with a large leaded-glass upper light. The front elevation has regularly-spaced two-over-one windows. Each face of the bay projection has one window (except for the front door). Flanking the first story of the projection are large single pane windows with stained glass transoms, and flanking the second story of the projection are pairs of windows. The gable also has a pair of windows. The side elevations have irregularly-spaced individual windows.

The house is in very good condition and does not appear to have had any alterations except for the installation of the vinyl siding, and corner pilasters, which have either been removed or covered with the siding. Queen Anne features of the house include the bracketed cornice, two-story bay projection, the large overhanging dormer with drop finials and scrolled knee braces, and the large single pane windows with stained glass transoms. Colonial Revival features of the house include the symmetry, hipped roof, regularly-spaced windows, and porch.

The house was constructed in 1904 for cabinet maker Alfred W. Ray and his wife Sarah. Ray (born 1867) was also part owner of a wood building products store that was owned and operated by his older brother Myron. In 1920, Ray is listed in the census as a millwright at a paper mill. In 1926, the property was sold to Raymond and Madeline Hadley, and remained in this family for forty years.

A. Automobile garage, c. 1925, contributing

This small one-bay detached garage is located south of the house and has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle hipped roof, and flat-stock cornerboards, friezes, and window and door casings. The side elevations each have two six-over-six windows, and the rear elevation has one six-over-six window. The garage was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927 and does not appear to have had any alterations. It is a good example of an early automobile garage.

171. 10 Front Street, Thayer, Dorr and Jennie, House, c. 1893, contributing

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located on the southwest side of Front Street on a flat lot. It faces southeast toward 6 Front Street and has a slight setback from the street. A large carriage barn is attached to the house via a one-story rear wing. The house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and a steep hipped slate roof with two front cross gables and two interior brick chimneys. The right cross gable projects

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forward from the main block as a large full-height bay window projection surmounted by a projecting pedimented gable. The left cross gable projects slightly from the wall plane. A one-story asphalt-shingle hipped-roof porch spans the street façade and wraps around to the front façade, ending at a centered projecting gable-roofed porch entry bay. There is also a square deck at the intersection of the carriage barn and rear wing.

The house is highly detailed with Queen Anne features. The first story has clapboard siding, and the second story has a shingled flared base with a band of diamond-pattern shingles between bands of split shingles. The shingles terminate at the window sills. The gables are infilled with alternating bands of diamond-pattern, split, and fishscale shingles. Encircling the house at the level of the second story window lintels is a flat band of trim that is more a feature of the Stick Style. The gables are pedimented and the projecting gable has curved solid knee braces and drop finials beneath its corners. Decorative flat pine cones have been applied to the faces of the braces. Other architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, flat friezeboards, and flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings.

The porch has a spindlework balustrade, turned posts with scrolled flat cut out brackets, and molded eave cornices. Beneath the porch is a solid apron with beadboard panels. The projecting porch entry has a pedimented gable. The house has a variety of irregularly-spaced windows, including one-over-one wood windows, several small Queen Anne windows at the rear (northwest) elevation indicating the location of the interior staircase, two large single pane windows with leaded glass transoms at the street elevation, and one twelve-over-one window in each gable.

The one-story rear wing has a sheet metal shed roof, a paneled door leading to the deck, and irregularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The railing of the deck matches that of the wraparound porch. The asymmetrical two-story carriage barn is attached to the southeast corner of the rear wing and is decorated to match the house. It faces the street and is raised several feet above grade with a sloped drive. The barn has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a steep hipped slate roof with an off-center cross gable. The wall gable is infilled with split shingles and a band of diamond-pattern shingles. Architectural trim includes eave and gable cornices moldings, flat friezebands that continue across the gable, flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings, and solid panels between the first and second story windows.

The barn doorway is under the cross gable and contains a large wood sliding door with diagonal-board panels. Above this is a matching hay door. At the right end of the elevation is a two-over-

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two window. The southeast elevation has regularly-spaced two-over-two windows at both stories. The barn is contemporaneous with the house.

The house and barn are in excellent condition and do not appear to have had any alterations. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetry, cross gables, mixture of siding types, flared second story base, projecting gable with drop finials and knee braces, large projecting bay window pavilion, the variety of windows including the Queen Anne windows, the wraparound porch with spindlework balustrade, cut out brackets and turned posts, and the projecting entry pavilion of the porch. This is one of the best examples of a Queen Anne house and carriage barn in the historic district.

The house was constructed for Dorr and Jennie Thayer about 1893. Dorr Moses Thayer (1855-1936) established a marble and granite business on Westminster Street in 1882, and when he died, he was considered the oldest businessman on The Square. He was also the deputy sheriff for nine years. The 1909 city directory lists him as a partner in Thayer & Smith, marble and granite dealers, and D.M. Thayer & Co., real estate. He married Jennie (1861-1941) in 1880, and had several children, including Ruel, who shared an insurance business with his father, and Ruth Hay, who was the bookkeeper for Thayer & Smith and continued to run the family monument shop until at least the 1950s. After the deaths of Dorr and Jennie, ownership of the house passed to their children, and remained in the family until 1988. It is likely that it was then occupied by Ruth Hay (who was widowed at an early age). Her daughter R. Dorothy Hay was the last of the family to occupy the house.

172. 14 Front Street, Spring-MacLeod House, c. 1881, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a small flat lot on the southwest side of Front Street. It has a slight setback from the street, a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and a front-gable slate roof with boxed cornices and one interior brick ridge chimney. The sidehall plan house has a three bay by two bay main block, rear wing, and attached rear 2-1/2 story finished shed. There is a two-story full-façade Queen Anne porch, and a two-story inset Queen Anne porch at the southeast elevation of the wing.

Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, flat friezeboards with bed moldings, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The front entry is at the right end of the front gable wall and contains a paneled wood door with a square upper light. There are

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regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, except for in the gable, where there is a double-sash multi-pane casement window. The side porch has two paneled wood doors that lead to the wing and the shed. The southeast elevation of the shed has a pair of aligned vertical openings with vertical-board doors. The porches have wood railings with square balusters and turned posts, and tongue and groove flooring and beadboard ceilings. The building is in good condition, and is a good example of a front-gable vernacular Italianate house. Italianate features include the front-gable and vertical massing, the two-over-two windows, and the front door.

The house was constructed sometime between 1880 and 1882, and does not appear to have had any major alterations, except for the installation of asbestos siding and the replacement of the gable window. The porches date to sometime between 1906 and 1912. The house was constructed for (and probably by) carpenter Herbert E. Spring and his wife Clara. The Springs sold it in 1882, and ownership changed several times until 1899, when the property was sold to John B. MacLeod. MacLeod (born 1852) and his brother Hugh (born 1862), who also lived in the house, were workers at a local pulp mill, probably the Fall Mountain Paper Company mill on Green Street, as their father Simon was the foreman there. The MacLeods as well as their wives had immigrated to Bellows Falls from Scotland; John in 1879, and Hugh in 1884. Hugh inherited the house from John, and then left the property to his children. It remained in the MacLeod family until 1960.

173. 16 Front Street, De St. Croix Spec House #1, c. 1898, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne duplex is located on a small flat lot on the southwest side of Front Street. The house faces northeast toward the street, and has a slight setback from the street and a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. Behind the house is a detached three bay garage (A). The sidehall plan house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with an interior brick chimney, a two-story rear shed that spans most of the rear gable wall of the main block, and a Craftsman style two-story full façade porch.

The front gable has not been covered with vinyl, and is infilled with fishscale shingles. All of the architectural trim is covered by the vinyl, except for the molded eave and gable cornices, and the front gable's unusual gable rake that consists of a double band of geometric patterns. The angled soffit of the original open-eave roof has been covered by a horizontal vinyl soffit.

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The front entry is at the left side of the front elevation, and contains a paneled wood door with a square upper light. Above this on the second story of the porch is a similar door. The house has irregularly-spaced vinyl replacement windows at the first story and two-over-one wood windows at the second story and in the front gable. There is also a Queen Anne window at the southeast elevation, indicating the location of the interior staircase. The northwest elevation has two modern paired casement windows. Each story of the porch has vinyl-sided half-walls with flared bases and square posts, and tongue and groove floors and ceilings. Except for the entry bay, the first story of the porch is enclosed with louvered windows.

The house was constructed as a duplex sometime between 1895 and 1898, most likely in 1898. It is in very good condition. The porch was added sometime between 1906 and 1912, and the vinyl siding and windows date to the late twentieth century. It covers the original clapboard siding, a band of shingled siding at the base of the second story, and the cornices of the eaves, which have the same details as the front gable. Queen Anne features of the house include the original mix of siding materials, the flared second story base, the gable and eave ornamentation, and the Queen Anne window.

The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. It was first rented to De St. Croix's son-in-law Herbert Dedrick, a messenger for the local office of the American Express Company, and Daniel Wynas, who worked at a paper mill. In 1901, Herbert Dedrick and his wife Mary bought and moved into the house next door, which was owned by Mary's father (Philip De St. Croix).

In 1905, the subject house was sold to John P. McDonald, a machine tender at a paper mill. McDonald lived there with his wife Mary and their children. The children inherited the house, and the last McDonald to occupy the house was John and Mary's daughter Mary, and her daughter Mary. In 1934, the property was sold to electrical contractor Edward Tyrell and his wife Mary. The house remained in the Tyrell family until 1992.

A. Automobile garage, 1963, non-contributing

This three bay garage is located behind the house, and faces the street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The gable has vertical siding. There is a single garage door and a double garage

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door. At the right end of the front gable wall is a paneled wood pedestrian door with three horizontal lights. The garage was constructed in 1963 and is non-contributing due to its age.

174. 20 Front Street, De St. Croix, Philip and Jane, House, c. 1896, contributing

This asymmetrical 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small flat lot at the southeast corner of Front Street and Avenue B, and is set back slightly from both streets. Behind the house, facing Avenue B, is an automobile garage (A). The house faces Front Street and has a modified square footprint created by two cross gables. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and an interior rectangular brick chimney rising from the southwest roof slope. The two bay by two bay main block of the building has a roof ridge parallel to Avenue B, and the cross gable projects southeast and spans most of the southeast elevation of the main block, leaving a cut-out corner at the east corner of the building. Filling that corner, and extending one bay across the front elevation of the main block, is a one-story hipped roof Queen Anne entry porch with a standing-seam metal roof. At the left end of the rear (southwest) elevation is a one-story hipped roof enclosed entry vestibule with a standing-seam metal roof.

Except for the flat-stock window and door casings, all of the architectural trim has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl siding. The front gable is pedimented and the cross gable has cornice returns. The front entry is in the cut out corner and contains a wood door with a vertical upper light. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. At the front elevation, the second story and attic windows are paired. A window at the southeast elevation is offset between the two stories, indicating the location of the interior staircase. This window has a stained glass Queen Anne transom. The front porch has turned posts, a wood railing with turned balusters, and a spindlework valance. This porch is enclosed with full height screen panels. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing and the front porch.

The house was probably constructed in 1896. It is in excellent condition, but has been altered. It originally had clapboard siding, split-shingle siding in the front gable, molded eave and gable cornices, window casings with molded cornices, flat-stock cornerboards and freizeboards, and one-over-one wood windows. The front porch originally spanned the entire front elevation and had a cut-out balustrade, and the rear vestibule was originally an open porch matching the front porch. By 1967, the front porch had been reduced to its current size, and the rest of the alterations were undertaken after that.

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The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. Philip (born 1844) and his wife Jane and their family lived in this house until the early 1920s, although it was sold to Philip's son-in-law Herbert Dedrick in 1901. Dedrick lived next door (#173) until about 1905, when he moved into the subject house and shared it with the De St. Croix family. In 1924, the property was sold to Walter and Gertrude Hadley. Walter Hadley (born 1884) was a local realtor and insurance agent, and from 1921 to 1927 helped manage the Bellows Falls Ice Company. The Hadleys' son Donald inherited the property, which he owned until 1979. The Hadleys lived here, and owned other properties on the Old Terrace.

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

This two-car garage is located behind the house and faces Avenue B. It has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a double-bay vinyl garage door and the rear gable wall has a one-over-one wood window. Projecting from the southwest elevation is a small shed-roofed addition with a small vinyl garage door. The garage was constructed about 1960 and is non-contributing due to its age. It is possible that it dates to the 1950s, but even if it was over fifty years old, it would be non-contributing due to alterations such as the replacement of the garage door and the installation of vinyl siding.

175. 22 Front Street, De St. Croix, Philip C. and Etta, House, c. 1896, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne duplex is located on a tiny lot on the northwest side of Avenue B, which is a short connector road between Front Street and Center Street. The house has almost no setback from the street, faces Front Street, and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Avenue B. The two bay by four bay house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped gabled roof encircled with boxed cornices. A square brick interior chimney emerges from the roof ridge. Off-center on the front (northeast) elevation is a flat-roofed two bay Queen Anne porch.

The architectural trim has either been removed or is concealed by the vinyl siding. There are two front entries at the front elevation; one is off the porch and the other is at the right end of the elevation and has a small hipped roof door hood. The doorways contain paneled wood doors

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with rectangular upper lights. There are regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl windows, and the third bay of the front elevation has paired windows.

The porch has turned posts with scrolled brackets and wood railings with square balusters. The porch gives the house its Queen Anne label. Otherwise, there are no other stylistic details. The house is in good condition. The house was probably constructed in 1896, and originally had clapboard siding, molded eave cornices, flat-stock cornerboards and wide friezeboards, and two-over-two windows. The vinyl siding and windows date to the late twentieth century.

The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. It was occupied by Philip C. De St. Croix and his wife Etta, who continued to live there after it was sold by Philip's father to Philip C.'s brother-in-law Herbert Dedrick. The De St. Croix family continued to live there in one unit until Dedrick sold the house in 1920. It was purchased by Richard and Sadie Bagley, who lived in one unit. After Richard's death, Sadie continued to live in the house until she sold it in 1947.

176. 24 Front Street, De St. Croix Spec House #2, c. 1896, contributing

This large wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located at the southwest corner of Front Street and Avenue B. It is on a small flat lot, faces Front Street, and has a slight setback from both streets. It has a front-gable sidehall plan main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Front Street, a shallow two bay wide cross gable at the Avenue B elevation, and a three-story angled corner tower at the street corner. The house has a brick foundation, asphalt horizontal siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and two square interior brick ridge chimneys. There is also a full-façade one-story Queen Anne porch. Above the porch, at the right end of the second story, is a one-bay gable-roofed porch with a pedimented gable. There is also a two bay two-story inset porch to the left of the cross gable.

The first and second stories of the tower are square, and the third story is octagonal and rests on the hipped roof of the square section below. The tower has a flared hipped roof and a copper finial. Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave cornices, molded cornice returns at the gables, flat-stock friezeboards and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded drip caps. The front porch has turned posts, modern railings and tongue and groove flooring and ceilings, and the second story of the porch has a flared half-wall. The side porch has modern railings and posts.

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The front entry has a double-leaf three-paneled wood door with vertical upper lights. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows, and in the outer face of the tower, at the first and second stories, are large single pane windows with leaded glass transoms. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, corner tower, tower windows, porch posts, and sleeping porch. The house is in fair to good condition.

The house was constructed sometime between 1896 and 1899, and its distinct architecture is similar to two other houses in the historic district (#61 and 84), and another house on George Street just outside the historic district. The only major alteration to the house was the addition of the asphalt siding, which dates to the 1950s or 1960s. The side porch probably originally had low wood railings with square balusters, and turned posts.

The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. While owned by De St. Croix, the two units were first rented to Andrews Drug Store apothecary Calvin Shaw and Barnard Brothers jewelry store partner Edwin C. Barnard. In 1901, the property was sold to Mary Perry, who lived next door at #177. Barnard and his family lived in the house until the 1920s, and Calvin Shaw until about 1905. In 1906, Perry's estate was conveyed to her father Thomas Lonergan. Lonergan's other daughters Katherine and Annie then inherited the property (as well as #177), and Katherine lived in the house. The daughters died in the 1930s, and from 1937 to 1969 the property was owned by members of the Jurkiewicz family, who had many rental houses in Bellows Falls.

177. 26 Front Street, Lonergan, Thomas, House, 1896, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small flat lot on the southwest side of Front Street. The house faces Front Street, and south of the house is a detached automobile garage (A). The house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices, a side cross gable, and two interior square brick ridge chimneys. The cross gable does not project from the side wall plane.

The house would be symmetrical if not for the wraparound Colonial Revival porch, which spans the front elevation and wraps around part of the southeast elevation. There is also a two-story one-bay porch at the left end of the southeast elevation. The front gable wall has two-story bay

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window projections that flank the centered front entry and meet the side elevations. A semi-octagonal Queen Anne porch projects from between these projections at the second story, and rests on the first story porch.

Beneath the second story windows is a band of scallop-shingle siding, and the first story front porch and side porch have split-shingle half-walls. Elsewhere, there is clapboard siding. Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, flat-stock double-band gable rakes and friezeboards, bed moldings, and flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. The bay at the side elevation of the front porch has been enclosed. The open bays have paired tapered Tuscan columns and tongue and groove flooring and ceiling. The second story front porch has turned posts and a short half-wall. The side porch has Tuscan columns.

The front entry has a paneled wood door with a vertical upper light, and the house has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows. Three windows at the northwest elevation and one bay of the southeast elevation have been enclosed, but the casings remain intact. The enclosed bay of the porch has a horizontal window. The house is in good condition. Queen Anne features of the house include the mix of clapboard and shingle siding, two-story bay windows, turned porch posts, and cross-gable roof. The wraparound and side porches are of the Shingle Style.

The house was constructed in 1896 as a duplex, and has not had any alterations except for the addition of the porches. It originally did not have the Shingle Style porches, just the one bay second story porch and a matching first story porch. The wraparound porch was added sometime between 1912 and 1920, and the side porch was added sometime between 1927 and 1949.

The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. The house was purchased by railroad station employee Thomas Lonergan in 1896. He rented the units to his daughter Mary Perry, a widow, and janitor Alexander Hay, who had immigrated from Scotland in 1883. In 1901, Lonergan moved into the house, and lived there with his three daughters: Mary Perry, and Katherine and Annie Lonergan. The other unit continued to be rented by Alexander Hay and his family. Mary Perry died in 1906, and that year, Lonergan sold the house to his other daughters, along with the house next door (#176), which Mary had owned for ten years. In 1913, the house was sold to Ernest C. and Margaret Gould. Ernest Gould was a partner of Gould & Marble grocers (#1). His partner was his son Harold, who also lived in the house, with his wife Marion. Ownership of the house was conveyed to Harold and Marion Gould in 1940, and they lived there until 1961.

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A. Automobile Garage/Shed, c. 1920, c. 1980, non-contributing

Behind the house is a detached automobile garage/shed. It has a square footprint, T-111 plywood siding, and a gabled asphalt-shingle roof. At the gable wall, which faces the street, there is a shallow addition with rough vertical board siding. An automobile garage appears in this location on the 1920 Sanborn map, but this garage has either been extensively altered or replaced, and is not a contributing resource.

178. 28 Front Street, Cahill, John, House, c. 1893, contributing

This symmetrical two-story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small flat lot on the southwest side of Front Street. A carriage barn is attached to the house via a rear wing, and the complex creates an L-shaped footprint. The house has a small setback from the street, a cross-shaped footprint with four cross gables including a dominant front gable and two shallow side cross gables, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof with a square brick interior chimney emerging from the front roof ridge. A one-story hipped roof symmetrical Queen Anne front porch wraps from one cross gable to the opposite cross gable. The southeast elevation of the wing has a cross gable and a one-story full-façade shed-roofed porch.

There are molded eave and gable cornices, otherwise the architectural trim has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl siding. The front entry is in the short front wall of the southeast cross gable, and contains a paneled wood door with a vertical upper light. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows, and the front gable has paired windows. The porches have turned posts and wood railings with turned balusters, and there is a decorative newel post at the entry bay. At the intersection of the front gable and northwest cross gable, a small section of the front porch has been enclosed. The house is in good condition. Queen Anne features of the house include the cross gable massing and the porch features. The house originally had clapboard siding.

The three bay by one bay carriage barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, and an open-eave asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with a centered cross gable. The cross gable is infilled with fishscale shingles. Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, bed moldings over flat-stock gable rakes and freizeboards, and flat-stock window and door casings. The front elevation has a pair of garage doors in the left and middle bays, and

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a pedestrian door in the right bay. There is a paneled hay door in the gable, and a squat two-over-two window over the left garage bay. The southeast gable wall of the barn has a centered two-over-two window at each story. The barn is in fair condition. The garage door bays originally contained paneled double-leaf doors.

The two-unit house was constructed about 1893 for marble cutter John W. Cahill. In 1898, he sold the property to realtor Henry W. Howard, who rented the units for a couple of years before moving into the house. Howard also owned a farm between Bellows Falls and Saxtons River. In 1909, Howard sold the property to neighbor Edgar A. Lewis (#179), who rented out the units. In 1926, Lewis's widow Etta sold the property to James F. and Cornelia M. Smith, who lived in the house. Cornelia sold the property in 1946 to Florence Bush, who owned it until 1974.

179. 30-32 Front Street, Clark-Lewis House, c. 1895, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne multi-unit house is located on a small lot on the southwest side of Front Street. It has a small setback from the street, and consists of a main block and a 1-1/2 story rear ell. The symmetrical three bay by three bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, and the rear wing, which is centered on the main block with small side setbacks, has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a steep asphalt-shingle side-gable roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A small brick interior chimney emerges from the center of the main block near the top of the rear roof slope. The left and right bays of the front elevation have one-story hipped-roofed bay windows that are connected by a one-story projecting Queen Anne porch that shares the roofs of the bay windows. The southeast side of the rear wing has a large gabled wall dormer, and the northwest side of the rear wing has a small gabled dormer.

Architectural trim of the house includes molded gable and eave cornices, bed moldings on flat-stock gable rakes and friezeboards, and flat-stock door and window casings with molded cornices. The bay windows have paneled bases. The porch has a gable-roofed entry bay; the gable and the friezeboards are covered with vertical-board siding. The two-bay porch has bracketed turned posts and a cut-out balustrade.

The centered front entry contains two paneled wood doors with square upper lights. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, and the windows at the second story of the front elevation are paired. The house is in good condition. Queen Anne features of the house

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include the porch features, the bay windows, and the paired windows. The house also has classic features such as the symmetrical side-gable massing and regularly-spaced windows.

The three-unit house was constructed sometime between 1894 and 1899. The only apparent alteration is the removal of the rear shed/barn in 1975, which was in poor condition, and the addition of the vinyl to the front porch. The shed spanned the rear elevation of the ell, and was the same size as the ell.

The first owner and occupant of the house was Alma A. Clark. In 1901, it was sold to stable foreman Edgar Lewis, who lived here with his wife Etta, and rented out the other two units. In 1948, Etta's estate was conveyed to her niece Eleanor Jackson, and in 1949, the property was purchased by Walter and Donald Hadley, who lived down the street (#174). They rented it out and sold it in 1974.

180. 34 Front Street, Howard-Lewis-Tidd House, c. 1891, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on a small flat lot on the southwest side of Front Street. It has a small setback from the street, an asymmetrical L-shaped footprint, and a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and a steep open-eave overhanging cross gable roof with two brick interior ridge chimneys. The L consists of a dominant front gable and a projecting cross gable at the left end of the southeast elevation of the front gable. Spanning most of the rest of the southeast elevation is a shed-roofed porch that is in the same plane as the front of the cross gable. Centered on the cross gable is a one-story shed-roofed squared bay window projection. There is a triangular eyebrow window in the southeast roof slope of the main block.

Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, flat-stock gable rakes and friezeboards with bed moldings, and flat-stock window and door casings. The front entry to the house is at the left end of the porch. There is a variety of window arrangements. The front gable wall has a centered triplet of one-over-one wood windows; the upper center sash has a leaded border. Above this in the gable are paired one-over-one vinyl windows, and above this is a round-arched window with a louvered upper sash. The bay window has a triplet of one-over-one wood windows in the front face and individual wood windows at the sides. The upper center sash and side windows have leaded borders. Above the bay window, in the gable, are paired one-over-one vinyl windows. The northwest elevation has two individual windows and one paired window. The porch is screened, over turned posts, a newel post, and a low solid railing.

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The house was constructed sometime between 1891 and 1893, and is in good condition. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetrical cross-gable massing, the paired and triplet windows, the leaded window sash borders, the eyebrow window, and the turned porch posts. The house originally had an open porch, and the solid railing is a replacement. The siding was added in the 1950s or 1960s, and replaced or covered clapboard siding, paneling beneath the windows, and a horizontal band of trim that encircled the house at the first story window sill level.

The house was constructed for carriage painter J. Henry Howard, his wife Mary, and his mother Druscilla. In 1917, Howard's estate sold the house to neighbors Edgar and Etta Lewis (#179), and it became a rental property. In 1948, Etta Lewis's niece Sarah Wilson inherited the house as well as #179, and in 1950, it was sold to James A. and Margaret F. Tidd. Mrs. Tidd still resides in the house.

181. 35 Front Street, Thompson, Arthur and Mary, House, 1899, contributing

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame asymmetrical Queen Anne house is located on a 3/4 acre flat lot east of the intersection of Front Street and Avenue C, near the top of the Hapgood Place stairs. Its address is also known as 35 Avenue C. There is also a steep bank north of the house, which creates the terrace known as the Old Terrace. The house has a large setback from Avenue C, and southwest of the house is a large detached carriage barn (A). The house faces north toward the village, and has a modified rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Avenue C. The sidehall-plan house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and a cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices. Emerging from the roof ridge are two interior brick chimneys.

At the northwest elevation of the house is a centered cross gable, and at the southeast elevation is a large slightly projecting centered cross gable with a two-story off-center bay window projection. At the northeast corner, atop the porch roof, is a large three-story round tower with a flared conical asphalt-shingle roof. The first story of the full-façade two-story Colonial Revival porch wraps around the tower and terminates at the cross gable. A two-story shed-roofed projection is at the right end of the rear gable wall. Between this projection and the cross gable is an inset two-story Queen Anne porch.

The front and cross gables are infilled with split shingles, and the tower is sheathed with split shingles and a band of scallop shingles. The base of the second story bay window is sheathed

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with fishscale shingles. The house is encircled with an entablature and the gables have molded cornices and bed moldings. The tower has a denticulated entablature and a copper finial. There are flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices, and flat-stock cornerboards. The front porch has slender Tuscan columns resting on square bases, and a wood trellis-pattern railing at the first story and turned balusters at the second story. The side porch has turned posts and a wood railing with turned balusters. At the northwest cross gable is a pressure-treated wood fire escape.

The front entry is at the right end of the front gable wall. It contains a paneled wood door with a square upper light. Above this, at the second story of the porch, is a matching door. There are also aligned entries at each story of the side porch. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows, with paired windows in all four gables. There is a double-hung Queen Anne window at the northwest elevation, indicating the location of the interior staircase.

The house was constructed in 1899, and was built facing north instead of toward the street in order to take advantage of the view toward Bellows Falls Village, the Connecticut River, and Fall Mountain across the river. The house is in fair to good condition, and is a good example of a Queen Anne house. Queen Anne features of the house include the asymmetry, mix of siding types, the corner tower, the wraparound porch, and the cross gables. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations.

The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. The house was first owned and occupied by Chief of Police Arthur H. Thompson (born 1858), and his wife Mary and son Daniel. During the construction of the house, there was a cellar hole in the location of the barn. No information could be found for this former building, and it does not appear on the 1886 map of Bellows Falls.

Thompson was the Chief of Police from about the early 1890s until about 1910. He died in 1919, and Mary and Daniel continued to live in the house. Mary died in 1932, and Daniel (born 1882) inherited the house. He had many occupations, including surveyor, law student, and partner in a drug store. He lived there until about 1941. From 1942 to 1984, the house was owned by the Jurkiewicz family, who had many rental houses in Bellows Falls. It has been rental units since then.

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A. Carriage Barn, 1899, contributing

This two-story carriage barn is located a few feet southwest of the house. The barn faces Avenue C and has a square footprint, clapboard siding, and a steep jerkinhead asphalt-shingle roof with a centered cupola. Spanning the rear (northwest) elevation is a shallow one-story shed-roofed projection. Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, cornice returns, and flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. At the right end of the front elevation is a double-leaf barn door with vertical-board panels. To the left of this is an infilled vertical window. Above the barn door is a vertical-board hay door, and above the window is an infilled squat vertical window. The side elevations have vertical windows, and the rear elevation has infilled windows. The cupola has a split-shingle flared base, louvered window openings, molded eave cornices, and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. The barn is in poor condition. It was constructed in 1899, and is a good example of a Queen Anne carriage barn. The asphalt-shingle roofing is not original but appears to be quite old.

182. 36 Front Street, Snow, Duran and Lilla, House, 1900, contributing

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small flat lot at the south corner of Front Street and Avenue C. It faces north toward the corner, and has a modified rectangular footprint that is askew to both streets. The house sits very close to Front Street and has a small setback from Avenue C. There are mature trees between the house and Front Street. The asymmetrical house has a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, and a cross-gabled asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and two interior rectangular brick ridge chimneys. Attached to and slightly askew to the rear gable wall is a two-story carriage barn, and there is a wedge-shaped infill structure between the two buildings.

Projecting slightly from the west elevation is a two-story two-bay wide square tower with a flared hipped roof. Behind the tower, a small cross gable roof meets the roof of the main block. To the right of the tower is a two-bay shed dormer. Projecting slightly from the east elevation is a three-story two-bay wide cross gable. To the left of this is a two-bay shed dormer. A two-story shed-roofed Queen Anne porch with a curved corner wraps from the tower around to the left end of the front gable wall. At the right end of the west elevation is a two-story flat-roofed porch.

The flared bases of the third stories of the tower and cross gable have alternating bands of fishscale shingles and split shingles. The upper half of the front and rear gables are pedimented

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and infilled with fishscale shingles. Just above the cornice returns of cross gable, the gable is pedimented and infilled with alternating bands of fishscale shingles and split shingles. Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave cornices, full entablatures, gable rakes with bed moldings, flat-stock cornerboards, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices.

The front porch has turned posts and wood railings with turned balusters, and molded eave cornices over friezeboards with bed moldings. The side porch has tripartite square posts with paneled bases and small capitals. The front entry to the house is from the front porch through the side wall of the tower. There is also an entry from the side porch. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows, except the front gable wall, which has one-over-one windows.

The house was constructed in 1900 and is in good condition. The porches are in poor condition. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations and is a good example of a Queen Anne house. It was built as a duplex for school janitor Duran Snow (born 1861), who lived there with his wife Lilla and daughter Mildred. The Snows lived here the rest of their lives, and Mildred Snow's estate sold the house in 1962.

The carriage barn has a square footprint and faces Avenue C. It has clapboard siding and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. Architectural trim includes friezeboards with bed moldings, molded eave cornices, flat-stock cornerboards, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The front elevation has two double-leaf garage doors; each leaf has vertical lower panels and eight-pane upper lights. To the left of the garage doors is a pedestrian door. The barn also has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows. The barn was constructed in 1900. It was converted to a garage about 1925, and the second floor is living space. The double-leaf doors are a good example of early garage doors.

183. 37 Front Street, Blake, Adna and Mary, House, 1899, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on a small flat lot on the northwest side of Avenue C. Its address is also known as 37 Avenue C. The front-gable house faces southeast and has a small setback from the street. It has a modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, a cross-gable slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and an interior brick ridge chimney. Each cross gable is centered on a side elevation, and has a steep roof that meets the main roof

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ridge. The southwest cross gable projects slightly from the main block and has a bay window first story, a squared overhanging second story, and a gable with cornice returns. The northeast cross gable is in the same plane as the main block. There is a two-story flat-roofed full-façade Queen Anne porch. Attached to the rear gable wall and projecting slightly from the side wall of the house is a two-story one bay by one bay shed. Between this shed and the southwest cross gable is a two-story Queen Anne porch.

The front and northeast gables are infilled with split shingles. Architectural trim includes full entablatures, molded gable and eave cornices, gable rakes in the southwest gable, flat-stock cornerboards, and flat stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The friezeboard and bed molding continues under the northeast gable. There is a centered front entry and an additional entry to its left. The left doorway contains a wood door with a vertical upper light, and the right doorway contains a modern hollow-core door with a multi-pane upper light. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows. The front gable has paired windows, and the second story of the southwest cross gable has paired windows. The front face of the bay window has an eighteen-over-one window. The porches have turned posts and modern X-pattern railings. The second story of the front porch is screened in front of the posts and railing.

The house is in good condition. It was constructed in 1899 as a duplex, and does not appear to have had any major alterations. The porches originally had railings with turned balusters, and the middle front doorway dates to the late twentieth century. The house is a good example of a Queen Anne duplex.

The house was constructed by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses in the neighborhood (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. Railroad conductor Adna Blake bought the house from Philip De St. Croix, and occupied the house with his family until about 1905. For many years after that Blake rented out the house, and after his death, it was conveyed to his son Walter in 1945. The property remained in the Blake family until 1958.

184. 1 Center Street, Alexander, Solon, Tenement House #2, c. 1877, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the north corner of Old Terrace Street and Center Street. It sits at the west corner of a relatively large lot that descends toward Old Terrace Street, and faces southwest toward Center Street. There is a large maple tree

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next to the house, and a row of mature bushes separates this property from the next property on Center Street. At the north corner of the lot is an automobile garage (A).

The house has a sidehall-plan main block and rear wing. Both sections have a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Center Street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and front-gable open-eave slate roofs. The southeast roof slope of the main block is dominated by two steep cross gables. The sidehall-plan three bay by four bay main block also has a two-story flat-roofed squared bay window projection on the right side of the front gable wall. The 2-1/2 story rear wing spans most of the rear gable wall of the main block, and is set back from the southeast side elevation of the main block. One-story flat-roofed porches span the southeast elevations of each section.

All of the architectural trim has either been removed or is concealed by the vinyl siding. The angled soffits of the open eaves have been partially covered with horizontal vinyl soffits. The front entry is at the left end of the front gable wall and contains an Italianate wood door with two upper vertical lights. The southeast elevation of each section also has an entryway. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. The front porch has square tripartite replacement posts and the side porches have square replacement posts. The house is in very good condition.

The house was constructed sometime between 1876 and 1885, probably in the 1870s. The house originally had clapboard siding, two-over-two wood windows, corner pilasters, molded eave and gable cornices, and stickwork on the bay window. The porches originally had Italianate tripartite porch posts with square paneled bases, chamfered posts and capitals, and low cut-out balustrade railings. The vinyl siding and windows date to the late twentieth century. Historic features that remain intact include the massing, slate roof, window and door openings, and porch locations.

The house was constructed as a tenement for Solon and Caroline Alexander. The Alexanders lived behind this house on Front Street (#169), and also owned a tenement house across the street from their house, on Old Terrace Street (#168). After Solon's death, Caroline continued to own the subject house, and in 1921 her estate sold this property to George A. and Mabel Smith. George Smith was a "chauffeur" for a grain mill. The Smiths moved out of town in the 1940s, but the property remained in the Smith family until about 1970.

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A. Automobile Garage, c. 1925, contributing

This two-bay garage is located northeast of the house and faces Center Street. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a pyramidal asphalt-shingle roof. The two garage bays have modern vinyl doors. The southeast elevation has a modern hollow-core pedestrian door. The garage was constructed sometime between 1920 and 1927 and retains its original massing and garage door locations.

185. 4 Center Street, Miller, Moses, House, c. 1898, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a tiny lot and has a slight setback from the street. The three bay by two bay symmetrical house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and a side-gable open-eave overhanging slate roof with symmetrical interior ridge chimneys at each gable end. The front elevation has a pair of symmetrical cross gables with cornice returns, and there is a centered three-bay one-story shed-roofed Queen Anne entry porch with asphalt-shingle roofing.

Architectural trim is limited to flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The centered front entry contains a modern hollow-core door with a decorative upper light, and the house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The porch has a cut-out balustrade railing and turned posts. The house is in good condition.

The house was constructed about 1898 and is a good example of a vernacular house with Victorian-era features. Gothic Revival features include the steep roofs and small front cross gables. The porch features are of the Queen Anne style. Alterations include the addition of the asbestos siding and the 2005 replacement of the front door, which was a paneled wood door with a vertical upper light.

A June 1898 newspaper noted that builder Frank J. Hall had recently completed a house on Center Street for Moses Miller. This refers to either this house or the matching house next door (#187). Miller (1823-1910) had already built the house at 12 Center Street (#189), and lived in a house that he had built in close proximity to the subject house at the corner of Center Street and Old Terrace Street (just outside the historic district). According to *The History of the Town of Rockingham* (1907), Miller was a well-known local miser, developer and landlord. The house remained a rental property until well into the twentieth century.

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186. 7 Center Street, Barber, Frederick and Julia, House, c. 1882, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a double-wide lot and has a small setback from the street. Southeast of the house is a detached garage (A). Flanking the foot of the driveway are two mature maple trees. The front-gable sidehall-plan main block of the house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and there is also a rear wing and side addition that projects southeast from the wing. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt shingle roofs. The main block and wing each have a square brick interior ridge chimney. There is also a full-façade Queen Anne porch, a bay window at the southeast side of the house, and a shed wall dormer at the northeast side of the house.

The roof of the main block has boxed cornices and cornice returns. Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices, friezeboards and wide gable rakes, slim corner pilasters, and flat-stock window and door casings. The side addition has an open-eave roof. The house has regularly-spaced vinyl double-hung windows with false muntins, and the front entry has a wood paneled door. The front porch has a flared shingled half-wall with rows of split shingles and fishscale shingles, plus Tuscan columns supporting a full entablature. The bay window has a flat roof and panels above and below the windows. The side addition provides an entry to the house from the driveway.

The house was constructed in either 1882 or 1883 and is in excellent condition. The front porch is not original, but dates to no later than the early twentieth century. The side addition dates to about 1983. Late twentieth century alterations include the replacement windows and vinyl siding. Greek Revival features include the front gable orientation, the sidehall plan, the corner pilasters, and the roofline trim elements. This is a late Greek Revival building, lacking the bold details and door surround of earlier Greek Revival examples.

The first owners and occupants of the house were Frederick and Julia Barber. Frederick manufactured wood products such as picture frames, boxes and lumber, on Mill Street. In 1892, the Barbers sold the property, and Ernest and Loretta Ball moved in. They bought the house in 1896. Ernest was a clerk for the railroad, and then for the Casein Company. In 1910, the Balls sold the property to Frank and Celia Ainger. Frank was a car inspector for the railroad. In 1918, the Aingers sold the property to Mitchell and Carrie Vassar. Mitchell was a locomotive engineer. In 1929, the Vassars sold the house to Arthur and Charlotte Parker. They sold the house in 1942. The current owners have owned and occupied the property for almost fifty years.

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A. Automobile Garage, c. 1986, non-contributing

This three-bay garage has a large setback from the street and faces west at an angle to the street. It has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable overhanging asphalt shingle roof with boxed cornices. There are three paneled wood garage doors, and at the north gable end is a wood pedestrian door and paired double-hung windows. The garage was constructed about 1986, and is non-contributing due to its age.

The garage was constructed in the location of the c. 1874 James and Lucia Miller House, which was at 3-5 Center Street. It burned down about 1973, and the owners of the extant house bought the lot. The Miller House was a large two-story five bay by three bay symmetrical Italianate house with a hipped roof, centered front pavilion, and bay windows. The hipped roof and massing are features of the Federal style of the early nineteenth century, so it is possible it was moved here from another location. In any case, it was one of the first houses to stand on the Old Terrace. From 1897 until 1978, it was owned by members of the Griswold family, who owned and constructed many buildings in Bellows Falls from the 1890s to the 1950s. Before the construction of the new garage, a c. 1925 one bay garage stood closer to the extant house.

187. 8 Center Street, Miller-Barnard House, c. 1898, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a large lot compared to other Center Street properties, and has almost no setback from the street. South of the house is a detached garage (A), and southwest of the house is a detached shed (B). The symmetrical house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, a side-gable overhanging roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and symmetrical interior ridge chimneys at each gable end. The front elevation has a pair of symmetrical cross gables. There is a full façade one-story flat-roofed porch, and a one-bay side entry porch at the left end of the southeast gable wall.

Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave cornices and flat-stock window and door casings. Any other trim is concealed by the vinyl. There is a centered front entry with a paneled wood door with a square upper light, and the house has regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl windows. There is also a centered small square window in the knee wall of the front elevation. The front porch has a vinyl-sided half-wall and paired Tuscan columns. Most of the porch is screened in. The side porch provides a side entry to the house and has Tuscan columns and a modern wood railing with square balusters. The house is in very good condition.

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The house was constructed about 1898 and is a good example of a vernacular Gothic Revival house. Gothic Revival features include the steep roofs and small front cross gables. Alterations include the addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of the original windows. The porch was originally of the Shingle Style, with a split-shingle flared half-wall.

The house was constructed for Moses Miller. A June 1898 newspaper noted that builder Frank J. Hall had recently completed a house on Center Street for Moses Miller. This refers to either this house or the matching house next door at 4 Center Street (#187). Miller (1823-1910) had already built the house next door at 12 Center Street (#189), and lived in a house that he had built at the corner of Center Street and Old Terrace Street. He was a well-known local miser, developer, and landlord. The first occupants of the house were Walter F. and Cora Barnard. Walter was a partner in Barnard Brothers, jewelers on Westminster Street. His brother/business partner lived on Front Street (#176). In 1911, Miller sold the house to the Barnards, who conveyed it to their daughter Agnes Barnard McNeil in 1947. McNeil sold the property to John and Dorothy O'Connor in 1950, and it remained in the family until 1984. The O'Connors' daughter currently lives across the street (#186).

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1955, contributing

This two-bay wood frame garage is located south of the house and has a large setback from the street. It has a concrete slab, clapboard siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices. There are two wood paneled garage doors, and a modern hollow core pedestrian door at the northwest elevation. Next to this door is a two-over-two wood window. The garage was constructed about 1955. It replaced a large two-story L-shaped c. 1915 garage.

B. Shed, c. 1915, contributing

This small one-story shed is located behind the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, and an open-eave overhanging asphalt shingle gabled roof. At the southeast eaves side are three equidistant window openings, two with one-over-one windows and one with six-over-six wood windows. The shed was constructed sometime between 1912 and 1920.

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188. 9 Center Street, Brown, John and Alice, House, c. 1881, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a small lot and has a small setback from the street. The house consists of a front-gable sidehall plan main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a 1-1/2 story rear wing, and an attached one-bay rear garage. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, an asphalt shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and an interior brick ridge chimney. There is also a full-façade Italianate porch, a side bay window at the southeast elevation of the main block, and a large cross gable at the southeast elevation of the wing.

Architectural trim includes molded eave and gable cornices and architrave window and door casings with drip caps. The front entry has an Italianate paneled wood door with two upper vertical lights. The bay window has a hipped standing-seam metal roof. The porch has chamfered posts with square bases and molded capitals, and a wood railing with square balusters. At the left end of the southeast elevation of the wing is an entryway with a projecting gabled hood supported by knee braces. The garage has a shed roof that slopes away from the rear wing, clapboard siding, and a paneled wood door in the southeast elevation.

The house was constructed sometime between 1880 and 1883, and is in fair condition. Italianate features include the front-gable orientation, the sidehall plan, the thin moldings, the bay window, the cross gable, and the chamfered porch posts. Alterations are limited to the asbestos siding, and possibly the removal of gable and eave trim and corner pilasters. The garage was originally a shed, and the side door hood dates to about the mid twentieth century.

The first owners and occupants of the house were shoddy manufacturer John E. Brown and his family, including his wife Alice. In 1889, they sold the property to jeweler Julius A. Eaton, who probably did not live here. For many years the house was rented as two units, until it was sold in 1924 by a member of the Eaton family to Chester and Edith Sharkey. Chester's estate sold the property in 1941 to Stella and Francis Blake, who lived there until 1984.

189. 12 Center Street, Miller-Murphy House, c. 1875, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow flat lot and has a small setback from the street. The structure consists of a front-gable sidehall plan three bay by four bay main block, a long two-story rear

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wing, and a five bay attached rear garage. All have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A large modern brick chimney rises from the southeast roof slope of the main block. There is a full-façade Queen Anne porch with a one-bay second story porch at the right end. The southeast elevation of the wing has two entries, each with a hooded entry.

Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave cornices, full entablatures, double-band gable rakes, corner pilasters, and flat-stock door and window casings with molded cornices. The front entry contains a wood door with horizontal panels and a square upper light. Above this, at the second story porch, is an Italianate door with two upper vertical lights. One side door has a wood door with lower vertical panels and two vertical two-pane upper lights, and the other has a wood door with lower vertical panels and two vertical three-pane upper lights. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, except for the gable, which has paired one-over-one windows. The front porch has turned posts, a wood railing with square balusters, and a shallow hipped rolled roof. The second story porch has a flared split-shingle low half-wall and turned posts that match those of the porch below, and a flat roof. The modern side door hoods are gabled with asphalt-shingle roofing, solid-paneled gables, and knee braces. The garage has a shed roof, flat-stock trim, and five hinged double-leaf beadboard doors.

This house was constructed sometime between 1873 and 1884, probably before 1880. It is in very good condition and is an excellent example of the 2-1/2 story front-gable vernacular Italianates constructed throughout Bellows Falls in the 1870s and 1880s. Italianate features include the front-gable vertical massing and tall windows.

The house does not appear to have had any alterations. The front porch probably dates to the 1890s, and a vertical trim board at the side of the rear wing suggests it was constructed in two stages. The current footprint of the house and wing appears on the 1901 Sanborn insurance map, the first of this series of maps to include Center Street. At this point, there was a two section barn in the location of the garage, and a two-story porch spanned the southeast elevation of the wing. The garage dates to sometime between 1920 and 1927, and completely replaced the barn. The house was constructed for Moses Miller. According to *The History of the Town of Rockingham* (1907), Miller (1823-1910) was a well-known local miser, developer, and landlord. He lived in a house that he had built at the corner of Center Street and Old Terrace Street, and later built two other houses on Center Street (#185 and 187). In 1897, Miller sold the subject house to Owen Murphy. Murphy's estate conveyed the property in 1908 to John Murphy, probably his son. Paper mill employee John Murphy had been living there with his family

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during Owen Murphy's ownership. By 1920, Murphy was the superintendent of the Wyman Flint & Sons Company paper mill. In 1956, the house was conveyed to his daughter Mary E. MacNeil, who lived there until 1964.

190. 13 Center Street, Spaulding-Brown House, c. 1879, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a small flat lot and has a small setback from the street. The structure consists of a side-gable three bay by two bay symmetrical main block with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a 1-1/2 story rear ell centered on the main block ("ell #1"), and a 1-1/2 story ell that is attached to the rear gable wall of the other ell and projects southeast of it, with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street ("ell #2"). Ell #2 is a separate unit called 11 Center Street. There is a two-story front-gabled shed spanning most of the northwest elevation of ell #1.

The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and asphalt-shingle roofs with boxed cornices and cornice returns. There is a full-façade front porch and a full-façade porch at ell #2. Centered on the front elevation is a cross gable. A one-bay shed-roofed addition projects from the southeast elevation of ell #1, under a cross gable. Architectural trim includes a full entablature at the main block, gables rakes, corner pilasters at the main block and ell #2, wide friezeboards at the ells, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices.

The centered front entry contains a paneled wood door with a square upper light. The entry to ell #1 is at the right end of the southeast elevation and contains a modern hollow-core door. The entry to ell #2 is at the left end of the southwest elevation and contains a door that matches the front door. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows.

The front porch has a metal hipped roof, a flared clapboard half-wall supporting chamfered posts, narrow board flooring, and a beadboard ceiling. The other porch has a rolled asphalt shed roof and modern metal stick posts.

The house was probably constructed in 1879. It is in good condition and is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival house. This house earns its Gothic Revival label due to the cross gables and tall vertical windows. It also has Classic Cottage features such as side-gable knee wall massing, symmetry, regularly-spaced windows, and entablature. Alterations are limited to the removal of a porch at ell #1, which was replaced with the one-bay addition in the mid twentieth century, and

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the removal of the original porch posts at ell #2. The front porch appears to date to the turn of the twentieth-century. Ell #2 has always been a separate unit of living space.

The house was constructed for Walter and Ida Spaulding, who had six other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#192, 194, 198, 200, 201, 204). They probably lived in the subject house. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. In 1881, the Spauldings sold the house to real estate agent George A. and Flora Brown, who sold it to Polly M. Brown. The Browns did not live here, and Polly rented it to several families until her estate sold the property in 1906 to Avis Holley, who also did not live here. From 1927 to 1977 it was owned by members of the Murray family, including sawyer Robert Murray, who lived in the house.

191. 14 Center Street, Ordway-Lee House, c. 1873, contributing

This small two-story wood frame Second Empire house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot and has a small setback from the street. Southwest of the house is a detached carriage barn (A). The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle straight mansard roof. The house consists of a two bay wide main block with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and a one-story small rear wing that spans the rear elevation of the main block and projects slightly southeast of it. There is a one-bay entry porch at the right bay of the front elevation, and a wide bay window at the left bay. Spanning the southeast elevation is a Queen Anne porch.

Architectural trim includes a wide friezeboard with paired brackets, molded cornices, dormers with molded crowns that are peaked in the center and supported by corner brackets, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The flat-roofed bay window has a paneled base. The front entry has a wood door with horizontal panels and a vertical upper light. There are regularly-spaced two-over-two windows and the bay window has one-over-one windows, including a pair of windows in the front face. The porches have low-sloped hipped roofs, bracketed turned posts, and wood railings with delicate closely-spaced square balusters. The front porch has a beaded friezeboard with bed moldings and the side porch has a full entablature.

The house was constructed in 1872 or 1873, making it one of the oldest houses on the Old Terrace, and possibly the oldest house. It is an excellent example of a modestly-sized Second Empire house. It does not appear to have had any alterations except for the addition of vinyl

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siding. The side porch is not original and dates to the late nineteenth century. The front porch probably dates to no later than the early twentieth century.

The house may have been constructed by Samuel S. Ordway, who built several other homes in the village in the early 1870s, and then went out of business. It was built while the lot was still owned by Jabez Bridgman and Hales Suter, the men who bought the Old Terrace and subdivided the land. It may be one of the only lots that were developed while still under their ownership (except for Bridgman's own house lot). In May 1883, Bridgman and Suter sold the house to Alonzo N. Lee, foreman of the John T. Moore paper mill. Lee (1846-1923) lived there with his wife Rhoda and children. He conveyed the property via his will to his daughter Bertha Blanger, as well as his gold mining stock. Bertha and her husband Ezra owned and occupied the house. In 1961, the house was sold as part of the estate of Bertha Blanger.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This two-story three bay wide carriage barn is located southeast of the house with a large setback from the street. It faces the street and has an almost square footprint, clapboard siding, and a pyramidal asphalt shingle hipped roof with a square cupola at the apex. Architectural trim includes molded eave cornices, friezeboards, cornerboards, and flat-stock window and door casings. In the right front bay is a paneled garage door, and above this is a vertical-board paneled hay door. Elsewhere are regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The cupola has a paneled base with a molded cap, vertical louvered openings flanked by vertical panels, and a pyramidal hipped roof with molded eave cornices and bed moldings.

Judging by its stylistic details and its contrasting appearance to the house, it is probably not contemporaneous with the house, but appears to date to the late nineteenth century. It is an excellent example of a carriage barn. The only alteration is the replacement of the original barn door.

192. 15 Center Street, Spaulding-Thompson House, c. 1881, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot, which includes a small square section of land behind 14 Front Street (#172). The house has a small setback from the street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable asphalt shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A small square brick chimney rises from near the intersection of the two roof ridges. The structure

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consists of an L-shaped main block with three gables (a "tri-gable ell"), a long one-story gabled rear ell with sides set back from main block, and an attached rear 1-1/2 story barn. Directly behind the barn is a detached garage (A).

At the front cross gable there is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. A one-story low-sloped hipped roof porch begins at this bay window and wraps around to the projecting southeast cross gable. The bay window and porch share a roof. The northwest cross gable is flush with the front cross gable. Spanning the southeast elevation of the front cross gable, under the porch, is a shallow projection that contains the front entry in its short southwest side.

The architectural trim has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl. The front entry contains a modern paneled wood door with a vertical upper light. The regularly-spaced window openings contain one-over-one replacement units. There is a small horizontal window at the front hallway. The porch has a vinyl-sided half-wall supporting chamfered posts with molded bases and capitals.

The front-gable barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street and projects from both sides of the rear ell. It faces southeast and has vinyl siding and an open-eave overhanging asphalt shingle roof. At the first story of the front gable is an off-center barn door, and at the second story is an off-center hay door. Elsewhere there are two-over-two wood windows, including one in each gable.

The house was constructed sometime between 1881 and 1883. Alterations include the installation of vinyl siding and replacement windows. The house originally had clapboard siding, corner pilasters, window casings with molded cornices, and two-over-two windows. The southeast elevation of the ell once had a porch that matched the front porch. The porches are/were not original, but appear on the 1901 Sanborn insurance map, the first map of its kind to include Center Street.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had six other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 194, 198, 200, 201, and 204). Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. The Spauldings probably lived at #190. In 1881, the Spauldings sold the house to blacksmith John W. Broderick, who may have been living in the house since it was constructed. In 1893, Broderick sold the house to Arthur Thompson. Thompson (1858-1919) was the Chief of Police from about the early 1890s until about 1910. In 1899, after completing his house on Front Street (#181), he sold the subject house to paper mill employee Alfred E. Godsoe. Alfred

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rented the house to Charles Godsoe, who was probably his son, and who worked in a fish market. In 1909, Alfred Godsoe sold the house to railroad foreman George Wilburn, who lived in the house. In 1934, he sold it to Chester and Gertrude Haselton, who sold it to Gratia Way in 1937. The property has been owned by the Charles Davis family (but is now in a Trust) since 1958.

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1980, non-contributing

This detached garage is located directly behind the barn and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has vinyl siding and a side-gable low-sloped open-eave overhanging roof. It was constructed about 1980 and is non-contributing due to its age.

193. 16 Center Street, Shuttleworth, John and Eliza, House #1, c. 1883, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow flat lot and has a small setback from the street. Southeast of the house is a detached barn/garage (A). The asymmetrical house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a cross-gable open-eave overhanging slate roof. A square brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The main block of the house has a T-shaped footprint, with a dominant front cross gable and a cross gable centered on its northwest elevation. Filling in the west cut-out corner of the house is a shed-roofed one-story section. A one-story porch spans the front gable wall and wraps around to the cross gable. A one-story enclosed porch spans two-thirds of the rear elevation of the house. A shed wall dormer is centered on the southeast elevation.

Architectural trim includes cornerboards, water tables, friezeboards and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The front entry is in the side cross gable and faces the porch. It contains an Italianate door with two upper vertical lights. The house has regularly-spaced six-over-six wood windows, except for the front cross gable, which has full-height nine-over-nine wood windows at the elevations facing the porch. At the left end of the southeast elevation are small paired one-over-one wood windows. The flat-roofed front porch has a split-shingle half-wall supporting chamfered posts with plain bases and capitals, molded eave cornices, narrow board flooring and a beadboard ceiling. The rear porch has a flared split-shingle half-wall and banks of modern multi-pane casement windows. The house is in excellent condition.

The house was constructed about 1883 and is an excellent example of a vernacular Italianate house. Italianate features include the asymmetrical vertical massing, the open-eave overhanging

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roof, and the front door. The full height windows are unique for this relatively plain house. The house does not appear to have had any alterations, and is one of the most intact houses on the street.

The house was constructed for John and Eliza Shuttleworth. John was a painter with John Shuttleworth & Sons, and the couple was responsible for the construction of three other houses on the southwest side of Center Street (#195, 197, and 199). They may have lived in one of these houses, but it is unclear which one. In 1892, the Shuttleworths sold the house to Alexander and Hattie Finlayson. Finlayson is listed in city directories first as a millwright, then as a machinist. About 1897, the Finlaysons moved into their new, larger home across the street (#202), and in 1902, sold the subject house to Edward D. and Kate Howard. Edward was a railway postal clerk. Their son Edward J. owned and lived at 50 Pine Street (#206). In 1919, Kate Howard sold the subject house, and it went through two owners until it was purchased in 1922 by Truman and Nancy Faulkner. Truman was a "chauffeur" for a hardware company. The property remained in the Faulkner family until 1972.

A. Barn/Automobile Garage, c. 1883, contributing

This small 1-1/2 story former barn is located southeast of the house and has a large setback from the street. It faces the street and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. The structure has clapboard siding, a front-gable open-eave overhanging sheet metal roof, and flat-stock cornerboards, friezeboards and gable rakes. Projecting from the front gable wall is a shallow shed-roofed addition that is under construction. It has a pair of modern overhead garage doors and a shed sheet metal roof. In the gable is a six-over-six wood window. The addition partially covers a vertical board hay door. The barn is probably contemporaneous with the house. It was converted to a garage about 1915, when it had a pair of large single-leaf hinged doors and a small hay door just above one of the doors.

194. 17 Center Street, Spaulding-Welch House, c. 1878, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located at the east corner of Center Street and Avenue B. It sits on a small flat lot and has a large setback from Center Street. The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable open-eave overhanging roof. The structure consists of a symmetrical main block with a high knee wall and a rectangular footprint oriented to and facing Center Street, a centered rear ell ("Ell #1), and another ell projecting northwest toward Avenue B from the northwest elevation of Ell #1 ("Ell #2). Ell #2 is

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in close proximity to Avenue B. Most of the front elevation is spanned by a porch. There are square brick chimneys rising from the southeast roof slope of Ell #1 and the ridge of Ell #2.

Architectural trim includes friezeboards and gable rakes, slender corner pilasters, molded gable and eave cornices, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. There are unusual Folk Victorian crisscross pattern bargeboards that wrap slightly around the eaves in a manner similar to cornice returns. The centered front entry has an Italianate door with two vertical upper lights, and the house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The porch is screened in and has a hipped sheet metal roof, a clapboard half wall, and slender ribbed posts. Ell #2 has a double-sloped front roof and a hooded entry.

The house was constructed sometime between 1877 and 1879, and is in good condition. Italianate features of the house include the vertical massing, overhanging roof, and the front door. The bargeboards do not seem to be original but probably date to the late nineteenth century. The house does not appear to have had any alterations except for the enclosure of the porch with the half wall and screening.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had seven other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 192, 198, 200, 201, 203 and 204). They probably lived at #190. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. In 1880, the Spauldings sold the property to Frank C. Welch. Welch (1852-1933) was a tinsmith for the Vermont Farm Machine Company and lived in the house with his wife Mattie. After Welch's death, the house was owned by Ethel Buckman from 1934-1966, and remained in her family until 1976.

195. 18 Center Street, Shuttleworth, John and Eliza, House #2, c. 1883, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Greek Revival house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot and has a small setback from the street. Southeast of the house is a detached modern automobile garage (A). The sidehall-plan three bay wide house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped front-gable roof with boxed cornices. A two-story addition spans the front elevation, and has an angled corner at the first story of the north corner of the house. There is also a two-story shed-roofed rear shed.

Architectural trim includes heavily molded eave and gable cornices, wide friezeboards, gable rakes with bed moldings, and flat-stock window and door casings with drip caps. The front

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addition has a broken roofline; the roofline of the center bay is slightly higher than the adjacent bays. The Colonial Revival front entry has a shallow gabled entry porch with molded gable and eave cornices and square posts, and modern sidelights and a segmental arch fanlight. A vertical board on the side elevations and seam in the eave trim indicates that the rear bay of the house is an addition. At this bay, there is a shallow entry porch with turned posts and a gabled roof.

The front entry has an Italianate door with two upper vertical lights. The center bay of the front elevation has paired one-over-one windows at each story. At the angled corner are paired two-over-two windows, one in the front face of the house and one in the angle. The outer bays of the second story have sleeping porches infilled with banks of multi-pane windows: a twelve pane casement window flanked by eight-pane fixed windows. The right window wraps around to the side elevation with paired twelve-pane windows. The gable has a louvered oculus. The side elevations have irregularly-spaced one-over-one paired and individual windows, and three window openings have been infilled with clapboard siding. At the right end of the southeast elevation, at the entry hall, there is a small round-arched multi-pane window.

The house was constructed about 1883 and is in good condition. It is unknown what the house looked like originally due to the front addition, but the low-sloped front-gable roof and heavy eave and gable trim indicate that it is a late example of the Greek Revival style. (The oculus is not original.) The 1901 Sanborn insurance map reveals that there was a centered one-bay front porch or pavilion, and the rear addition and shed had already been built. The front addition dates to sometime between 1906 and 1912.

The house was constructed for John and Eliza Shuttleworth. John was a painter with John Shuttleworth & Sons, and the couple was responsible for the construction of three other houses on the southwest side of Center Street (#193, 197, and 199). They may have lived in one of these houses, but it is unclear which one. In 1895, the Shuttleworths sold the property to Henry H. and Mary B. Bailey, who had already been living in the house for at least two years. Henry was a tinsmith. In 1900, the Baileys sold the then two-unit house to Harley Huntoon, who lived on Atkinson Street. In 1912, Huntoon sold the house to George W. Rocker, who lived there with his wife Goldie and his son Augustus's family. Later, George and Goldie Rocker moved to New York and the house was occupied by Augustus (Gus), who worked for International Paper, plus another family. In 1926, George and Goldie sold the house to Ruel and Esther Thayer. Ruel Thayer was a partner in his father Dorr Thayer's monument works (#171). The Thayers lived here, and sold the property in 1947.

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A. Automobile Garage, 1972, non-contributing

This automobile garage is located southeast of the house and has a large setback from the street. It has T-111 plywood siding and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. It was constructed in 1972 and is non-contributing due to its age.

196. 21 Center Street, Rowell-Richardson House, c. 1881, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the north corner of Center Street and Avenue B. It sits on a small lot and has a small setback from both streets. The structure consists of a sidehall-plan front-gable main block and a large 2-1/2 story rear wing. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and front-gable asphalt-shingle roofs with boxed cornices and cornice returns. Each roof ridge has an interior brick chimney. The three bay by three bay main block has a rectangular footprint and faces Center Street, and the four-bay deep rear wing is flush with the northwest elevation of the main block and has a slight setback from the other side elevation. There is a full-façade one-story flat-roofed Italianate porch, and a three-bay wide one-story shed-roofed Italianate porch at the setback elevation of the wing. There is a one-story flat-roofed bay window at the right end of the southeast elevation of the main block, a cross gable at the left end of the northwest elevation of the main block, and a shed dormer at the southeast roof slope of the wing.

Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave trim, gable rakes and friezeboards with bed moldings, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The front entry contains an Italianate door with two upper vertical lights. The southeast elevation of the wing has two doorways. There are regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The cross gable has a triangular-peaked window. The front porch has a flat roof and the side porch has a shed roof. Both porches have chamfered posts with square capitals and bases.

The house was constructed about 1881 and is a good example of the 2-1/2 story front-gable vernacular Italianates constructed throughout Bellows Falls in the 1870s and 1880s. Italianate features include the front-gable vertical massing, bay window, and porch posts. Alterations include the addition of asbestos siding, and the removal of the corner pilasters and the original wood railing with square balusters.

The house was constructed as a two-unit dwelling for Silas J. Rowell, an employee of the Terrace Hill Stock Farm, and his wife Zidana. In 1884, they sold the property to George

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Underwood, who lived on Atkinson Street. He rented the house out to the Richardson family, which included Herbert C. Richardson (1867-1924), his mother Mary, and basket factory worker Elvin H. Richardson. Herbert was a partner in H.C. and L.L. Richardson Shoes on Westminster Street. In 1911, the house was sold to the Richardsons, and it remained in their family until 1985.

197. 22 Center Street, Shuttleworth-Smith House, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Queen Anne house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot and has a small setback from the street. Southeast of the house is a detached garage (A). The structure consists of a sidehall-plan front-gable main block with a knee wall, and a rear wing, both with rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the street. The wing is set back from the northwest elevation of the main block. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns and two interior brick ridge chimneys. There is fishscale siding above the windows in the front gable, a full-façade shed-roofed Queen Anne porch, a gabled wall dormer with slate walls at each side elevation, and a small gabled Queen Anne entry porch at the southeast elevation of the wing. All of the architectural trim of the main block has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl. The dormers have pedimented gables.

The front entry contains a wood door with horizontal panels and an upper vertical Queen Anne window. The front gable wall and northwest elevation contain regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl windows. The southeast elevation contains one of these vinyl windows, plus small paired and triplet one-over-one windows in modern window openings. The dormers contain one-over-one vinyl windows. The porches have bracketed chamfered posts, and the front porch trim, which has not been covered in vinyl, includes molded eave cornices and beaded friezeboards with bed moldings. There is fishscale siding in the half-gable ends of the front porch.

This house was constructed sometime between 1886 and 1893, and is in very good condition. Queen Anne features include the fishscale siding, the porch posts, and the front door. Alterations include the addition of vinyl siding, the possible removal of all or most of the trim, and the replacement of the original two-over-two wood windows. All of the small windows at the southeast elevation replaced original window openings. The rear wing was originally a shed, and was converted to living space about 1905.

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The house was constructed for John and Eliza Shuttleworth. John was a painter with John Shuttleworth & Sons, and the couple was responsible for the construction of three other houses on the southwest side of Center Street (#193, 195, and 199). They may have lived in one of these houses, but it is unclear which one. In 1895, the Shuttleworths sold the property to Charles and Mary Burr, who had already been living in the house for at least two years. Charles was the manager of the local office of the New England Telephone Company. In 1899, the Burrs moved into their recently constructed house at 54 Pine Street (#205). In 1899, the subject house was sold to Alice M. Smith, who rented it out as a single family home. Her estate sold the property in 1925 to Peter and Margery Wareing. Peter was a foreman at a paper mill. The house remained in the family until 1973.

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1950, contributing

This small garage is located southeast of the house and has a large setback from the street. It has split shingle siding, an overhanging front gable asphalt-shingle roof, molded gable and eave cornices, and flat-stock cornerboards, friezeboards, gable rakes, and door casings. The garage opening contains a hinged double-leaf wood paneled door; each leaf has eight-pane upper lights. It is unclear when the garage was constructed, but it is probably over fifty years old.

198. 25 Center Street, Spaulding-O'Connell House, c. 1885, contributing

This two-story wood frame Italianate house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot and has a slight setback from the street. The house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a widely overhanging flat roof with one interior brick chimney. At the left end of the southeast elevation is an exterior concrete block chimney. There is a full-façade flat porch roof covering two bays of an open porch and one bay of an enclosed living space, which has an angled side facing the porch. The front entry is recessed at the west corner of the house.

Architectural trim includes a tall bracketed cornice and molded eave cornices. The rest of the trim has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl. The front entry contains a wood door with horizontal panels and a square upper light. There are regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, and the front face of the bay contains a large horizontal window opening with a fixed multi-pane window with tall vertical panes. The side faces of the bay contain two-over-two windows. The porch has square posts, a wood railing with square balusters, wide wood flooring,

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and a beadboard ceiling. The northwest face of the porch is enclosed, and there is a large opening in this wall.

The house was constructed sometime between 1885 and 1886 and is in good condition. Italianate features include the boxy massing and bracketed cornice. The house originally had clapboard siding, a double-band friezeboard, and flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. A full-façade open front porch was added sometime between 1920 and 1927, and the now-enclosed sections date to sometime between 1949 and 1967. Three windows at the left end of the southeast elevation have been infilled.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had seven other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 192, 194, 200, 201, 203 and 204). They probably lived at #190. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. The house was originally very similar to two of the Spauldings' other nearby houses, #200 and 204. In 1888, the property was sold to Michael and Mary O'Connell, then was owned by Nellie A. Brown from 1897 to 1912. Brown rented out the house, and sold it to mason Harry Dodge. Dodge's estate sold it in 1919 to Edwin and his son Leslie Hutchins. Edwin was the local manager of the Standard Oil Company, and Leslie was a "chauffeur" for a lumber mill. They only owned the property for two years, and for two years it was owned by Isaac Newman. He sold the property to Edward and Elda Brooks in 1923. The property remained in the Brooks family until 1955.

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1975, non-contributing

This detached two-bay garage sits relatively close to the east corner of the house and has a large setback from the street. It has T-111 plywood siding, a front-gable roof, and two wood paneled garage doors. The garage appears to have been constructed about 1975 and is non-contributing due to its age. It replaced a c. 1925 one-story four-bay shed-roofed garage with vertical-board double-leaf hinged doors, which appears in the 1967 lister's card photograph. Previous to this, a two-story barn stood in the location of and had the same footprint as the earlier garage.

199. 26 Center Street, Shuttleworth, John and Eliza, House #3, 1893, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Italianate house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot and has a small setback from the street. The sidehall-plan three bay by four bay house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation,

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asbestos siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns, and a large cross gable centered on the southeast elevation.

Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave cornices with bed moldings, gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The front entry has a small gabled entry porch with turned posts and a modern hollow-core door. At the left end of the southeast elevation is a side entry with a gabled hood. There are regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows, except for the gables, which have paired one-over-one windows.

The house was constructed in 1893 and is in good condition. Italianate features include the front-gable vertical massing (although the building is wider than the similar houses built in the 1870s and 1880s), paired gable window, and cross gable. The house originally had a full-façade porch. Otherwise, the original appearance of the house is unknown. Seams in the siding indicate that the front door may have been moved slightly to the right, and that there is a window missing from the left bay of the second story of the front gable wall.

The house was constructed as a duplex for John and Eliza Shuttleworth. John was a painter with John Shuttleworth & Sons, and the couple was responsible for the construction of three other houses on the southwest side of Center Street (#193, 195, and 197). They may have lived in one of these houses, but it is unclear which one. In 1894, the Shuttleworths sold the property to Cora A. Allbee, who rented it out. In 1903, Allbee sold it to James O'Connell, who also rented it out. In 1920, O'Connell sold the house to John and Mary Sullivan. Sullivan was a laborer for the Bellows Falls Village Corporation. The Sullivans owned and occupied the house until 1945.

200. 27 Center Street, Spaulding-Brown-Cryan House, c. 1885, contributing

This two-story wood frame Italianate house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a narrow lot and has a slight setback from the street. A small detached garage sits just east of the house (A). The sidehall-plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a widely overhanging flat roof with one interior brick chimney. Between the first and second bay of the southeast elevation is an exterior concrete block chimney. There is a full-façade enclosed porch with a hipped roof. At the right end of the southeast elevation is a small enclosed gabled entry vestibule.

Architectural trim includes a tall bracketed cornice and molded eave cornices, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The rest of the trim has been removed or is

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concealed by the aluminum. The front entry contains a paneled wood door with an upper vertical light, and the house has regularly-spaced vinyl replacement windows with false muntins. The front porch has an aluminum-sided half-wall and square screens divided by square mullions. The side vestibule has vinyl siding and asphalt-shingle roofing.

The house was constructed sometime between 1885 and 1886 and is in good condition. Italianate features include the boxy massing and bracketed cornice. The house originally had a Queen Anne porch with turned posts and a wood railing with square balusters. The enclosed porch and side vestibule date to the late twentieth century. The original two-over-two wood windows were replaced in 2005.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had seven other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 192, 194, 198, 201, 203 and 204). They probably lived at #190. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. The house was originally very similar to two of the Spauldings' other nearby houses, #198 and 204. In 1888, the house was sold to Amos and Frank Brown, who also bought one of the matching houses (#204). They sold both houses to Nellie A. Brown in 1894. The Browns lived elsewhere in Bellows Falls and rented the house out. For at least ten years it was rented to Fred Rowell, an employee of the International Paper Company. In 1922, the estate of Nellie Brown sold the property to Charles F. Wright, who lived next door (#202). He was the proprietor of the Bellows Falls Flour and Grain store. In 1929, Wright sold the house to George and Josephine Cryan, who lived there. George was an accountant for a paper mill. The property remained in the Cryan family until 1977.

A. Automobile Garage, c. 1950, contributing

This small garage is located east of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, asphalt siding, and a front-gable open-eave overhanging front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The front gable wall contains a vertical-board double-leaf hinged door and a four-panel wood pedestrian door. The left leaf is wider than the right leaf. The garage is probably more than fifty years old. The door leaves were originally the same size.

201. 28 Center Street, Spaulding-Breen House, c. 1884, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on the southwest side of Center Street. It sits on a small narrow lot and has a small setback from the street. The sidehall-plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, including a 1-1/2 story

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one-bay deep rear shed, knee wall construction, a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and a front-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof. Rising from the center of the roof ridge is a brick chimney.

There is a one-bay gabled Queen Anne front entry porch and a one bay recessed porch at the northwest elevation, between the main block and shed. Spanning the right half of the northwest roof slope of the main block is a shed wall dormer. The shed has boxed cornices, and the northwest roof slope of the shed has a gabled dormer with no window.

Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave cornices, bracketed gable rake and friezeboards, and flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices. The front entry contains an Italianate door with two upper vertical lights. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The front porch has asphalt-shingle roofing, an exposed roof structure below, a decorative truss with a drop finial, chamfered posts with molded capitals and upper extensions to reach the roof purlins, and modern wood railings with square balusters. The side porch has no posts or railing.

The house was constructed in either 1884 or 1885 and is in good condition. Italianate features include the front-gable vertical massing, the brackets and the front porch posts. The house probably originally had clapboard siding. Otherwise, there do not appear to be any major alterations.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had seven other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 192, 194, 198, 200, 203 and 204). They probably lived at #190. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. The house was sold three times until 1889, when it was purchased by Margaret Breen. Margaret's husband John (born 1866) was an employee of Wyman Flint's paper mill. The Breens and the man they bought it from, Eugene Cray, were the first Irish immigrants to buy property on the Old Terrace (within the historic district). This is significant because the original property deeds from the men who subdivided the Old Terrace stipulated that no Irish person would be able to buy the lots for ten years, and they had sold this lot to the Spauldings in 1883, meaning it was not supposed to be sold to an Irish person until 1893. The Breens lived in the house until 1902, until they bought the house next door (#203) and moved into it. In 1920, Margaret Breen sold the subject house to Nettie Pierce, who did not live here. Her estate sold the property to Selden Newcomb in 1931, and he sold it to John Houlihan in 1942. It remained in the Houlihan family until 1977.

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202. 29 Center Street, Finlayson, Alexander and Hattie, House, c. 1897, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Queen Anne house is located on the northeast side of Center Street. It sits on a double lot and has a small setback from the street. Next to and southeast of the house is a matching Queen Anne carriage barn (A). The sidehall-plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard and shingle siding, and a cross gable slate overhanging roof with a dominant front gable, two cross gables, and boxed cornices. There are two interior brick ridge chimneys. The northwest cross gable is flush with the main block of the house. The southeast cross gable projects slightly from the front of the main block, and is flush with the rear end of the main block. Covering most of the front gable wall is a two-story bay window, which is within a full-façade two-story flat-roofed Queen Anne porch that shares a cornice with the side eaves of the main block. To the right of the southeast cross gable is a two-story recessed porch.

The siding is mostly clapboard but there is a band of diamond-pattern shingles beneath the second story windows. Below this is a double-band of horizontal trim embossed with a band of repeating circles. This band continues around the second story porch floor cornices of both porches. Encircling the house, including the porch, is a continuous tall and unique entablature with a molded cornice, bed moldings, plain friezeboard above a denticulated frieze with long dentils, and an architrave decorated with a continuous wave separating repeating bull's eyes. The house also has flat-stock window and door casings with molded cornices and denticulated friezes.

Both stories of the front porch have turned posts, wood railings with stout turned balusters, spindlework valances, a narrow board floor, and a beadboard ceiling. Both stories of the side porch have the same railings and spindlework valances. The second story of the side porch is screened in with full-height vertical screen panels.

The front entry contains a paneled wood door with a vertical upper light. There is a matching door above this at the second story of the porch. To the right of the side porch is a paneled wood door with a square upper light. The house has two-over-one wood windows, except for the bay window, which has a transomed single pane window in the front face of the first story, and one-over-one windows in the rest of the faces.

The house was constructed sometime between 1895 and 1899, probably in 1897. It is an excellent example of a Queen Anne house with unique architectural trim. It is in good condition

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and does not appear to have had any major alterations. Queen Anne features include the cross gables, mix of clapboard and shingle siding, horizontal bands of trim, adorned window cornices, decorative trim, turned porch posts and balusters, recessed porch, and spindlework valances.

The first owners and occupants of the house were Alexander D. and Hattie M. Finlayson, who moved here from across the street (#193). Alexander (born 1861) was a machinist. Sometime between 1904 and 1909, the Finlaysons moved out and Charles F. Wright moved in. Wright (1877-1958) was the proprietor of the Bellows Falls Flour and Grain store. In 1918, the estate of Hattie Finlayson sold the property to Wright, who at that point lived in the house with his wife Grace and daughters Christine and Charlotte. Wright also bought the house next door (#204) and a house on Old Terrace Street (#168). In 1968, the estate of Grace Wright, which included #204, was conveyed to her daughter Christine Faught. In 1971, the estate of Christine Faught conveyed the property to Robert and Ellisa Davis.

A. Carriage Barn, c. 1897, contributing

This two-story Queen Anne carriage barn is located next to and southeast of the house, and has a large setback from the street. It faces the street and has a square footprint, clapboard and shingle siding, and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof with large side jerkinheads and a centered front cross gable. Atop the roof is a square cupola. The first story has clapboard siding and the second story has fishscale shingle siding. The shingles are smaller in the gable above the front windows. Spanning the rear elevation is a shallow one-story shed roofed section.

Architectural trim includes molded cornices, bed moldings, a horizontal band between the clapboard and shingle siding, and flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. At the front elevation there is an off-center overhead paneled garage door and a modern pedestrian door under a small shed-roofed hood. Centered in the gable is a bank of four one-over-one windows. The southeast elevation has two stable windows at the left end, plus a one-over-one window in the main block and another in the rear section. The northwest elevation has an exterior open wood staircase leading to the second floor over a modern pedestrian door, and at the second story, another modern door, paired one-over-one windows, and a small one-over-one window. The cupola has vinyl-sided walls and a sheet metal bellcast roof.

The carriage barn is contemporaneous with the house, and is in good condition. It is a good example of a Queen Anne carriage barn, but has been altered. The paired window openings at the jerkinhead gables and the window openings at the first story of the southeast elevation may

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be original, but all of the windows except for the two stable windows have been replaced. It is unknown if the garage door is in the original location of the carriage barn door. All of the pedestrian doors date to the late twentieth century or early twenty-first century. The first story of the building is currently used as a garage, and the second story is an apartment. The carriage barn was converted to a garage about 1915, and the second story was probably renovated to accommodate living space fairly recently.

203. 30 Center Street, Spaulding-Blake House, c. 1882, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Gothic Revival house is located on a small triangular lot at the southeast corner of Center Street and West Street. Its rear boundary is along West Street. The symmetrical house has a slight setback from Center Street and a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Center Street, knee wall construction, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable open-eave steep overhanging asphalt-shingle roof with a centered steep front cross gable. Centered on the ridge is a square brick chimney. There are also a 1-1/2 story rear ell and a one-story full-façade flat-roofed porch. The southeast elevation of the ell is flush with the main block. There is also a small one-story attached rear shed.

Architectural trim is limited to the scrolled brackets at the corners and cross gable. Otherwise, the trim has been replaced or is covered with vinyl. The centered front entry contains an Italianate paneled wood door with a pair of vertical upper lights, and there are regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows. Centered on the southeast elevation of the ell is a side entry with a gabled hood. The front porch has a flared shingled half-wall and square posts. Above the half-wall, the porch is screened in outside the posts.

The house was constructed sometime between 1882 and 1885 and is in good condition. Alterations include the addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of the original windows. There was a one-story attached rear shed, which was removed in the late twentieth century. Gothic Revival features include the steep roofs and cross gable. The brackets are more a feature of the Italianate style.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had seven other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 192, 194, 198, 200, 201 and 204). They probably lived at #190. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. Painter John Shuttleworth, who had three houses constructed on this side of Center Street (#193, 195, 197), may have lived here for a short time around 1884, as he is listed in the city directory at this address. In 1889, the property was sold

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by the Spauldings to Lydia Blood, who sold it in 1892 to John and Florence Blake. John was a "stationary engineer." In 1902, the property was sold to John and Margaret Breen, who had previously owned and occupied the house next door (#201). John Breen (born 1866) was an employee of Wyman Flint's paper mill. In 1926, he sold the property to Martin and Nellie Robinson. Martin was a machinist in a machine shop. He sold the house in 1954 to Hugh and Pauline MacPhee, and it remains in the MacPhee family today.

204. 31 Center Street, Spaulding-Brown House #2, c. 1885, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular Italianate House is located at the east corner of Center Street and Avenue C. It sits on a small lot and has a small setback from both streets. The sidehall-plan house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Center Street, a brick foundation, asbestos siding, and a shallow hipped roof. A one-story flat roof wraparound porch spans the street facades. Above the left end of the Avenue C side of the porch is an added two-bay flat-roofed porch. There is also an interior brick chimney.

Architectural trim is limited to a denticulated bracketed cornice. The house has two adjacent front entries, and a side entry at the left end of the Avenue C elevation. All of the entries contain modern hollow-core doors. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. The porch has chamfered posts with square bases and molded capitals, molded wood railings with turned balusters, and beaded freizeboards. The second story porch has an asbestos half-wall supporting tapered square posts with bases and molded capitals.

The house was probably constructed in 1885 and is in good condition. Alterations include the addition of asbestos siding, the possible removal of architectural trim, and the replacement of the original front door with two adjacent doors. The asbestos siding dates to the mid twentieth century, and the replacement doors, which were paneled wood doors with square upper lights, dated to the early twentieth century. They were replaced in the late twentieth century. The second story of the porch dates to the early twentieth century.

The house was constructed by Walter Spaulding, who with his wife Ida had seven other houses built on Center Street in the 1880s (#190, 192, 194, 198, 200, 201 and 204). They probably lived at #190. Walter (born 1839) was a carpenter. In 1887, the property was sold, along with the lot next door, which was then undeveloped (#202), to Amos and Frank Brown. They conveyed it to Nellie Brown in 1894. All the Browns lived on Henry Street during this time. In 1922, Nellie's estate sold the property to Charles F. Wright, who also bought the house next door at the same

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time, where he lived (#202). The Wrights also owned a house on Old Terrace Street (#168). In 1968, the estate of Grace was conveyed to her daughter Christine Faught, along with #202, where she lived. Her estate sold the subject property in 1970.

205. 54 Pine Street, Burr, Charles and Mary, House, 1899, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Queen Anne house is located on the northeast corner of Pine Street and Avenue C. It sits on a knoll above Pine Street on a wide lot, and faces Pine Street. The house has a moderate setback from Pine Street and a small setback from Avenue C, and a fieldstone retaining wall runs along the Pine Street sidewalk and the house's driveway, which is northwest of the house's side yard. The driveway leads to a detached carriage barn (A).

The sidehall-plan house has a modified rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Pine Street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a cross-gable slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. The dominant front gable meets two cross gables, one at each side elevation. The front one-third of the northeast slope of the main roofline is slightly taller than the rear two-thirds. Both cross gables project slightly from the main block. A rectangular brick chimney rises from the roof ridge near the cross gables.

At the south corner of the house is a unique two-story semi-octagonal tower with a projecting gabled roof that faces Pine Street. The tower projects from the front gable wall and is recessed into the side cross gable. A full-façade Colonial Revival porch wraps around the tower and at the front gable wall, it has a second story adjacent to the bay window. Projecting from the north corner of the house is a small square flat-roofed two-story section. Between this projection and the cross gable is a two-story recessed porch.

The architectural trim has been removed or is concealed by the vinyl. The front entry contains a paneled wood door with a vertical upper light. The house has regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows, except for a large single-pane wood window with a stained glass transom at each story of the northwest cross gable, and a double-hung Queen Anne window at each story of the right end of the northwest elevation. The front porch has Tuscan columns supported by tall square bases, beaded friezeboards, and modern wood railings with square balusters. The side bays of the porch have the original turned balusters. The second story of the side porch has a wood railing with turned balusters. There are doors from each story of this porch to the corner projection.

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The house was constructed in 1899 and is in good condition. The massing, slate roof, window and door openings, and porches are original. Alterations include the late twentieth-century addition of vinyl siding and the replacement of the porch railings. The house originally had clapboard siding, the gables were infilled with shingle siding, and there was a full entablature. The architrave and friezeboards of the entablature continued along the bottom of the gables.

The house was constructed as a duplex by builder Philip De St. Croix and his sons William and Philip C., who constructed at least seven houses on Front Street and Avenue C in the neighborhood (including #173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183) and elsewhere in the village in the 1890s. The first owners and occupants of the house were Charles and Mary Burr, who moved here from around the corner (#197). Charles (born 1856) was the manager of the local branch of New England Telephone and Telegraph, also known as the Bellows Falls Exchange. He rented the other unit of the house to another employee of the exchange. In the 1900s, the Burrs moved to Massachusetts and in 1926, Mary Burr sold the house to Lucian Hunt. The house remained in the Hunt family until 1966.

A. Carriage Barn, 1899, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Queen Anne carriage barn is located west of the house and has a small setback from the street. It is set into the knoll that the house sits on and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a jerkinhead asphalt shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A small square cupola is centered on the roof ridge. At the left end of the front jerkinhead wall is a barn door opening. The only other remaining opening is a pedestrian doorway in the east elevation. The cupola has a shingled base, louvered sides, and a hipped roof.

The barn is contemporaneous with the house. The front elevation of the barn originally had a paneled barn door under a hay door, and a one-over-one window next to the hay door. There were also one-over-one windows at the side elevations. Either the windows and hay door have been removed or they are covered by the vinyl.

**206. 50 Pine Street, Bridgman-Fairbanks House/Rockingham Hospital #2, c. 1881,
contributing**

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate building is located on a 1.4 acre secluded lot on the east side of Pine Street. It has a large setback from the street and faces north, away from

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the street. The road descends as it runs north, and there is a tall stone retaining wall between Pine Street and the property. There is also a tall steep bank north of the house, which creates the terrace known as the Old Terrace. The area immediately around the house is open, but the property is lined with mature trees, blocking most of its summer views in all directions except for the house next door (#181).

The house has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and cross-gable slate roofs with boxed cornices and cornice returns. The main block of the house has an L-shaped footprint, in the form of a tri-gable ell. Behind (south of) the west end of the L is a large 2-1/2 story rear ell. In the crook of the L and spanning the west and north elevations of the crook is a two-story Colonial Revival porch.

The north gable wall of the house has a two-story flat-roofed bay window, and the west gable wall has a one-story flat-roofed bay window. At the left end of the east elevation of the main block is a one-story flat-roofed bay window. The rest of this elevation, plus the east elevation of the ell, have one-story porches with railings along the rooflines. There are second and third story porches at the south gable wall of the main block. Open staircases connect these levels to each other and to grade.

The north roof slope of the main block has a hipped dormer. The east roof slope of the main block has two equidistant hipped wall dormers. The east roof slope of the ell has a full shed dormer. A corbelled brick chimney is centered on the roof ridge of the east section of the main block, and a small square brick chimney rises from the roof ridge of the ell.

Architectural trim includes full entablatures, wide molded gable rakes, corner pilasters, architrave window casings, and flat-stock water tables. The bay windows have molded cornices, wide friezeboards and cornerboards, and paneled bases at each story. The front entry is at the left end of the north eaves elevation of the main block, and contains a Colonial Revival door frame with a squared frame and round-arched doorway with a fanlight. There are also doorways to the east bay window off the porch and at both sides of the ell.

The house has a mix of two-over-two individual and one-over-one paired windows. The east and north bay windows have paired windows in the front face, and the west bay window has a triplet of windows. The north eaves elevation has a paired window at the first story and an individual window at the second story. The east elevation of the main block has an individual window at the first story, two modern windows at the second story and paired windows in the dormers. The

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north gable has paired windows, west gable has a pair of individual windows, and the south gable has an individual window. The ell has mostly individual windows, and a paired window and quadruplet window in the dormer.

The front porch has large paneled square posts with molded bases and capitals, a full entablature, molded railings with square balusters, and a flat roof with square paneled piers and molded railing with square balusters. The porch posts are paired at the open corner, and there are matching pilasters where the porch meets the walls. At the front, the roof piers line up with the porch posts. The first stories of the side porches have slim square posts and molded railings with square balusters. The second and third story railings have square piers and railings with square balusters.

The building was constructed sometime between 1881 and 1883, and is in good condition. It is a good example of an Italianate house with a unique Colonial Revival porch. Italianate features include the vertical tri-gable ell massing, and bay windows. The east elevations originally had one-story Italianate porches. The porch of the main block had chamfered posts with tall paneled bases and molded capitals, and railings with square balusters. The porch posts of the ell had squatter bases and a cut-out balustrade. The porch of the main block had a second story railing with square piers and a railing with square posts. All of the posts and railings have been replaced. The two-story bay window originally had a cut-out roof balustrade.

The house also originally had flat-roofed bracketed window hoods at the second story of the east eaves elevation and west gable wall. There were also chimneys at the east-west roof ridge of the main block, and at the ridge of the ell, which matched the extant chimney of the main block. The Colonial Revival front porch and front doorway date to about 1910, and the porch replaced a one-story Italianate porch. The building is now divided into six condominiums. A carriage barn that was probably contemporaneous with the house once stood southwest of the house, just above the retaining wall. It burned down at the turn of the twenty-first century.

This is the largest parcel on the Old Terrace. The property appears on an 1886 lithograph as being cleared of trees. This is due to the fact that it was previously used as farmland. The house was probably built facing north instead of toward the street in order to take advantage of the view toward Bellows Falls Village, the Connecticut River, and Fall Mountain across the river.

The building was constructed as a single-family home for Jabez D. and Sarah Bridgman. In 1872, Jabez Delano Bridgman (1828-1887), along with Bostonian Hales Suter, bought the land

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called the "Hapgood Purchase," which was Charles and Harriet Hapgood's (#4) farmland on the Old Terrace. The men subdivided the land into about fifty lots, and sold them off in the 1870s and 1880s. (See Section 8 for more information on the Hapgood Purchase.)

Jabez Bridgman was born in Grafton, Vermont, and moved to Bellows Falls to practice law about 1850, which he continued until his death. He served in the state legislature from 1857-58, was a member of the state senate from 1880-81, was justice of the peace for many years, and was the state's attorney of Windham County for many terms. As an attorney, he assisted with the contract for William Russell's first water power lease, which resulted in exponential industrial growth in Bellows Falls (see Section 8). In 1882, Bridgman established Bridgman and Weston, a law office on The Square, with fellow law student George A. Weston.

After Bridgman's death, Sarah Bridgman sold the property in 1888 to George A. Brown, along with the empty lots to the east (#181, 183, and 205). Brown was an attorney and realtor who purchased all the land on what is now known as the New Terrace, which is west of School Street and includes Taylor Street, Brown Street, Gove Street, and Prospect Street. Brown subdivided this area, and Brown Street is named after him.

In 1891, the subject property was sold to Chilson C. and Lilly A. Fairbank and Asenath D. Walker. Lilly was Chilson's son Edwin's wife, and Walker was her mother. The Fairbank family moved from Grafton to Bellows Falls in 1888. Chilson (born 1822) was a partner in Fairbank and Labaree, a plumbing and heating business open from 1888 to 1892. Edwin C. (born 1849) was one of the three owners of the FBF Grocery on The Square, which was open from 1893 to 1915. By 1910, Chilson and Edwin were both widowers and lived alone in the house with a niece.

In 1914, Edwin Fairbank conveyed the property to the Rockingham Hospital Association, and the house was converted into Rockingham's second hospital, which opened in 1915. Renovations were undertaken by Clarence Williams, in order to convert the house into a 25-bed facility. The first hospital had been opened in 1912 in the Mary Newman house on nearby Williams Terrace. Due to budget constraints, the subject house was only used as a hospital for six years, until Mrs. John Wyman Flint donated her homestead on Westminster Terrace to the town for use as a hospital. (The fourth and current hospital was built in 1951, also on Westminster Terrace.)

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In 1921, the Rockingham Hospital Association sold the subject property to Edward J. and Ellen M. Howard. The Howards lived here, and after Ellen's death in the 1920s, Edward sold the house in 1932 to Gertrude J. Crowley. In 1950, Crowley, who was then Gertrude Howard, sold the property to James and Kathryn Kennedy.

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Statement of Significance – Boundary Increase

This National Register nomination reflects a resurvey and boundary increase to the original Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. The original nomination includes 167 primary resources; all of these resources remain standing and retain their 2002 historic status. The amended area of the historic district includes 39 primary resources, which increases the number of primary resources in the entire historic district to 206. The amended area includes all of Center Street, all of Front Street, two properties on Old Terrace Street between Atkinson Street and Center Street (#168 and 169), and two properties at the south end of Pine Street (#205 and 206). The history and significance of the two areas of the historic district are intertwined, and the boundary increase adds significance to the historic district in the context of historic architecture and patterns of town development. The amended area of the historic district is located on what is known as the “Old Terrace.”

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) is significant for its distinctive characteristics as a well-preserved late nineteenth-century urban residential neighborhood. The boundary increase area is a densely-settled neighborhood of intact historic buildings, which as a cohesive group depict the development of the Old Terrace. The significance of the boundary increase area also lies in its palette of architectural styles and types: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival, and Ranch. The period of significance of the historic district is 1872-1956, which begins with the date that the Old Terrace was subdivided into building lots, and ends fifty years ago, the most recent year allowed under National Register guidelines. All of the historic primary resources remain standing except for two. The historic district meets National Register Criterion A for its representation of a pattern of town development, and National Criterion C as an excellent example of an urban nineteenth-century neighborhood with a variety of architectural styles.

The historic district owes its significance in part due to its proximity to Bellows Falls commercial and manufacturing centers, as the historic district's homes served residents that were an integral part of Bellows Falls' commerce and industry. Bellows Falls thrived as a manufacturing and commercial center from 1850 to 1920; early residential development took place closer to the commercial core on the lower terrace, and the Old Terrace became an expansion area during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

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The high percentage of remaining historic resources is remarkable, considering local and national trends at mid-century. These historic resources survived the loss of local industry and subsequent economic recession that occurred during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century. Most resources also survived the onset of urban renewal and suburbanization. Most changes to the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District during the last half of the twentieth century are limited to scattered new buildings, synthetic siding, and removal of porches. These additions and alterations have not detracted from its historic significance and are to be expected in a 200-year old village.

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) holds significance in Vermont's historic context of historic architecture and patterns of town development. The Statement of Significance for the original historic district nomination explains in detail the history of Bellows Falls and the association between its history and the residential neighborhoods.

The history of the development of the Old Terrace actually begins in the eighteenth century, in the original section of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District. In the early 1790s, Solomon (1766-1856) and Azubah Burt (1771-1858) Hapgood, who had been married in 1791, built a farmstead on Westminster Street (#47). This may have been the first permanent structure in the historic district. The Hapgood parcel comprised the south half of a 500 acre lot that Governor Benning Wentworth had originally reserved for his own use. The Hapgoods' half included what is now the south end of the historic district, the area south of Burt Street and the rear property lines of the homes on the north side of Hapgood Street. Solomon Hapgood acquired this property through Azubah's family. Azubah's father Benjamin Burt came to Rockingham around 1760 and was an important figure in Bellows Falls and Westminster, Vermont's early history. The Hapgoods had four children who remained in Bellows Falls throughout their lives: Lyman (1799-1881) and Charles (1805-1895), who both had farmsteads at the south end of Atkinson Street (#4 and 8), Seth, who had a farmstead just south of the historic district, and Frances (1811-1898), who lived at another home on Westminster Street with her husband, banker James H. Williams (#122).

Charles Hapgood built his farmhouse about 1835 at the south end of Atkinson Street, then a remote location, far from any other building in the village. Part of his farmland included a flat parcel located on the terrace just above and to the southwest of the south end of Atkinson Street. On June 18, 1872, Charles and Harriet Hapgood sold this approximately ten acre parcel to developers Jabez D. Bridgman and Hales W. Suter. This land is known as the "Hapgood

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Purchase,” and the “Old Terrace,” and covers what is now Front Street, Center Street, West Street, the north side of Old Terrace Street between Atkinson Street and West Street, and the south end of Pine Street, south of Burt Street and Williams Terrace Street. The name Old Terrace is derived from the fact that it lies on a terrace above the main terrace of the village, but predates the development of the “New Terrace” to its northwest.

In 1872, the Hapgood Purchase is described in the deed as being bounded to the north and west by the land of James H. Williams (Charles Hapgood’s brother-in-law, or his brother-in-law’s son), north and east by the land of Lyman Hapgood (#8) and the homestead of Charles Hapgood (#4), southwest by the cemetery, and southeast by Old Terrace Street, then known as the Saxtons River Road. (The cemetery is at the west corner of Old Terrace Street and West Street, and was also originally part of the Hapgood land.) The parcel also included a lot at the northwest corner of Atkinson Street and Old Terrace Street. Most of the Hapgood Purchase is within the historic district boundary increase area, the exception being West Street.

The Hapgood Purchase was part of the property conveyed to Harriet Hapgood by her father-in-law Solomon Hapgood in 1856. A provision of the 1872 deed was, “Hapgood shall have the right to cultivate, harvest, and carry away from said premises all crops of grain now growing thereon and the right at all property times to enter on said premises for that purpose.”

In September 1873, a survey of the Hapgood Purchase was completed for Bridgman and Suter by Marvin W. Davis. The survey map shows that the parcel had been subdivided into fifty lots, mostly less than ¼ acre each. At this point, although today's Front Street lots had been laid out, Front Street did not exist, and most of these lots included land on the steep bank across the street. On the 1873 map, Center Street was called West Street, and West Street was called North Street. Avenue B and C are also on the map, and Avenue A (which no longer exists) was parallel and adjacent to Old Terrace Street, providing access to the Front Street lots before the southeast end of Front Street was cut into the bank.

In 1881, the Hapgood Purchase map was updated by Daniel Appleton. Front Street was drawn on the map, and was labeled Terrace Avenue. West Street had been changed to today’s Center Street, and North Street had been changed to today’s West Street. The map also shows a small reservoir on the east side of West Street, near what is now the lot of 17 West Street.

The Hapgood Purchase cost Bridgman and Suter \$10,250. Each lot was sold for \$500 to \$1,000, so they made profit of about \$25,000, although it was over a period of twenty-three years.

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Bridgman promoted the sale of the lots with large advertisements in the *Bellows Falls Times*, which singled out the Hapgood Purchase as being the best location for the expansion of the village due to the beautiful views from the terrace and its proximity to the commercial and industrial area of the village. He also guaranteed that the lots would be priced lower than any other part of the village. Judging by various deeds of that time period, this appears to be true.

All of the 39 primary resources on the Old Terrace within the historic district are residential. Despite the need for housing and the availability of the vacant lots, only six houses were built in the 1870s on the Old Terrace (within the historic district). They are located on Center Street, southeast of Avenue B, and are modest 1-1/2 story and 2-1/2 story front-gable Italianate houses (#184, 189, 190, 191, and 194). One was lost to fire in the 1970s, and its lot was purchased by the next door neighbor (#186). Most of the rest of the houses on Center Street were constructed by 1885.

The deeds from Suter and Bridgman stipulated that on the lots there were to be no buildings except dwelling houses with necessary outbuildings, no livery stables, no blacksmith shops or manufactories, and the properties were not to be sold to any Irish man or woman for ten years. The first person of Irish descent to purchase property on the Old Terrace was Frank Welch, who bought a house on Center Street in 1880 (#194), before the "ten year" rule had expired. However, he was second-generation Irish-American. The first person to buy property on the Old Terrace that was born in Ireland was Eugene Cray, who bought a house on Center Street in 1889 (#201). He immediately conveyed the property to John and Margaret Breen, who were also born in Ireland. Several people of Irish descent bought property on the Old Terrace in the 1890s.

Another stipulation of the Suter and Bridgman deeds was that the buyers of the Front Street lots had to allow for a strip of land twelve feet wide, to provide a right of way along the brow of the Terrace, which had to be kept open and maintained by the buyers (this strip later became Front Street). Later deeds eliminated the Irish clause, but other restrictions lasted well into the twentieth century.

Bellows Falls' industrial expansion during the 1870s and 80s resulted in great wealth for many of its citizens, who subsequently commissioned grand homes. Many of these homes in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District were built with "paper money," i.e. wealth generated by the paper mills. However, the 1880s and 1890s homes on the Old Terrace were not built with "paper money." The first large high-style single-family homes built on the Old Terrace were both constructed about 1881. Both were built on the brow of the terrace overlooking the village

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below (at this point there were no trees blocking the view, as there are today), and both were built for prominent local businessmen, Solon Alexander (#169) and Jabez Bridgman (#206). Alexander was a lumber dealer, and about 1881, he built a large Second Empire house with a matching attached carriage barn. The house was similar to the Wyman Flint House, now the Masonic Temple (#124). In 1958, it was demolished and replaced with the extant ranch house (#169). Alexander also built tenement houses on lots flanking this property (#168 and 184).

Jabez Delano Bridgman (1828-1887) was one of the partners of the Hapgood Purchase on the Old Terrace. He was born in Grafton and moved to Bellows Falls to practice law about 1850, which he continued until his death. He served in the state legislature from 1857-58, was a member of the state senate from 1880-81, was justice of the peace for many years, and was the state's attorney of Windham County for many terms. He was responsible for the contract for William Russell's first water power lease (see original Statement of Significance). In 1882, Bridgman established Bridgman and Weston, a law office on The Square, with fellow law student George A. Weston. About 1881, Bridgman built a large Italianate house for himself and his wife Sarah on what is now the largest residential parcel on the Old Terrace (#206). The house overlooked the village below and was buffered to the north and west by woods, and accessed by a long driveway. The view east has since been obscured by trees, and the other buffering woods and long driveway remain, making this one of the most private properties in the village. Bridgman's Hapgood Purchase partner Hales Suter was from Boston. He did not keep a lot for himself, nor did he ever live in Bellows Falls.

It should also be noted that the Alexander and Bridgman families are not included in the biographical section of Hayes' 1907 *History of Rockingham*, and the reason for this is unknown. One Old Terrace family that does have a biography in this book is the Thayers. Marble and granite dealer Dorr Thayer built a large Queen Anne house and matching carriage barn on Front Street in 1893 (#171). The property remained in the Thayer family until 1988, and the structure is the most well-preserved example of a high-style house with a connected carriage barn on the Old Terrace.

Several houses on the Old Terrace were built as single or double unit rentals by residents of the neighborhood. In the 1880s, Walter and Ida Spaulding and painter John Shuttleworth and his wife Eliza had thirteen Italianate houses built on Center Street (#188, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, and 204). The Spauldings built three matching two-story very low-hipped-roof Italianate houses (198, 200, and 204). The rest of these houses are 1-1/2 story vernacular Italianate houses. From the 1870s to the 1890s, well-known local miser Moses Miller

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built three houses on the southwest side of Center Street (#185, 187 and 189), plus one that he lived in, just outside the historic district at the west corner of Old Terrace Street and Center Street. In 1884, he is listed in the city directory as a lumber dealer and owner of eight tenements and two vacant lots. In the 1890s, building contractor Philip De St. Croix and his son William built three vernacular Queen Anne and four large high-style Queen Anne homes on Front Street (#173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 181, and 183). All of these developers lived in houses they built on the Old Terrace.

The De St. Croix houses were part of the last housing boom in the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District, which occurred from 1895 to 1900. Many new homes were constructed on undeveloped parcels, including those on the Old Terrace and other parcels that were also former Hapgood farmland. The April 16, 1897 *Vermont Phoenix* notes that in Bellows Falls, "...at least 20 new dwellings will be built this season, with accommodations for at least 32 new families. This is not far from the average number built each of the last ten years, and still there seems no surplus of tenements, all being occupied as soon as finished." These new dwellings were both large Queen Anne houses constructed as two living units and large Queen Anne houses constructed as single family homes. In 1899, new home construction resulted in accommodations for 46 new families.

By the end of the nineteenth-century, the Hapgood Purchase on the Old Terrace was almost fully developed. Front Street was officially laid out in 1898, and Avenues B and C (also considered part of Front Street) were officially laid out in 1899. The 1901 Sanborn insurance map, which is the first of this map publication to include the Old Terrace, shows that all but one existing historic house had been constructed on the last available lot, the 1904 Queen Anne-Colonial Revival Ray House (#170).

Many of the Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne and Colonial Revival homes in the historic district were probably constructed based on designs in pattern books. The 2-1/2 story gable-front Italianates (e.g. #172, 189, 196) constructed in the 1860s and 70s throughout the historic district are similar to a simple suburban cottage appearing in Calvert Vaux's 1864 publication *Villas and Cottages*. Three Queen Anne homes at 24 South Street (#84), 24 Hapgood Place (#60), and 24 Front Street (#176) are almost identical, indicating that their design was probably derived from a pattern book.

Several Greek Revival and Italianate homes in the boundary increase area were updated with porches of later styles. For example, a Shingle Style porch was added to the Greek Revival

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Barber House (#186), and Queen Anne porches were added to the Italianate Spring-MacLeod House (#172) and Italianate Miller-Murphy House (#189).

Many late nineteenth-century high-style carriage barns and early twentieth-century automobile garages survive in the historic district. Many carriage barns were designed to match their associated houses. Notable examples of carriage barns in the boundary increase area include the Queen Anne barns at the Thayer House (#171) and Thompson House (#181).

The number of automobiles owned by Bellows Falls residents increased gradually in the first decades of the twentieth century, and it was not until the late 1920s that there were more automobiles and trucks than wagons and carriages. Between about 1910 and 1950, many carriage barns were converted to automobile garages or apartments, and most surviving carriage barns now house automobiles. This was a common occurrence in Vermont. Most of the garage conversions were limited to replacement of the barn doors.

The boundary increase area also includes some intact examples of early twentieth-century garages. Like their predecessor the carriage barn, these buildings are detached and located behind the house. They may have been detached due to the fear of gasoline explosions. Initially the garages were very small, had hinged double-leaf doors, and only held one car, such as the garages at the Ray House (#170) and the Alexander Tenement House #2 (#184). By the 1920s, multi-bay rental garages were also common, such as the five-bay garage at the Miller-Murphy House (#189). By the 1950s, attached garages had become more popular in the United States, such as the one at the 1958 Vogel House (#169).

As in the rest of the historic district, very few historic buildings in the boundary increase area have been lost to fire or demolition. In the 1950s, the Alexander House on Old Terrace Street was abandoned and left to deteriorate to the point that it had to be demolished. It was replaced in 1958 with a Ranch style house (#169). In 2008, this house will be fifty years old and may qualify as a contributing resource due to the fact that it is an intact example of a 1950s ranch house. In the 1970s, the c. 1874 James Miller House on Center Street burned down. Its lot was combined with the adjacent parcel, and a garage was constructed in its place (#186). The c. 1881 carriage barn of the Jabez Bridgman house (#206) burned down in the early twenty-first century.

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District has been spared any drastic alterations; most changes were limited to synthetic siding over existing siding, and the removal of porches. Despite these losses and alterations typical to any historic district, the Bellows Falls

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Neighborhood Historic District continues to depict its nineteenth- and early twentieth-century character. This landscape includes a variety of both vernacular and high style structures, modestly-sized homes and mansions, and a mix of working class, middle class and upper class houses, and rental housing and single-family homes.

The Town of Rockingham is a Certified Local Government with a Historic Preservation Commission staffed by a Historic Preservation Coordinator. The Commission has been educating property owners on the benefits of historic preservation, and presents annual awards for notable preservation projects. The commercial core of Bellows Falls has been revitalized and a Connecticut River Scenic Byway waypoint interpretive center was recently completed. In 2004, after the original National Register nomination was completed, a professional historic district walking tour brochure was produced. The combination of these factors ensures the future preservation of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District.

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Boundary Description

The boundary of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) begins at the east corner of Property #168 (7 Old Terrace Street, tax parcel 121007), and proceeds northwestward along the northeast lot lines of the properties on Front Street southeast of Hapgood Place. Upon reaching the north corner of Property #180 (34 Front Street, tax parcel 406034), the boundary continues southwest along the northwest lot line of Property #180 until it reaches Front Street. Then the boundary continues around the north bend of Front Street until it reaches the south corner of Property #181 (35 Front Street, tax parcel 406035). The boundary then continues north on the east lot lines of Property #181 and follows the north lot line of property #206 (50 Pine Street, tax parcel 376050) until it meets Burt Street. It then continues along the south side of Burt Street until the intersection of Pine Street. These boundary lines meet the southwestern boundary of the original historic district.

The boundary then continues south along the east side of Pine Street until it reaches the intersection of Avenue C. This is also where Pine Street meets Center Street. The boundary then continues south across the intersection until it reaches the north corner of Property #203 (30 Center Street, tax parcel 400030), and then continues along the rear lot lines of all of the properties on Center Street. Upon reaching the southwest corner of Property #185 (4 Center Street, tax parcel #400004), the boundary continues east along the south lot line of Property #185 until it reaches Center Street.

The boundary then continues east across Center Street until it reaches the west corner of Property #184 (1 Center Street, tax parcel 400001) and continues southeast along the front lot line of Property #184 until it reaches the corner of Center Street and Old Terrace Street. The boundary then continues northeast on Old Terrace Street until the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase) is formed by the following boundaries: Center Street, Pine Street between Center Street and Burt Street, Front Street, and Old Terrace Street between Atkinson Street and Center Street. Both sides of Center Street and Front Street are included in the historic district. The boundary increase area also encompasses Avenue B and Avenue C, which are extensions of Front Street.

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The historic district (boundary increase) is located on a natural terrace that lies above the original historic district. This section of the village was added to the historic district because the areas are contiguous, were both developed in the late nineteenth-century, have similar architecture and feeling, and are connected via the Hapgood stairs, Old Terrace Street, and Burt Street.

This boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase).

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Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-contributing
168	7 Old Terrace St.	Alexander Tenement House #2	1895	Queen Anne	C
169	15 Old Terrace St.	Frederick & Maude Vogel House	1958	Ranch	NC
170	6 Front St.	Alfred & Sarah Ray House	1904	Queen Anne/Colonial Revival	C
171	10 Front St.	Dorr & Jennie Thayer House	c. 1893	Queen Anne	C
172	14 Front St.	Spring-MacLeod House	c. 1881	Vernacular Italianate	C
173	16 Front St.	De St. Croix Spec House #1	c. 1898	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
174	20 Front St.	Philip & Jane De St. Croix House	c. 1896	Queen Anne	C
175	22 Front St.	Philip C. & Etta De St. Croix House	c. 1896	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
176	24 Front St.	De St. Croix Spec House #2	c. 1896	Queen Anne	C
177	26 Front St.	Thomas Lonergan House	1896	Queen Anne	C
178	28 Front St.	John Cahill House	c. 1893	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
179	30-32 Front St.	Clark-Lewis House	c. 1895	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
180	34 Front St.	Howard-Lewis-Tidd House	c. 1891	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
181	35 Front St.	Arthur & Mary Thompson House	1899	Queen Anne	C
182	36 Front St.	Duran & Lilla Snow House	1900	Queen Anne	C
183	37 Front St.	Adna & Mary Blake House	1899	Queen Anne	C
184	1 Center St.	Solon Alexander Tenement House #2	c. 1877	Vernacular Italianate	C
185	4 Center St.	Moses Miller House	c. 1898	Vernacular Gothic Revival	C
186	7 Center St.	Frederick & Julia Barber House	c. 1882	Greek Revival	C
187	8 Center St.	Miller-Barnard House	c. 1898	Vernacular Gothic Revival	C
188	9 Center St.	John & Alice Brown House	c. 1881	Vernacular Italianate	C
189	12 Center St.	Miller-Murphy House	c. 1875	Vernacular Italianate	C
190	13 Center St.	Spaulding-Brown House #1	c. 1879	Vernacular Gothic Revival	C
191	14 Center St.	Ordway-Lee House	c. 1873	Second Empire	C
192	15 Center St.	Spaulding-Thompson House	c. 1881	Vernacular Italianate	C
193	16 Center St.	John & Eliza Shuttleworth House #1	c. 1883	Vernacular Italianate	C
194	17 Center St.	Spaulding-Welch House	c. 1878	Vernacular Italianate	C
195	18 Center St.	John & Eliza Shuttleworth House #2	c. 1883	Vernacular Greek Revival	C
196	21 Center St.	Rowell-Richardson House	c. 1881	Vernacular Italianate	C
197	22 Center St.	Shuttleworth-Smith House	c. 1890	Vernacular Queen Anne	C
198	25 Center St.	Spaulding-O'Connell House	c. 1885	Italianate	C
199	26 Center St.	John & Eliza Shuttleworth House #3	1893	Italianate	C
200	27 Center St.	Spaulding-Brown-Cryan House	c. 1885	Italianate	C

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Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-contributing
201	28 Center St.	Spaulding-Breen House	c. 1884	Vernacular Italianate	C
202	29 Center St.	Alexander & Hattie Finlayson House	c. 1897	Queen Anne	C
203	30 Center St.	Spaulding-Blake House	c. 1882	Vernacular Gothic Revival	C
204	31 Center St.	Spaulding-Brown House #2	c. 1885	Vernacular Italianate	C
205	54 Pine St.	Charles & Mary Burr House	1899	Queen Anne	C
206	50 Pine St.	Bridgman-Fairbanks House/ Rockingham Hospital #2	c. 1881	Vernacular Italianate	C

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Continuation Sheet Page 1

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District &
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The purpose of this continuation sheet is to update the individual descriptions in Section 7 of the original nomination form. The following is based on information found while performing research for the boundary increase amendment.

#20, Page Paragraph Line – Existing: Title line notes house was constructed c. 1892. **Change to:** 1891. **Existing: Page Paragraph Line** “This house was constructed in late 1892 or early 1893...” **Change to:** “This house was constructed in 1891...”

#73, Page Paragraph Line – Existing: Title line notes house was constructed c. 1889. **Change to:** 1891. **Existing: Page Paragraph Line** “This house was constructed in 1889...” **Change to:** This house was constructed in 1891...”

99, Page Paragraph Line – Existing: “Phelps converted the rear shed into a doctor's office.” **Change to:** “In 1890, Phelps had the roof of the shed raised and dormers installed in order to convert the shed into a doctor’s office.”

#114, Page Paragraph Line – Existing: “c. 1890,” to “c. 1870, moved and altered 1890.” **Change to:** “It was constructed sometime between the 1885 and 1891 printings of Sanborn insurance maps,” to, “The barn was originally a cottage located on Minard’s Pond (north of the village), and in 1890 was moved to the extant site and converted to a barn.”

#131, Page Paragraph Line – Existing: “The house was constructed for John T. Moore sometime between 1890 and 1896. He purchased the property in 1890 with an existing c. 1850 Greek Revival house on it, which was moved down the road to a smaller lot at 15 Henry Street (#141) to make way for his new house. It is likely that he undertook this project immediately but at the latest the house was constructed by 1896, as it appears on a Sanborn map of this date, the first of these maps to include this section of town.” **Change this paragraph to:** “The house was probably constructed in 1892. In 1890, John T. Moore purchased the property with an existing c. 1850 Greek Revival house on it, which was moved down the road to a smaller lot at 15 Henry Street (#141) to make way for his new house. An April 1891 newspaper article mentions that Moore had also purchased the property to the west (#133), which he would build on first in order to provide a new home for his son. Then, he planned to build his own house on the subject property. Also, Moore is listed on Henry Street (no address) in 1893. Therefore, it is likely the subject house was constructed in 1892.”

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Continuation Sheet Page 2

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District &
Boundary Increase
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

#133, Page Paragraph Line – Existing: “The house was constructed circa 1892 and does not appear to have had any major alterations except for the addition of the pent roof and casement window. It is possible that there is a c. 1852 Greek Revival house contained in this house. Clues include the front part of the house (without the porch and hipped roof), which resembles the remains of 2-1/2 story sidehall plan three-bay wide Greek Revival house, similar to many other houses in the historic district. An 1855 photograph shows a house of this description in this location, which stood until the 1880s. It is also possible that the rear section of the house was originally an ell; now the entire house is joined under one roof. Another clue is the awkward and unique appearance of the house. At the latest this house was constructed or altered by 1896, as the extant footprint appears on a Sanborn map of this date, the first of these maps to include this section of town.” **Change to:** “The house was constructed in 1891 or 1892 and does not appear to have had any major alterations except for the addition of the pent roof and casement window. It is possible that there is a c. 1852 Greek Revival house contained in this house. Clues include the awkward and unique appearance of the house, the design of the front part of the house (without the porch and hipped roof), which resembles the remains of 2-1/2 story sidehall plan three-bay wide Greek Revival house, similar to many other houses in the historic district. Also, an April 1891 newspaper article states that after “extensive repairs” to the James H. Williams house, it will be occupied by Carroll Moore. An 1855 photograph shows a house of this description in this location, which stood until at least the 1880s. It is also possible that the rear section of the house was the ell to the original house.”

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 1

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

The following is the same for all photographs:

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Town of Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Photographs by Paula Sagerman

CD with digital images on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #1

Facing northwest at foot of Front Street

July 2005

Photograph #2

Facing northwest near south end of Center
Street

Photograph #3

Property #168

Facing north toward

Alexander Tenement House #1

December 2005

Photograph #4

Property #169

Facing east toward Vogel House

December 2005

Photograph #5

Property #170

Facing southwest toward Ray House

December 2005

Photograph #6

Property #170A

Facing southwest toward garage of Ray House

July 2005

Photograph #7

Property #171

Facing west toward Thayer House

July 2005

Photograph #8

Property #171

Facing west toward barn of Thayer House

July 2005

Photograph #9

Property #172

Facing west toward Spring-MacLeod House

July 2005

Photograph #10

Property #173

Facing west toward

De St. Croix Spec House #1

July 2005

Photograph #11

Property #173A

Facing southwest toward garage of De St.

Croix Spec House #1

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 2

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #12
Property #174
Facing west toward
Philip & Jane De St. Croix House
July 2005

Photograph #13
Property #174A
Facing south toward
garage of De St. Croix House
July 2005

Photograph #14
Property #175
Facing northwest toward
Philip C. & Etta De St. Croix House
July 2005

Photograph #15
Property #176
Facing northwest toward
De St. Croix Spec House #2
July 2005

Photograph #16
Property #177
Facing northwest toward
Thomas Lonergan House
July 2005

Photograph #17
Property #178
Facing northwest toward John Cahill House
July 2005

Photograph #18
Property #178
Facing northwest toward barn of Cahill House
July 2005

Photograph #19
Property #179
Facing northwest toward Clark-Lewis House
December 2005

Photograph #20
Property #180
Facing northwest toward
Howard-Lewis-Tidd House
July 2005

Photograph #21
Property #181
Facing northwest toward
Arthur & Mary Thompson House and barn
December 2005

Photograph #22
Property #182
Facing southeast toward
Duran & Lilla Snow House
December 2005

Photograph #23
Property #183
Facing northeast toward
Adna & Mary Blake House
July 2005

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 3

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #24
Property #184
Facing north toward
Alexander Tenement House #2
December 2005

Photograph #30
Property #187A&B
Facing northwest toward
garage and shed of Miller-Barnard House
December 2005

Photograph #25
Property #184A
Facing north toward
garage of Alexander Tenement House #2
July 2005

Photograph #31
Property #188
Facing north toward
John & Alice Brown House
December 2005

Photograph #26
Property #185
Facing northwest toward Moses Miller House
December 2005

Photograph #32
Property #189
Facing west toward Miller-Murphy House
July 2005

Photograph #27
Property #186
Facing north toward
Frederick & Julia Barber House
December 2005

Photograph #33
Property #189
Facing west toward
garage of Miller-Murphy House
July 2005

Photograph #28
Property #186A
Facing northeast toward
garage of Barber House
July 2005

Photograph #34
Property #190
Facing north toward
Spaulding-Brown House #1
December 2005

Photograph #29
Property #187
Facing west toward Miller-Barnard House
July 2005

Photograph #35
Property #191
Facing south toward Ordway-Lee House
July 2005

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 4

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #36
Property #191A
Facing southwest toward
barn of Ordway-Lee House
July 2005

Photograph #42
Property #196
Facing north toward
Rowell-Richardson House
December 2005

Photograph #37
Property #192
Facing north toward
Spaulding-Thompson House
December 2005

Photograph #43
Property #197
Facing southwest toward
Shuttleworth-Smith House
July 2005

Photograph #38
Property #193
Facing south toward
John & Eliza Shuttleworth House #1
December 2005

Photograph #44
Property #197A
Facing southwest toward
garage of Shuttleworth-Smith House
December 2005

Photograph #39
Property #193A
Facing west toward shed/garage of John &
Eliza Shuttleworth House #1
December 2005

Photograph #45
Property #198
Facing north toward
Spaulding-O'Connell House
December 2005

Photograph #40
Property #194
Facing north toward Spaulding-Welch House
July 2005

Photograph #46
Property #199
Facing southwest toward
John & Eliza Shuttleworth House #3
December 2005

Photograph #41
Property #195
Facing southwest toward
John & Eliza Shuttleworth House #2
July 2005

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photograph Labels Page 5

**Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

Photograph #47
Property #200
Facing north toward
Spaulding-Brown-Cryan House
December 2005

Photograph #53
Property #205
Facing east toward
Charles & Mary Burr House
July 2005

Photograph #48
Property #201
Facing south toward Spaulding-Breen House
July 2005

Photograph #54
Property #205A
Facing northeast toward
barn of Charles & Mary Burr House
July 2005

Photograph #49
Property #202
Facing east toward
Alexander & Hattie Finlayson House
December 2005

Photograph #55
Property #206
Facing south toward Bridgman-Fairbanks
House/Rockingham Hospital #2
December 2005

Photograph #50
Property #202A
Facing north toward
barn of Alexander & Hattie Finlayson House
July 2005

Photograph #51
Property #203
Facing west toward Spaulding-Blake House
December 2005

Photograph #52
Property #204
Facing northeast toward
Spaulding-Brown House #2
December 2005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section List of Property Owners Page 1 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 168. | William and Donna Allen
P.O. Box 282
Chester, VT 05143 | 176. | Sedna Property Management LLC
30 Bush Lane
Brookline, VT 05345 |
| 169. | Diana Toomey
P.O. Box 86
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 177. | Jennifer Tallman
26 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 170. | John Nardone & Daniel Martin
6 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 178. | Mark and Tammy Mellish
28 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 171. | Thomas and Martha Harney
273 Pleasant Street
E. Walpole, NH 02032 | 179. | James Pasciuti
2255 Kurn Hattin Road
Putney, VT 05346 |
| 172. | Harold and Jeanette Harvey
14 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 180. | Margaret Tidd
34 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 173. | Craig Robertson
P.O. Box 721
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 181. | Justis Hatch
35 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 174. | John and Jennifer Cravinho
20 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 182. | Joseph and Veda Stuart
36 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 175. | Scott and Tyler Tedmon-Jones
22 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 183. | Russell and Terry McAllister
37 Front Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Section List of Property Owners Page 2 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 184. Ira Dole
1 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 192. Charles C. Davis Trust
P.O. Box 563
Walpole, NH 03608 |
| 185. Robert Stone
4 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 193. Kevin and Mary Jo Clark
16 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 186. Eugene and Dorothy Fontaine
7 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 194. Mark and Debra Monahan
17 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 187. James and Doreen Aldrich
8 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 195. Roberta Streeter
18 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 188. Brenda Doherty
9 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 196. Winifred Albee, Edward Dextraze &
Jeannette Whelan
21 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 189. Anthony Coyne
11 Reese Circle
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 197. Maurice and Catherine Relihan
22 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 190. Edward and Ruth Dextraze
13 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 198. Mary Halberg
25 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |
| 191. John and Deidre Fuchs
14 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 | 199. Edward and Ruth Dextraze
13 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101 |

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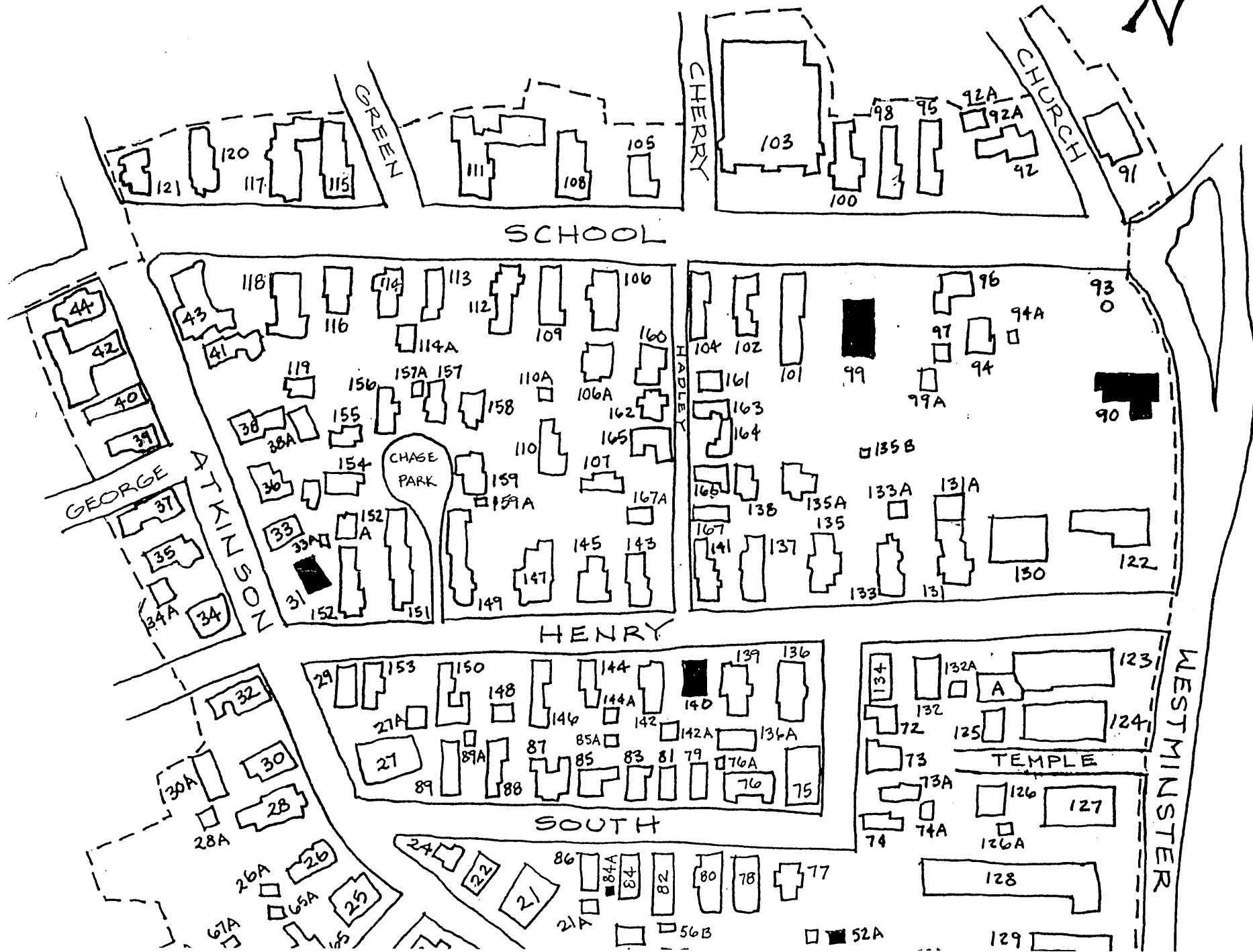
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

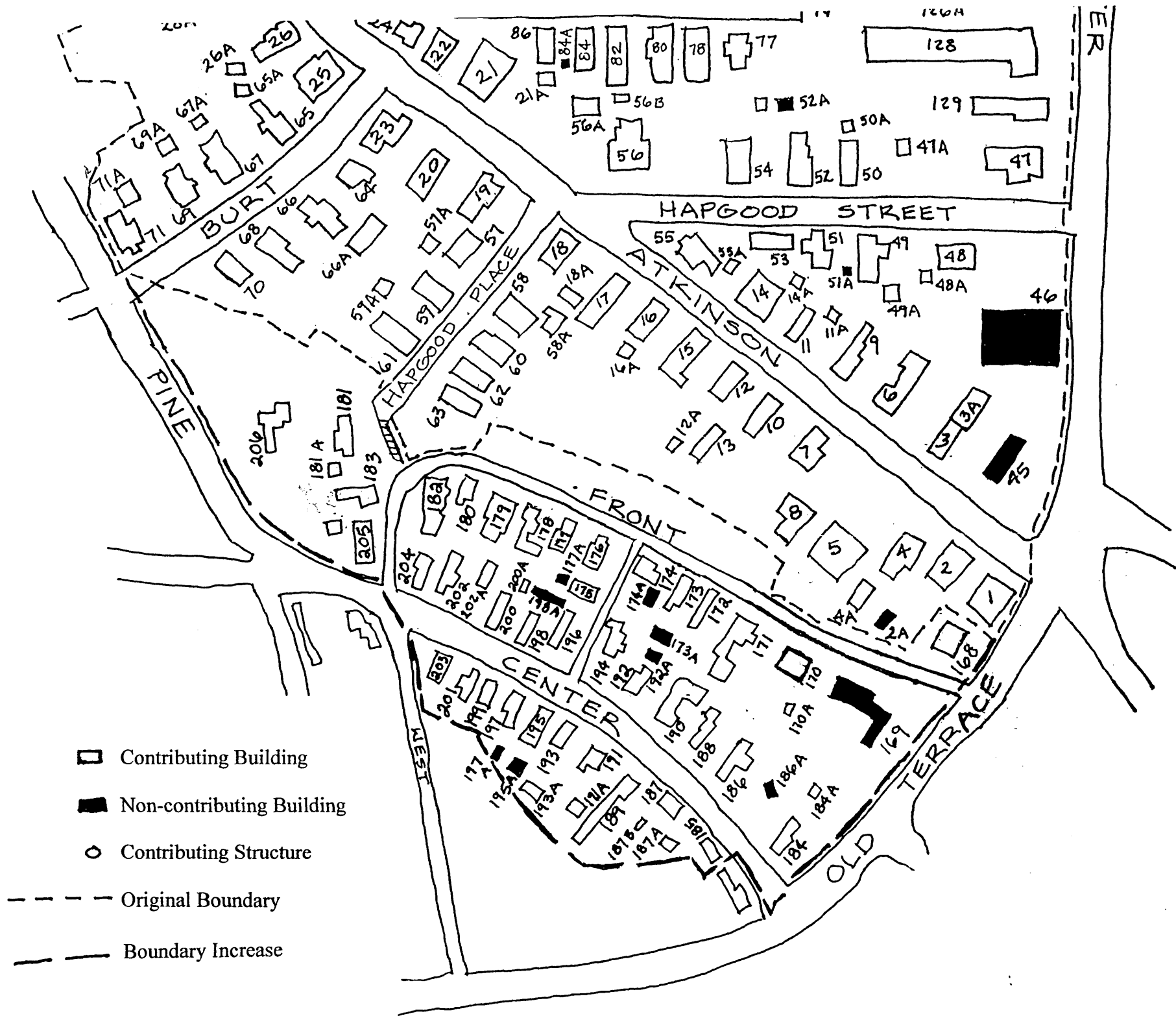
**Section List of Property Owners Page 3 Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont**

- 200. Grace and Melvina Boyd
27 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101
- 201. Philip and Jennifer Clark
28 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101
- 202. George & Larry Zanthopoulos
553 Washington Street
Keene, NH 03431
- 203. Douglas MacPhee
30 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101
- 204. Lucas DeCamp
31 Center Street
Bellows Falls, VT 05101
- 205. Stephen L. Moore
291 Saxtons River Road
Bellows Falls, VT 05101
- 206. Robert McBride
P.O. Box 831
Bellows Falls, VT 05101

Bellows Falls Neighborhood Historic District
Town of Rockingham, Windham County, Vermont

Scale: 1" = 165'





□ Contributing Building

■ Non-contributing Building

○ Contributing Structure

--- Original Boundary

— Boundary Increase