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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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: North Calais Village Historic District

other names/site number: Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey number 1205-39

**2. Location**

street & number: North Calais Road, Foster Hill Road, Upper Road, Moscow Hills Road, G.A.R. Road not for publication N/A

city or town: Calais vicinity: N/A

state: Vermont code: VT county: Washington code: 023 zip code: 05648

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ statewide x locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nancy E. Brown Deputy SHPO  
Signature of certifying official

August 6, 2010  
Date

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official or other official and 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): \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*Edson H. Beall*

9-24-10

#### 5. Classification

Ownership of Property: (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
\_\_\_ public-local  
\_\_\_ public-state  
\_\_\_ public-Federal

Number of Resources Within Property:

	Contributing	Noncontributing
buildings:	16	16
districts:	0	0
sites:	8	0
structures:	2	1
objects:	1	0
total:	27	17

Category of Property: (Check only one box)

- \_\_\_ building(s)  
☒ district  
\_\_\_ site(s)  
\_\_\_ structure(s)  
\_\_\_ object(s)

Number of Contributing Resources Previously Listed in the National Register: 0

Name of Related Multiple Property Listing: N/A

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

#### 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: (Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Specialty Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Department Store</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>Hotel</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Manufacturing Facility</u>
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Waterworks</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>

Current Functions: (Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification: (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

other: \_\_\_\_\_

### Materials: (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: stone

roof: metal

walls: weatherboard

other: wood

asphalt

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

## 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.)

- ☐ 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 with the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance: (Enter categories from instructions)

Industry

Commerce

Architecture

### Period of Significance:

1812-1921

### Significant Person: (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Significant Dates:

1812

1825

1877

1886

**Cultural Affiliation:**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect / Builder:**

Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance:**

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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**Bibliography:**

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

**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 for the National Register.  
\_\_\_\_ Designated a National Historic Landmark.  
\_\_\_\_ Recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey No. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_ Recorded by Historic American Engineering Record No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office.  
\_\_\_\_ Other state agency: Vermont Agency of Transportation  
\_\_\_\_ Federal agency.  
\_\_\_\_ Local government.  
\_\_\_\_ University.  
\_\_\_\_ Other. Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

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**Acreage of Property:** approx. 25 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet). \_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	<u>18</u>	<u>703419</u>	<u>4918644</u>	2.	<u>18</u>	<u>703658</u>	<u>4918353</u>
3.	<u>18</u>	<u>703565</u>	<u>4918135</u>	4.	<u>18</u>	<u>702972</u>	<u>4917901</u>

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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Name / Title: Suzanne C. Jamele, Historic Preservation Consultant

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: November 2009

Street & Number: 1 High Street Telephone: 802-454-7825

City or Town: Plainfield State: Vermont Zip Code: 05667



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont

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**General Description**

The North Calais Village Historic District is a generally well-preserved, linear, 19<sup>th</sup> century mill village located along both sides of Pekin Brook as it leaves Mirror Lake. The district contains commercial, social, and residential Greek Revival style buildings built between 1812 and 1921. Ruins of dams, penstocks and flumes, and foundations of small water-powered mills and industries that once operated along Pekin Brook remain. Although covered with vegetation, the ruins are still visible along the brook and are a focal point of the village. There are 27 contributing properties and 17 noncontributing-many of which are modern outbuildings. The district retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling and association. The densely settled village, clustered around the mill ruins and brook, whose power led to the growth of the village, retains the look and feel of a 19<sup>th</sup> century mill village which served the surrounding farming area for 100 years.

The North Calais Historic District is situated in the northern portion of the Town of Calais, which is in northeastern Washington County, located in north central Vermont, roughly seventeen miles from the state capital of Montpelier. The town of Calais is six miles square and contains 23,040 acres. The topography of Calais is uneven and hilly. The soil is generally rich and fertile and the water supply is abundant. North Calais is one of five villages in the town of Calais. The hilly topography of the community led to the development of the separate areas of settlement and contributed to the social and economic isolation of each village from the others. North Calais is located along Pekin Brook which flows south from the outlet of the 77 acre Mirror Lake (also known as No. 10 Pond and Wheelock Pond) for over a mile before joining other brooks and flowing to the Kingsbury Branch of the Winooski River. The narrow valley through which the brook flows is bound on the north, east, and west sides by steep hills which rise beyond the narrow backyards of the village buildings. The natural backdrop of the hills serves to emphasize the compact cluster of buildings in the village and the inter-relationship of its properties. Numerous small hill farms once dotted the surrounding area.

The district lies largely along two tree-lined dirt roads that run along either side of Pekin Brook-North Calais Road on the west and Upper Road on the east. These roads meet, forming a point in the northern end of the village. Dondonde Road connects these two roads in the southern portion of the district, the three roads forming a triangle. A projecting dirt side road, G.A.R. Road, runs from North Calais Road, near the outlet of Mirror Lake along the side of the lake providing access to Memorial Hall and beyond. Buildings are predominantly vernacular Greek Revival, gable roofed, 1 ½ story clapboarded structures set close to, and facing, the road. Several buildings, including the tavern and a store, and all the industrial structures have been lost since

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the end of the period of significance. Of the noncontributing buildings, two buildings have been substantially altered (12,17). Two primary structures were built after the period of significance (2, 18) as were twelve outbuildings (2a,2b,2c,4a,6b,8a,10a,15a,15b,16a,16b,17a). However, the integrity of the remainder of the village compensates for the losses and intrusions.

Contributing buildings include a village store (5), a meeting hall (1), and the homes of the store owners and the owners of the mills and industries that once lined Pekin Brook (3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,15,16). Also contributing are ruins of the water power system and foundations of mills and industries (19), as well as the substantial laid-up stone foundation walls (13) that mark the site of the former tavern on a hillside adjacent to North Calais Road, in the heart of the district. The large, two and a half story, brick tavern was built in 1825 and served as a stage stop for many years. North Calais Road, which runs along the west bank of the brook, was the original road in the district and the village's earliest homes line it. Based on its early Cape Cod form, the oldest building in the village may be the Horace Ainsworth House (8), although very little written documentation remains related to its early owners. Other buildings on this road were built in the second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and are largely 1 ½ story, vernacular Greek Revival eaves front homes with clapboard siding. A bank barn (14) related to the tavern, remains across the road from the tavern site. The Ira A. White House (10) is a good example of a Classic Cottage.

Upper Road, which runs along the east side of the brook was built around 1870. A laid-up stone retaining wall, similar to other stone work in the village, supports the road bed between the Woodworking Shop (#5a) on Upper Road and the culvert (#18) at the intersection of North Calais Road and Upper Road. Upper Road is the location of two buildings built in the 1870s in the vernacular Greek Revival style, the North Calais Store (5) and the Peter St. Rock House (6).

Corner pilasters, cornice returns, and wide friezes are common details found on buildings throughout the district. Some windows and doors have peaked heads (6,9,11,15). Flat stock window and door trim and molded window heads are also common. Distinctive porches can be found on buildings 5,7,11 and 16. Building 5 (the former North Calais Store) has a two story open porch supported by paneled posts, with a railing on the second story that spans the front facade. Building 16 (the Wareham A. Chase House) has a recessed porch on the front facade that formerly had an arched opening but was changed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to a square opening. Building #7 (the Joseph Andrews House) has a recessed second-story porch and a full façade porch on the first story; both are open and have turned columns. Building #11 (the Aro P. Slayton House) has an enclosed porch spanning the front façade supported by four sets of narrow paired posts with ornate cut-out capital heads and scroll sawn brackets. Many buildings

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have attached ells and two also have an attached barn (3-with barn, 6, 7-with barn, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16).

Laid-up stone dams are located at four spots along Pekin Brook. Remnants of the village's first dam remain at the outlet of Mirror Lake-the location of the village's first mill. There are remnants of a dam across the brook near #6 which provided power for the grist mill and woolen mill. An intact dam with mill pond and iron penstock stands just before Dondonde Road crosses the brook near #7, once providing power for the sash and blind shop/sawmill. Remnants of a dam lie below #7 and is a vestige of the industrial activity at the south end of the Village, which included Rial Ainsworth's second wagon shop. Foundation walls of laid-up stone are located along the brook. Some remain near the dam at the outlet of the lake where the first sawmill was built. A series of walls crisscross the yard of #17, the site of a long operating carriage and wagon shop, as well as a blacksmith shop, owned by Rial Ainsworth. Massive intersecting walls stand on the west side of the brook across the street from #13 and are likely the remains of the grist mill and woolen mill that occupied the middle stretch of the brook as it ran through the village. Near the mill pond dam near #7 are foundation walls of the sash and blind shop.

The district extends out G.A.R. Road to include Memorial Hall, a Greek Revival style, two and a half story building built in 1886 to honor the memory of local men who fought in the Civil War. The Hall and road were built on land donated to the town by nearby resident Wareham A. Chase (16). A commemorative stone listing the names of Calais men who have served in America's wars was placed on the Hall grounds in 1921 and is the most recent contributing element of the district. The Hall has been an important part of village social life since it was built.

Although once a bustling mill village serving the surrounding farming community, the mills have not run for over 100 years and the village is now largely a residential area for people who work in nearby communities.

**1. Memorial Hall, 1886, contributing, G.A.R. Road**

This 7x2 bay, 2 1/2 story eaves front, gable roof structure rests on a granite foundation, has clapboard siding, a metal roof and triangular louvered vents in the gable peaks. The vernacular Greek Revival style building, framed with corner pilasters and an entablature with cornice returns, faces east toward the lake and has entrances on this side on the far left and right. The five bay second story has a door on the far right. Doors on the first floor are modern replacements but an historic four panel door, with large single pane window, remains on the second floor. A full façade, two story, flat roofed, c. 1910 Queen Anne style porch once spanned



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the east side of the building, sheltering the entrances. Engaged turned posts and wide flat boards are remnants of this appendage. Windows are original 2/2 sash and windows and doors have molded cornice heads. Five bays span both stories of the rear (west) façade and a hip roofed entrance vestibule, with modern door, is centered on the first floor. The small, 1x1 bay clapboarded appendage has simple corner boards and a metal roof.

On the interior, the first floor has a kitchen, dining room, and men's and women's parlor. The second floor has a meeting hall/dance hall with a pressed tin ceiling and trim.

Calais's local veterans post (Stow Post #29- now spelled Stowe) of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) built the building to honor the memory of local soldiers who had served in the Civil War. It has served as a social center for the community since it was built.

**1a. Soldiers' Monument, 1921, contributing, G.A.R. Road**

Placed near the water's edge on the east side of Memorial Hall is a rock-faced granite marker that has brass plaques with raised lettering set flush into both sides.

The town appropriated funds to buy stone for the monument which was erected July 4, 1921. Also known as the Veterans' Memorial, the stone has a brass plaque on the side facing the Hall that lists Calais veterans of the Revolutionary War, 1812 War with England, 1847 Mexican War, the Civil War, the 1898 Spanish American War, and World War I. In recent years a second brass plaque was placed on the back of the stone honoring veterans of World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and Desert Shield-Desert Storm.

**2. Harry H. and Georgia Meade Foster Cottage, c. 1935, non-contributing, 301 G.A.R. Road**

This point of land that juts out into Mirror Lake contains a small, single story summer cottage and three small sheds. An historic photo, dating from c. 1908, shows a shed roofed rectangular building near the location of the current cottage. Deeds indicate the cottage was built sometime between 1929 and 1936. If the building that appears in the 1908 photo was rebuilt, and used as a cottage, it was substantially altered. Since this construction was after the end of the historic district's Period of Significance the buildings are considered non-contributing.

The eaves front, gable roofed, two room cottage is set perpendicular to the lake facing north. It has wood shingle siding and simple corner boards, an asphalt shingle roof and a mix of window types including original 2/2 windows and pairs of 3/2 replacement windows flanking a large modern picture window on the north, water side. The west side of the building has a triplet of 3/2

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windows near the north end and two small, four pane windows set high on the south end of the façade. The building's south wall has a brick exterior end chimney flanked by 2/2 windows. The entrance is on the rear end of the east eaves façade.

**2a,b,c Sheds, c. 1935, non-contributing, 301 G.A.R. Road**

Three 1x1 bay, gable front sheds are set in a row tucked under the trees on the west edge of the lot. The sheds have wood shingle siding and simple corner boards. There are pedestrian doors on their east facades.

Wareham Chase, who lived at #16, owned this land from 1869-1900 along with additional acreage beyond it that he donated to the Stow Post #29 for construction of Memorial Hall. In 1900 Alice Teachout bought the land, including this point. At this time Lavake Ainsworth, a local butcher, was using a meat house located on the south side of GAR Road, near the buildings associated with #16. In 1909 Lavake Ainsworth bought the point of land and used it as a chicken yard from 1914-1922. Ainsworth was a Civil War veteran who was deaf. From 1914-22 he drove a cart around the village selling eggs, sausage, meats and miscellaneous items. He was famous as a butcher and his pork rinds were especially popular. Ainsworth died in 1929 and his estate sold the property to Georgia Meade Foster.

**3. Herman Marsh House, c. 1875, contributing, 25 Foster Hill Road**

This 3x2 bay, eaves front, gable roof, 1 ½ story house has an attached 1 ½ story ell and attached carriage and horse barn. All three sections of the structure have clapboard siding and a metal roof. The vernacular Greek Revival style house has simple corner boards, an entablature and cornice returns along with a wide, flat front door surround with molded entablature surmounted by a pediment added c. 1985. Windows are largely historic 2/2 with molded cornice heads.

The ell has a modern two bay shed roof dormer on its north roof slope and a 1x8 bay shed roof screened-in porch that spans the full length of the ell's north side. The north slope of the barn's roof also has a modern two bay shed roof dormer. The south side of the ell has three 2/2 windows and a door in the fourth bay sheltered by an open shed roof entry porch that intersects with the main block. Centered on the ell's roof slope is an historic gable roof dormer with simple corner boards, entablature and cornice returns, and a 2/2 window with a molded cornice head.

The barn, appended to the ell and built into a slope, has a sliding wood door on the first floor of the front (east) façade with a hay door offset to the left above. The south wall is blind and the west façade has several horse stall windows. There is one small window on the barn's north wall. The barn is a full (if small) "gravity-feed" bank barn, with hay loft, trap door to main floor above

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two cow stanchions (former stalls for two horses that gnawed at the framing), and a former trap door to the manure basement. Historic photos show an adjacent orchard, hayfield, and pasture.

This building does not appear on the 1858 Walling map or 1873 Beers map and is one of the later buildings built in the village. In 1878 it was the home of Herman D. Marsh, who probably built the house. Marsh bought the sawmill next door in 1874 and added a shop to manufacture caskets and coffins.

Legend has it that the house is haunted by the ghost of Jerry Lunge who had his nose bitten off by a horse and the nose was replaced with a rubber one. The 1910 census recorded that he was 54, French Canadian and a farm laborer. He had been married to his wife, Ella, for 23 years. They raised and sold poodles. Ella ran off with Howard Sandman, the stage driver and mailman. She took her poodles and moved into his house at the other end of the village (#10).

**4. George and Fanny Slayton House, c. 1844, contributing, 10 Foster Hill Road**

This house has been heavily rehabilitated in recent years with just the original roof and frame and exterior sheathing and general fenestration pattern remaining. The house was originally 1 ½ stories and was raised to 2 ½ stories around 1870, retaining the use of heavy timber framing but incorporating "Victorian" high ceilings in the second story.

The 5x3 bay, eaves front, gable roof, 2 ½ story house has clapboard siding, concrete foundation and asphalt shingle roof. The vernacular Greek Revival style house has corner pilasters, plain frieze and water table, and cornice returns. Windows are 6/1 replacement sash and the center entry front door is a replacement. The windows and door have narrow, plain trim. The north and south sides have windows in the gable peaks. On the south elevation there are three bays on the first and second floors. On the north side there are only two bays per floor and in the first floor second bay is a set of French doors with 15 lights in each leaf. An exterior end chimney rises between the two windows flush with the first bay.

The house was probably built in 1844 for George and Fanny Slayton. Slayton owned the woolen mill at the time. In 1858 it was the home of Thomas McKnight, a joiner and carpenter, who, during this period, owned the sawmill at the outlet of the pond. By 1864 Dexter and Mary Goodell were residing here. Dexter was a carpenter and Mexican War veteran. He died in 1877. It then transferred hands several times, owned in 1878 by Abbie Teachout, 1880 by Shubael Fair who bought and then sold it to Herman Marsh and Melvin Teachout in the same year. By 1887 it was owned by Linnie and Delbert Persons. In the 1890s, Edward Henry Doton, local photographer, lived here and took photos of the Calais and Woodbury area and portraits of local



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residents at schools, picnics and church events. He left and went to Barre and Hardwick and in the later years of his life returned to North Calais and repaired watches and clocks before dying in 1931. In the 1920s Mary and Joe Sicely lived in the house. He was a blacksmith with a shop nearby and was a fixture in town for the first third of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**4a. Garage, c. 2007, non-contributing, 10 Foster Hill Road**

This twin gable garage has clapboard siding, an asphalt shingle roof, and a concrete foundation. The building is embellished with Greek Revival style detailing including corner pilasters, cornice returns, and a plain frieze. The overhead garage doors in the two bay structure have transom lights. A variety of window and door types light the second story of both sections of the garage. Non-contributing due to age.

**5. North Calais Store, 1877, contributing, 23 Upper Road**

This Greek Revival style, 4x2 bay, 2 ½ story, clapboard building has a two story, hip roofed porch across the eave side facing the road. It has a metal gable roof and stone foundation and interior chimneys on each end of the roof. The structure is framed by corner boards and an entablature with cornice returns and a plain water table. The porch has full length paneled posts resting on a laid-up fieldstone floor and a simple railing on the second floor. There are replacement plank doors in the first and third bays on the first floor and in the third bay of the second floor. The historic doors remain in place behind the plank doors. Windows are 12/12 sash which replace the original 2/2 sash, and have molded cornice heads. There are two windows in each gable peak.

In 1875 Amos Whiting sold this parcel to Shubael Fair and his wife Matilda who built this large store in 1877 that eventually included a post office. The mail arrived by stage from Plainfield. The post office was on the south side of the main room on the first floor. Fair was the storekeeper and postmaster until his death in 1890 and the store remained in the hands of his wife, Matilda and her estate, until 1929. Edith Baerd (Fair's daughter) ran the store and was post mistress until the late 1920s. In 1929 Josephine Converse sold the store to Isaac Tabor who ran it until his death in 1945. It is said that from 1880-1930s the general store was the central gathering point in the village for daily gossip, trade news, politics and baseball. The post office operated out of this building until 1954, when the postal service discontinued it. For many years there was a shack on the hillside behind the store that laborers lived in.

**5a. Hiram K. Slayton Woodworking Shop, c. 1850, contributing, 32 Upper Road**

This 3x2 bay building is built into the bank on a narrow strip of land next to Pekin Brook and across Upper Road from the North Calais Store. The eaves front, gable roof building which rests

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on a stone foundation, has a metal roof. The front (east) and south elevations have horizontal board siding and there is vertical board siding on the west side facing the brook. The north wall, which is blind, is clapboarded. There is a small, open, 1x1 bay, gable roofed addition on the north end of the barn. It has vertical board siding, the wall facing the brook is open and covered with chicken wire. This addition originally had a shed roof. A pair of hinged double doors opens on the north half of the street façade of the barn with a pair of nine light sash in the south end of the wall. There are four six light sash on the west wall. On the south side there is a 6/6 window in the first bay, and a 1/1 window in the second and a twelve light sash set in the gable peak.

In 1851 Hiram K. Slayton sold David Fair this small parcel, which contained a woodshop and had other outbuildings on it.

**6. Peter and Mary St. Rock House, 1873, contributing, 56 Upper Road**

This 4x2 bay, eaves front, gable roof 1 ½ story house has a wing on its north end. The building is set on a stone foundation and has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Windows are largely 1/1 replacements. The front entry is in the second bay with a single window to its left and two on its right. The vernacular Greek Revival style house has corner pilasters, entablature with cornice returns, wide water table, simple wide board front door surround with peaked head and peaked heads over the windows and a 6/6 raking window on the north gable end. A small shed roof dormer with two 1/1 windows rests on the north end of the roof slope of the front façade. The ell has a shed roof open porch spanning the full length of its front façade shelters a modern enclosed entrance vestibule centered on the ell's front façade. There is a triplet of 1/1 windows on the north end of the ell.

This house was built in 1873 after Upper Road was constructed. It was the home of Peter St. Rock, an immigrant from Quebec who was the first resident of the village not of English or Scottish heritage. His wife was Mercy Chase, daughter of Wareham Chase, a successful mill owner in the village. St. Rock was a carriage maker who had a shop during the 1880s, across the brook in the building that formerly housed the grist/woolen mill. He may have built the house. In 1910 Lavake Ainsworth, a local butcher, sold the house to B.F. & Lottie Loverin, who in turn sold it in 1913 to Claude and Maybel Young. In 1925 the Youngs sold to Orlo and Ethel McKinstry, who in 1929 sold it to Nirom and Sarah White.

**6a. Shed, c. 1920, contributing, 56 Upper Road**

This small gable roof, one story outbuilding is covered with vertical board siding and has a metal roof. The front façade has a sliding door with small fixed sash window in its upper right in the

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first bay, and an open entry with clipped corners in the second bay.

**6b. Garage, c. 1970, noncontributing, 56 Upper Road**

Gable roof, single story, one car garage with board and batten siding. There is an overhead garage door with four lights in the front gable end. Non-contributing due to age.

**7. Joseph Andrews House, 1842, contributing, 115 North Calais Road**

This 1 ½ story, gable roofed, clapboarded house with attached wing and ell has a metal roof, rests on a stone foundation, and has two principle facades to complement its corner location. The main block's roof has two interior end chimneys. The building is framed by wide corner boards, a molded cornice with returns, and a plain frieze. Window trim is narrow and plain. Its five bay north façade has a central double-leaf door with rectangular glass panels that was probably added in the 1870s. It is sheltered by a nearly flat-roofed entrance porch with cornice, frieze, simple round posts, engaged columns and balusters. 2/2 windows flank the door and two eyebrow windows, each with three lights, rest above the windows in the first two bays.

The west gable end of the house is executed in a three bay temple-front design with a projecting second story, with recessed porch. Both the second story itself and the recessed porch are supported by four plain, round posts without capitals. The projecting second story creates a recessed porch on the first story that shelters a central panel door flanked by 2/2 windows. In the second story porch, a central door is flanked by 6/6 windows.

The south façade of the main block has irregular fenestration. The east façade has a 2/2 window in the eastern end of the first story with a 6/6 window above in the gable near the cornice return.

A flat roof entrance porch, supported by a turned post, rests at the intersection of the main block and western end of the wing and shelters the 2/2 window and a door to the wing located near its juncture with the main block.

The 1 ½ story gable wing extends from the east end of the main block and attached to it is a gabled ell of similar height. Both have exposed basements on their rear facades and both are clapboarded, have metal roofs and irregular fenestration. The northern facade of the wing has three 6/6 windows to the left of the entry and a sliding barn door with four light transom at the west end. There is a 2/2 window in the gable end of the wing and a fixed light sash in the clapboarded foundation. The south side of the wing has an open shed roof porch supported by square posts sheltering a door flanked by two windows which open onto a modern deck.

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The ell has fixed six light sash in the east and west foundation walls which have vertical board siding. The south facade has a small fixed light sash on the first floor and a 6/6 window in the gable peak.

The house is located next to Pekin Brook and immediately across the road from the dam and millpond where the Sash and Blind Manufacturing Company and Haskell's Store once stood.

The recessed balcony porch is a vernacular Connecticut River Valley porch, frequently found on the eastern side of Vermont. There is one other extant and similar example in Calais, located in the East Calais village on Vermont Route 14 just north of the store.

The house is believed to have been the home of Joseph Andrews in 1842, part owner of the woolen mill during the 1840s. In 1858 Bradley Webber lived here and is thought to have been involved in the Sash and Blind Manufacturing Factory at the spillway directly across from the house. By 1873 it was the residence of J.G. Ormsbee, part owner of woolen mill and grist mill property. In 1918/19 the Leroy Douglas family owned house and in the 1920's Lavake Ainsworth, a butcher, as well as Frank and Paul Ainsworth (younger relatives) owned it.

**7a. Shed, contributing, 115 North Calais Road**

A small 2x1 bay, eaves front, gable roof shed stands on the east end of the property across the brook from the house. The shed has a wood shingle roof and vertical board siding. Windows are nine light fixed sash and the vertical board door has strap hinges. Window and door trim is plain.

**8. Horace Ainsworth House, c. 1840, contributing, 336 North Calais Road**

This 5x2 bay, eaves front, gable roof, 1 1/2 story house with 1 1/2 story wing on its southern end, has a metal roof, clapboard siding and rests on a new concrete foundation. The building's Cape Cod form indicates it may be one of the earlier houses in the village. There are plain corner boards and narrow, plain trim around doors and windows. On the main (east) facade the central door is flanked by four 2/2 windows. A shallow hipped roof porch with Queen Anne style turned posts formerly spanned the front and south elevations of the first story supported by plain posts from beneath. Below, the new concrete foundation is fully exposed on the front facade and is covered with plywood pierced by a central door flanked by 4 small 1/1 windows reflecting the fenestration pattern of the first floor. The north facade has two windows on the first floor and one in the gable peak. On the south wall there is a boarded-up door in the first bay and a casement window in the second. A 1/1 window rests in the gable peak. Projecting from the south facade is a 1 1/2 story gable roof wing with board and batten siding and a metal roof. The front (east)



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façade has a door near the wing's junction with the main block. On the south façade are two sets of tall, three part, casement windows.

This may have been the childhood home of Lavake Ainsworth, who made a living as a village butcher and peddler in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was the son of Horace Ainsworth, who had a 215 acre farm just outside the village in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The 1858 Walling map shows this building as the home of H. Ainsworth. The 1849 tax data for the #10 school district indicated that Horace Ainsworth had 4 oxen, 3 cows, 1 yearling, 21 sheep, 1 horse, 21 hogs, 1 colt, eight 2 year olds, and 3 hives of bees. This was a large farm for the period. In the 1850 census Horace was 46 and a farmer, and his son Lavake was age 7. By the 1860 census Horace was 56 and a farmer and Lavake was not included in the census. The 1873 Beers Atlas shows it as the home of R. Ainsworth. This may have been Rial Ainsworth, wagon and carriage maker, who according to census records would have been 66 in 1873. One of his shops was slightly to the north across the street.

Other property owners appearing in deeds are Joseph Gray in 1882, Paulina LeBarron Webb in 1883, Alfred Jack in 1889, and Eddie Russ in 1894.

**8a. barn, c. 1975, noncontributing, 336 North Calais Road**

This 1 ½ story, 2x1 bay gambrel roof garage has a metal roof and T-111 siding. There are two 20-panel overhead garage doors, each with a ribbon of five fixed sash, on the north gable end. Single 1/1 windows light the eave facades. The gambrel roof has collapsed and the siding in the north gable is falling off. This building is noncontributing due to both age and condition.

**9. John White, Jr. House, c.1850, contributing, 266 North Calais Road**

This vernacular Greek Revival style, 4x2 bay, 1 ½ story, eaves front gable roof house has an enclosed one story shed roof porch on the north end. The clapboarded house rests on a fieldstone foundation and has a metal roof with two centered ridge chimneys. The house has wide plain corner boards, frieze and water table, as well as cornice returns. The central front entry, in the second bay, has a narrow, peaked surround. The window in the third bay rests very close to the door. Windows are largely 2/2 with narrow, plain trim. Portions of the windows in the gable peaks are 6/6. A narrow, flat roof dormer with a single 2/2 window rests on the front roof slope centered between the third and fourth bays. On the north façade a collapsing single story, shed roof, enclosed porch is set back slightly from the front façade. The porch has a metal roof and walls composed of a variety of 1/1 sash. There is a door in the first bay of the east (front) façade. The house's gable wall, above the porch, is clad in vertical board siding.

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Deeds indicate that this house probably changed hands between Horace Ainsworth in 1851 and Ira White in 1852. By the 1858 Walling map it was the home of John White, Jr. According to census records John White, Jr. was a 60-year-old day laborer in 1860 and lived in the same dwelling with his father, John White, age 85, and listed as a farmer in the earlier 1850 census. John White, Jr's son George, age 21, was also living in the house. By the 1873 Beers Atlas, George L. White resided here and owned the grist/woolen mill during the 1870s. In 1882 Joseph Gray bought the property along with Building #8 and the two properties remained in single ownership for many years. In 1883 it was owned by Paulina LeBarron, in 1894 A.F. Jack sold the property to Eddie and Laura Russ, who then sold it to Julia Gallison in 1921.

**9a. Outbuilding, c. 1900, noncontributing, 266 North Calais Road**

A collapsed wood-frame outbuilding stands in a field behind the house. The 1 ½ story structure, clad with horizontal board siding is missing windows and sheathing and is noncontributing due to its deteriorated condition.

**10. Ira A. White House, c. 1850, contributing, 136 North Calais Road**

This house is a 1 ½ story Classic Cottage with 1 ½ story ell. It has clapboard siding, metal roof and a concrete foundation. Spanning the north façade of the ell is a modern, single story, hipped roof, open porch, supported by square columns, which shelters a window and door entering into the ell. It has an asphalt shingle roof. The 5x2 bay building has only one window centered on the first floor of the south façade. There are two windows in each of the gables. Windows are 2/2 with molded heads. The centered front door has two etched glass panels and a plain, wide surround. It is sheltered by a bracketed, gable roofed hood with pediment. The over-scaled brackets have an appliqué scroll motif. Simple support posts add additional support to the front of the hood. Greek Revival trim details include a molded cornice with returns, water table and corner pilasters with splayed capitals composed of four progressively wider narrow members.

This building was owned by Ira A. White at the time of the 1858 Walling map and by Albert Haskell, a farmer, when the Beers Atlas was produced in 1873. In the 1920's Howard Sandman, the stage driver and mailman, lived here.

**10.a Garage/workshop, c. 1970, noncontributing, 136 North Calais Road**

To the north of the building and set back, is a single story, two bay wide, gable front garage/workshop built c. 1970. The building has T-111 siding, a concrete base and asphalt shingle roof. There is a pedestrian door in the first bay and in the second bay there is an overhead garage door composed of sixteen panels-four rows of four panels. The second row has fixed sash windows rather than panels. The building is noncontributing due to age.



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**11. Aro P. Slayton House, c. 1849, contributing, 118 North Calais Road**

Sitting on a bank, this 5x1 bay, 1 ½ story, eaves front, clapboarded house has a 1 1/2 story ell that projects from the rear at an angle. The house has a stone foundation and a metal roof. Trim is plain, except for a peaked head around the first floor window on the north end. There are wide, plain corner boards, frieze, and front door trim as well as cornice returns. The largely 2/2 windows have been replaced recently with 1/1. Two historic shed roofed dormers with paired windows rest on the front roof slope. Spanning the front façade is a 5x1 bay, hip roofed, single story porch supported by four sets of narrow paired posts with ornate cut-out capital heads and scroll sawn brackets. There are two sets of similar posts set in triplicate at the front corners of the porch. Narrow engaged posts with similar brackets support the porch roof where it meets the front wall of the house. The porch is enclosed by 2/2 windows and screening in the two bays south (left) of the front entrance and is open in the remaining three bays. There is a shingled wall above a lattice skirt. On the south façade of the house is a flat roofed bay window with narrow 1/1 windows resting on a lattice skirt.

This house was built in 1849 by Aro P. Slayton. He was a master carpenter and bridge builder and is believed to have been involved in the construction of a number of houses in North Calais. Aro was the brother of George and Hiram K. Slayton. All three brothers owned the woolen mill at one time or another during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and Hiram also ran the store. Aro sold the house to T.J. Porter in 1860. In 1862 he left to fight in the Civil War and was gone for a year. He participated in the Battle of Gettysburg as a commander in Company H of the 13<sup>th</sup> Vermont Infantry. In 1863 Edwin D. Haskell, storekeeper, bought the house. He lived there with his wife, Lucinda, until 1880. It was inherited by his brother Chauncey and sold to Charles Young in the 1880s. Edwin "Webb" Cate was the owner in the 1890s.

**12. Protective Union Store, 1852, noncontributing, 88 North Calais Road**

This building was originally a 1 ½ story, 4x2 bay, commercial building with three extra large windows and large double doors on the front facade covered by a full width, shed roof extension supported by frame braces. In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was moved and remodeled into a split level house. It is noncontributing due to alterations.

This 4x1 bay, eaves front house has a modified saltbox roof, raised concrete foundation, and wide clapboard siding. There are wide, plain corner boards and water table. The 1/1 windows have narrow, plain trim. The main block of the house has been elevated off the ground and is cantilevered over the foundation which has four windows evenly spaced on the front (east) façade. The centered front door, placed at ground level, is set partially in the foundation and partially in the main block, where it is recessed. It is sheltered by a gable roofed door hood

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supported by brackets. On either side of the front door are three-part picture windows.

This building originally housed the Protective Union Store No. 101. The store was started by a cooperative group of local farmers and mill owners and built in 1852 by the Slayton Brothers (Aro, George and Hiram K.) It closed in 1856. The building was sold to Otis (a cousin of the builders) and Fanny Slayton in the 1860's and by 1871 it was the harness shop of Warren Ainsworth. He operated here many more years. Once known as the Old Red Shop, it was a millinery store for a number of years. Sadie Ingalls had a hat shop in North Calais and one in North Montpelier around 1897. She sold goods in North Montpelier Mondays-Wednesdays and the rest of the week in North Calais. An 1897 newspaper report stated that she had recently returned from a trip to New York City where she had bought millinery goods. By 1905 she had moved to Booth Bay Harbor, Maine to engage in the millinery business and died in 1906 at the age of 43. In the late 1920s and early '30s the building was a drop-off point for milk ready for market and was known as the Creamery Depot.

**13. Wheelock-Rich Tavern Ruins, c. 1825, contributing, 68 North Calais Road**

Set on a bank above the dirt road, dry-laid field stone retaining walls capped with large granite blocks mark the location of the former brick Georgian Plan tavern. Immediately adjacent are field stone foundation walls. Offset to the left, on the front retaining wall, are stone steps leading into the foundation walls. Trees and other vegetation have grown up within and around the walls.

The tavern was built c. 1825 by Gideon Wheelock and advertised for sale in the Vermont Watchman in 1834. It was located next to the stage road that ran from Montpelier to Hardwick to Newport and on to Canada. Later owners were: 1850s-60s John Rich, 1873-Otis Ainsworth who, by 1900 was joined by his brother Volney and sister Betsey. In the 1930s Levi Ainsworth used it as a feed store. The building was destroyed by fire in the 1940s.

**14. Carriage Barn, c. 1870, contributing, 68 North Calais Road**

This 30'x36' gable roofed bank barn is set between the edge of the road and Pekin Brook. It has board and batten siding, wide plain corner boards and fascia, and a metal roof with raking eaves. The front (west) gable end has two carriage bays with clipped corners. The door in the first bay has double-leaf hinged doors and the one in the second bay is a sliding door. A hay door rests above the carriage door in the second bay. All doors are composed of vertical board and have narrow, plain trim. The rear end of the south façade has four stable windows. There is a small, square window with fixed sash in the front half of the façade. This carriage and horse barn served the large brick tavern that stood across the street.

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**15. Otis Slayton House, c. 1850, contributing, 68 North Calais Road**

Set atop a bank, this Greek Revival style, 3x4 bay, 2 ½ story, gable roofed sidehall plan house has two successively smaller wings extending from the rear. The clapboarded structure rests on a granite foundation and has a metal roof. A new 2x8 bay, shed roofed screened porch spans the full length of the main block's south eaves side. A centered cinder block chimney rises the full length of the south façade. The front entry in the east façade's third bay has five light, full length sidelights and the surround has a peaked head. Window surrounds are peaked as well. Most windows are 2/2. To the left of the front door two windows were removed and replaced with a fanlight window. The building has a molded cornice with returns, entablature, and corner pilasters. The ell has had recent renovations which added new windows, open porches along the south façade of both wings, and a shed roofed dormer with 1/1 window in the first wing.

Local tradition states that this building was built to house the workers who constructed the brick tavern next door c. 1825. If so, the house was significantly reworked in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as stylistically its Greek Revival elements and peaked heads over doors and windows point to the latter portion of the Greek Revival period. Perhaps one of the wings is earlier and housed the workers. The Beers map indicates that in 1858 Otis Slayton, sawmill owner and carpenter, owned the house. It may be that he updated the building when he acquired it. During the 1870s, it was the home of Jason Marsh, Jr. who owned and operated the grist/woolen mill. It was the home of Herman Carr in the 1920s.

**15a. Wagon Shed, c. 1999, noncontributing, 68 North Calais Road**

Facing north and located to the south of the house, this two bay building has an open front, board and batten siding and a dirt floor. It has a shed roof with a braced pent entry overhang. Non-contributing due to age.

**15b. Garden Building, c. 1993, noncontributing, 68 North Calais Road**

8'x10' gable roofed, brick garden structure laid in American Bond. There is an opening in the front (east) facade covered by a trellis. The building's gable front is wooden and the metal roof rests on exposed rafters. Non-contributing due to age.

**16. Wareham A. Chase House, 1864, contributing, 378 G.A.R. Road**

This 1 ½ story clapboard house has three sections. Historic images of the village from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century indicate that the house was located only in the southernmost block of the building and the ells to the north were sheds and barns. The steeply pitched wall dormer in the middle section is a later addition. The former sheds were heavily altered in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building rests on a stone foundation and has a metal roof, with molded cornice and frieze. The



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long, 1 ½ story, westernmost eaves front (main) block has a recessed porch with a rectangular opening at its junction with the northern ells. As late as 1982 this porch had an arched opening with wooden keystone. Simple corner brackets and very slender modern Queen Anne style posts and modern railing with turned balusters frame the opening to the porch. The porch shelters two entries into the main block as well as two windows. To the left of the porch, in the main block, are a single window as well as paired windows. Most windows are 2/2 and have narrow, plain trim, as do the doors. The south wall of this block has a modern brick exterior end chimney. There is a shed roofed dormer in the rear roof slope. Plain corner boards delineate each section of the entire building. To the north of the main block is a an ell with a steeply pitched wall dormer with a bay window centered below. To its north, a series of sheds has been converted into one large 1 ½ story block with an eaves front, reverse saltbox roof with clearstory. Two narrow horizontal windows light the interior from the clearstory. The front (east) wall has two ribbons of four sash and the north end has an entry flanked by two windows and another door in the second story opening to a small balcony with plain wood railing and supported by brackets from below.

This building does not appear on the 1858 Walling map but it is on the 1873 Beers map as the home of Wareham Chase. It was probably the "Dry House" referred to in an 1864 court case, which was being finished as a dwelling for Wareham A. Chase. Chase was a successful businessman in the village and owned the sawmill at the outlet of the pond from 1870-74. He was an inventor and is credited with inventing an electric motor in 1838 (after Davenport in Brandon) and a version of the circular saw (c.1840). He operated a wood shingle shop and perhaps a cider mill in the location of the Sash and Blind Shop near the spillway at the end of the village. In 1885 Chase gave adjoining land to the Stow Post #29 for construction of the Hall and road. A barn and outbuildings once stood next to the road that now runs to Memorial Hall. These were used by Lavake Ainsworth for his meat peddling business in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Also in the early 20th century portions of the house's northern additions were used as a store and handled boat rentals on nearby Mirror Lake.

**16a. Playhouse, c. 1990, noncontributing, 378 G.A.R. Road**

Set behind the main house, this playhouse was constructed in 1990 and is noncontributing due to age. The 2x1 bay, single story, gable roof building has horizontal board siding, plain corner boards and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The roof extends beyond the front of the cabin to shelter an open porch supported by plain posts and having a plain railing. A octagonal window rests in the vertical boarded gable. A modern door is in the first bay of the front façade. Windows are new 1/1.

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**16b-Garage, c. 1980, noncontributing, 378 G.A.R. Road**

Set behind the house and close to G.A.R. Road, this 1 ½ story, 2x2 bay building has a metal roof, concrete foundation and novelty siding. There are plain corner boards, fascia and window trim, and cornice returns. Windows are 1/1. On the front (north) façade are two overhead garage doors with clipped corners and a window in the gable. The building is noncontributing due to age.

**17-Rial Ainsworth Wagon Shop, 1840, noncontributing, 35 North Calais Road**

This two story, gable roofed, tri-gable ell house is set on a concrete foundation between the road and the edge of Pekin Brook. Each ell is 2x3 bays. The clapboarded building has plain corner boards, water table, and window and door trim. The asphalt shingle roof has a molded cornice with returns. Windows are largely small, square, 2/2 sash set singly and in pairs. The "L" shaped building has a single story, hip roofed porch that wraps from the junction of the two ells around the south and west facades. The northern half of the porch on the façade facing the road, is clapboarded and incorporates the main entrance to the building. The remainder of the porch is screened. A gable roofed hood with cornice returns, and supported by plain posts, shelters the door.

When the building was surveyed in 1979 for the Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey, it was a gable roofed, 1 ½ story building about 16'x34' that was originally 3x2 bays. At that point, a screened porch had been added, as well as a shed roofed dormer. The house has been significantly altered since 1980. The original gable front building was raised and another story added, and an intersecting eaves front block was constructed. The shed roofed dormer and shed roofed porch, as well as 2/2 windows, were removed. The building is noncontributing due to alterations.

Rial Ainsworth was a carpenter, joiner, and carriage maker who had a wagon shop here from 1840-1880. He made 40 different kinds of wagons and carriages on a custom basis. In 1882 it was owned by Phinneas Wheeler. Warren Ainsworth may have had a harness shop here around 1903. By 1910 wagons and carriages were no longer being made in the village. A blacksmith shop, probably associated with the carriage business, stood to the west of the carriage shop building.

**17a-Shed, c. 2008, noncontributing, 35 North Calais Road**

A small, single story shed with a shed roof and braced pent entry overhang stands to the south of the house. The shed has an asphalt shingle roof and vertical board siding. It has a small 1x1 bay

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addition with similar roof form and siding on its north end. There are rectangular unglazed window openings at the top of each wall of the addition. Non-contributing due to age.

**18. Culvert, c. 1992, noncontributing, North Calais Road**

Set into the grassy bank and under the dirt road that passes over it, this small concrete slab box culvert, with molded-stone wing wall facing, over Pekin Brook was built in the early 1990s to replace a stone slab bridge. Stone from the old slab bridge was used to face the concrete headwalls and wing walls of the new structure, which has a square opening providing a channel for Pekin Brook. Non-contributing due to age.

The two stone passages, which formed the old bridge, also functioned as a tailrace for the sawmill located at the outlet of Mirror Lake. It was part of the extensive water system that powered the mills and manufacturers along the brook.

**19- Industrial Ruins, c. 1825, contributing**

A network of dry-laid stone ruins, although covered with vegetation, are still very visible along Pekin Brook. The complex stretches from the outlet of Mirror Lake to a point at the southern edge of the village below Dondonde Road. This large complex of dams, raceways, retaining walls, mill and shop foundations, and mill ponds are the remnants of a once thriving industrial economy. Together they have been recorded as VT-WA-108 in the Vermont Archeological Inventory.

The network of dams, ponds, raceways, spillways, flumes and mill ponds that harnessed the power of Pekin Brook supported a number of businesses for about 100 years. The stream flow and natural topography provided excellent conditions to harness the water power of the stream. Construction of dams enhanced the power. Four dams were built on natural dam sites along the brook between the outlet of the pond and the southern end of North Calais village. Mirror Lake and the small ponds that developed at the dam sites provided the necessary impoundment of water. Raceways carried water into the mills and shops and tailraces returned excess water to the brook.

**a. Dam and Sawmill, c. 1813-** Located at the outlet of Mirror Lake are the partial remains of this early dam and sawmill- the first to be built in the village around 1813. The southern side of the dam remains, but the northern side is largely gone. Portions of the sawmill foundation lie on the northern side of the brook as it flows from the dam. See Photograph #s 30 and 31.



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**b. Rial Ainsworth Wagon and Blacksmith Shops, c. 1840**

Located just west of the brook, where it flows under North Calais Road, a network of foundation ruins crisscross this narrow point of land. See Photograph #32.

**c. Dam, c. 1820**

Substantial ruins of this dam are visible on the western side of the brook, in the yard behind #14. See Photograph #s 33 and 34.

**d. Grist mill, c. 1820**

Remnant foundation walls of this mill remain along the western side of the brook across North Calais Road from the tavern site (13). The large stone walls interconnect with those of the woolen mill. See Photograph #35.

**e. Woolen Mill, c. 1827**

Located adjacent to the grist mill and likely combined into one large complex, massive stone foundation remnants stand across North Calais Road from #13. See Photograph #35.

**f. Sash and Blind Shop/Sawmill over Spillway, c. 1858**

Foundation remains and two iron penstocks are located on the North Calais Road side of the dam near Dondonde Road. See Photograph #36.

**g. Lower dam and mill pond**

Located near the southern end of the village near Dondonde Road in an open field, the laid-up stone dam is the most intact of the village's industrial resources. The dam's mill pond remains. Two iron penstocks that carried water to the adjacent sash and blind shop protrude from the dam. See Photograph #36.

**h. Dam, c. 1870**

Located to south of building #7, remains of this dam are visible crossing the brook. It once had a penstock to carry water to the wagon shop. Remnants of a mill pond remain. See Photograph #37.

**20. Bridge, c. 1870, contributing, Dondonde Road**

This small, stone slab bridge, set under Dondonde Road, near #7, has an opening about 4-5 feet wide which carries Pekin Brook as it flows south from the mill pond (#19h).

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The North Calais Village Historic District in Calais, Vermont is significant as an example of a small, rural, 19<sup>th</sup> century mill village that grew up around the source of water power that fostered the development of numerous small water-powered mills and industries processing local raw materials such as lumber, wool, and grain. While some of the evidence of the commercial activity that made this a prosperous and bustling community in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is gone, buildings, foundations, dams and mill ponds remain to tell the story. The historic district retains most of the mid-nineteenth century buildings that were the homes of the owners of the village's water-powered industries. There are several historic outbuildings, as well as a former store and an active historic social hall. The remaining resources depict a 19<sup>th</sup> century mill village that lost its industrial focus in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and evolved into a residential community by the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The district is eligible under National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of industry and commerce in North Calais. It is eligible under Criterion C as an example of a small, water powered, 19<sup>th</sup> century mill village. Its period of significance is 1812-1921, spanning the period when the first dam and sawmill was constructed, to the date when the dam sites were no longer supporting active industries and the War Memorial was placed at Memorial Hall.

The district has significance in Vermont's historic contexts in the areas of industry and commerce, historic architecture, and patterns of community development. Historically, North Calais Village was the industrial and commercial hub for the surrounding agricultural community. By the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it provided such services as blacksmiths, carriage makers, harness shop, coffin and casket makers, sawmill, grist mill, smut mill, shingle mill, cider mill, wool processing, a millinery, a tavern, general stores and a post office. Located on the stage route that ran from Montpelier to Hardwick and on to Newport and Canada, when the prime mode of transportation changed to rail in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the village was bypassed and growth slowed. With the increase in large-scale, mechanized industrial production in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, small, water-powered, local industries like those in North Calais could not compete and began to close. By 1914 the village's industries had closed and were later lost to fire, neglect and removal.

Despite the loss of the industrial structures, the village retains enough integrity to depict its bustling past. Extensive laid-up stone foundations, typical of small-water powered mill construction of the period, line Pekin Brook, which runs through the heart of the village. A series of four laid-up stone dams and mill ponds along the brook remain to record a period when the village was alive with activity. The village's linear plan, strung out along narrow dirt roads forming a triangle around both sides of the brook, and the concentration of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century

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buildings that remain, emphasize the important role the brook played in the life of the community. The village remains highly intact as there has been only one primary building (#2), a recreational waterside camp, built in the village since the 1870s. It is noncontributing, since it was built sometime after 1929 which is after the end of the Period of Significance. In addition, an historic stone slab bridge was replaced by a concrete slab box culvert (#18) in the 1990s. The other noncontributing primary buildings (12,17) in the district all are mid-19<sup>th</sup> century buildings that have been substantially altered. #12 is a former store and later a harness shop and millinery shop. #17 is a portion of a former wagon shop.

There are 14 primary structures that are contributing, 13 of which are nineteenth century vernacular Greek Revival style structures built from about 1832 (#15) to 1886 (#1). They are largely 1 1/2 story, gable roofed, wood frame structures, embellished with Greek Revival style details and set close to the dirt road. Four primary buildings are 2 1/2 story, gable roofed, clapboard buildings (#1, 4, 5, 15). The uniformity of scale, style and materials, as well as placement of the closely spaced structures set close to the road, contribute to the sense of a village built during a single successful period during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century when its commercial ventures were booming. Outbuildings include two historic barns (#5a and 14) and a number of small noncontributing sheds and garages. Dating from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century are the waterfront camp (#2) on the site of a former late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century chicken yard, and the stone War Memorial marker placed at Memorial Hall (#1) in 1921.

Corner pilasters, cornice returns, and wide friezes are common details found on buildings throughout the district. Some windows and doors have peaked heads (#6,9,11,15). Flat stock window and door trim and molded window heads are also common. Distinctive porches can be found on buildings #5,7,11 and 16. Building #5 (the former North Calais Store) has a two story open porch supported by paneled posts, with a railing on the second story that spans the front facade. Building #16 (the Wareham A. Chase House) has a recessed porch on the front facade that formerly had an arched opening but was changed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century to a square opening. Building #7 (the Joseph Andrews House) has a recessed second story porch and a full façade porch on the first story- both are open and have turned columns. The recessed balcony porch is a vernacular Connecticut River Valley porch, frequently found on the eastern side of Vermont. There is one other extant and similar example in Calais, located in East Calais Village on Vermont Route 14 just north of the store. Building #11 (the Aro P. Slayton House) has an enclosed porch spanning the front façade supported by four sets of narrow paired posts with ornate cut-out capital heads and scroll sawn brackets. Many buildings have attached ells and two

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also have an attached barn (#3-with barn, #6, 7-with barn, #8, 10, 11, 15, 16).

#3, #6 and #9 are all a similar vernacular house form which varies with the placement of the ell, or the lack of an ell. They are two-room "workers cottages", two rooms and a workroom/storage/pantry, 20'x30', distinguished by an off-center front door with one window on either side (sometimes two in the wider bay). These cottages are also seen elsewhere in the state; however, there is a concentration in Calais and particularly in North Calais.

Five of the structures reflect the village's commercial activity (#5-North Calais Store, #5a-woodworking shop, #12-former Protective Union Store, harness shop, millinery shop and creamery depot, #14-tavern barn, #17-carriage/wagon shop). Memorial Hall (#1) is a testimony to the local citizens who fought in the Civil War and has been a social focal point of the community since it was constructed in 1886.

The remaining primary buildings were all homes of mill and shop owners in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. In 1878, #3 was the home of Herman Marsh who owned the sawmill at the outlet of the pond and installed a coffin and casket making shop at the mill in the 1870s. #4 was the home of George Slayton in 1844, who owned the woolen mill at the time. In 1858 it was the home of Thomas McKnight, who, at that time, owned the sawmill at the outlet of the pond. Later it was the home of local photographer E.H. Doton. #6 was the home of Peter St. Rock, who owned a carriage making shop in the 1870s and 80s. #7 was the home of Joseph Andrews, who in 1842 was a woolen mill owner and in the 1870s it was the home of J.G. Ormsbee, owner of the grist/woolen mill. #8 was the home of Horace Ainsworth in the 1850s, a farmer and owner of a shop and mill privilege across the road at the southern end of the village. It may also have been the home of Rial Ainsworth in the 1870s. #9 appears to have been the residence of various members of the White family in the 1850s through the 1870s. John White, Jr., who owned the house at the time of the 1858 Walling map, was a day laborer, presumably in one of the mills, and his son George was 21. By 1873 George owned both the house and the grist/woolen mill. #10 was the home of Ira White in the 1850s. He appears to have been involved in many property transactions in the village, holding mortgage deeds for people. #11 was the home of E.D. Haskell in the 1860s and 70s. He owned the large store across the road from his home by the spillway as well as the grist/woolen mill during the 1870s. #15 was the home of Otis Slayton during the 1850s and 60s. He owned the sawmill, gristmill/woolen mill and the sash and blind shop in the 1860s. In the 1870s Jason Marsh, Jr. occupied the house. He owned the grist/woolen mill around 1870. #16 was built for Wareham Chase and was his home in the 1870s when he owned the nearby sawmill and in the wagon shop at the south end of the village near the spillway.



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**Early Calais History**

The Town of Calais was chartered on August 15, 1781 and the community's first settlers, Abijah, Asa, and Peter Wheelock arrived in 1787 from Charlton, Massachusetts. By 1791 the population was 45. The first town meeting was held at the house of Peter Wheelock on March 23, 1795. By 1800 the population had grown to 443, largely settlers from the towns of Charlton, Rehoboth and Brookfield in Massachusetts. 70% of the settlers did not come in groups but arrived as one or two families at a time. The population of the town continued to grow and had reached 841 by 1810.

Typical of Vermont communities in the early 1800s, enterprising new residents soon built mills to meet the basic needs of the early settlers- grinding grains and sawing lumber. Isolation of the early communities made local mills imperative. In Calais, the hilly topography which divided the town from east to west, led to clusters of settlements and services developed to serve each one. As in many Vermont communities, the town's proprietors in 1792 offered 200 acres to anyone who would build a grist mill and sawmill within two years as close to the middle of the township as possible. Jacob Davis and Samuel Twiss were the first to comply in 1793 establishing sawmill and grist mills in the center of Calais. There were others who soon followed.

Calais was principally an agricultural town. The town's first 25 years was a period of self sufficiency, and farming was the main activity supported by sawmills, grist mills, potash makers and wool carding. Some farmers grew wheat, although most grew corn. Grains were frequently bartered instead of currency. Potatoes and apples (often pressed for cider) were also staples. Cloth initially was made at home, but in the early years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it began to move out of farm homes and into fulling and carding mills.

Many mills developed within the first 50 years of settlement. There was a need to provide settlers with wood to replace log homes and the great demand for lumber led to construction of sawmills in various parts of town. A similar need for locally milled grain led to the early development of grist mills. This was quickly followed by wool processing mills. Maple Corner, North Calais and "Bunkerville" (near the center of Calais) were the first village centers to develop in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Early town census data show axe and scythe making added to the list of active industries by 1812. Blacksmiths and hotel keepers appear in 1819.

The town developed with clusters of settlement separated by geography, and no real population center. Calais is a hilly town with ridges that divide the town, affecting the development of religious, social and political life. These small hamlets developed independently of each other

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and peaked in succession- first the center of town, then North Calais, Kents Corner and Maple Corner, Adamant, then East Calais. Each developed its own sense of place and loyalty with limited social interaction between them. By 1820 the population of Calais had grown to 1,111.

This pattern of industrial development was typical throughout the rural areas of America at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In areas around large cities, regional trade was able to develop but in the countryside poor transportation networks made access to local markets difficult. Currency was scarce and trade was the medium of exchange. None of this was conducive to the large-scale production and distribution of goods. Instead, local needs were met by local water-powered industry focusing on processing local materials and the production of goods needed by nearby residents. Vermont's abundance of rivers and streams attracted early entrepreneurs. Mill buildings were small and locally operated with their locations depending on sources of water power. The size and extent of the dams, mill ponds, flumes and races that were built corresponded to the scale of the operations. These small mills proliferated throughout America's early settlements and millers were often enticed to a particular community with promises of land and mill rights. Small communities developed around these water powered industries. Mills required labor, and homes for the owners and workers were built nearby.

**Early History of North Calais**

The industrial development of North Calais began soon after it was settled. The village developed around its water power which dictated the layout of the village settlement. The network of dams, ponds, raceways, spillways and flumes that harnessed the power of Pekin Brook supported a number of businesses for about 100 years. Homes were built for the owners and workers of the various industries, and structures to house commercial undertakings that provided necessary goods and services sprang up. The stream flow and natural topography provided conditions to harness the water power of the stream. To enhance this power, four dams were built on natural dam sites along the stream between the outlet of Mirror Lake and the southern end of North Calais Village. Mirror Lake and the small ponds that developed at the dam sites provided the necessary impoundment of water. Raceways carried water into mills and shops and excess water was returned to the brook by tailraces.

Early History. The Settlement Years

The first survey of the Town of Calais was done in 1783 and the area that became known as North Calais was in the First Division of Lots. In the original plot maps for the town, the area around North Calais village was in Lots 12 and 13 and 20 and 21, each containing 160 square acres. Many of the mills and shops developed in Lot 20 as the brook flows through it. These



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four lots form the center of the valley where the village is. The edge of the lake, the sides of the brook and the fields nearby became the heart of the village. The first road in the town of Calais went from the area now known as Adamant through Gospel Hollow and up the ridge into what is now North Calais village. The combination of this early road and the water power potential led to the early development of the village. Farms developed in the hills surrounding the village and roads were built to the east to East Calais and north to Woodbury.

This early period, from roughly 1800 until 1820, was one of scattered subsistence farms. Efforts to develop the basic needs of the settlers were led by early proprietors and by approximately 1813 the village had a sawmill, and wool carding, bell casting and clock making operations.

Various proprietors from Massachusetts were assigned lots-Nathan Tyler- Lot 20, Peter Wheelock- Lot 13, Elisha Town- Lot 12. Family ties were a common thread in the early development of the town. In 1809 Reuben Waters bought all of Lot 20. By 1813 Peter Wheelock's cousin, Gideon Wheelock, who played an important role in the development of the town, owned much of Lot 13 and 56 acres of Lot 12. Nathaniel Bancroft was also a part owner of Lot 12- he was a builder of mills throughout Calais. In 1812 Lot 21 was owned by Luther Ainsworth. The prime movers in the development of the village appeared for the first time in the town land records by the 1810 census- Gideon Wheelock had arrived by 1800, Reuben Waters by 1808, Jason Marsh by 1810, Luther Ainsworth began a farm in 1811.

Gideon Wheelock, a town father, was an active leader in early town affairs. In 1813 he was the town clerk. He was an early representative to Vermont state government, was active in the development of the No. 10 school district in North Calais, and in 1812 was Captain of a unit of Calais volunteers formed to prepare to defend Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain from the British. He was also a shrewd businessman and developer who owned much land and was involved many property transactions. For a number of years he ran the tavern in the village, as well as grist and saw mills.

Early histories of Calais state that Colonel Jacob Davis started a sawmill at the outlet of Mirror Lake (#19a) in 1800. However, according to North Calais historian James Bell, records of this are hard to find. Deeds in the town records related to the site at the outlet of the lake state that in 1812 Reuben Waters acquired the land for \$300 from Gideon Wheelock and Luther Farnum and was to build a dam 15 feet high and a sawmill at the outlet of the lake. Gideon Wheelock and Luther Farnum retained water rights on the opposite bank of the outlet and the privilege of building dams and using water below the mill. Since the sawmill was the mill closest to the dam (it sat upstream from the mill) at the outlet of the lake, it controlled water flow for the mill sites

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downstream. In 1813 Waters sold the land to Nathaniel Bancroft, E.C. and Ira McCloud for \$180. It is likely Waters never built the dam and sawmill before selling since the selling price does not reflect property improvements. Bancroft was involved in the development of many of the early mills in Calais and was involved in the construction of the sawmill at the outlet of the lake in North Calais.

The remains of this mill were documented during an archeological survey conducted by the University of Vermont's Consulting Archeology Program prior to the replacement of a stone slab bridge with a concrete slab box culvert on North Calais Road as it crosses Pekin Brook. The stone slab bridge was part of the village industrial complex known as archeological site VT-WA-180, which includes dams, raceways, retaining walls, and mill foundations.

Early records also have Waters and Holbrook beginning wool carding in the village in 1802. However, this date does not match local records which indicate that Reuben Waters didn't arrive in North Calais until 1808. An announcement of his business of wool carding, bell casting and clock making was published in the Montpelier newspaper, "The Vermont Watchman" on June 11, 1812. The actual location of this business on the brook is not clear. However, apparently he already had a small shop further down the brook at the time he contracted with Wheelock and Farnum to build the dam and sawmill at the lake outlet. George Holbrook became a partner in Waters' business. The bell casting and clock making operation was the first industry in the village not related to processing local materials for subsistence. It was more industrial in nature and was aimed at a wider audience than the surrounding farmers whose wool they were carding. It only lasted a few years.

Village in 1820s and 1830s

Growth of industry in the village was partially the outcome of wider national events. The 1824 Tariff on Woolens stimulated woolen manufacturing in Vermont and woolen factories were established wherever sufficient water power existed. This was coupled with a boom in sheep farming in Vermont related to the introduction of Merino sheep to the state in 1811. By the late 1820s and 1830s, sheep farming was lucrative and widespread, replacing diversified subsistence farming. In 1824 Vermont's sheep population was 475,000, by 1836 it was 1.1 million and by 1840 there were over 1.5 million sheep in Vermont. The industry peaked around 1840 and was on a decline by the latter part of the decade due to the repeal of the wool tariff in 1846 and competition from the west made possible by the opening of canals and railroads. During this period, the number of woolen mills in Vermont tripled from 33 in 1836 to 100 by 1850.

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From 1810-1830 the town's population grew rapidly. By 1820 the Town of Calais had a population of 1,111. North Calais was a small village developing along the banks of Pekin Brook serving the needs of the nearby farms. Rapid growth of the farms and dwellings led to the rise of a village economy and development of services to meet the demands of the surrounding farm community. In Calais, by 1830 the population had grown to 1,539. As the population grew and the villages became established, demand grew for produced items and a commercial economy developed.

In North Calais the sawmill continued to operate at the outlet of the lake. From the outset, and throughout history, there was a constant turnover and change in the ownership of village properties and mill sites. By 1820 Jason Marsh had bought the sawmill that stood on this site. In 1828 he sold the sawmill to Gideon Wheelock who operated it for about 10 years.

Around 1820 Jason Marsh built a grist mill downstream from the sawmill on the west bank of the brook (19d). He also installed a carding machine in the new grist mill that he ran for about 10 years. It was common practice at this time to set up carding and fulling machines in existing water-powered mills, especially grist mills. Carding machines processed raw wool for spinning and fulling machines took woolen cloth produced by local families and cleaned and thickened it.

In 1827 Marsh sold the grist and carding mill to Gideon Wheelock who ran it for 10 or 12 years where he also had a smut mill for cleaning smut, a powdery like fungus that invaded ears of corn. In 1832 he sold the mill to John Rich who ran it for another ten years.

Gideon Wheelock sold one quarter acre to E.C. and Ira McCloud in 1827 and they began to operate a fulling mill adjacent to the grist mill (19e). This business does not appear on the Walling or Beers maps and appears to be considered a portion of the grist mill operation. Since both properties changed hands many times over the years, it may be that the large mill building housed two separate businesses.

In 1825 Gideon Wheelock built a brick tavern in the village along the stage road (now North Calais Road) that ran from Montpelier to Hardwick and on to Newport and Canada. It was advertised for sale in the "Vermont Watchman" in 1834. The building no longer stands, but laid up stone foundation walls (#13) mark its location. A carriage and horse barn (#14) that served the tavern is across the street. The house (15) that now stands to the north of the tavern's foundation walls is said to have been built to house the workers that built the tavern. If so, it

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would have been one of the rear wings, or the house was heavily remodeled in the mid-19th century to give it the current late Greek Revival appearance.

1840-1860

This was a very busy time in the village and likewise throughout Vermont. In Calais the population had risen in 1840 to 1,709. The town continued to ride the boom in sheep raising and wool manufacturing. By 1850 Calais began to experience the widespread migration of Vermonters to the west-drawn by fertile lands in the Ohio River Valley. These emigrants were largely hill farmers. By 1850 half of Vermont's population had left- roughly 100,000 people. In Calais, by 1850 the population had dropped by almost 300 to 1,410 but remained stable through the 1850s. North Calais Village continued to grow in size due to the on-going potential of the mill properties. It was during this period that many of the village's industries and commercial activities were established and when most of the homes were constructed.

During these years, there was an increased demand for finished goods ranging from dry goods to finished lumber products such as window sash, blinds, shingles, etc. Commercial transactions in Vermont villages increasingly focused on villages where farmers from the surrounding area could purchase or trade for goods they needed. This led to a rise in village commerce and specialty stores and services. Because Vermont remained largely an agriculture-based economy, these commercial and industrial enterprises continued to remain small-scale and local in focus. Overland transport remained limited and expensive. The manufacturing censuses for the Town of Calais in this mid-19<sup>th</sup> century period shows this statewide pattern of commercial development reflected in the types of new businesses that appear. During this time carriage makers, harness makers, machinists, tanners, marble dealers, match manufacturers, and makers of finished lumber goods, barrel headings, butter tubs, and shoe pegs all opened shop in town. North Calais's small size led to a much more limited variety of new establishments but it was a period of rapid growth.

At the outlet of Mirror Lake, the sawmill had a series of owners. In approximately 1840 it was sold by Gideon Wheelock to Moses and William Hutchins, in 1858 William Peck and Thomas McKnight purchased the sawmill. Thomas McKnight was a joiner and carpenter who lived at the north end of the village (#4) in 1858. A blacksmith shop run by the Stow family stood to the south of his home, but no evidence of it remains today.

The tavern was run in the 1850s-60s by John Rich. The grist mill, located across the road from the tavern was also owned by Rich. The adjacent woolen mill was purchased in 1844 by George



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J. Slayton (who at this time was living at #4) and Joseph Andrews (Slayton's father-in-law, living at #7), who continued the carding and fulling operation.

Around 1840 a new business opened that was to become a village fixture for much of the rest of the century. At this time, Rial Ainsworth, who was a joiner and carriage maker, opened a wagon shop along the brook (#17 and 19b). He built and repaired carriages and wagons and made 40 different kinds of carriages on a custom basis. The 1860 manufacturing census shows him employing two men and making 15 wheeled carriages worth \$1,500.

A small woodworking shop (#5a) stood at the north end of the village along the east side of the brook and was sold in 1851 by Hiram King (H.K.) Slayton to David Fair.

The need to buy dry goods led to the development of two stores in the village around mid-century. In 1848 H.K. Slayton built the first general store in the village, and the second in the town of Calais, located near the dam at the lower end of the village (19g).

Nearby, The Protective Union Store No. 101 (#12) was started by a cooperative group of local farmers and mill owners and built in 1852 by the Slayton Brothers (Aro, George and H.K.) Nationwide during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century there were economic problems for farmers and laborers. Prices for goods were high and there was an interest in eliminating the middle man to save money. In 1850 a cooperative movement began to spread across the state. Called the New England Protective Union (NEPU), it was established on a membership basis and each community had a Division of its own. Divisions operated stores, bought goods for resale through a central agency, and passed the savings on to customers. Members paid dues and stores were run by volunteers. The North Calais unit of the NEPU was known as Division 101 and had more than 20 members. It closed in 1856. The small store was later was used for other purposes but was referred to as the "Union Store" for over a century. East Calais village had a Division as well. The movement gradually faded away and by the beginning of the Civil War only 25 of the state's 129 Divisions were operating and only six by War's end. The building was eventually sold in 1863 to E.D Haskell.

By 1858 the Sash and Blind Manufacturing Co. (#19f) had been built over the spillway at the dam at the lower end of the village providing building materials for the many houses, shops and commercial buildings being constructed in the village.

Many of the village's homes were built during these years, all in the Greek Revival style. Aro

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Slayton was an active carpenter in the village and is said to have built some of the houses in North Calais. Around 1842 the Joseph Andrews House (#7) was built, in 1844 the George and Fanny Slayton House (#4) was constructed, followed by the Aro P. Slayton House (#11) in 1849, c. 1850 the Horace Ainsworth House (#8), c. 1855 the John White, Jr. House (#9), and c. 1855 the Otis Slayton House (#16).

1860-1890

Residents continued to leave Vermont during this period, heading to the better farmland in the west and the larger cities and towns that were growing due to the Industrial Revolution. Calais's population in 1860 was 1,409; 1,309 in 1870; 1,253 in 1880 and 1,082 by 1890. North Calais maintained its population and economic success during the Civil War years due to the demand for wool for uniforms, which led to the ongoing success of its woolen mill, which in turn supported the wider economy. It was during these decades that the last buildings were built in the district and the current network of roads was completed.

As the latter half of the century progressed, once again wider social forces were at work affecting the vitality of North Calais's industrial economy. Significant changes were made in the transportation network in the 1850s with the arrival of the railroad in Vermont. Calais was passed by when the nearest railroad station was established by the Montpelier & Wells River railroad in 1873 in Plainfield Village (six miles distant). The arrival of the railroad shifted the centers of commerce away from the old stage routes and led to the decline of many towns along the routes. The lack of a good transportation network put the mills at a disadvantage. At the same time, after the Civil War, industry began to change rapidly with steam replacing water power. Factories increased in size and scale and began using a system of interchangeable parts. It was hard for small local mills to compete with the mass produced products of the larger factories who could now, due to better transportation, distribute goods to wider markets.

In North Calais the mills continued to function until late in the century, but as the decades progressed, the profits became meager. Property in the village changed hands many times during this period. A comparison of the Walling map of 1858 and the Beers map of 1873 shows very few similar names.

Around 1870, Upper Road was constructed along the east side of Pekin Brook at the base of the steep hill that rises to the east of the village. A laid-up stone retaining wall, similar to other stone work in the village, supports the road bed between the Woodworking Shop (#5a) on Upper Road and the culvert (#18) at the intersection of North Calais Road and Upper Road. With the

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construction of this road, the dirt roads in the village formed a triangle that encompassed the stream flowing out of the lake and all the mills, shops, stores and many of the dwellings of the village. The buildings on Upper Road are more recent, dating from the 1870s- the 1873 Peter St. Rock House, and the 1877 Shubael Fair Store. These buildings were built in the Greek Revival style, which remained popular in rural Vermont for much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The last new road, G.A.R. Road, was constructed in 1889 after Wareham Chase gave the Stow Post No. 29 of the Grand Army of the Republic some property in 1886 that he had been using for grazing cattle, for construction of Memorial Hall (#1). They were to build a road to access the structure as part of the land transfer.

Also constructed along North Calais Road during this era, and in the still popular Greek Revival style, was the Wareham Chase House (#16) built c. 1864. Wareham Chase was a successful businessman and inventor. He is credited with inventing an electric motor in 1838 (after Davenport in Brandon) and a version of the circular saw (c.1840). It is likely that the circular saw he invented was used in the both the sawmill at the outlet of the pond and the sash and blind shop at the spillway. Many buildings in the village may have members displaying the circular saw marks from these mills. Also built during this period in the Greek Revival style are the Albert Haskell House in 1869 (#10), and the Herman Marsh house (#3) built c. 1875. Marsh bought the adjacent sawmill in 1874 and added a shop to manufacture coffins and caskets.

During these years, the sawmill at the outlet of the pond was owned in the 1860s by Phillip Sydney Bennett and then Otis Slayton. By 1870 Wareham A. Chase was the owner, and in 1874 it was sold to Herman Marsh. In 1889 this was the only operating sawmill in North Calais.

Down the road, Rial Ainsworth's Wagon Shop (#17) had added a blacksmith shop immediately to the south. By 1873 Ainsworth had a second shop at the southern edge of the village located on a penstock from the fourth dam. In 1880 his business was the only industry in North Calais that produced more than \$500 worth of goods annually. Between June, 1878 and May, 1880, he employed two men who worked 10 hour days year round, for an hourly wage of \$1.50. They produced \$1,600 worth of product from \$400 of raw materials and \$950 in labor. By 1914 the second shop was owned by A. Cameron.

The grist mill and woolen factory was owned in 1862 by Otis Slayton. In 1871 Jason Marsh, Jr. sold it to George White, who sold it in 1874 to Edwin Haskell. He enlarged it and added carding machinery and manufactured woolen goods. He was in business for 3 years, employing six

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people. This may not have been a very successful venture since in 1877 Haskell was bankrupt and sold both the grist/woolen mill and the nearby store at the spillway. The decline in the wool market had finally caught up with North Calais's woolen mill as it sat idle after 1877. From 1882-1887 Peter St. Rock, who had arrived in the village and built a home on the new Upper Road by 1873, was making carriages in the building. In 1893 Charles Haskell (son of Edwin ) bought the structure. It was unused after the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

E.D. Haskell ran the store by the spillway until 1877 when, bankrupt, he sold to Alvah and Berilla Jennings. Haskell continued to work at the store for a number of years. In 1897 Corrine Haskell rented the store to M. H. Teachout and Vrest Orton. The Adams family ran the store for a while and by 1910 had sold it to Edgar and Minnie Dailey, who had it until it closed. During this era, it was known as the Brown Store because of its color. The building was taken down in 1930s. The current Vermont Country Store in Weston, VT, built by Vrest Orton, is said to have been built to resemble this store.

In 1866 Otis Slayton sold the Sash and Blind Shop located at the Spillway to Wareham Chase and Otis Ainsworth (brother-in-laws) who converted the building to a wagon shop. In 1889 Chase may have run a cider mill at this location.

Across the street, the building that had housed The Protective Union Store had been sold to Otis and Fanny Slayton and by 1871 Warren Ainsworth was running a harness shop which operated until the early 1890s.

Next door the Tavern was run during this period by Otis Ainsworth.

Along with the blacksmith shop at Rial Ainsworth's wagon shop, a second blacksmith shop continued to be operated by the Stows at the intersection of Foster Hill Road and Upper Road.

Near the intersection of North Calais Road and the newly constructed Upper Road, in 1875 Amos Whiting sold a parcel of land to Shubael Fair and his wife Matilda who, in 1877, built a large, two story Greek Revival style store. In 1880 a post office was established in North Calais and was housed in this building with Shubael Fair as Postmaster. Mail arrived by stage from Plainfield. From the 1880-1930s the North Calais Store was always the central gathering point in the village for daily gossip, trade news, politics and baseball. The post office was on the south side of the room on the first floor.



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The Civil War had a significant effect on the lives of people in Calais and even impacted life in the tiny village of North Calais. 149 men from Calais served in the Union Army and 26 did not return- five of whom died in battle. Three were Stow brothers. Two men fought on the Confederate side. In North Calais the memory of the Civil War lives on in the building situated on the edge of Mirror Lake known as Memorial Hall. This 2 1/2 story, Greek Revival style, wood frame building was built in 1886 to honor those who fought in the Civil War.

Nationwide, strong veterans organizations developed after the Civil War. The Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) had local units called Veterans' Posts. In Calais the Stow Post #29 was established in the 1870s. The name came from the Stow brothers, three of whom died in the war. Soon thereafter, the Wyman C. Burnap Camp No. 39 of the Sons of Union Veterans was organized to keep alive the memory of those who were lost in the war. This was followed by the nationwide establishment of the Women's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the veterans' groups. The local unit in North Calais was the Stow Corps #36 established in 1887. The auxiliary did charitable work for veterans who were poor or ill and for widows and orphans of those killed in the War. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the William C. Wheeler Club was formed and existed for a few years as a Junior Women's Relief Corps. The G.A.R. ended when all the veterans had died. The Sons of Veterans lasted in Calais until the 1930s and held oyster suppers. The women's organization continued.

The Stow Post #29 held its early meetings at the District No. 10 schoolhouse which stood across the road from the current No. 10 Pond access area. An earlier schoolhouse had stood here as well. The school burned in the late 1870s or early 1880s, which led to the building of the meeting house by the lake known as Memorial Hall. Land for the hall was deeded in 1885 from Wareham Chase who lived at #16 near the outlet of the lake, to Orlando Leonard, acting on behalf of Post #29. Chase required that within five years a building be built that was at least 30'x50' and two or more stories high and was to be known as Grand Army or Memorial Hall. The deed stated that Leonard had to maintain the building for public use and if he failed to do so, would pay Chase \$100.00 for the land. Construction of the Hall commenced and it was built in 1885-86. Lumber purportedly was cut just over the town line in Woodbury and hauled over the lake to the sawmill in North Calais.

In 1893 title was transferred to the Comrades of Stow Post (also known as the Memorial Association) which included the G.A.R., the Sons of Veterans, and the Women's Relief Corps. In 1916 the title transferred again to the Sons of Veterans and the Women's Relief Corps. It is believed to be the last G.A.R. hall in existence in America except for one in Washington state.

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The Hall has always been tied to the social life of the town. It has housed civic activities such as Memorial Day ceremonies attended by Calais school children, Fourth of July celebrations, 8<sup>th</sup> grade graduation from the grade schools all over town. Local plays, dances featuring local bands- anniversary parties, religious services, family reunions, funerals, veterans reunions, organizational meetings of many sorts were also held at the Hall.

In the 1880s appreciation of cultural activities and music was strong in the North Calais Village area. Jason Marsh's son George was an instrument maker and dance master and the McKnight family were accomplished musicians and dancers. Residents enjoyed the violin dance music of the Harvest Dance, the Sugaring Party, and the Calais and Woodbury Coronet Band played march music. There were piano recitals and concerts and whist tournaments attracted large crowds. In late August 1886 it was announced that "Mrs. A. B. Cortland of Rockland, NY has kindly consented to give a piano concert in Memorial Hall, North Calais, for the benefit of the building fund." She was accompanied by other musicians and singers. This was a common type of event between 1870 and 1900.

1890-1920

The period from 1890-1920 was one of slow decline in the village. The population in the town of Calais had dropped to 1,082 in 1890; 1,101 in 1900; 1,042 in 1910 and 865 in 1920. This was compared to a high of 1,709 in 1840. The population had dropped nearly by half in 80 years. The wider social pressures of increased use of steam and electric power adding to the mechanization of industry, and the lack of a good transportation system, continued to wear away at the local mills. The North Calais mills began to decline in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century due to the rise of large, centralized, fully automated processing plants in nearby communities, such as the Bailey Feed Mill in Montpelier, and the absence of a good transportation network. Distance to the nearest railroad station became more and more significant and North Calais's small industry found it difficult to compete. With the advent of the automobile in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the demand for carriages and harnesses decreased. The automobile also made it possible for village residents and farmers from the surrounding areas to travel to Montpelier and Barre for a wider selection of goods and materials. Mass produced materials from urban areas also began to be available by mail-order, further decreasing the need for locally produced goods. These industries gradually disappeared from the village scene. The village lost its manufacturing emphasis and became a service area for nearby farmers who came to buy supplies and get mail at the store, repairs at the blacksmith and lumber at the saw mill. In comparing the 1880 and 1910 census, by 1910 no one in the village was listed as a carriage builder or manufacturer of any kind. There was one sawyer and two saw men, two blacksmiths (both in the same family). The two stores continued to

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function and the one at the north end of the village was also the post office. The tavern was still operated by Otis Ainsworth, who had run it since 1873, and was joined in 1900 by his brother Volney and sister Betsey.

Warren Ainsworth's harness shop closed in 1895 and by 1897 the building (#12) had become a millinery shop. Sadie Ingalls had a hat shop here as well as one in North Montpelier in which she sold goods Monday-Wednesday. An 1897 newspaper report states that she had returned from a trip to New York City, where she had bought millinery goods. By 1905 she had moved to Booth Bay Harbor, Maine to engage in the millinery business and died in 1906 at the age of 43. Once known as the Old Red Shop, the building originally had three extra large windows and large double doors on the front facade covered by a full width shed roof extension supported by frame braces. In the late 1920s and early 30s, the building was a drop off point for milk ready for market and was known as the Creamery Depot (the depot was in several locations over the years). In the late 20th century, the building was moved back from the road, but still within its lot, and remodeled into a split level house.

The store by the spillway was bought by Edgar and Mary Daily between 1900 and 1910, and they ran it until it closed in the 1930s.

Isaac and Ina Tabor bought a small farm at the south end of the village in 1900. The 1910 census listed the Tabor building as an "operator-skinning station". Here he farmed, and also butchered and skinned for area farmers. He had a small creamery to process dairy products and later ran the North Calais Store and was postmaster in 1923-26. The post office operated until 1954.

Edward Henry Doton was a well known North Calais photographer who, during the 1890s, took many images of the village and surrounding area as well as portraits of local people at schools, picnics, and other events. He lived at the north end of the village (#4). He left the village and went to Barre and Hardwick, and in the later years of his life returned to North Calais, setting up a jewelry shop, where he also repaired watches and clocks. He died in 1931.

Lavake Ainsworth was a Civil War veteran who was deaf and had a small farm at the north end of the village (#16). From 1914-22 he was a peddler who drove a cart around the village selling eggs, sausage, meats and miscellaneous items. He was famous as a butcher and especially popular were his pork rinds. He had a chicken yard on the point of land jutting into Mirror Lake (where #2 now stands), which he purchased in 1909.

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Across the water, Memorial Hall (#1) continued to be a focus for community and family social events. The town appropriated funds to buy a stone for a Soldiers' Monument (#1a) which was erected July 4, 1921. Also known as the Veterans' Memorial, the stone has a brass plaque that honors Calais veterans of the Revolutionary War, 1812 War with England, 1847 Mexican War, the Civil War, the 1898 Spanish American War, and World War I. In recent years a second brass plaque has been placed on the back of the stone honoring veterans of later 20<sup>th</sup> century wars.

By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, industrial production had virtually ended in North Calais. By this time the grist mill ran only on demand, there was an abandoned woolen factory, and an unused sawmill and harness shop. Dairy farming, stock raising and lumbering were the main elements of the economy in the town of Calais at this time.

By 1914 the four dam sites were unused. All were marketed for manufacturing purposes by the Vermont Bureau of Publicity in 1914. The lowest one had a head of 15 feet (the distance water drops between the headrace and tailrace), next was a grist mill with a 10 foot head, above this was an old mill with a head of 15 feet, and a sawmill with a 14 foot head. All were advertised as being available for manufacturing purposes. A report advertising the potential to investors stated that with a penstock of 1,000 feet long, a fifty-five foot head could be obtained by combining the four privileges. The report also suggested the dam at the outlet of the lake could be raised a foot or two without flooding the highway. None of these options were taken up and the industrial period in North Calais came to an end.

1920-1945

By the 1930s North Calais village was in decline and by the end of World War II the village youth had mostly left. Only elderly residents remained and no mills or manufacturing shops were in operation. The tavern building was being used as a feed store and burned in the 1940s. The store at the spillway and the North Calais Store both continued to operate but all water powered activity in the village had ended.

Over the years, the water powered industries included grist mills, fulling mills, carding works, carriage works, wheelwright shops, coffin and casket manufacturing, a shingle mill, cider mill, and sawmills that spurred the growth and development of North Calais. They created an environment and demand for supporting businesses such as blacksmiths, carpenters, harness makers, painters, photographers and merchants. With the end of the small water-powered mills, many of these other enterprises fell by the wayside as well.



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The once bustling village of North Calais with homes, dams, ponds, mills, stores, manufacturing shops, and tavern can now be understood only from the historic residences and former commercial buildings clustered along both sides of Pekin Brook, as well as the remaining dams, mill pond, and foundation walls, which are all that remain to tell the story of the mill activity that once flourished in this rural community.

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**Boundary Description**

The boundary of the North Calais Village Historic District is delineated on the sketch map accompanying the nomination form. The irregular boundary follows the perimeter property lines of the tax parcels included in the historic district; these property lines are derived from the Town of Calais tax maps. The Calais tax parcels whose perimeter property line is part of the district boundary include: 59,60,90,89,86,85,71,73,92,93,94,95, and 96.

The boundary starts at the point of land projecting north into Mirror Lake incorporating much of Lot 59 (HD #1) and then along the northern edge of G.A.R. Road to its intersection with Lot 60 (#2) and proceeds along the edge of said Lot following the lake shore and continuing along the lake shore edge of Lots 94 and 96 (#3). Then proceeding along the northern boundary of Lot 96, crossing Foster Hill Road and following the eastern edge of said road until it meets the northern boundary line of Lot 95 (#4). Then following said line until it meets the eastern boundary line of Lot 95. Thence proceeding along said line and the eastern boundary line of Lot 93 (#5) as well as Lot 93's southern property line until it intersects with the eastern edge of Upper Road. Then proceeding south along said edge of Upper Road and crossing Dondonde Road. Then proceeding along the eastern boundary of Lot 85 (#7) and thence proceeding along the southern boundary of said Lot until it meets North Calais Road. Then following the eastern edge of North Calais Road and crossing to the southern boundary of Lot 73 (#8) and continuing westerly along said Lot line. Then proceeding along the western boundary lines of Lot 73 and Lot 71 (#9) and along the northern boundary of Lot 71. Thence following the northern edge of North Calais Road to the southern boundary line of Lot 86 (#10) and proceeding along this boundary and across said Lot's western boundary line. Then continuing along the western boundary of Lot 89 (#15) and the western boundary line of Lot 90 (#16) to its intersection with the southern edge of G.A.R. Road. Then proceeding west along this road until it meets the western point of Lot 59, the point of beginning.



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**Boundary Justification**

The historic district boundary includes the cluster of buildings and mill sites that constitute North Calais Village and that line both sides of Pekin Brook after its outlet from Mirror Lake. The boundary extends to the west of the brook on G.A.R. Road to include Memorial Hall due to its important association with the social life of the village. The boundary extends to the north on Foster Hill Road and to the south on North Calais Road to include houses whose residents historically were associated with the economic and social life of the village. Beyond these houses, on both the north and south ends, the density of settlement thins. The eastern and western boundaries are formed by wooded hillsides that help define the narrow valley through which Pekin Brook flows and in which the village is located. The historic district boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the North Calais Village Historic District.

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## 12. Additional Documentation

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

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## 13. Property Owner

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

Name / Title: Multiple- see continuation sheets

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Street & Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

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**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.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**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 Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Stowe Post Women's Relief Corp.<br>c/o Margaret Bowen<br>PO Box 73<br>East Calais, VT 05650 | 9. Joyce Parker<br>PO Box 74<br>East Montpelier, VT 05651                              |
| 2. Edward P. Walbridge<br>1417 Kent Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                         | 10. Jocelyn L. Hebert<br>136 North Calais Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                |
| 3. Curtis Johnson<br>25 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                              | 11. Ian J. Voyer<br>118 North Calais Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                     |
| 4. Richard & Kathleen DeWolfe<br>10 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                  | 12. Tammy Leno<br>88 North Calais Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                        |
| 5. Chris Cochran & Stephanie Smith<br>23 Upper Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                   | 13. Peter Bachman & Annie Christopher<br>823 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650 |
| 6. William Fagginger-Auer<br>56 Upper Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                            | 14. Peter Bachman & Annie Christopher<br>823 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650 |
| 7. John B. and Suzanne A. Schenck<br>155 San Miguel Road<br>Pasadena, CA 91105                 | 15. Peter Bachman & Annie Christopher<br>823 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650 |
| 8. Theresa W. Parker<br>2188 US Route 2<br>East Montpelier, VT 05651                           | 16. Barbara Butler<br>PO Box 73<br>Calais, VT 05648                                    |

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|--|--|
| 17. Michael Fullerton & Denise Wilder<br>35 North Calais Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650             | 19f. John B. and Suzanne A. Schenck<br>155 San Miguel Road<br>Pasadena, CA 91105                   |
| 18. Town of Calais<br>Eva Morse, Town Clerk<br>3120 Pekin Brook Road<br>East Calais, Vermont 05650 | 19g. John B. and Suzanne A. Schenck<br>155 San Miguel Road<br>Pasadena, CA 91105                   |
| 19a. Barbara Butler<br>PO Box 73<br>Calais, VT 05648   | 19h. John B. and Suzanne A. Schenck<br>155 San Miguel Road<br>Pasadena, CA 91105                   |
| 19a. Curtis Johnson<br>25 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650                                | 20. Town of Calais<br>Eva Morse, Town Clerk<br>3120 Pekin Brook Road<br>East Calais, Vermont 05650 |
| 19b. Michael Fullerton & Denise Wilder<br>35 North Calais Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650            |  |
| 19c. Peter Bachman & Annie Christopher<br>823 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650            |  |
| 19d. Peter Bachman & Annie Christopher<br>823 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650            |  |
| 19e. Peter Bachman & Annie Christopher<br>823 Foster Hill Road<br>East Calais, VT 05650            |  |



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The following information is the same for photographs 3-5,7-22,24,25,27,28,30,31,36:

North Calais Village Historic District, Calais  
Washington County, Vermont  
Photographer: Curtis Johnson  
June 2009

The following information is the same for photographs 6,23, 26,29,32-35,38:

North Calais Village Historic District, Calais  
Washington County, Vermont  
Photographer: Curtis Johnson  
October 2009

The following information applies to photograph 37:

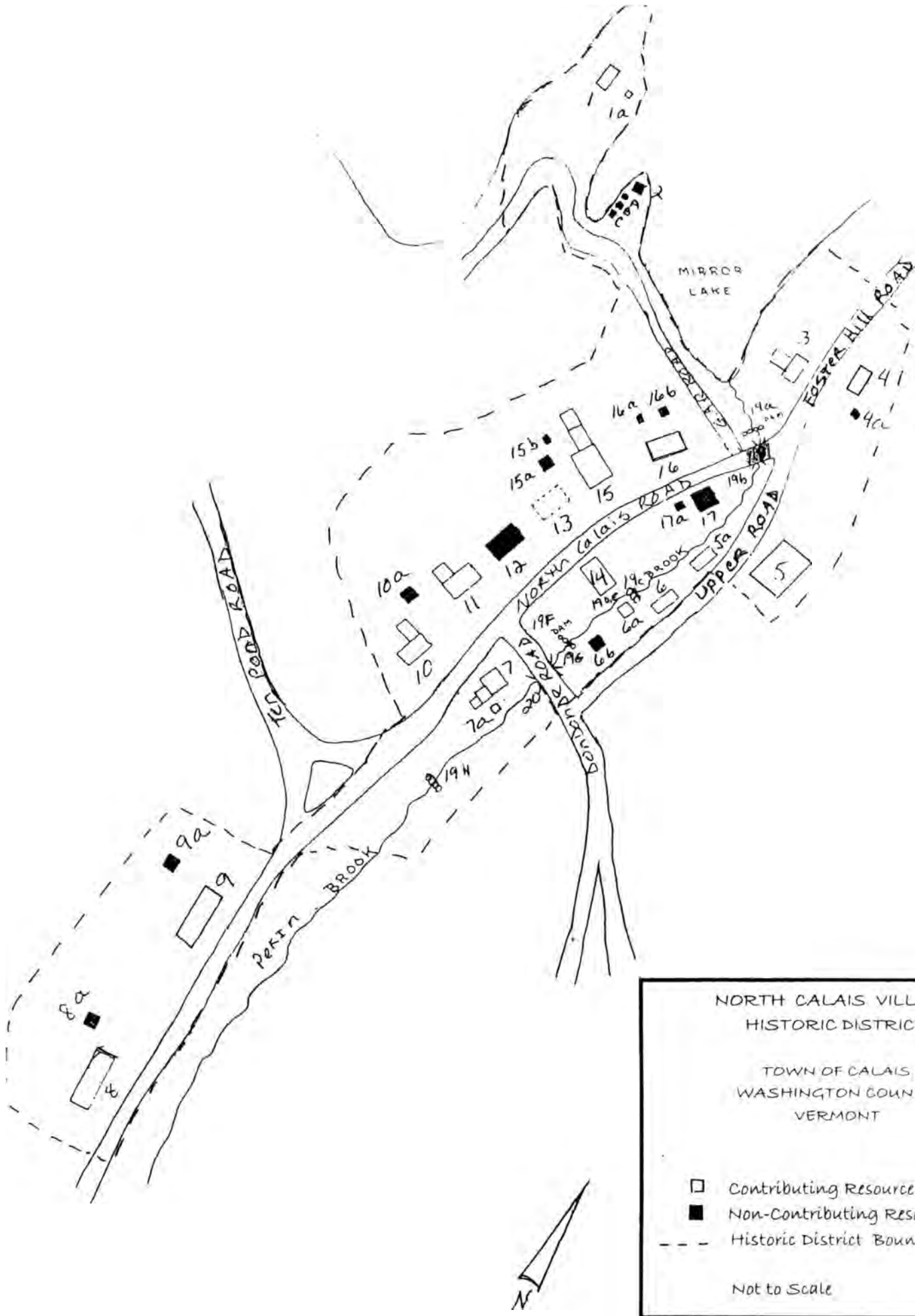
North Calais Village Historic District, Calais  
Washington County, Vermont  
Photographer: Suzanne Jamele  
October 2009

Negatives, and CD with photograph 37 and historic images, on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

<b>Photograph Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Credit</b>
1 of 38	Historic view looking west with former tavern in center of image, Memorial Hall in upper right, c. 1910	Courtesy of Chris Cochran
2 of 38	Historic view looking south with intersection of North Calais RD and Upper RD in foreground c. 1908	Courtesy of Erlene Leonard
3 of 38	View looking south at intersection of North Calais RD and Upper RD#5,5a on left, #17 on right	
4 of 38	View looking south on North Calais RD with #16 on right, #17 on left	
5 of 38	#1, Memorial Hall, looking west	
6 of 38	#1a, Soldiers' Monument, looking east	

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CONTINUATION SHEET**North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, VermontSection Photograph Labels Page 2

<b>Photograph Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Credit</b>
7 of 38	#2,2a,b,c, 301 G.A.R. Road, looking north	
8 of 38	#3, 25 Foster Hill Road, looking north	
9 of 38	#4, 10 Foster Hill Road, looking north	
10 of 38	#4a, 10 Foster Hill Road, looking east	
11 of 38	#5, 23 Upper Road, looking south	
12 of 38	#5a, 32 Upper Road, looking north	
13 of 38	#6, 56 Upper Road, looking southwest	
14 of 38	#6a,b, 56 Upper Road, looking west	
15 of 38	#7, 115 North Calais Road, looking south	
16 of 38	#7, 115 North Calais Road, wing and ell, looking west	
17 of 38	#8, 336 North Calais Road, looking northwest	
18 of 38	#8a, 336 North Calais Road, looking west	
19 of 38	#9, 266 North Calais Road, looking southwest	
20 of 38	#10,10a, 136 North Calais Road, looking southwest	
21 of 38	#11, 118 North Calais Road, looking west	
22 of 38	#12, 88 North Calais Road, looking west	
23 of 38	#13, tavern ruins, North Calais Road, looking west	
24 of 38	#14, former tavern barn, North Calais Road, looking north	
25 of 38	#15, 68 North Calais Road, looking west	
26 of 38	#16, 378 G.A.R. Road, looking southwest	
27 of 38	#16a,b, play house and garage, 378 G.A.R. Road looking west	
28 of 38	#17, 17a, 35 North Calais Road, looking south	
29 of 38	#18, new culvert, North Calais Road, looking north	
30 of 38	#19a, dam looking north	
31 of 38	#19a, dam/mill ruins	
32 of 38	#19b, R. Ainsworth Wagon shop ruins, looking west	
33 of 38	#19c, dam at woolen mill, looking east	
34 of 38	#19c, dam at woolen mill, looking west	
35 of 38	#19d,e, grist/woolen mill, looking east	
36 of 38	#19f,g, sash & blind shop/saw mill ruins, dam, mill pond, looking north	
37 of 38	#19h, dam remains, looking northeast	
38 of 38	#20 stone slab bridge, Dondonde Road, looking south	

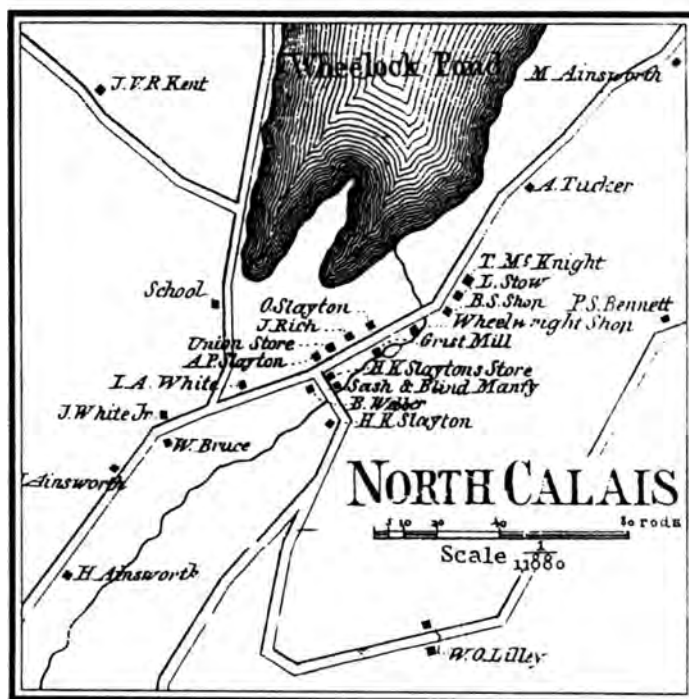


NORTH CALAIS VILLAGE  
HISTORIC DISTRICT

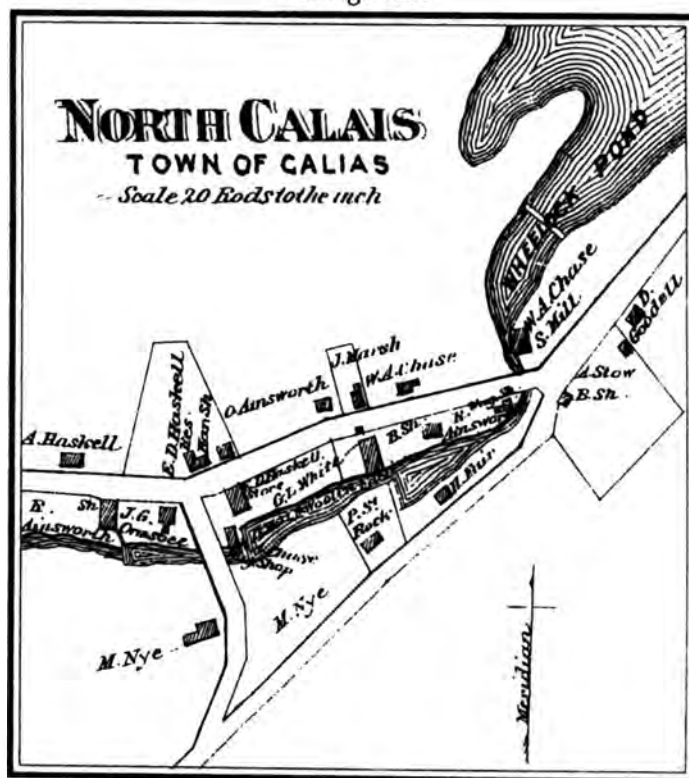
TOWN OF CALAIS  
WASHINGTON COUNTY  
VERMONT

- Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource
- - - Historic District Boundary

Not to Scale

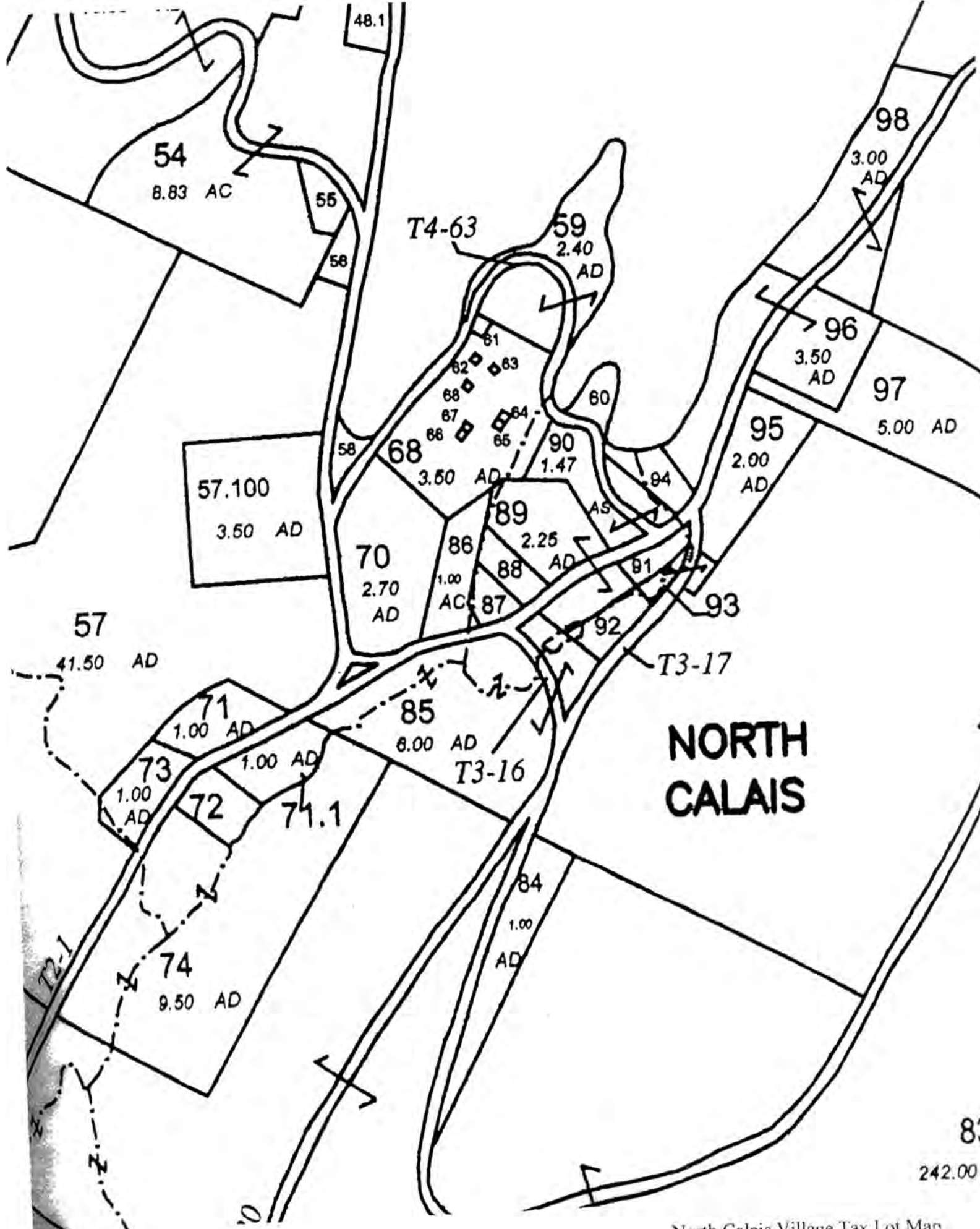


Wallings 1858



Beers 1873





# NORTH CALAIS

North Calais Village Tax Lot Map

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: North ~~Glenn~~ Village Historic District  
*Calais*

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 8/10/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/08/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/24/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000772

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9.24.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Historic image of village  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
Photograph 1





North Calais from the north east

Historic image of village  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 2



Buildings 5, 5a, 6, 17  
north calais village HISTORIC DISTRICT  
calais, Washington county, VERMONT  
photograph 3





Buildings 17, 14, 16  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
Photograph 4



Building 1  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 5





Property 1a  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 6



Buildings 2a, b, c, 2  
north calais village Historic District  
calais, Washington county, Vermont  
photography





Building 3  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 8



Building 4  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
Photograph 9





Building 4a  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 10



Building 5  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 11





Building 5a  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 12



Building 6  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 13





Building 6b, a  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 14



Building 7  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 15



Building 7  
NORTH Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, VERMONT  
photograph 16





Building 8  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 17



Building 8a  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
Photograph 15





Building 9  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
Photograph 19



Building 10, 10a  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 20



Building II  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 21





Building 12  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 22



Property 13  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 23





Building 14  
north Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 24



Building 15  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 25



Building 16  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 26





Building 516 to 16a  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 27



Building 17, 17a  
north calais village HISTORIC DISTRICT  
calais, Washington County, VERMONT  
photograph 28





Property 18  
NORTH Calais Village HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 29



Property 1902  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 30



Property 19a  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
Photograph 31





PROPERTY A6  
north calais Village Historic District  
calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 32



Property 19C  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 33





Property 19C  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 34



Property 19, d, 19e  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 35



Property 19f, 195  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 36





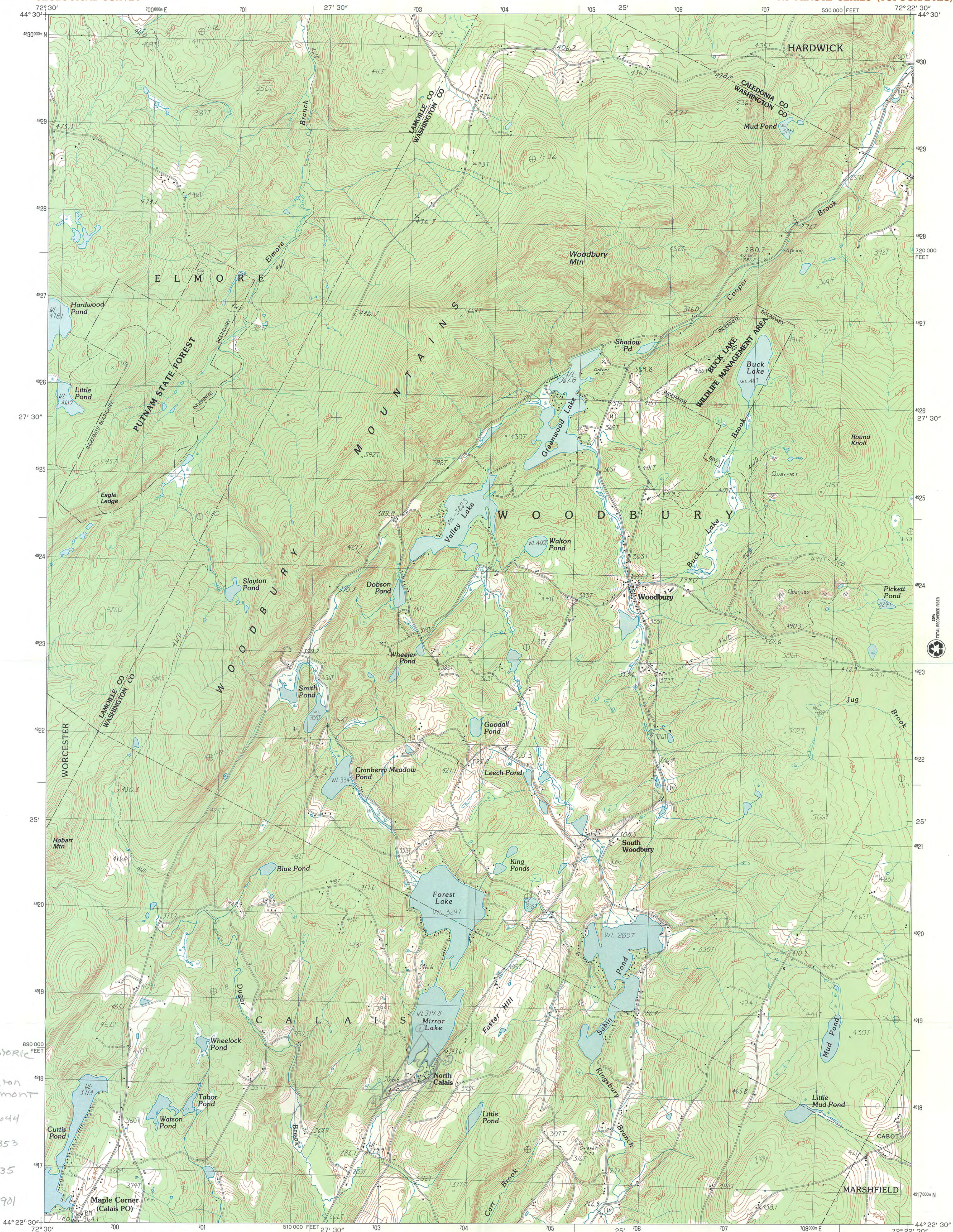
Property 19h  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 37



Property 20  
North Calais Village Historic District  
Calais, Washington County, Vermont  
photograph 38

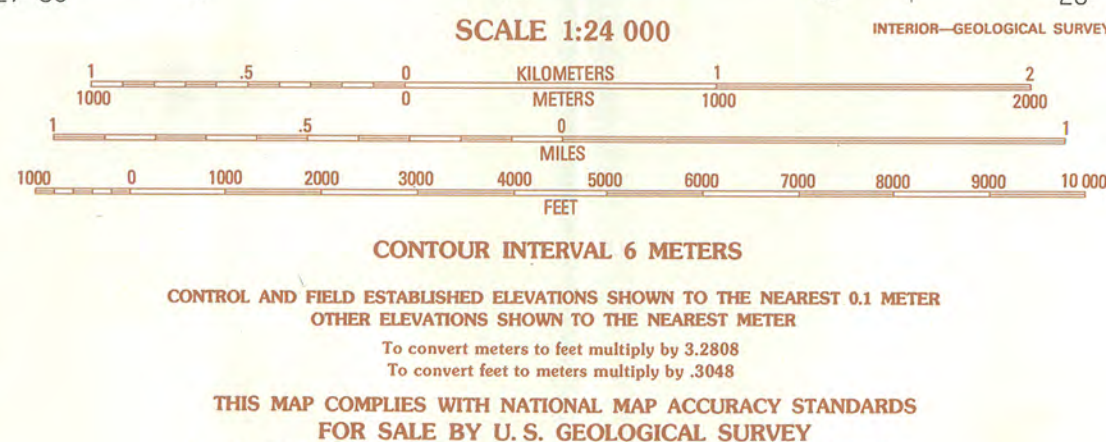


North Calais  
Village Historic  
District  
Calais, Washington  
County, Vermont  
1. 18/703419/4918044  
2. 18/703658/4918353  
3. 18/703505/4918135  
4. 18/702972/4917901



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1980  
FIELD CHECKED 1982 MAP EDITED 1986  
PROJECTION 1986 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 16°00' WEST  
GRID 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS  
UTM GRID DECLINATION 148° EAST  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(2 meters south and 36 meters west)  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State reservations shown on this map  
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings

PROVISIONAL MAP  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Information  
shown as of date of  
photography.



1	2	3	1 Morrisville
			2 Wolcott
			3 Capitan Lake
4	5		4 Mt. Worcester
			5 Cabot
			6 Montpelier
6	7	8	7 Plainfield
			8 Marshfield

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD LEGEND  
Improved Road  
Unimproved Road  
Trail  
Interstate Route  
U.S. Route  
State Route  
WOODBURY, VERMONT  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1986  
44072-D4-TM-024

USGS 43R 186242 WOODBURY  
\$ 6.50  
91780607568790



802-454-7780

## Suzanne Jamele

Historic Preservation Consulting

1 High Street

Plainfield, Vermont 05667

802-454-7825 phone 802-454-7780 fax [scjamele@gmail.com](mailto:scjamele@gmail.com)

November 20, 2009

Judith Ehrlich  
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation  
National Life North Building, Floor 2  
1 National Life Drive  
Montpelier, VT 05620-1201

Re: North Calais Village Historic District, Calais

Dear Judith:

Enclosed is a National Register nomination for the North Calais Village Historic District in Calais. The three digital photos were printed on an HP Photosmart C630 printer on HP Advanced Photo Paper using HP Vivera inks, products which meet the National Register archival standards.

Sincerely,



Suzanne C. Jamele



**State of Vermont**  
**Division for Historic Preservation**  
One National Life Drive, Floor 2  
Montpelier, VT 05620-1201  
[www.HistoricVermont.org](http://www.HistoricVermont.org)

[phone] 802-828-3211  
[Division fax] 802-828-3206

*Agency of Commerce and  
Community Development*



August 6, 2010

J. Paul Loether  
National Park Service  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 Eye Street, NW 8<sup>th</sup> floor  
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following property:

**North Calais Village Historic District, Calais, Washington County, Vermont**

This property is being submitted under the Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Please note that although Property #2, a cottage built c.1935, is outside the period of significance of this nomination and therefore non-contributing, the CLG intends to undertake a future nomination of 20<sup>th</sup> century summer camps around the lake and that will include this cottage as a contributing structure.

If you have any questions concerning the nomination please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3045 or [nancy.boone@state.vt.us](mailto:nancy.boone@state.vt.us).

Sincerely,

**DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

Nancy E. Boone  
State Architectural Historian/ Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure



**CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
FINAL REVIEW & RECOMMENDATION SHEET**

Submit this completed form to the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, National Life, Drawer 20, Montpelier VT 05602.

Town of Calais, VT

Name of CLG

North Calais Village

Name of Property

Calais, VT 05648

Address

Various

Owner

Calais Historic Preservation Comm

Nomination requested by

Site Visit: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Date nomination received by CLG: \_\_\_\_\_

Date reviewed by CLG: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of sent to Division: \_\_\_\_\_

Was nomination distributed to CLG members? ☐ Yes ☐ No:

1. Did the CLG seek the Division's assistance in evaluating the eligibility of this property? ☒ Yes ☐ No

**2. National Register Criteria Met:**

☐ Historic Association

☐ Association with Famous People

☒ Architectural Merit

☐ Likely to Yield Important Information

**3. Exceptions to Criteria Apply:**

☐ Cemetery

☐ Reconstructed Property

☐ Religious Use

☐ Moved Property

☐ Grave

☒ Less Than 50 Years Old

☐ Birthplace

☐ Commemorative Property:

**4. Criteria Considerations Apply:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. Level of Significance: ☐ Local ☐ State ☒ National

6. Possesses Sufficient Integrity: ☒ Yes ☐ No

7. Additional Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. How was the public invited to comment in the national register nomination process?**

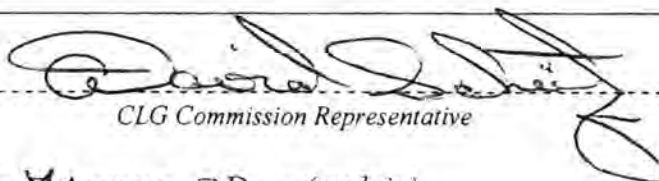
☒ Commission's agenda was published in newspaper 15 days prior to meeting.

☒ Copies of the proposed nomination were made available to the public.

8. CLG recommendation: ☒ Approve ☐ Deny (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

6/21/10

Date



CLG Commission Representative

9. Local Government Official recommendation: ☒ Approve ☐ Deny (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

6/22/10

Date

Denise Wheeler Selectboard

Chief Elected Official

Chair