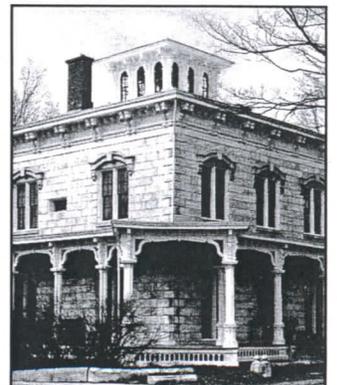
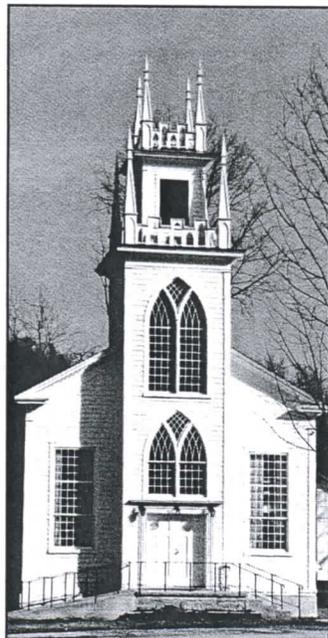


THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF RUTLAND COUNTY

VERMONT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
OF RUTLAND COUNTY**
*Including a Listing of
the Vermont State Register of Historic Places*

Curtis B. Johnson, Editor
Elsa Gilbertson, Assistant Editor

Published by the Vermont Division for Historic
Preservation

Printed in the United States of America
© 1988 The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
All rights reserved. No part of this book may be used,
reproduced, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted
in any manner, except for brief quotations in critical
reviews or articles, without written permission from the
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

This pamphlet is an excerpt from *The Historic Architecture
of Rutland County*. The complete volume contains a short
history of Rutland County, individual histories of each
town in the county, and a guide to Vermont architecture.
An abbreviated version of the architecture guide is found
on the back cover of this pamphlet.

The essays use historic architecture to tell the develop-
mental history of each town from the first years of white
settlement to World War II. Most of the photographs are
contemporary to show the historic structures as they stand
today. Sources used to prepare this book, which include
the Vermont State Historic Sites and Structures Survey
and other primary and secondary sources, are listed in the
select bibliography found in the complete county volume.

Structures referred to in the text that are listed on the
State Register of Historic Places are identified by a
number or street address in parentheses corresponding to
the Register listings and maps immediately following each
town history. The list uses standardized architectural
terms to provide information on readily identifiable,
significant, exterior features of Register sites. This infor-

CAUTION

Most of the historic structures included in the town his-
tories are privately owned and are not open to the public.
When viewing, please be courteous.

INTRODUCTION

Historic structures are part of our daily lives in
Vermont. We live in them, we work in them, we shop
in them, we continue to use them for the purposes for
which they were built, or we find new ways to use
them. Whether buildings or bridges, on the farm, in
the village or city, these historic resources are a living
history of the state because they stand as powerful
and readily visible reminders of our past.

Historic buildings also make a major contribution
to the celebrated Vermont environment that is crucial
to both our economic prosperity and to our personal
well being. Historic downtowns provide attractive
alternatives to shop and work. Industries locate in
Vermont because of the quality of life here, and the
presence of our history is one aspect of that quality. It
is clear from every survey that travelers come to see
our countryside, with its historic buildings, green
fields, forests, hills, and mountains.

We must make a constant effort to protect historic
resources and their surroundings and be ready to
intervene to prevent the forces of both man and
nature from destroying what our ancestors placed on
the landscape. The *Historic Architecture of Rutland*

County is part of the effort by the Division for Historic
Preservation to encourage and enhance the apprecia-
tion and continued thoughtful use of our historic
architectural resources and to save and protect them
for the future. This publication identifies and docu-
ments the resources making up the rich architectural
heritage left in our stewardship, and gives citizens of
today information that is needed to plan for its
preservation.

All sites are located on town maps, and where
applicable, village area and historic district maps.

For further information on *The Historic Architecture of Rut-
land County* or the State Register of Historic Places, please
contact the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation,
State Office Building, Montpelier, Vermont 05602
(802-828-3226).

The activity that is the subject of this publication has
been financed in part with Federal funds from the
National Park Service, Department of the Interior. How-
ever, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect
the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor
does the mention of trade names or commercial products
constitute endorsement or recommendation by the
Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for
identification and protection of historic properties. Under
Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of
the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the U.S. Department of the
Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race,
color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted
programs. If you believe you have been discriminated
against in any program, activity, or facility as described
above, or if you desire further information, please write to:
Office for Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the
Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240

I hope this publication will encourage community
pride, and that it will be used by property owners to
learn about their buildings, by local officials in plan-
ning for the future of their towns, as a resource for
teachers of Vermont and local history, as a guide for
residents on Sunday drives, and as a way travelers
from all over can learn about Vermont. More than
this, I hope it helps us all recognize our heritage and
the value of preserving it.

Eric Gilbertson
Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation



RUTLAND TOWN

Rutland Town, which originally included what are now Rutland City, Proctor, and West Rutland, lies in a fertile, rolling plain well watered by the Otter Creek, East Creek, and their tributaries. Several important early roads were laid out through town: the 1759 Crown Point and 1776 Hubbardton military roads, the Rutland to Burlington stage road (U.S. Route 7), and an east-west road (U.S. Route 4) to Skenesboro, New York, surveyed in 1772. Where the Crown Point road crossed the Otter Creek at a set of falls, the village of Center Rutland gradually developed after 1780 as a milling center for a growing agricultural community. Marble quarrying interests in the western portion of town and the arrival of the railroad in 1850 combined to transform the village into a busy marble processing center, and by the late 1800s into a corporate outpost of the Vermont Marble Company. Agriculture remained important in outlying regions, as farmers shifted to dairying in the latter half of the 19th century. The town lost nearly two-thirds of its size after the creation of the towns of Proctor and West Rutland in 1886 and the incorporation of the City of Rutland in 1892, leaving it with Center Rutland and farmland ringing the City. Today Rutland Town retains an architectural heritage rich in agricultural buildings, which contrast

Even in winter farms such as this one (33) lend their simple beauty to the agricultural landscape of Rutland Town. Located north of the City of Rutland, this farmstead with its large bank barn and white farmhouse is set against the backdrop of the rugged Taconic Range.

with the historic buildings of Center Rutland, shaped by early milling efforts, trade, and the marble industry.

JAMES MEAD, the earliest recorded settler of the town of Rutland, came here in 1769, returning the next year with his wife and ten children to an unfinished log cabin near the present Center Rutland. Establishing title to most of the land surrounding the Otter Creek falls, he then built a gristmill and maintained a bridge over the creek. Settlement was disrupted by the Revolutionary War. In July 1777 American forces retreated from Mount Independence in Orwell and after the Battle of Hubbardton stopped at Mead's on their way to Manchester. In 1778 Fort Ranger, which became the military headquarters of Vermont, was built on the rise above Mead's mill.

Two ambitious brothers, William and Richard Gookin, bought Mead's gristmill as well as some land around Mead's Falls about 1790, and then built a fulling mill, paper mill, and store in the newly developing hamlet of Centreville (called Center Rutland after 1840). About 1810 William Gookin built a graceful

Building numbers in parenthesis correspond to the State Register of Historic Places listing and maps that follow the text.



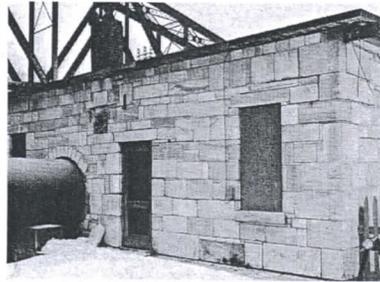
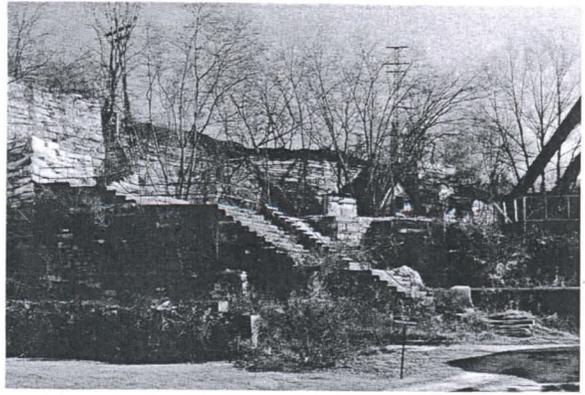
In 1889 the Swedish Evangelical Congregational Mission Church was formed. Work soon began on the foundation of a church, located on land in Center Rutland donated by the Vermont Marble Company. Subscriptions were raised, including a \$250 gift from Redfield Proctor, and in 1892 the newly completed church (54) was dedicated.

Federal style home (A17) with a handsome sidelit doorway and Palladian window not far from the recently renamed Gookin's Falls.

Much of the outlying land in Rutland Town, gentle terrain crisscrossed by the Otter Creek, East Creek, Clarendon River, and Cold River, proved fertile for farming, and by the early 1800s a number of farms were established throughout the town. Daniel Greeno, who first settled in the northeast corner of Rutland before the Revolution, moved further to the west and in 1795 built a Cape Cod (3), now one of the oldest standing houses in town. Yet another Cape Cod (45, c.1810), with a transom over the doorway, is located in the southwestern corner of town. Slightly later farmhouses were even more substantial. The Hymes family owned a large Georgian plan home (21, c.1815), detailed with a Federal style door surround, while the Griggs family house (1, c.1820) is built of brick with elliptical arches over all the windows.

By the 1830s many Rutland farmers were raising sheep for wool, and between 1830 and 1850 the town had the largest sheep population in the county. Farmers not only updated their old homes, but also erected stylish new ones. A Greek Revival style doorway was added to Daniel Greeno's Cape Cod house (3, 1795/c.1835), while another member of the family, Benjamin, had a 2½ story sidehall plan house (4, c.1835) built in the same style just up the road. H. W. Lester's farm near East Creek has a sidehall plan house (13a) and several barns dating from about 1850. To join the outlying farms, a number of covered bridges were constructed across the East and Otter Creeks about this time. Today only one (26), built in 1850 by Pittsford-born, master bridge builder Nicholas M. Powers, still stands, although it was washed ashore in the flood of 1947.

Agriculture remained important throughout the rest of town in the second half of the 19th century. Farmers gradually shifted their



These marble block terraces and walls are part of the massive Vermont Marble Company industrial complex (49) at Gookin's Falls in Center Rutland. The site includes a long marble mill on one bank of the Otter Creek and an electric generating station on the other.

emphasis from raising sheep to dairying, building new barns to house their herds of cattle. A large bank barn (27) on a northern Rutland farm proclaims its year of construction — 1881 — on one side of its polychromed slate roof. One year later the Lester family erected a new barn (13c), also with a slate-covered roof, across the road from their house. Many of these farmers sent their milk to several local cheese factories, including one established in 1873 by brothers Jesse and Leeds Billings. Jesse owned a 400 acre farm, and lived in the brick house (46) built by his father, Avery, in 1830.

TWO RAILROADS built through town, the Rutland and Burlington of 1849 and the Rutland and Whitehall of 1850, greatly stimulated the newly developing marble industry in the county by providing direct routes to distant markets. William Barnes, who in 1844 opened the first marble quarry in West Mountain (in what is now West Rutland), and his partner William Y. Ripley had large blocks of marble dragged by oxen and horses, and later shipped on the railroad line to their mill at Gookin's Falls in Center Rutland, lived in a brick Federal style house (A11, c.1825), distinguished by parapet end walls and arcaded wall panels, which was originally owned by Thomas Page. Charles Clement soon established another marble mill (foundation of 49d), and in ensuing years his company built a number of modest houses nearby for his workers. Among those that still



The railroad station (A19) in Center Rutland likely was built near the turn of the 20th century. Now used for other purposes, the old station with its wide overhanging slate-covered roof, large supporting brackets, and mix of clapboard and vertical board siding stands today as a good example of its type.

stand are a c.1860 house (53) with a simple Greek Revival style doorway, and three, similar 1½ story houses (50, 51, 52; c.1870) with no ornamentation.

By the 1880s the marble interests that had developed in the western hills were in large part responsible for the action of the state legislature in 1886. It moved to partition off from Rutland Town two new towns—Proctor and West Rutland. The size of Rutland was further diminished in 1892 with the incorporation of the City of Rutland in its center. The western border of the city reached as far as Center Rutland, which was then left as the sole village in Rutland Town. With a need for their own municipal services, townspeople eventually voted to construct in the village a large schoolhouse, but it burned down in 1908 just before its completion. Immediately rebuilt, the new Colonial Revival style school (A18) had four classrooms on the first floor and the Town Hall in the basement.

The Vermont Marble Company, founded by Redfield Proctor, became the leader of the Rutland County marble industry in the late 1800s by buying out most of the other marble companies in the area, including those at Center Rutland. Vermont Marble soon transformed this local milling and trade center into a company town. They erected a large new mill (49d, c.1900) on the foundation of the old Clement mill, and connected it to their base of operations in Proctor by building their own railroad, the Clarendon and Pittsford, begun in 1886 and completed in 1891. The company also built a post office (A22, c.1880) and a multitude of employee tenements around their works (49). Although many tenements were swept away in the 1927 flood, one well-preserved example, a duplex (56, c.1910), still stands.

BY THE CLOSE OF THE 19TH CENTURY a number of companies began building plants to harness the abundant Rutland area waterpower and generate electricity. A horse-drawn trolley,



Numerous dwellings built by the Vermont Marble Company for its employees once clustered near the marble mills of Center Rutland. Among the few survivors of the 1927 and 1947 floods and subsequent redevelopments is this two family home (56, c.1910). The abundance in Rutland of marble, an otherwise sumptuous building material much in demand throughout the United States, is evident here in its use for the foundation and porch steps of this humble abode.

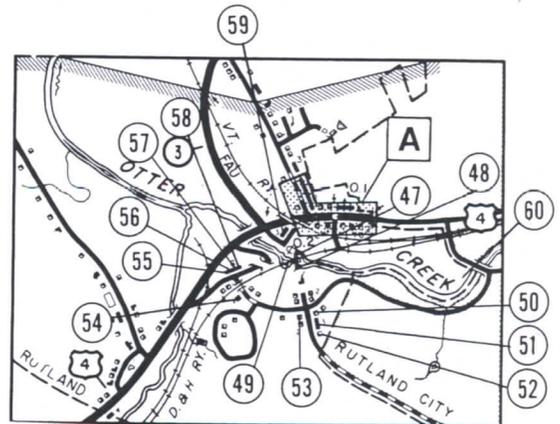
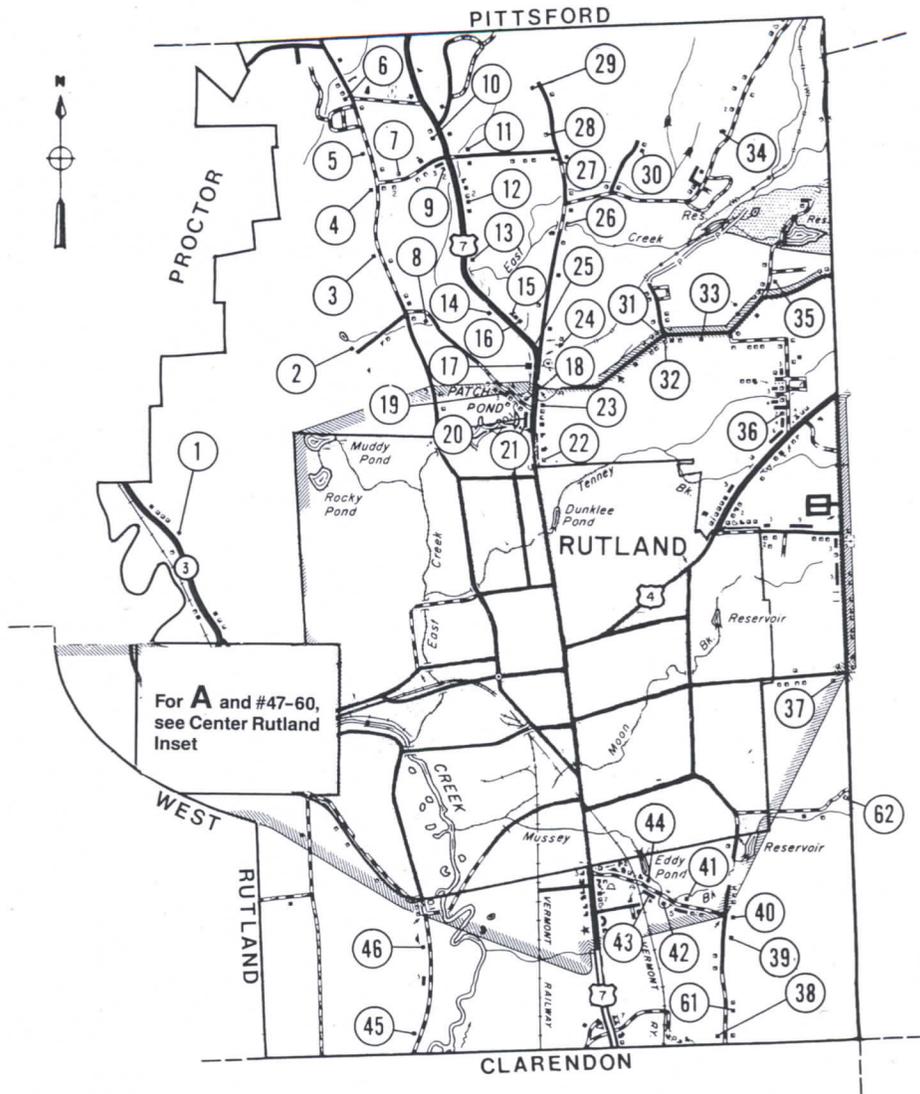
begun in 1885 and linking Center Rutland to the City of Rutland, was electrified ten years later with power from the coal-fired generators of the Rutland Railway, Light and Power Company. About 1906 the Vermont Marble Company electrified its Center Rutland works, building a marble-faced powerhouse (part of 49) at the Otter Creek falls on the site of an old gristmill. Increasing demands in Rutland City for electricity led to the construction in 1920–21 by the Rutland Railway, Light and Power Company of a power-generating station (17) along what is now U.S. Route 7 as part of its Chittenden Reservoir-East Creek generating system. In 1937 it added a surge tank water tower (24) to control the water flow in the system.

The marble industry in Center Rutland gradually came to a standstill after the Depression and World War II, although agriculture has continued to remain important throughout the rest of the town. The old Rutland to Burlington stage road (U.S. Route 7) and the old Skenesboro (Whitehall), New York, road (now U.S. Route 4) now funnel heavy traffic through rolling farmland into the busy City of Rutland, posing a threat to the significant early farmhouses located close to these highways. Off these main roads, however, many other Federal and Greek Revival style farmhouses, as well as later agricultural buildings, may be found throughout town. In Center Rutland a wide variety of buildings, including those in a historic district listed in the State Register of Historic Places, document its years as an early milling village as well as a thriving center of the marble industry. The c.1810 Gookin House has been recorded in drawings for the Historic American Buildings Survey, kept in the Library of Congress. Together the village and farms form an architectural legacy that tells the long history of Rutland Town.

TOWN OF RUTLAND MAP

Sites Listed in the State Register of Historic Places
(Numbers correspond to Register listings that follow.)

For **A** see historic district map.)



INSET ②
CENTER RUTLAND



TOWN OF RUTLAND
Sites listed in
the State Register
of Historic Places
(For locations
see town and
historic district
maps.)

1 House, c.1820
 Federal style, Georgian plan, brick.
 Features: sidelights, gable fan, window fan, entry fanlight.
 Related barn.

2 House, c.1840
 Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
 Features: fieldstone, paneled entry pilasters, reveals, entry entablature, Colonial Revival porch, distinctive chimney.
 Related barn, barn.
 Features: peaked lintelboards.

3 House, 1795/c.1835



Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
 Features: Greek Revival porch, paneled entry pilasters, sidelights, entry entablature, full entablature.
 Related carriage barn, barn.
 Features: cupola, roof finials.

4 House, c.1835
 Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
 Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, sidelights, Colonial Revival porch.
 Related carriage barn, barn.
 Features: cupola, transom.

5 House, c.1870
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: Gothic wall dormer, transom, sidelights, corner pilasters, segmental arch window.
 Related barn, barn, carriage barn.
 Features: cupola, transom.

6 House, c.1835
 Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
 Features: sidelights, entry pilasters, entry entablature, sunburst, entry pediment.

7 House, c.1900
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: Italianate porch.

8 House, c.1835
 Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
 Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, sidelights, entry entablature.
 Related carriage barn, barn.
 Features: cupola.

9 House, c.1840
 Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
 Features: paneled entry pilasters, Colonial Revival porch, bay window, Queen Anne window.

10 House, c.1820
 Federal style, I-house.
 Features: transom, sidelights, paneled entry pilasters, entry entablature.
 Related barn.
 Features: cupola.

11 House, c.1920
 Vernacular-Colonial Revival style, Foursquare.
 Features: beltcourse, porch, bay window, leaded glass window, fieldstone.

12 House, c.1900
 Gable roof, 2½ stories.
 Features: Queen Anne porch.
 Related barn, barn.

13 (Farm)
 a. House, c.1850
 Gable roof 2½ stories.
 Features: porch.
 b. Barn, c.1850
 Features: cupola.
 c. Barn, c.1882
 Features: transom.
 d. Barn, c.1850
 Features: cupola.
 e. Shed, c.1850

14 House, c.1905
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: Queen Anne porch, Queen Anne window.
 Related barn.
 Features: cupola.

15 House, 1836
 Greek Revival style, Georgian plan, brick.
 Features: sidelights, transom, stone lintels, marble, distinctive chimney.
 Related shed, barn, carriage barn.
 Features: cupola.

16 House, c.1900
 Gable roof, 2½ stories.
 Features: Queen Anne porch, Queen Anne window.
 Related carriage barn.

17 Powerhouse, 1920
 Neo-Classical Revival style.
 Features: parapet, decorative brickwork, enriched frieze, beltcourse.

18 House, c.1900
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: Queen Anne porch.
 Related carriage barn.
 Features: transom, Queen Anne porch.

19 House, c.1875
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: distinctive lintelboards, triangular arch window, bay window, distinctive dormer.

20 House, c.1815
 Federal style, Georgian plan.
 Features: entry pilasters, sidelights, entry entablature, distinctive chimney.

21 House, c.1815
 Federal style, Georgian plan.
 Features: distinctive chimney, sidelights, entry entablature, transom, entry pilasters.

22 House, c.1825
 Federal style, I-house.
 Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, Colonial Revival porch, transom.
 Related carriage barn.

23 House, c.1870
 Vernacular-Italianate style, Classic Cottage.
 Features: bay window, Italianate porch, sidelights.
 Related carriage barn.

24 Watertower, 1937

25 Church, 1896
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: tower, Queen Anne window, unusual window.

26 Covered Bridge, 1850
 Architect/builder: Nicholas M. Powers.

27 Barn, 1881
 Features: polychrome slate, date inscription, falsefront.
 Related house.
 Features: full entablature, corner pilasters.

28 House, c.1865
 Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
 Features: corner pilasters, sidelights, full entablature.
 Related barn.

29 House, c.1920



Foursquare.
 Features: shinglework, distinctive dormer, porch, beltcourse.
 Related barn, garage.

30 House, c.1865
 Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
 Features: corner pilasters, entry pilasters, entry entablature, porch.
 Related barn.

31 House, c.1915
 Bungalow style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: rafter tails, bay window, distinctive dormer, cobblestone, recessed porch, stickwork.
 Related garage.
 Features: historic garage doors, rafter tails.

32 House, c.1915
 Vernacular-Bungalow style, hip roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: distinctive dormer, porch, bay window, distinctive chimney.

33 House, c.1925
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: Colonial Revival porch.
 Related bank barn.
 Features: cupola.

34 House, c.1850
 Vernacular-Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
 Features: entry entablature.
 Related carriage barn.

35 House, c.1925
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: rafter tails, distinctive chimney, distinctive dormer, Colonial Revival porch.

36 House, c.1920
 Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: distinctive dormer, porch, rafter tails.
 Related garage.

37 House, c.1880



Gable roof, 1½ stories.
 Features: Queen Anne porch, distinctive dormer.

38 (Farm)
 a. House, c.1840
 Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
 Features: distinctive lintelboards, entry entablature, sidelights, continuous architecture.
 b. Barn, c.1840
 c. Barn, c.1840
 Features: wood silo.

39 House, c.1865
 Vernacular-Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
 Features: corner pilasters, transom, full entablature, granite.

40 House, c.1875
 Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
 Features: sidelights.
 Related barn.

41 House, c.1850

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2 stories. Features: entry entablature, sidelights. Related barn. Features: cupola.

42 House, c.1870

Vernacular-Italianate style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories. Features: round arch window, distinctive chimney.

43 House, c.1870

Gable roof, 2½ stories. Features: door hood, granite. Related garage.

44 House, c.1850

Gable roof, 2½ stories. Features: bargeboard, distinctive dormer, Queen Anne porch, granite. Related office.

45 House, c.1810

Cape Cod. Features: transom. Related barn.

46 House, 1830

Greek Revival style, Georgian plan, brick. Features: stone lintels, bay window, distinctive chimney, marble, porch. Related barn.

47 Bridge, 1907

Through truss. Features: date inscription.

48 Bridge, c.1890

Through truss. Features: marble.

49 VerMarCo Mill

- a. Guardhouse, c.1900
Stone.
- b. Retaining Wall, c.1850
Features: marble.
- c. Pump House, c.1900
Stone.
- d. Mill, c.1900
Gable roof, 3 stories.
Features: roof monitor.

50 House, c.1870

Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.

51 House, c.1870

Sidehall plan, 1½ stories. Features: Colonial Revival porch. Related garage.

52 House, c.1870

Sidehall plan, 1½ stories. Features: entry entablature.

53 House, c.1860

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2 stories. Features: entry entablature, entry pilasters, peaked lintelboards.

54 Church, 1889

Jerkinhead roof, 1½ stories. Features: round arch window, label lintels, round window, peaked lintelboards, transom, central tower.

55 House, c.1880

Gable roof, 2 stories. Features: cornice brackets, kneewall window. Related garage. Features: historic garage doors.

56 Duplex, c.1910

Gable roof, 2½ stories. Features: porch, kneewall window. Related garage. Features: historic garage doors.

57 House, c.1900

Gable roof, 2 stories.

58 House, c.1860

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 1½ stories. Features: corner pilasters, reveals, sidelights, entry entablature.

59 House, c.1875

Vernacular-Italianate style, gable roof, 2½ stories. Features: peaked lintelboards, label lintels, porch, distinctive dormer, transom.

60 Mill, c.1920

Brick veneer, 3 stories. Features: roof monitor. Related shed, shed.

61 (Farm)

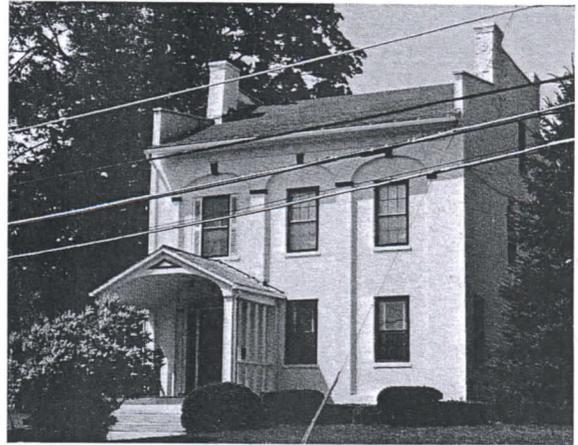
- a. House, c.1880
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, door hood.
- b. Barn, c.1880
Features: cupola.
- c. Carriage Barn, c.1890
- d. Barn, c.1950
Gambrel roof.

62 House, c.1880

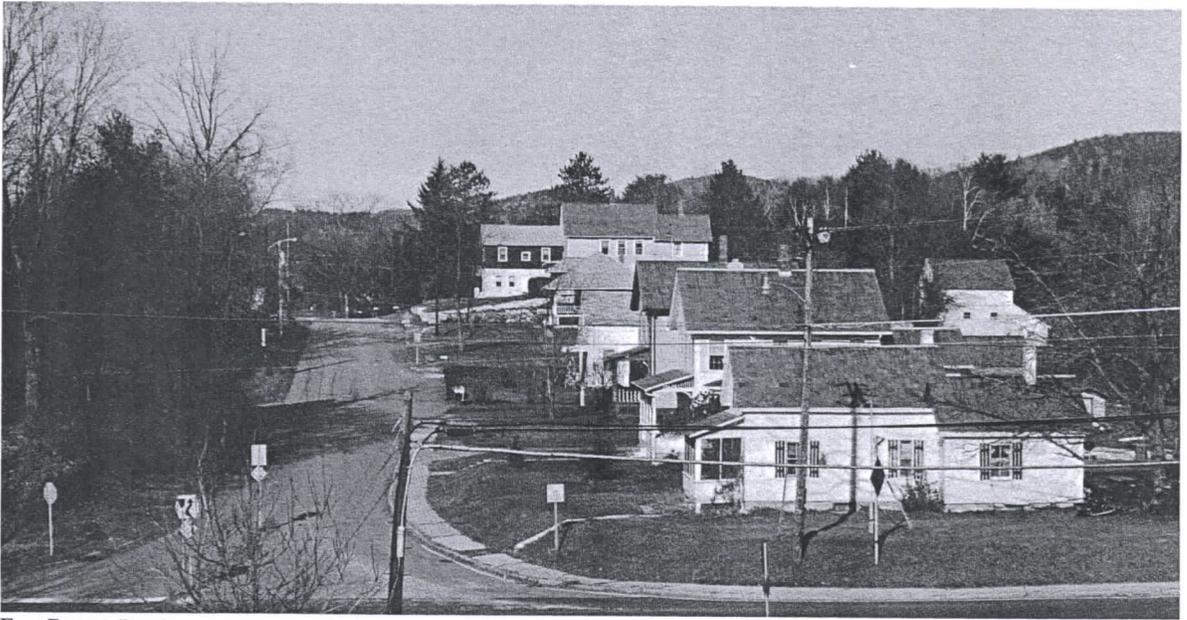
Georgian plan. Related shed, shop.

CENTER RUTLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

The historic resources of Center Rutland include several, handsome Federal style buildings, which recall the early years when Centreville was a developing milling and trade center, and a number of structures from the mid to late 1800s when a succession of marble companies operated marble-sawing mills here.



Thomas Page House (A11, c.1825)



East Proctor Road



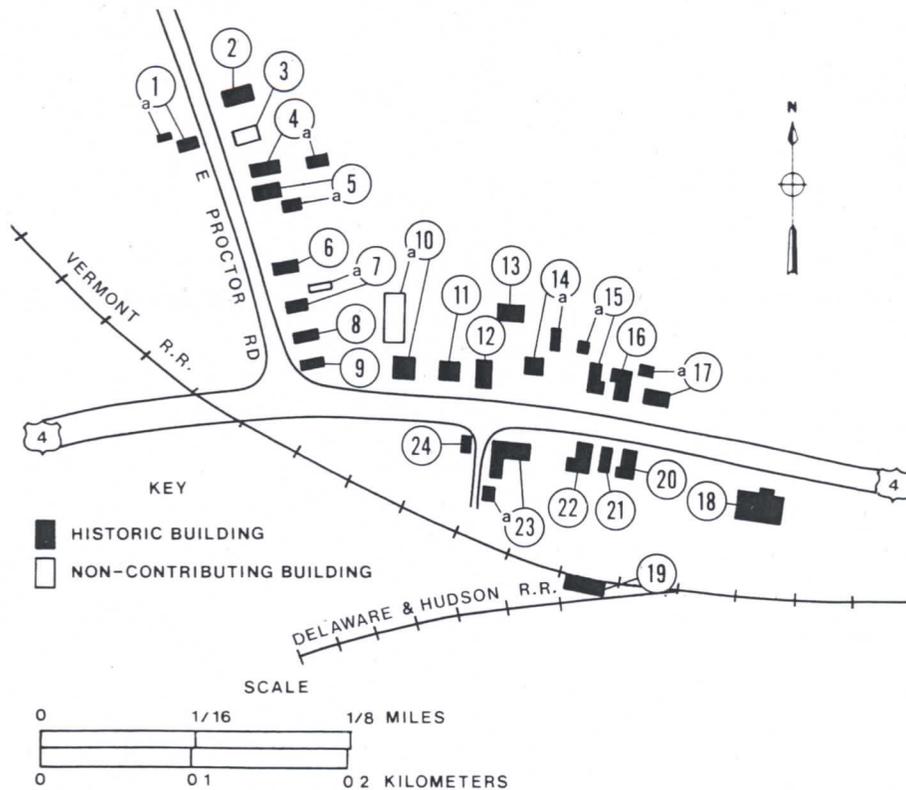
(A16, c.1880); William Gookin House (A17, c.1810)



Gookin House (A17, c.1810)

A CENTER RUTLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

(Numbers correspond to accompanying Register listing.)



SOURCE: VT. MAPPING PROGRAM ORTHOPHOTOS, 1975.

CENTER RUTLAND HISTORIC DISTRICT

A1 House, c.1855
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry entablature, full entablature, corner pilasters, sidelights, entry pilasters.

A1a Garage, c.1920
Features: historic garage doors, rafter tails.

A2 House, c.1930
Vernacular-Bungalow style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Bungalow porch, bay window, rafter tails.

A3 House, c.1910
Non-contributing due to alterations.

A4 House, c.1900
Vernacular-Queen Anne style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, Queen Anne window.

A4a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A5 House, c.1930
Vernacular-Bungalow style, wood shingle, hip roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Bungalow porch, marble.

A5a Garage, c.1930

A6 House, c.1885
Gable roof, 2 stories.

A7 House, c.1885
Gable roof, 2 stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, Queen Anne window.

A7a Garage, c.1955
Non-contributing due to age.

A8 House, c.1885
Gable roof, 2 stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, bay window.

A9 House, c.1870
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: marble.

A10 House, c.1885
Vernacular-Queen Anne style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, bay window, shinglework.

A10a Warehouse, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A11 House, c.1825
Federal style, Half Georgian plan, brick.
Features: parapet, arcading, entry fan, keystones, sidelights, enriched cornice, stone lintels.

A12 House, c.1860



Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: corner pilasters, porch, transom, entry entablature.

A13 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: porch.

A14 House, c.1865
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne window, entry pilasters, wall pilasters.

A14a Barn, c.1880

A15 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: bay window, entry pediment.

A15a Garage, c.1935

A16 House, c.1880
Vernacular-Queen Anne style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: gable screen, Queen Anne porch.

A17 House, c.1810
Federal style, Georgian plan.
Features: entry fanlight, entry pilasters, sidelights, unusual window, keystones, hood moldings, Palladian window.
Recorded in the Historic American Buildings Survey

A17a Garage, c.1900

A18 School, 1908
Colonial Revival style, hip roof, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pediment, granite, round arch window, enriched cornice, wall pilasters, entry fanlight, reveals, keystones, bank of windows.

A19 Railroad Station, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: cornice brackets, rafter tails, bay window.

A20 House, c.1875
Sidehall plan, 2 stories.
Features: entry entablature, marble.

A21 House, c.1875
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne window.

A22 Post Office, c.1880



Vernacular-Italianate style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: falsefront, cornice brackets, original storefront.

A23 House, c.1895
Vernacular-Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: bay window, Colonial Revival porch, shinglework, distinctive lintelboards, marble.

A23a Carriage Barn, c.1895

A24 Store, c.1880
1 story.
Features: Queen Anne window, marble, original storefront, cornice brackets.

GLOSSARY

Note: all terms are defined as they are used in this publication. They may have other meanings not included here.

bank barn A barn whose basement is built into the side of a hill or earthen bank and whose first floor stable is at grade level.

bargeboard Decorative board, often scroll sawn or carved, ornamenting rooflines.

bay Regular vertical divisions of the exterior of a building, usually defined by the door and window openings.

belvedere Rooftop structure, usually with windows on all sides.

board and batten Exterior siding of flush, wide, vertical planks with narrow wooden strips (battens) covering the joints.

c. or **circa** Used before a date to indicate that the date is approximate.



Cape Cod A 1½ story house, five bays wide across the eaves side, with a central entry, eaves with little or no overhang, and originally built with a large central chimney.



Classic Cottage A 1½ story house, five bays wide across the eaves side, with a central entry, characterized by a *kneewall*, and originally built with stove chimneys, usually symmetrically placed, on the ridge.

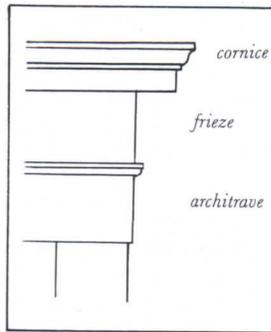
column A vertical support that consists of a base, shaft, and capital. In classical architecture there are five types: Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

continuous architecture A farmhouse linked to its attached barns and out-buildings.

cornice Topmost part of an *entablature*. Also a decorative band found under rooflines.

dentils A band of toothlike blocks ornamenting a *cornice*.

ell A secondary block of a building whose roof ridge runs at a right angle to that of the main block.



entablature Three-part trim consisting of an architrave, frieze, and *cornice*, and found under rooflines (full entablature) and over doors.

facade Face or wall of a building, usually referring to the front wall.

fan A semi-circular or elliptical frame usually filled with radiating wooden louvers above a door or window or in the gable ends.

fanlight A semi-circular or elliptical window, often with radiating dividers or leaded glass patterns, above a door or window or in the gable ends.

flushboard siding Horizontal boards laid flush to create smooth exterior walls.

Foursquare A 2 story tall house built in the early 1900s, nearly square in plan, with a hip roof, full width front porch, and usually a central dormer.

gable roof Pitched roof with two sloping sides that meet at a ridge (the gable being the triangular wall area formed by the roof slopes).

gambrel roof Roof with two double-pitched sloping sides meeting at a ridge.



Georgian plan A 2 or 2½ story house, five bays wide across the eaves side with a room on each side of a central entryway, and two rooms deep.

Gothic wall dormer Steeply pitched dormer whose front is a continuation of the main wall.

ground level stable barn A barn that has its main floor at ground level, a hay loft above, no basement, and often a *gambrel roof*.

half plan house A *Cape Cod*, *Classic Cottage*, *Georgian plan*, or *I-house* that is three bays wide across the eaves side, with the door in the left or right bay.

highdrive A ramp, often enclosed, leading from the ground up to the main level of a barn. Most commonly found on *bank barns*.

high style Having many or all of the characteristics of a particular architectural style.

hip roof Roof with four sloping sides meeting at a point or short ridge.



I-house A 2 or 2½ story house, five bays wide across the eaves side, with a central entry, and only one room deep.

jerkinhead roof A gable roof in which the gable peaks are clipped off and inclined backward.

keystone Wedge-shaped center stone in an arch.

kneewall The area between the top of the first floor windows and the eaves of a 1 or 1½ story building.

lintel A horizontal stone, brick, cast-iron, or wooden beam that spans the top of a door or window opening.

Mansard roof Roof with four double-pitched sloping sides, the lower pitch being steeper than the upper.

modillions Small scrolled brackets under the overhanging section of a *cornice*.

oriel window Multi-sided window that projects from a wall and whose base does not reach the ground.

Palladian window Three part window consisting of a round-headed window flanked by two shorter and narrower windows, each part usually being framed by *pilasters* or *columns*.

pavilion with ells plan House form consisting of a main block, generally with a gable front, and flanking matching *ells*.

pediment The triangular wall area inside a gable and framed by *cornices* along all three sides. Also used to mean cornice-framed elements, either triangular or other shapes, found over doors or windows.

pilaster Flat representation of a *column*.

quoins Blocks of stone or other materials found at the corners of buildings. Usually arranged in an alternating pattern of large and small blocks.

raking window Gable end window set at an angle between the roof lines of the main house block and its *wing*.

shed roof Roof with a single slope.



sidehall plan House form with a gable front and main door (leading into a hallway) in the left or right hand bay.

sidelights Narrow vertical windows, usually consisting of small panes or patterned leaded glass, flanking a door.

surround The frame and trim surrounding the sides and top of a door or window.

three-quarter plan house A *Cape Cod*, *Classic Cottage*, *Georgian plan*, or *I-house* four bays wide across the eaves side with a window on one side of the door and two on the other.

transom Row of glass panes located directly above a door.

Tri-Gable Ell Gable front house with an *ell* almost the same height as the main block. Built in late 1800s and early 1900s.

vernacular Having few of the elements or ornamental details characterizing a particular architectural style.

STYLE GUIDE



BUNGALOW

The word *bungalow* comes from India where, in the late 19th century, the British used it to describe low, single-story houses with large verandas well-suited to tropical environments. American bungalows, “homey” early 20th century 1 or 1½ story residences, have broad gable, hip, or jerkinhead roofs, often with dormer windows and deep overhanging eaves, and deep, wide front porches.



COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Colonial Revival style, popular from the late 1800s through the 1930s (and still used today), was derived from American architectural styles of the 18th century. Houses (traditional Georgian, sidehall, or other plans with gable, gambrel, or hip roofs), commercial blocks, and public buildings are decorated with features derived from the earlier styles but distinguishable by their larger scale and often unusual placement on the building. Among the most typical details are Palladian windows, porches with classical columns, doorways topped by fanlights or pediments, and full entablatures under the eaves.



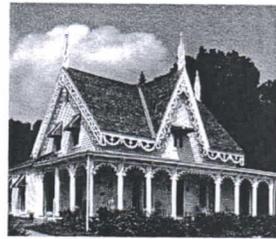
FEDERAL

The Federal style, with its light and delicate detailing inspired by the classical architecture of ancient Rome, was the first major style in Vermont. It was widely used from the late 1700s through the 1830s to trim churches and the symmetrical gable, hip, or gambrel roof Georgian plan, I-house, or Cape Cod houses of the period. The main stylistic focus is on the entryway: a paneled door often flanked by sidelights and thin columns or pilasters, and crowned by a semi-elliptical fan or fanlight, transom, or delicate entablature. Other features include Palladian windows and molded cornices or entablatures that are sometimes enriched with dentils or fretwork.



FRENCH SECOND EMPIRE

Popular in Vermont during the 1870s and 1880s, the elegant French Second Empire style, used for residences, public buildings, and commercial blocks, is characterized by use of the Mansard roof. Other features, shared with the Italianate style, include eavesline brackets, paired windows, and sweeping verandas with chamfered posts and matching brackets.



GOTHIC REVIVAL

The Gothic Revival style was first used in Vermont from the 1820s to 1840s for churches, which were built in the common New England meetinghouse form but with pinnacles and cresting atop belfry towers and pointed arch windows with diamond panes. Churches from the 1850s to 1870s have the same features but often were built of stone. Houses in the style, irregular in form or symmetrical Classic Cottages built in the 1850s and 1860s, have steeply pitched roofs and wall dormers edged with bargeboards, molded label lintels over windows and doors, and porches with octagonal posts.



GREEK REVIVAL

Inspired by the ancient architecture of Greece, the Greek Revival style was the most popular 19th century style in Vermont, in widespread use from the 1830s through the 1870s, and later in remote rural areas. Residences (often sidehalls, Georgian plans, or Classic Cottages), churches, courthouses, stores, and other buildings are detailed with pilasters, full entablatures, and pediments. Most of the stylistic emphasis is often on the main entry—a paneled door flanked by sidelights and robust columns or pilasters, and topped by a transom and three part entablature.



ITALIANATE

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside villas, became popular in Vermont after the Civil War and was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks, and outbuildings. Houses are either cube-shaped, with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or gable-roofed Georgian or sidehall plans. Features include cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, windows that are often paired with arched tops, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets.



QUEEN ANNE

Gaudy, colorful, and irregular describe the Queen Anne style, popular in Vermont from about 1885 to 1905 for churches, public buildings, commercial blocks, and particularly for houses. It is identified by its asymmetrical building forms, richly textured wall surfaces, multi-colored paint schemes, unpredictable window spacing, towers, bay windows, gable screens, and porches with turned columns and balusters.