



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

February 16, 1990

Mary E. Bigelow
226 Landgrove
Londonderry, Vermont 05148

Re: Joshua Dale/Obadiah Pease House, Landgrove

Survey # 10

Dear Mrs. Bigelow:

The State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation reviewed your request for nomination of the Joshua Dale/Obadiah Pease House in Landgrove to the National Register of Historic Places at its February 14, 1990, meeting. Thank you for providing the report on the house prepared by your daughter. Based on this preliminary information, which was presented at the meeting, the Council determined that the property appears eligible for the National Register based on its architectural significance.

In order to list properties on the Register, a nomination form must be filled out. It is required that this National Register nomination form be prepared by a qualified architectural historian. The form includes an extensive architectural description of the property, a well-researched evaluation of the historic and architectural significance of the building(s), maps, and photographs. The historic information contained in your daughter's report will be valuable in evaluating the historic significance of the property.

The volume of nomination requests received by the Division has grown to the point that precludes the nomination being prepared by the Division, so the best way to accomplish a timely nomination of a property to the National Register is for you to employ a freelance architectural historian to prepare the nomination. Enclosed is a list of qualified consultants who are interested in preparing nominations. The list is not exhaustive; there may be others with whom we have not had contact. If you have difficulties in finding a consultant, please let me know and I'll try to make other suggestions. Once you do hire someone, please ask him/her to contact me prior to beginning any work.

Upon receipt of the finished nomination, we will review the form for completeness. Federal regulations require that the Division then provide you with written notification that your property is

Page 2
Mrs. Bigelow

being considered for inclusion in the National Register. This will provide you with the 30-day comment period required by federal regulation in which you may choose to concur in or object to the nomination.

Following the comment period, the nomination will receive final review by the State Advisory Council and will be forwarded to the National Register. Federal review takes up to 45 days and when approved, is followed by official listing on the Register. When we receive notification that the property has been listed on the Register, we will send you a letter informing you of that action.

Thank you for your interest in the National Register program. If you have further questions on this process, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Elsa Gilbertson
Architectural Historian

Enclosure



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

February 28, 1990

Gregory G. Burke, Executive Director
Bennington County Regional Commission
Post Office Building
Arlington, Vermont 05250

Re: Joshua Dale/Obadiah Pease House, Landgrove

Dear Mr. Burke:

The Division for Historic Preservation is increasing its efforts to communicate with towns about actions that are being taken regarding local properties. This letter is to inform you that at their February 14, 1990, meeting, the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation made a preliminary determination of the eligibility of the Joshua Dale/Obadiah Pease House to the National Register of Historic Places. This determination was made at the request of the owner.

Based upon the information presented at the meeting, the Council determined that the property appeared to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based upon its architectural significance.

If the owner decides to pursue official nomination of the property to the National Register, the Division will, as has been our policy for many years, notify you when the nomination is scheduled for final review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation so the Regional Commission may comment on the nomination. If you have any questions on this, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elsa Gilbertson".

Elsa Gilbertson
Architectural Historian

Enclosures



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

February 28, 1990

Board of Selectmen
Town of Landgrove
RFD
Londonderry, Vermont 05148

Re: Joshua Dale/Obadiah Pease House, Landgrove

Dear Sirs:

The Division for Historic Preservation is increasing its efforts to communicate with towns about actions that are being taken regarding local properties. This letter is to inform you that at their February 14, 1990, meeting, the State Advisory Council on Historic Preservation made a preliminary determination of the eligibility of the Joshua Dale/Obadiah Pease House to the National Register of Historic Places. This determination was made at the request of the owner.

Based upon the information presented at the meeting, the Council determined that the property appeared to meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based upon its architectural significance.

Enclosed are some informational sheets on the National Register of Historic Places. If the owner decides to pursue official nomination of the property to the National Register, the Division will, as has been our policy for many years, notify the selectmen when the nomination is scheduled for final review by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation so that the Town may comment on the nomination. If you have any questions on this, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Elsa Gilbertson'.

Elsa Gilbertson
Architectural Historian

cc: Town Planning Commission

Enclosures

(Ad. Council)

JOSHUA DALE / ELIHU PEASE HS

Landgrove

c. 1799 / c. 1935 (ell)

- on SR.

c. 1799 - bld for Joshua Dale

1 of Landgrove's 3 1st selectmen.

1804 - sold to Obadiah Pease of Weston

Passed to son Elihu Pease

1857 - sold to Dexter Way.

1866 - Sheppard family.

1933 - Bigelow family.

1930s - did work on house

replated roof

rebuilt chimney top

ell torn off (believed to be beyond repair)

New ell built - partly using materials from barn on farm that had collapsed.

- 44, A. Anthony and June Mone
RD 2, Box 90
Arlington, VT 05250
45. Harold and Claire Crane
24 Surrey Lane
E. Northport, NY 11731
- 46, A. Paul and Linda Williams
RD 2, Box 160
Arlington, VT 05250
- 47, A, B. Raymond and Betty Bedell
RD 2, Box 170
Arlington, VT 05250
48. Robin Jones
RD 2, Box 150
Arlington, VT 05250
- 49, A, B. Lillian Henderson
Box 948
Manchester Center, VT 05255
- 50, A. John and Eleanor Walsh
RD 2, Box 80
Arlington, VT 05250
- 51, A. Edgar and Geraldine Blair
RD 2, Box 70
Arlington, VT 05250
- 52, A. Jane Byrnes
RD 1, Box 40
Arlington, VT 05250
- 53, A. Gerald and Joan Sloane
RD 2, Box 35
Arlington, VT 05250
- 54, A. James and Helene Thompson
RD 2, Box 30
Arlington, VT 05250
- 55, A. Melissa Burns and Edgar Greason
Box 703
Manchester, VT 05254
56. Housing Renovations Inc.
P. O. Box 94
Manchester, VT 05254

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL_____

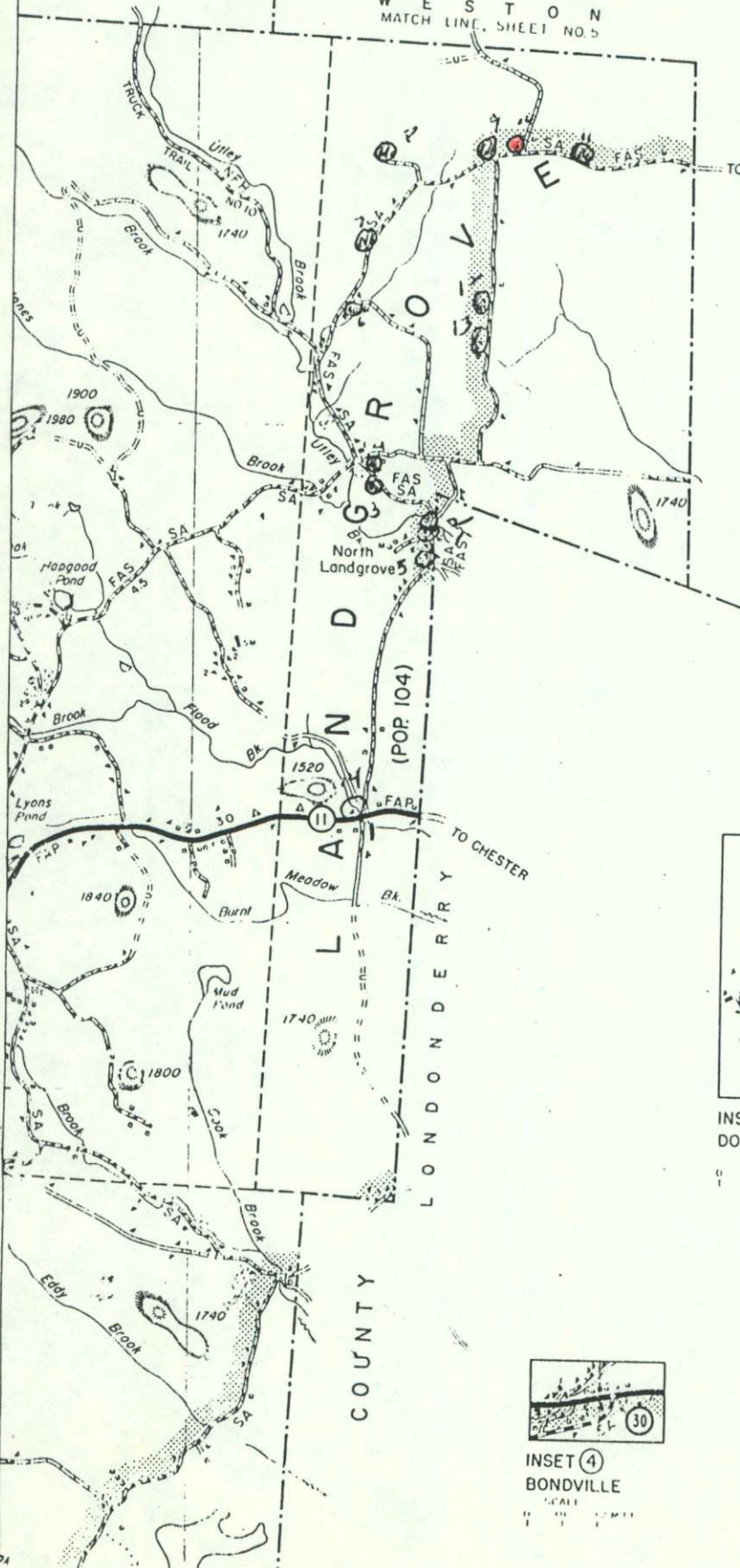
E 400,000

72°50'

E 400,000

WINDSOR COUNTY

WESTON
MATCH LINE, SHEET NO. 5



TO VT. 100, WESTON

TO CHESTER

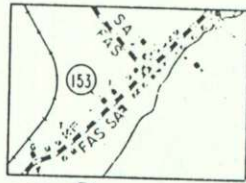
SHEET 1 OF 3 SHEETS

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP BENNINGTON COUNTY VERM.

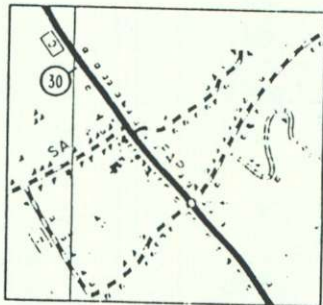
N 780,000

4415

N 260,000



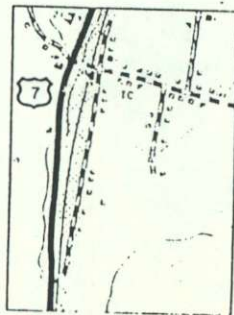
INSET ①
RUPERT
SCALE
0 0.1 0.2 MILE



INSET ②
DORSET
SCALE
0 0.1 0.2 MILE



INSET ④
BONDVILLE
SCALE
0 0.1 0.2 MILE



INSET ③
EAST DORSET

Mary E. Bigelow
226 LANDGROVE
LONDONDERRY, VERMONT 05148

RECEIVED FEB - 5 1990

January 30, 1990

Agency of Development and Community Affairs
Division of Historic Preservation
Montpelier, 05602

Dear Sirs:

The Bigelow family would like to submit research on Lot 10 in Landgrove. This was compiled by our daughter, Hope Bigelow Pinkerton and complements the work done by Peter Jensen in 1977 for the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation - survey of Landgrove Historic Sites and Structures [survey number 0205-10]. Hopefully it contains all the necessary documentation for it to be submitted for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Would you kindly see that this application is presented to the Council for review? We feel it would be appropriate to complete the application as soon as possible in order to commemorate the Vermont Bicentennial Year.

In the event that our house is nominated to the National Register would you send us information on obtaining a plaque. Again we would like to celebrate it's nomination as part of the town of Landgrove Bicentennial Projects.

Yours sincerely

Mary E. Bigelow

Mary E. Bigelow

RECEIVED FEB - 5 1990

THE HISTORY OF
LOT 10
(THE BIGELOW PROPERTY IN LANDGROVE, VERMONT)

by
Hope N. Bigelow

January, 1983
Winterstudy

Williams College





S

entrance

David S. BIGELOW



FIREPLACE
Mantels

(bedroom)

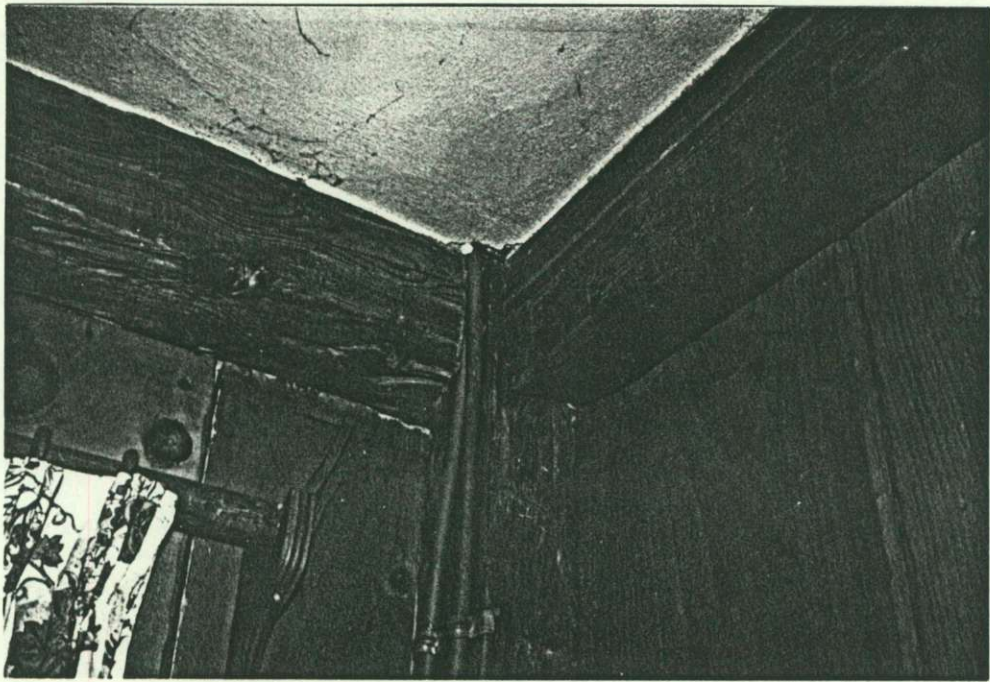
1



1

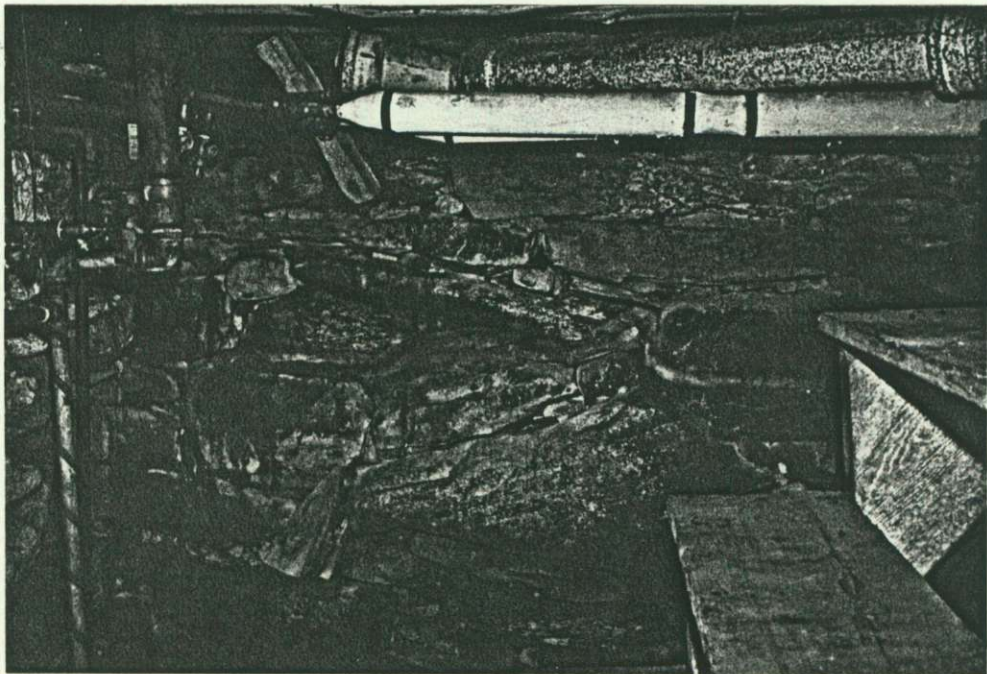
(PARLOUR)

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL IMAGES
THROUGHOUT
DOCUMENT



mortise and tenon joints.

fieldstone foundation





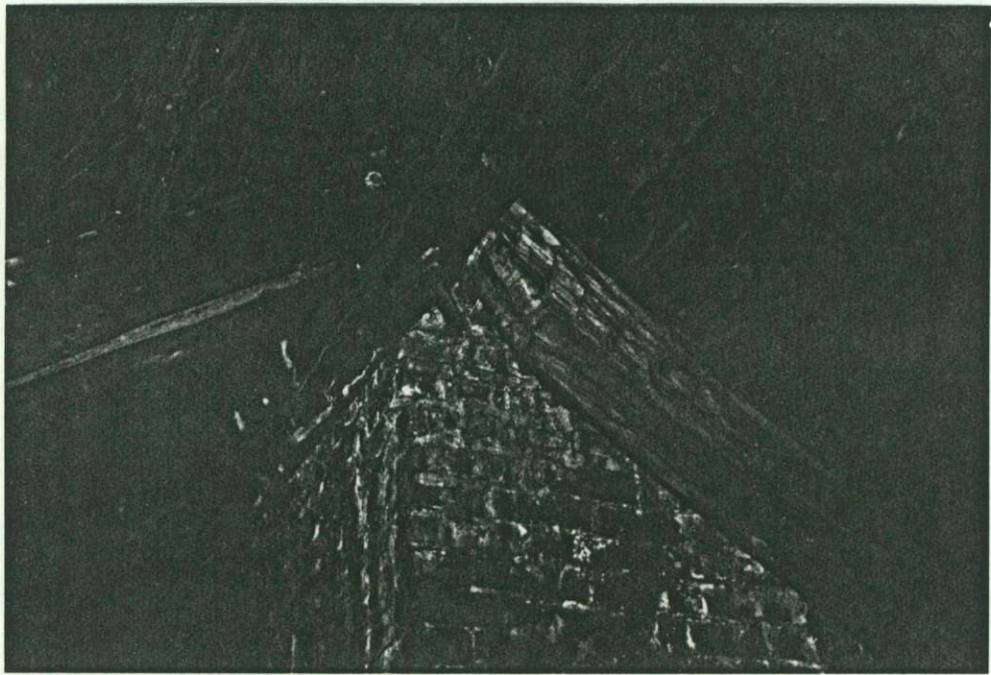
3

cornice



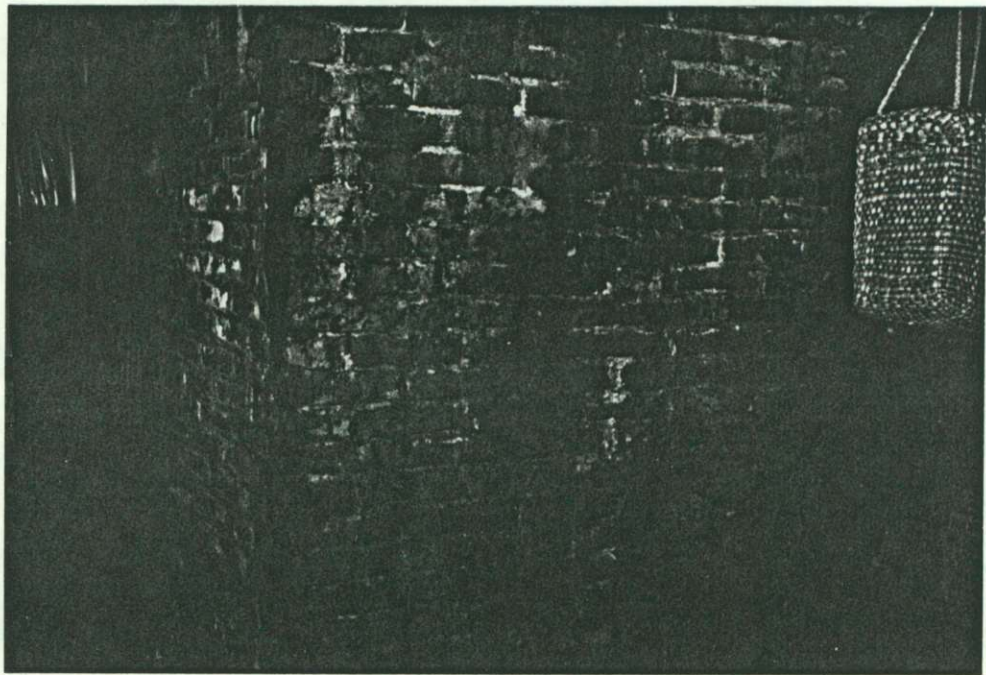
4

↑ wrought nail



7

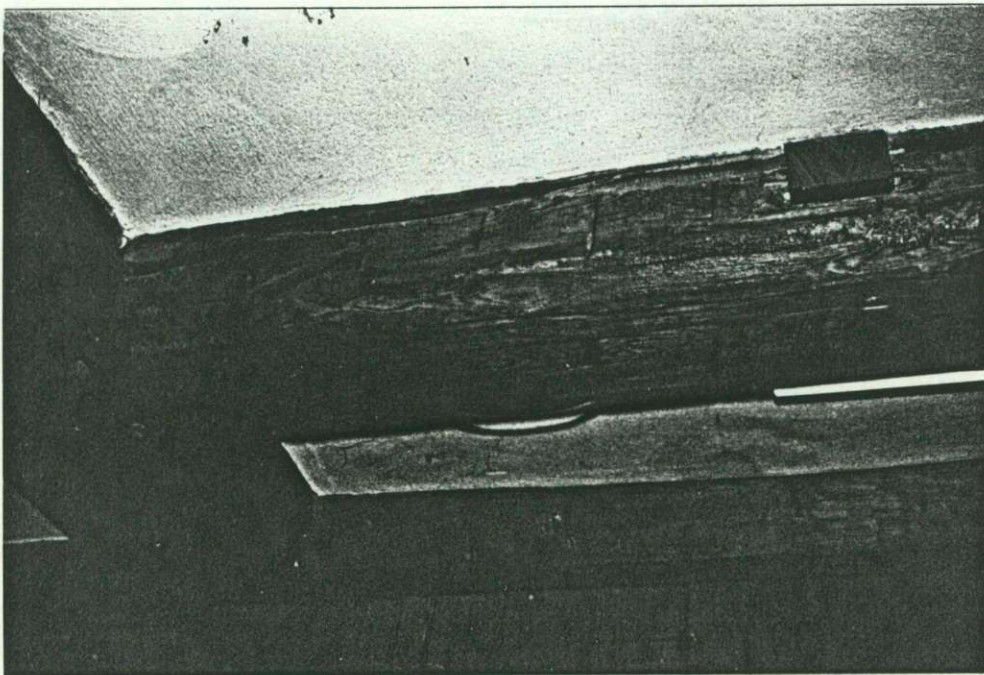
sunray in attic

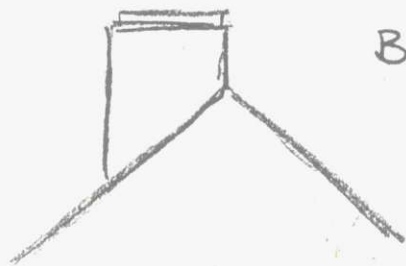




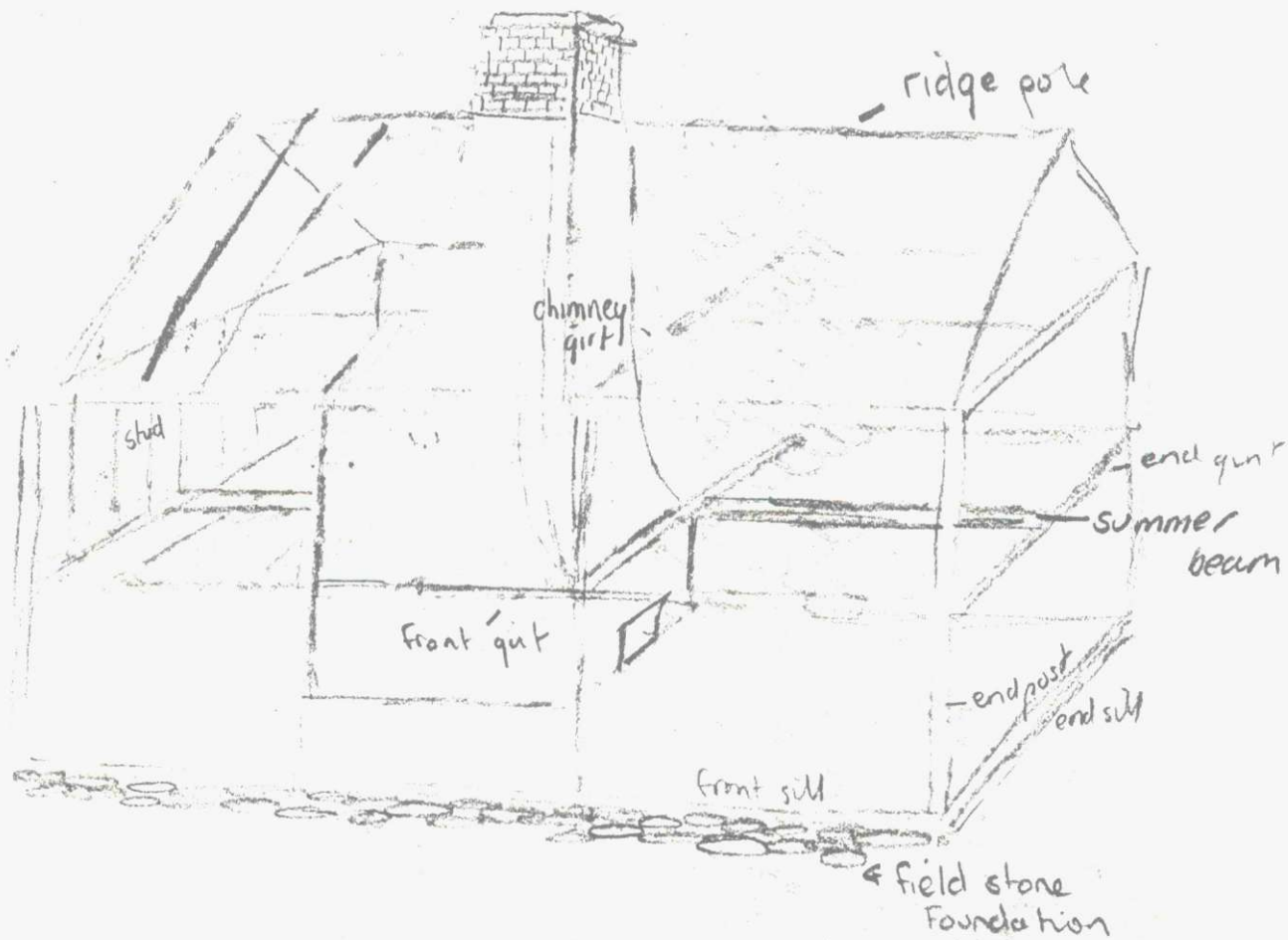
~~at~~ post in parlor

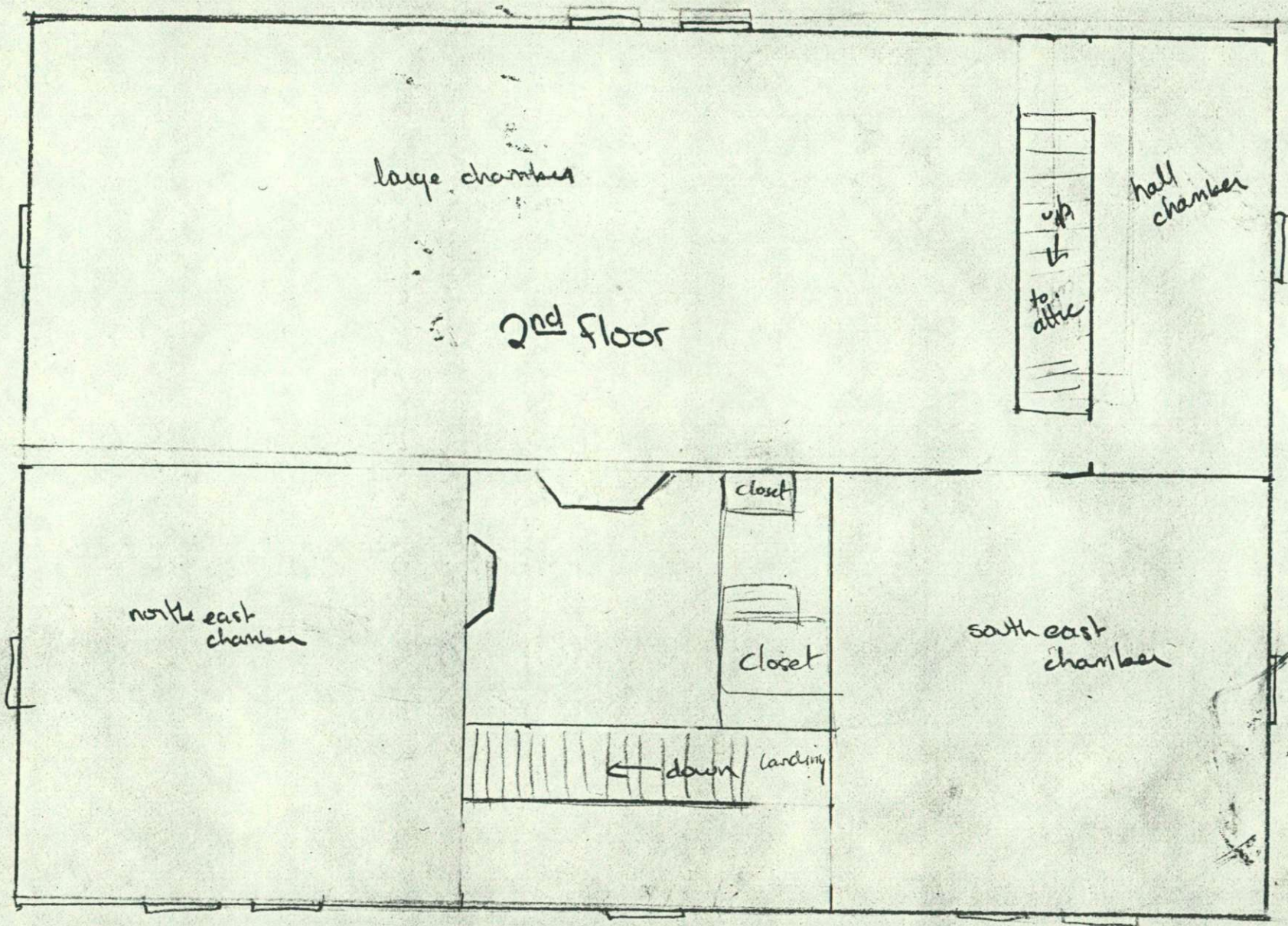
hand lawn beam in kitchen





Behind ridge placement chimney





large chamber

hall chamber

2nd floor

up
↓
to attic

north east chamber

south east chamber

closet

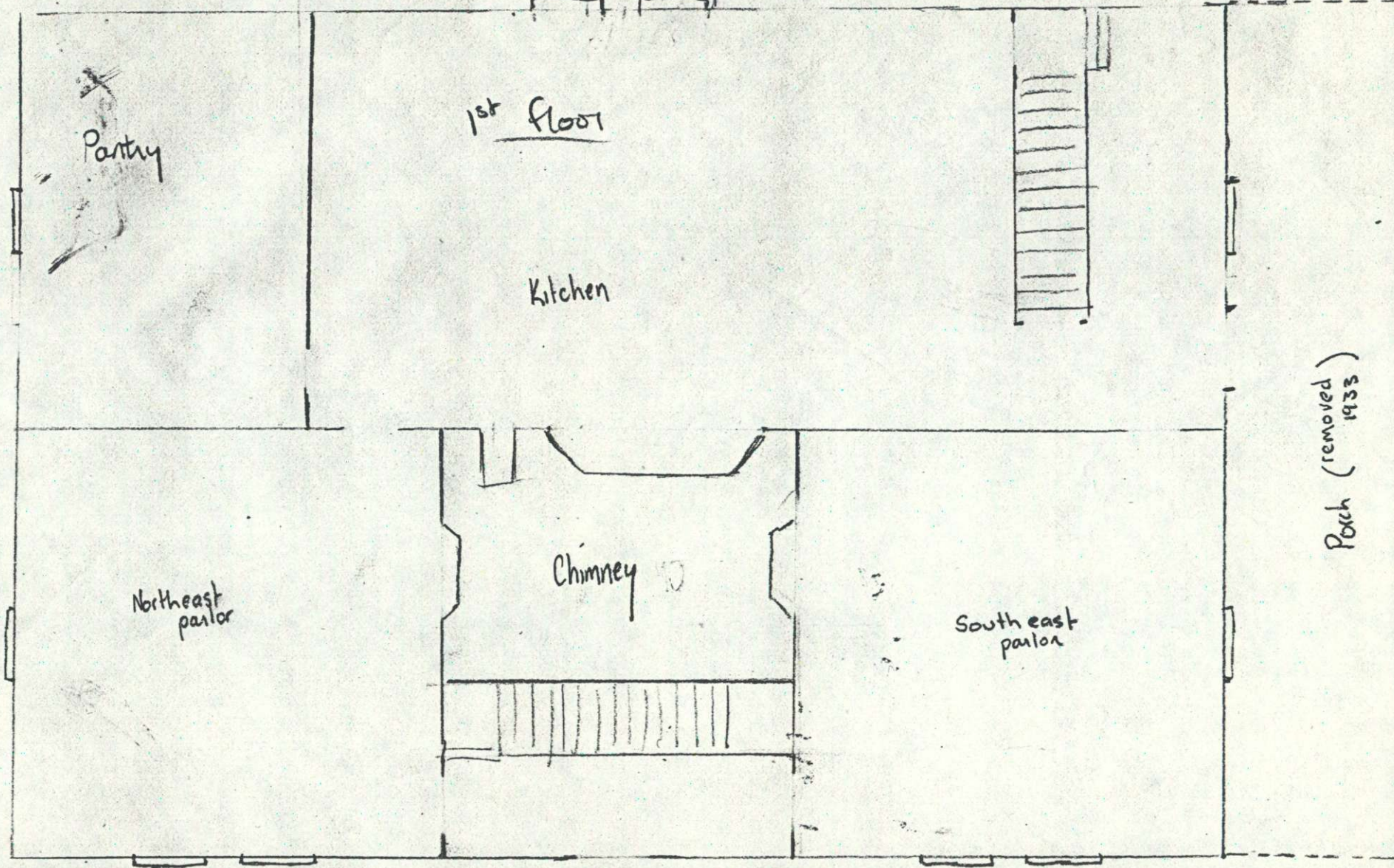
closet

← down landing

1st Floor plan

To sheds ↑

Well, privy, Kitchen area



Porch (removed 1933)

RECEIVED FEB - 5 1990

A Short History of Landgrove

Landgrove is in the Northeast corner of Bennington county. Its total area is 5586 acres shaped in the form of an upright hatchet. An account of the settlement of Landgrove is given by Dr. Amori Benson in Hemenway's The Vermont Historical Gazetteer:

Capt. William Utley, with his son Asa were the first settlers. They moved from Connecticut in the spring of 1769 and stopped in what was then the town of Andover, now Weston. Here they cleared a small piece of land, and planted corn and potatoes; but they soon went about two miles further west, and made another stand, on a branch of the West River at a place now called Utley Flats, supposing they were in the town of Bromley, now Peru. After remaining here for a few years they discovered they were on a gore of land between Andover and Bromley. They then, with about twenty others, made an application, and obtained a charter from the Government of Vermont on Nov. 1780, of all the lands lying between Andover, now Weston, and Londonderry on the east, and Bromley, now Peru, on the west...

Capt. Utley, in order to obtain a town charter, was required to have 22 proprietors make petition to Governor Chittendon. Ten of these were Utley family members, including Utley's two year old grandson. Of the other twelve, only one settled in the town, and he left ten years later. The others, including the Governor, Chittendon himself, seem to have been interested in the venture for speculative purposes. Both speculation and short term stays were to become routine for Landgrove in later years.

Joshua Dale

In 1791, the Vermont census lists Landgrove's population as 31. During the next nine years it grew to 147. One of the new settlers was Joshua Dale. In 1791 Joshua was living in the neighboring township of Andover. He was 26 years old, married and had a son. By 1800 he had four sons and lived in Landgrove on Lot #10. The deed by which he acquired the land does not exist, as the town did not keep records until 1800 when a town government was formed. Dale certainly was in Landgrove by 1799 because he signed a petition calling for the annexation of southern Landgrove to Londonderry. Undoubtably, if this measure had been taken, then the northern section would have been annexed to the newly formed town of Weston. Probably this would have suited Joshua, as he seems to have had more connections with Weston than to the village of Landgrove. The homestead, situated as it is at the top of a mountain on the road from Landgrove to Weston, is closer to Weston than the Landgrove town center. Joshua, having come from Weston to Landgrove seems to have kept close ties with Weston, and in 1804 he returned there. These ties help explain why he returned, as he was doing quite well on the homestead. It is likely he shopped in Weston, used the sawmill and gristmill there; he was also the owner of a pew in the Weston Congregational Church. Despite his short Landgrove stay it would not be fair to accuse Dale of speculation. He erected a large house, and made an effort to become involved in the town. In 1800 he became one of the town's three original selectmen. In 1804 he returned to Weston and lived the rest of his life there. He is buried with his wife Rhoda in the Old Weston Cemetary.

In 1804 Obadiah Pease moved from Weston to Landgrove. Seven children and his wife, Achsah, accompanied him. Obadiah seems to have been a wealthier man than Joshua Dale. His first year in Landgrove he paid \$130 to Dale's \$80 in taxes, and in the following years paid even higher. He paid the same amount for polls, and houses, and slightly more for land. Under the category of "Other Property", however, he was six or seven times wealthier than Dale. He might simply have had more livestock than Dale, or his personal estate may have been very large.

In 1818 Obadiah Pease, Jr. first entered the Grand list as a voter. In 1820 he becomes the taxpayer for the family. His father was only 54 years old and lived for another ten years. For those ten years the livestock is divided amongst Obadiah, Obadiah, Jr., and sons Elihu, Ambrose and Amos. It would seem Obadiah was either trying to outwit the tax collectors, or else he had decided to leave the farming to his sons; perhaps it was his way of keeping them in Landgrove. Obadiah and Ambrose eventually moved to Weston. They may not have enjoyed the hard labor of farming on the mountain.

The twenties seem to have been profitable years for the Peases. The Grand Lists show them among the wealthiest men in the town. In 1830, however, when Obadiah died, considerable debts had to be paid. There were \$684.95 worth of claims against the estate worth \$2344.89. Of that amount \$2175 was in real estate. Obadiah had bought a number of land lots in neighboring Mount Tabor. If this land was bought with the intent of establishing his sons, then Obadiah's plans went awry. After the debts were deducted from the estate he had only the homestead valued at \$1650 and \$9.94 to pass on to nine children and an

"insane and incapable" wife. Achsah forfeited her dowry and it seems that Elihu and Lucinda his wife cared for her and his sister Clarissa after Obadiah's death.*

Elihu Pease

RECEIVED FEB - 5 1990

Although lot 10 was divided between Elihu and Ambrose, Elihu somehow managed to end up with the entire lot as his farm by the end of the next decade. He later appears to have bought out another 50 acres from his brother Obadiah, Jr. to make the total amount of land he was farming 250 acres. In 1850 the homestead was worth \$3500. He had a wife, three boys and a girl ranging in age from 8 to 17. They all attended the district school which was founded in 1827. An 18 year old girl and a 16 year old boy were staying with the family. Neither went to school; the boy, Nathaniel Abbott was listed as a farmer. The name Abbott was the same as that of a neighboring family.

Elihu did very well in the years he owned the property, (1830-1857). In 1842 he was the third richest man in the town; he was 39 years old. In 1843, his land was valued at \$1650 and he had \$500 worth of personal property. The next year he acquired 50 acres of land and had no personal property listed. In the next ten years his personal property rose from \$270 to \$1678.50. He was consistently one of the wealthiest men in town. On the 1856 E.Rice and C.E.Harwood map of Bennington County E.Pease is listed as living exactly where the Bigelow house stands today. From 1855 to 1857 he farmed only half the farm and a Shrewsbury man, Dexter R. Way, farmed the rest. At age 54 Elihu sold his farm to Dexter Way and left Landgrove. We do not know where he went, nor why he left such a profitable farm.

* Obadiah and Achsah are buried in the Old Landgrove Cemetary.

Dexter R. Way bought all of lot 10 "being the same premises we [Elihu and Lucinda] now occupy as a homestead" consisting of 100 acres and another property in March of 1857. He paid \$3500. Book d, page 128. There were other Ways in town when Dexter and his family moved in. Perhaps they were family. Dexter is listed as a Shrewsbury Vermont man in the deed books and his age is recorded as 38 in the 1860 Landgrove census. His wife Hannah was 38 and he had an 18 year old daughter Orpha E. and a 15 year old son Oscar H. Orpha E. was a schoolmistress. Oscar H. died of measles in Baltimore, Maryland at the age of 19. (Martin, p.119). An Edwin Pease (28) worked on the farm and lived with the Ways. In the 1850 census Edwin is not listed as a son of Elihu, although his age puts him in the same age category as Elihu's children. Perhaps he was a son or nephew who stayed behind to work the farm he knew well. Pease, however, was not an uncommon name in the area.

Dexter R. Way was an original slip (pew) owner of the Landgrove Meetinghouse (built in 1857). He was a selectman and a justice of the Peace and in 1860 was a representative for Landgrove to the State Legislature. Despite his political successes Dexter only remained on lot 10 for nine years and left Landgrove for Rockingham a few years later.

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The Sheppards

In 1866 a man of English birth and his family moved to lot 10. Frederic Sheppard(45), his wife Emma(42), daughters Amelia(18), Emma (9), Ella(6) and sons Edmund(15), Freddie(13) and William (11) are listed in the 1870 Landgrove census. The family had come to the United States between 1855 and 1857 and had been in Vermont since the birth of Freddie. The Sheppards bought the farm just as the economy of Vermont was starting its downward fall. The value of the land declined from \$3500 in 1857 to \$2000 in 1885. Frederic made the farm earn a living, however, and he left it to his children in 1872 when he died. In 1880 Freddie, William, Ella and Emma lived on the farm with one farm laborer. There is no record as to what happened to these siblings, but by 1890 Edmund has half of the farm, and as old photographs attest lived in the house, and William had the other half. By 1900 Edmund had all of lot 10 and William had the "Barton" farm. Edmund's farming years were leaner still than his father's. His personal property is never listed as over \$100. He had fewer livestock and passed on not much more than the homestead itself to his only heir and daughter Blanche and his son-in-law A.A.Towslee. Edmund died in 1913, by 1920 the Towslee's had only two horses, eleven milch cows and eight neat stock. In 1930 a man by the name of Higgins was listed as owning the "Sheppard" farm and is worth was listed as \$1200. In 1932 for \$1000 Samuel Ogden and his partner Colburn bought the entire place, house and 200 acres, for \$1000.

In 1933 Nelson and Elizabeth Bigelow bought the Sheppard farm for \$1500. It included 200 acres of land, a dilapidated farmhouse and two very decrepit barns. A year earlier Samuel Ogden and a partner Colburn had bought the piece for \$1000. For the following seven years the land was gradually brought under control and the house restored, altered and strengthened. The barns were not salvageable. In the summer of '34 the barn across the road blew down.

The ell portion of the house was deemed beyond repair and torn down. The porch attached to the east side of the house was also removed. The roof was reslated and the top part of the chimney rebuilt. From that point on the altering went more slowly, since the house was no longer in danger of collapsing. The beams from the barn were saved and used as joists in the new living room, or kitchen/pantry. The rest were used to build the new ell which now housed a dining room, kitchen, privy, and upstairs bedrooms, in addition to pantry and shed space. The partition between pantry and kitchen was removed to enlarge the living room. The small bedroom at the head of the side staircase was converted into two small bathrooms with indoor plumbing! The fireplace in the great chamber was blocked up and became the wall for a hall that partitioned off two new bedrooms. A tremendous amount of replastering and wallpapering was done, but the basic structure of the house was sound and has never been altered as far as anyone can tell from the evidence.

Seven years later the family moved into the house to take up full time residency. It is now fifty years since the Bigelow family bought lot #10 plus some. We have owned the land for almost as long as any family in its history has. Perhaps today's "mobile" society is not so mobile as it appears, or perhaps our stay on this land is indicative of some sort of search for stability. The families of the

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries rarely had members that both were born and died in Landgrove. David Bigelow, the son of Nelson, was a year old when his parents bought the farm. He has not lived on the farm since his adolescence, but he intends to retire there and to die there. It is hoped that some of his children will do the same. The use of the land has changed. We no longer live off it. Its usage is largely determined by aesthetic criteria. Our generations, more than any before us are determined to establish an historical tie to the land. We jealously guard it and are suspicious of all newcomers. We cultivate a sense of history and of the past. We try to freeze it in time. In many ways this is a sham. The landscape is not the same as it was over a century ago when the sheep had made necessary the clearing of much of the land. Our incomes are mostly from outside the town, outside the state even. But the sense of the past is reassuring to us. It gives us stability in the present.

GRAND LISTS*

A chart of taxes paid to the town by the owner of the Bigelow property. -----denotes ownership changes.

	Polls	House	Land	Other property			Amount				
1801	20	2	14	21-50			57-50				
1802	20	2-0	15-75	29-50			67-25				
1803	20	2-0	17-50	14-00			80-50				
1804	20	2-0	21-00	95-00			130-00				
1805	20	2-0	21-00	129-50			172-50				
1806	20	2-0	19"25	129"50			170"75				
	Polls	Improved land	Houses	oxen	cows	2 yr old cows	horses	watches	Amount		
1807	1	11	2:00	2	7	-	3	1	142		
1808	1	11	2-00	2	3	10	2	1	112.75		
1809	1	4	2 00	2	9	-	2	-	146.75		
1810	1	11	1 50	2	9	3	2	-	161.25		
1815	1	8	1 00	4	5	2	3	-	159		
	Polls	I. land	Houses	oxen	cows	2 yr. do	horses	do	do	watches	\$
1818	4	8	4 00	2	1	-	4	3	1		132.50
1819	-	8	3 50	2	3	-	3	-	1	-	401
1820	1	32	3 50	2	1	1	6	-	-	1	164.24
1821	1	45	3 50	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	74.40
1822	1	45	3 15	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	96.30
1823	1	45	3 15	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	81.39
1826	1			4	10	2	2	1			75.39

The taxes paid by the Peases consistently put them in the top ten richest men in town. Joshua Dale averages about 12th. In 1820 Obadiah Pease Jr. pays the second highest tax rate in town.

* Not all the lists are available. Some seem to have disintegrated. The later lists use a very different format, and I only traced acreage and personal property on those at five year intervals. See next page.

LAND VALUES

for the homestead on lot 10
consisting of 200 acres.

	\$
1850	3500
1857	3500
1870	2350
1885	2000
1930	1200
1932	1000
1933	1500

Today, land in Landgrove sells for about \$2000 an acre for land that borders on a public road, and \$1000 to \$1500 for acreage that does not.

AGRICULTURE

1810 Looms and square yardage of cloth are listed in the 1810 census. There are 23 looms in the town. The population is 299. The Peases have 1 loom and produced 73 yards of woolen cloth and 29 of linen.

1807-1826 See the grand lists for numbers of livestock owned.

1840 Zadock Thompson's 1840 statistics:

Landgrove:	72 horses	320 bushels wheat	716 Indian corn
	555 cattle	76 barley	13550 potatoes
	1191 sheep	375 oats	1204 tons hay
	155 swine	145 rye	6780 lbs. sugar
		728 buckwheat	2380 wool

1870 Sheppards personal property including livestock is \$2345

1872 Sheppard's inventory at his death:

- 1 5yr old horse
- 1 4 yr old stag (gelding)
- 17 cows @ \$30
- 2 cows @ less value
- 9 farrow cows
- 1 13 yrs old bull
- 2 shoals
- 13 tons hay @ \$20
- 16 1/2 do @ \$10
- 3 2/3 do

1885 32 livestock valued @ \$1090

1913 E. Sheppard's inventory at his death:

- 1 horse
- 2 oxen
- 14 cows
- 4 2 yr olds
- 6 yearlings
- 8 calves
- 2 hogs 30 hens
- 12 tons hay

1920 AA Towslee's livestock:

- 2 horses
- 11 milch cows
- 8 neat stock

POPULATION

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1780	1791	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1951	1963	1974
10	31	147	299	341	355	345	337	320	80	59	104

No population data was available for the years 1870 through 1940. It can safely be assumed, however, that the population steadily decreased, for that is the overall result for the county and state.



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The date of the building of the house is cause for some conjecture. It is a center chimney colonial, two rooms deep. On 2, May, 1804 Joshua Dale sold his house and farm and 7 acres to Obadiah Pease of Weston. (Book A, page 160). If the present day house is this same house then the deed would date it as being built before 1801 and after 1791 (when Dale was still in Andover). Before 1801, because both Dale and Pease are taxed the same \$2 for a house from 1801 through 1809. If a new house had been built one would have expected the tax evaluation to change. However, in 1810 the value drops to \$1.50 and in 1818 it climbs to \$4. This might suggest the house was not built until 1818. Indeed, there are Federal touches to the house.¹ Upon consideration of the architectural evidence the former date seems more likely. The structure of the house is solid and is visible throughout. The frame is mortised and tenoned throughout.² Even in the "best room" the Southeast parlor the supports are a noticeable part of the room.^{2.5} The main entrance is almost certainly not original. Its cornice is awkwardly large and there is almost not enough room for it beneath the second story window.³ An earlier style entrance was probably there when the house was first built. This could also be said of the fireplace mantels. Both of these aspects were probably added by a Pease later on. In Vermont the term "retarditaire" is particularly accurate and would explain why Federal touches were added on in a period after 1820. The nails used in the construction of the attic are of the wrought (handmade type).⁴ Hammerheaded cut nails would have been available by 1818 and they were much cheaper to use.* Lastly, the house is a very practical farmhouse. It has low ceilings and a central chimney.⁷ Even in backward Vermont news of stoves and high ceilings would be seeping in by 1818. A man of standing would not have looked backward in 1818. He had more opportunities

* Isham, N.M., A Glossary of Colonial Architectural Terms)

to build an up-to-date house than did a Vermont man in the 1790's.

ADDITIONS

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It seems likely that most of the additions to the house were done by Elihu Pease in the late 40's and early 50's of the nineteenth century. Of all the owners he was the one with plenty of personal property to spare who was not in debt. The alterations' styles fit this general period. The two major additions/alterations to the house are the mantels and the entrance. The mantels are Federal in style.¹ They ^{have} are very clean lines and are not overly ornate. A fireplace would be an easy thing to add a mantel to, and it makes sense that if Elihu Pease had wanted to fashionably update his house he would start there.

The second alteration is the entrance.⁵ It is different from any other entrance in the area and is almost Greek Revival in its appearance. The two pilasters are doric columns that flare out at the bottom. The present door has six panels and is the same door that was with the house in 1930. It has four transom lights above it and a large cornice. It is quite impressive. It is made even more interesting by the fact that the front door does not seem to have been designed for anything but the most occasional ceremonial use.⁶ These stylistic changes suggest that Elihu Pease was quite aware of his position of wealth in the community, and desired to show it through display on his home.

The later additions include an ornate, but not very well-made porch. It had ornate woodwork reminiscent of baroque styles. It would seem that the Sheppards, of perhaps Dexter R. Way added this on. It's effect from a distance was quite striking, but up close it becomes apparent that the woodwork was quite flimsy. This was determined by looking at old photographs. A poorer man who was still concerned with appearances would have been likely

to add the woodwork. The porch itself served a practical need. It gave the entry hall some protection from the wind when the door was open and allowed for a place to sit and enjoy the scenery during leisure hours.

Additions to the house in the form of an ell seem to have been of a purely practical nature. They were storage spaces, sheds, privy, well covering and extra rooms. Probably some sort of ell was always there since the building of the house, for it is there that the well is, and it must have always been expedient in Winter to have access to the water.

