

AD12-039

Preservation Investments, Ltd.

RECEIVED JUN 11 1990

Mr. Eric Gilbertson, SHPO
Division for Historic Preservation
58 East State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

June 8, 1990

RE: Sheldon Museum, Middlebury, VT

Dear Eric:

!!!
→ Enclosed please find a copy of the request for a variance submitted on behalf of the Sheldon Museum. May I ask you to please review it so that we may discuss next week?

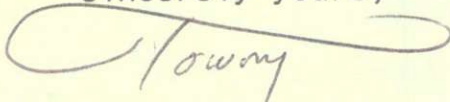
I will understand if you cannot support our request because of the removal of the kitchen ell. However, under the circumstances, I believe the museum acted responsibly by conducting a thorough Archaeological study (see Giovanna for copy of report), and Charlie Parker did additional documentation during removal of the ell.

In fact, his findings further confirm the loss of historic integrity to this structure due to changes which occurred circa 1972 - removal of the shallow pitched roof and replacement with a new, steep pitched roof; "Faking" of door and window casings in the kitchen (plastered section) to suggest original details.

The museum has achieved what I believe is a reasonable compromise in order to implement a well-conceived construction project which is critical to its future.

Please give it careful consideration. Thank you for your attention. I am

Sincerely yours,



Townsend H. Anderson

THA/ml

encl: copy of Sheldon Museum plans
copy of Request for Variance letter

THE SHELDON MUSEUM

31 May 1990

State of Vermont
Department of Labor & Industry
Fire Prevention Division
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Jeanne Van Vlandren, Commissioner

Re: Request for Variance under Section 1-4.4 (NFPA 101-1988)
and Section 513.1 Special Historic Buildings and Districts (BOCA NBC-1987)

Reference: Sheldon Museum Addition, Middlebury, VT

Site No. 29685	No. of Stories: 3
Sq. Ft. Footprint: 4105	Construction Class: 3A
Occupancy Type: A3	Occupancy Load: 213 persons

Dear Ms. Van Vlandren:

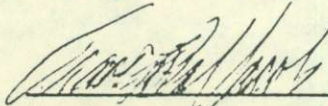
A request for a variance hearing regarding certain items pertinent to the above referenced project accompanies this letter.

In addition we have two requests concerning scheduling of the variance hearing, one; that we be advised of the date and time of the hearing so that we may attend and two; that the hearing be scheduled, if possible, for the third week in June. This June date would allow Kirk Israel to attend. (Apparently he has National Guard duty for the first two weeks of June.) Since Kirk conducted the original plan review we would appreciate his comments concerning the request for a variance.

Thank you very much.

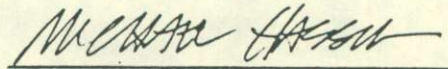
Sincerely yours,

THE SHELDON MUSEUM

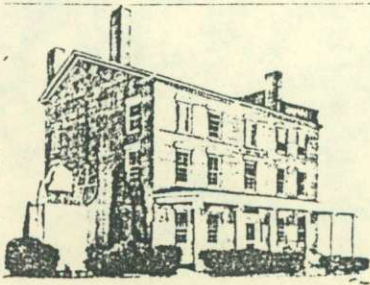


Travis Beal Jacobs
President, Board of Trustees

BROOKS, CAREY & HASSIG, Architects



Michael Hassig, A.I.A.



1 Park Street, Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Telephone (802) 388-2117

31 May 1990

State of Vermont
Department of Labor & Industry
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Re: Request for Variance under Section 1-4.4 (NFPA 101-1988)
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Occupancy Type: A3	Occupancy Load: 213 persons

Dear Ms. Van Vlandren:

Kirk Israel's letter of April 20, 1990 (attached), permitted construction of the above referenced project contingent upon the resolution of eight items. We have prepared the following letter in request for a variance from certain of these conditions. Our request is outlined as follows:

1. History of the Museum
2. Project objectives
3. Museum operations and procedures
4. Analysis of existing and proposed construction
5. Response to Kirk Israel letter
6. Summary
7. Appendix

1. History of the Museum

The Sheldon Museum is a rare surviving three story brick townhouse built in 1829 as a residence for Eban Judd and his son-in-law Lebbeus Harris, owners of the largest and most profitable marble manufacturing works in nineteenth century Middlebury. Detailed in the emerging Greek Revival vocabulary, the Judd-Harris house is one of the few houses in the state of Vermont with solid carved marble Ionic columns supporting a wood framed classical porch.

The house is noted for intricately carved black Shoreham marble mantelpieces which grace the two first floor front parlours. The original floor plan and sophisticated architectural details are virtually intact, and certain wallpapers and coats of paint date to the late nineteenth century.

Quoting from Glenn M. Andres' book A Walking History of Middlebury,

"It [the Judd-Harris property] was purchased in 1875 by Henry Sheldon, who had a penchant for local history and for collecting things. His house became something of a repository for objects of local significance, and in 1882 it was opened to the public as the Sheldon Art Museum, Archaeological and Historical Society, the first incorporated village museum in the United States. By the time of Sheldon's death in 1907 all but two rooms (in which he lived) had been turned over to the museum's collections.

Mr. Sheldon's personal hobby has grown to become one of the most important village museums in the United States. The house has been organized to present a rare and poignant glimpse of nineteenth century life:

"... from formal front parlors to child's bedroom, from spacious kitchen (with its large, utensil hung hearth and bake oven) to an old time country store. Most of the items on display also have connections with the history of the town and community: furniture by local cabinet makers, Dyar clocks and silver, Lake Dunmore glass, Wainwright stoves, tools brought from Connecticut to build the first buildings in town, student chairs from the College, portraits of prominent early citizens (including numerous works of Benjamin Franklin Mason), the bar from the Addison House. In the new research wing [built 1972] are housed the documents of Middlebury's local history: maps, notebooks, letters, newspapers, photographs. Scholar and more casual visitor alike can find much of fascination in Henry Sheldon's house."

(Andres, Glenn M. A Walking History of Middlebury, Middlebury Bicentennial Committee, Middlebury, Vt. 1975)

The Sheldon museum is a contributing property in the Middlebury Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is listed not only for its outstanding architectural integrity, but also for its significance to local history. The architectural fabric, the museum collection and rare document archives distinguish the Sheldon Museum as "...one of the most critical links in the assessment of Early American culture in the Northeastern United States. These holdings are not only represented in paintings, furniture and decorative arts, but in rare historical documents as well." (Gerald Hoepfner, Chief Conservator, Williamstown Regional Art Conservation Lab, May 9, 1978)

The Museum has been the recipient of grants from the Fund for Vermont's Third Century, the Windham Foundation and the Gannett Foundation. For the last six years grants have been received from the Institute of Museum Services General Operating Support Program "...which rewards and showcases the highest quality museums in our nation."

The Judd-Harris house, with its original center stair hall and open balustrade staircase, panel and frame doors with original coats of paint, moulded door and window surrounds, splayed panel window jambs, wainscotting and chairrails, carved mantelpieces and numerous other period details, provides a remarkable architectural backdrop for an equally impressive museum collection - giving life, perspective and dynamic interpretive value to each and every visitor who tours the facility.

2. Project Objectives

The planned addition to the Sheldon Museum is intended to address the following concerns:

1. Construction of climate controlled archival storage for the Museum's collection of historical documents, books and manuscripts.
2. Construction of a meeting room to be used for lectures, workshops and temporary exhibition space.
3. Construction of a main entrance lobby incorporating access to the Museum building proper and to the meeting room for those with disabilities.

Sheldon Museum P.3

4. Construction of a code complying second means of egress from the second floor public areas of the main Museum building.
5. Installation of complete smoke and heat detection systems throughout existing and proposed construction.
6. Installation of central station protective signaling system throughout existing and proposed construction.

The budget for construction of the new addition is \$300,000 (approx. \$94.00/SF). The budget for repairs and maintenance to the existing buildings is approximately \$40,000. A capital fund drive is underway to fund the new construction, maintenance and repairs, and to provide for future operating expenses. The fund drive has been directed by the Board of Trustees of the Museum and supported by countless volunteers, exhibiting the enormous local support for the Museum and the programs it offers to the community and region.

3. Museum Operations and Procedures

The operations of the Sheldon Museum encompass three distinct areas: docent-lead tours of the collection on floors one and two of the original museum building, scholarly research in the library wing and various school programs and workshops in the meeting room.

Visitors wishing to view the collection will gather and wait in the new first floor entrance lobby. In groups of ten to twelve a docent will lead visitors on a conducted tour of the first and second floors of the museum. If requested, one room of the existing basement may occasionally be included in the tours. Tours are scheduled such that no more than one tour group occupies a given floor at any one time. The number of public visitors in the museum building proper is thus limited to a total of 24 persons at any one time. Docent training includes instruction in fire safety and egress procedures. A copy of the current docent training brochure is attached. Complete smoke detection and alarm systems will insure immediate awareness of problems. Twenty four hour central station monitoring will insure the timely notification of local fire authorities. Alarm pull stations and portable fire extinguishers will be located at the floor landings of each of the two existing stairs of the museum building.

Scholars utilizing the research wing may use the first floor reading room of the library building. Staff librarians assist them by furnishing documents and books from the first floor vault and second floor closed stack areas. The new archival storage area will be accessible only from the basement of the existing library building and it will be restricted to staff access only. Public access is limited to the ground floor of the reference library.

School groups will utilize the meeting room of the new addition for programs in local history. A typical grade school class (maximum 30 children) will be divided into three groups to take the tour of the museum accompanied by a teacher and docent. Two groups will tour while the third remains in the new meeting room. After completing the tour the class will reassemble in the meeting room for questions or a lesson.

Meetings and evening programs and lectures will be held in the meeting room after museum visiting hours. The occupancy of this room is 79. Museum staff attend and supervise any use of this room. The primary means of egress from the meeting room is via a two hour rated egress stair leading directly to exterior grade. The secondary means of egress from this room is a horizontal exit through the two hour rated exterior wall of the existing museum building to the second floor of the museum and then immediately down the existing rear stair to the first floor and out the existing side door. (Please see floor plans.)

The third floor of the museum building is used for administrative offices and workrooms open only to staff. It is not open to the public and occupancy is limited to a maximum of 12.

It is important to stress that the public is not permitted in any portion of the Sheldon Museum without the presence and supervision of staff personnel. School programs, evening programs and meetings occur only with staff in attendance. The collection is viewed only by docent tour.

4. Analysis of Existing and Proposed Construction

Museum Building (Judd-Harris House)

Three stories plus basement, 2057 sf typical floor

Type 3A construction (Type III - 211)

masonry bearing walls minimum 13"- 14" thick

Finishes: hardwood floors, plaster on lath walls and ceilings

Heating: forced air, oil-fired furnaces in basement

Existing Conditions:

- Egress: Third Floor - main front stair down to first floor enclosed with 1 3/8" frame and panel doors
existing rear stair down to second floor presently boarded over at third floor level
- Second Floor - main front stair down to first floor enclosed with 1 3/8" frame and panel doors
rear stair enclosed with 1 3/8" frame and panel doors
- First Floor - main front stair enclosed with 1 3/8" frame and panel doors
no panic hardware at exit doors
exit doors do not swing in direction of travel
rear stair enclosed with 1 3/8" frame and panel doors
- Basement - unenclosed stairs up to first floor
second egress through basement bulkhead
- General - no emergency lighting or means of escape

Construction: Furnaces and oil tanks at basement not enclosed in one hour rated enclosures or sprinklered.

Smoke detection system - incomplete coverage

Alarm system - pull stations located at floor landings of front stair only

Proposed renovation work

Reopen and enclose rear stair from 3 to 2

Provide horizontal exit (through 2 hr. rated wall) from second floor to new assembly room at addition

Provide complete smoke detection system

Provide complete central station protective signaling system

Enclose basement mechanical equipment in 1 hr. rated enclosure

Provide emergency lighting system for those portions of the building used at other than daylight hours

Provide 10# multi-purpose dry chemical fire extinguishers at 2 locations on each floor

Library building (research wing)

Two stories plus basement, 1st fl and bsmt: 1007 sf each, 2nd fl: 690 sf
Type 3A construction (Type III - 211)
Finishes: plaster on wire lath, painted concrete block
Heating: Oil-fired boiler in basement, hydronic baseboard

Restoration work

Provide complete smoke detection system
Provide complete central station protective signaling system

New Addition

Three stories plus basement, bsmt: 1026 sf, 1st and 2nd fl: 1041 sf each, 3rd fl: 180 sf
Type 3A construction (Type III - 211)
Finishes: carpet, GWB walls and ceilings
Heating and air conditioning (all ducted):
basement heating: gas fired boiler to fan coil at air handling unit
basement air conditioning and humidity control: split system, electric
first floor heating (no A/C): gas fired furnace (located at basement)
second floor (no A/C): gas fired furnace (located at third floor)

Proposed condition

Egress: Second floor - second means of egress from meeting room is via horizontal exit through 2 hr. rated wall into existing museum building, the existing rear stair of the museum will be used for egress to the first floor

6. Response to items cited in Kirk Israel letter of 5/20/90

1. The unenclosed stairs in the existing building must be enclosed to afford a minimum fire-resistive rating of one hour. This is required because of the hazard of contents defined under NFPA 6-2.4.4 for unprotected vertical openings. The definitions of horizontal exit in BOCA do not apply, the Minimum requirements of Life Safety are applicable in this application. Please submit amended drawings for the vertical openings.

We request a variance from this item due to the historic nature and original detailing of the main stair hall of the museum building. Changes such as the replacement of the existing doors would irreparably damage the historic character of the house. In order to provide for life safety commensurate with the intentions of NFPA 101 the following measures of equal protection are proposed:

1. Occupancy of the original museum building will be limited to less than 40 persons (12 person tour plus 2 docents on the first floor, 12 person tour plus 2 docents on the second floor and a maximum of 12 staff of the third floor).
2. Staff will provide constant supervision of all visitors to the museum.
3. Complete smoke detection and fire alarm systems will be installed throughout the museum complex.
4. Mechanical equipment will be enclosed within a one hour rated assembly.
5. Portable fire extinguishers will be provided at two locations on each floor.

2. The occupant load of the entire structure is going to be limited to less than 300 otherwise the entire structure will be required to be protected by a complete fire suppression system.

Maximum occupant load of the building will be less than 300 persons.

3. A letter signed by the local fire chief is required to define the fire department access as being acceptable. This letter must be submitted to the department.

We have met with Chief Roger Young of the Middlebury Volunteer Fire Department to review plans of the proposed addition and alterations. He considers the fire department access acceptable and views the proposed work as a "great improvement" [in terms of fire safety] over the present conditions. He planned to review the building with his officers and make his views known to you in a letter. That letter will be submitted by June 15, 1990.

4. All egress doors must swing in the direction of egress since the occupant load exceeds 50 occupants.

5. All egress doors must be supplied with panic hardware.

We request a variance from these items in the specific case of the main front door and south side door of the historic museum building. These doors are original to the 1829 house and incorporate original period hardware. Replacement would adversely impact the historic integrity of the Judd-Harris house. Except in the event of having to utilize the existing museum building as the second means of egress from the meeting room of the new addition (79 persons), the occupancy of the historic museum building will be limited to a maximum of 40 persons total on all floors. In all cases Museum staff will be in attendance to supervise public egress from the building.

6. The drawings did not indicate the location of type of fire alarm system installed. The existing portion of the building must be covered by the fire alarm system. Additional information is requested to complete the review.

Plans prepared in consultation with Marshall's Alarm Service show the proposed smoke detection system and central station protective signaling system. These plans are attached. The proposed system will integrate the smoke detection and alarm systems at a single annunciator panel adjacent to the new main entrance to the Museum. The system will be monitored 24 hours a day and will be programmed for a weekly system test.

7. If the basement is to be used as an area of display as associated with the museum then the entire basement must be sprinklered. Otherwise the HVAC rooms and the storage rooms must be sprinklered or enclosed in a one hour fire resistive enclosure.

One hour enclosures will be constructed as shown on the attached plans (Dwg. A 2.1)

8. Additional data must be submitted on the Heating and Air Conditioning equipment.

Shop drawings and manufacturer's information will be submitted by the Mechanical Contractor for Labor and Industry review.

6. Summary

The Sheldon Museum is an important cultural institution not only for the scope and quality of its collections but also for the unique setting in which they are housed and displayed. It is the inseparability of the collection from the context that necessitates the consideration of alternatives to the provisions of NFPA 101 in order to provide proper and adequate measures to assure life safety.

The proposed addition and alterations to the Sheldon Museum complex offer vast improvements over the present life safety conditions. The Code complying egress stair at the addition, the extension and replacement of detection and alarm systems throughout all the buildings and the compartmentation provided by the two hour rated area separation walls are physical changes illustrating one facet of the improvements. Another equally important facet of life safety is the limitation of occupancy at areas that cannot be made to comply with all the provisions of the Code. Limiting occupancy at the existing historic Museum building to 40 persons addresses this concern. Life safety is further addressed by complete staff supervision of all areas and events and by a comprehensive policy of staff training and life safety awareness.

The work underway at the Sheldon Museum represents the consolidation and maturation of a unique community resource. As a non-profit institution operating with a necessarily limited budget the scope of work presently proposed attempts to address several very real and pressing needs. These include improving life safety, providing access to members of the public with disabilities, protecting and preserving rare archival materials, providing a space for temporary exhibits and presentations and repairing and preserving the existing historic Judd-Harris house.

It has been our intention to present certain reasonable alternatives to specific provisions of NFPA 101 while insuring equivalent protection. We trust that you will agree that a reasonable balance has been struck between the life safety provisions of NFPA 101 and the the preservation of irreplaceable historic fabric.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this matter.

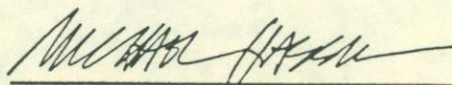
Sincerely yours,

THE SHELDON MUSEUM



Travis Beal Jacobs
President, Board of Trustees

BROOKS, CAREY & HASSIG, Architects



Michael Hassig, A.I.A.

cc: Kirk Israel



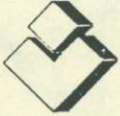
7. Appendix

List of Exhibits

- 7.1 Copy of Kirk Israel letter to Sheldon Museum dated April 20, 1990
- 7.2 Building Occupancy Load Summary
- 7.3 Sheldon Museum Docent Training Brochure (being sent under separate cover)

- 7.4 Partial set of Architectural Drawings (half-size)
 - A 1.1 Site Plan
 - A 2.1 Basement Plan
 - A 2.2 First Floor Plan
 - A 2.3 Second Floor Plan
 - A 2.4 Third Floor Plan
 - A 3.1 South Elevation
 - A 3.2 West Elevation
 - A 3.3 North Elevation
 - A 4.1 Building Section
 - A 4.2 Building Section
 - A 4.3 Building Section
 - E 2.1 Power and Telephone Plan - Basement *
 - E 2.2 Power and Telephone Plan - First Floor *
 - E 2.3 Power and Telephone Plan - Second and Third Floors *
 - * showing Alarm and Detection systems

- 7.5 Copy of letter from Chief Roger Young, Middlebury Volunteer Fire Department (being sent under separate cover)



DEPARTMENT
OF LABOR
& INDUSTRY

April 20, 1990

Sheldon Museum
1 Park Street
Middlebury, Vermont 05701

Reference: Sheldon Museum renovation and addition.

Site Number: 29685	Number of Stories 3
Square Ft. Foot Prnt: 4105	Construction Class: 3A
Occupancy Type: A3	Occupancy Load: 180

Dear Sirs:

Fire Prevention
828.2106

REGIONAL OFFICES:

269 North Main St.
Rutland
Vermont 05701

T. 773.5867
F. 773.5872

P.O. Box 280
Springfield
Vermont 05156
T. 885.5566

7 Ambrose Place
Burlington
Vermont 05401
T. 658.2199

MONTPELIER
VERMONT 05602
T. 802.828.2286
F. 802.828.2195

The Plans received on 3 March, 1990 were reviewed for the above mentioned Project on 20 April, 1990. This review was conducted under the 1989 Vermont Fire Prevention and Building Code. The construction of the building is permitted in accordance with the following:

1. The unenclosed stairs in the existing building must be enclosed to afford a minimum fireresistive rating of one hour. This is required because of the hazard of contents defined under NFPA 6-2.4.4 for unprotected vertical openings. The definition of horizontal exit in BOCA do not apply the Minimum requirements of Life Safety are applicable in this application. Please submit amended drawings for the vertical openings.
2. The occupant load of the entire structure is going to be limited to less than 300 otherwise the entire structure will be required to be protected by a complete fire suppression system.
3. A letter signed by the local fire chief is required to define the fire department access as being acceptable. This letter must be submitted to the department.
4. All egress doors must swing in the direction of egress since the occupant load exceeds 50 occupants.
5. All egress doors must be supplied with panic hardware.
6. The drawings did not indicate the location or type of fire alarm system installed. The existing portion of the building must be covered by the fire alarm system. Additional information is requested to complete the review.



State of Vermont

7. If the basement is to be used as an area of display as associated with the museum then the entire basement must be sprinklered. Otherwise the HVAC rooms and the storage rooms must be sprinklered or enclosed in a one hour fireresistive enclosure.

8. Additional data must be submitted on the Heating and Air Conditioning equipment.

The enclosed BUILDING PERMIT MUST BE POSTED AT THE SITE IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION.

The completed Project must be in accordance with the 1989 Vermont Fire Prevention and Building Code. State law requires an inspection prior to occupancy of the building following construction or renovations. The enclosed inspection request must be submitted at least fifteen days prior to the expected date of occupancy.

Please inform This Department of any changes or addendum to the plans.

This permit does not include plumbing or electrical permits.

Respectfully,

D. Kirk Israel
Fire Prevention Manager

DKI

Sheldon Museum

Appendix - Exhibit 7.3

Building Occupant Load Summary

	<u>Basement</u>	<u>1st Fl</u>	<u>2nd Fl</u>	<u>3rd Fl</u>	<u>Total</u>
Museum Bldg. (Judd-Harris House)	(14) ¹	14	14	12	40 ²
Addition	3	68	79	1	151
Library	8	8	6	-	22
<hr/>					
Total	25 ³	90	93 ⁴	13	213

Notes:

- (1) Non-simultaneous occupancy.
- (2) Established by posted occupancy limit and Museum operations policy.
- (3) No connection from existing museum building basement to basement of addition and library.
- (4) No connection from existing library second floor to second floor of addition.
- (5) Occupancy load at library and addition based upon Table 806, BOCA N.B.C. - 1987

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL PGS. 1-15

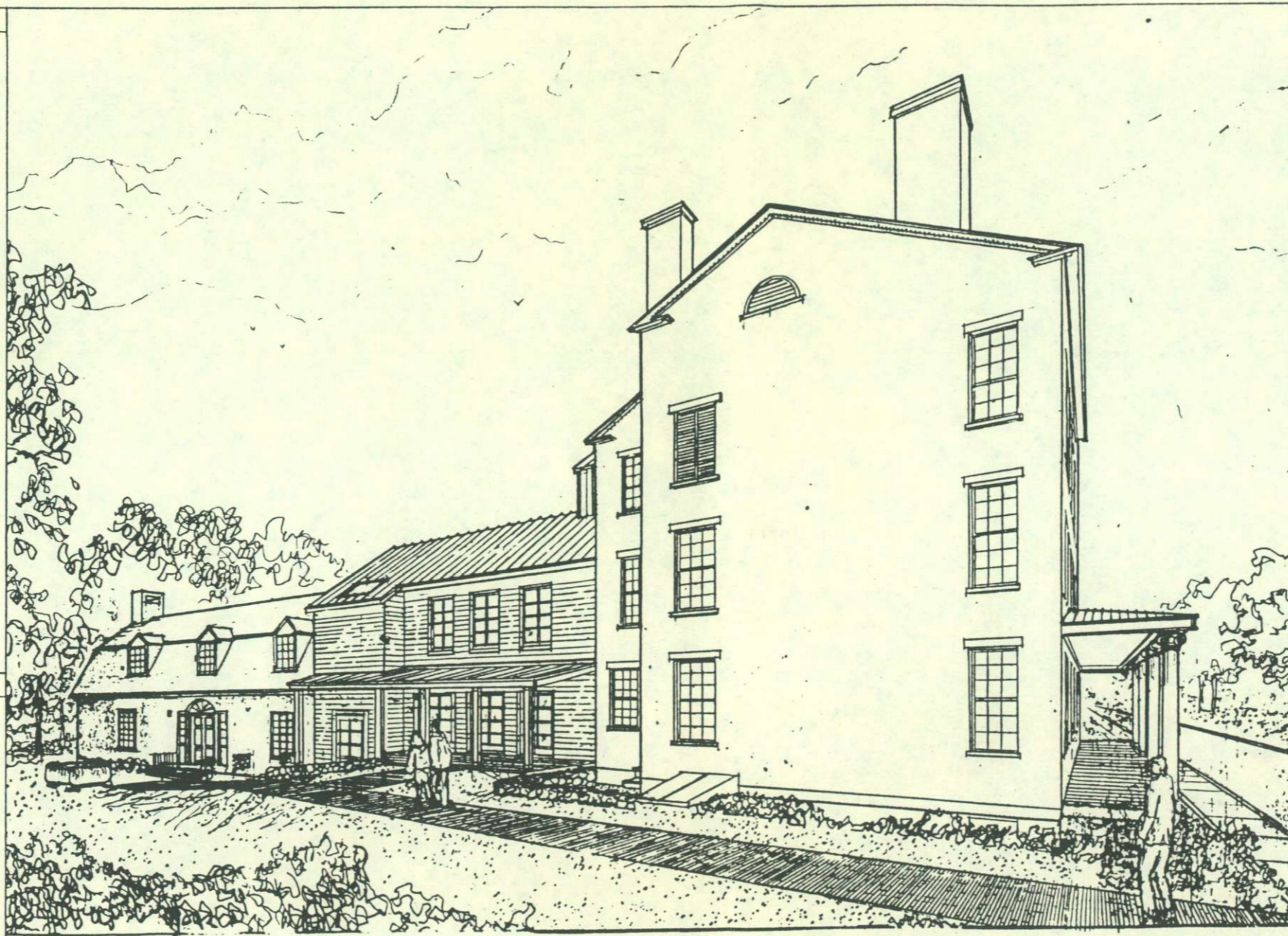
S H E L D O N M U S E U M

ARCHITECTURAL SYMBOLS

ELEV. REF. SAME DWG. (3) ELEV. REF. ANOTHER DWG. (2/A 4)
 SECTION REF. SAME DWG. (7) SECTION REF. ANOTHER DWG. (12/A 3)
 DETAIL REF. SAME DWG. (4) DETAIL REF. ANOTHER DWG. (9/A 7)
 INTERIOR ELEV. REF. (A 7) NORTH ARROW
 DOOR TYPE (15) WINDOW TYPE (D)
 PARTITION TYPE (B) DIVISION NO. (2)
 DIMENSION TO FACE DIMENSION TO CENTERLINE
 FLOOR ELEV. ON SECTION (EL. 103' 0") FLOOR ELEV. ON PLAN (EL. 33' 1")

ELECTRICAL SYMBOLS

SINGLE POLE SWITCH (○) CLO. MTD. FIXTURE (○)
 THREE WAY SWITCH (⊕) RECESSED CLO. FIXT. (⊕)
 RHEOSTAT SWITCH (⊖) WALL MTD. FIXT. (⊖)
 TIMER SWITCH (⊙) TRACK FIXTURE (⊙)
 DUPLX RECEPT. (○) LINEAR INCAND. FIXT. (○)
 DUPLX SPLIT WIRED (○) PULL CHAIN FIXT. (○)
 SPECIAL PURPOSE OUTLET (○) EXIT LIGHT FIXT. (○)
 RANGE OUTLET (○) FLUORESCENT FIXT. (○)
 QUAD RECEPT. (○) TV OUTLET (○)
 JUNCTION BOX (○) SPEAKER OUTLET (○)
 FAN OUTLET (○) TELEPHONE OUTLET (○)
 FLOOR OUTLET (○)
 LTR. TRANSFORMER (○) ELECTRIC MOTOR (○)
 PANEL BOARD (○) SIGNAL PUSH BUTTON (○)
 BELL (○)
 SMOKE DETECTOR (○) FIRE ALARM - PULL STATION (○)
 HEAT DETECTOR (○) FIRE ALARM - HORN (○)



List of Drawings

- A0.1 Title Sheet, Notes, Symbols, Etc.
- Site Survey
- Architectural**
 - A1.1 Site Plan
 - A2.1 Basement Floor Plan
 - A2.2 First Floor Plan
 - A2.3 Second Floor Plan
 - A2.4 Third Floor Plan
 - A2.5 Roof Plan
 - A2.6 Plan Details
 - A2.7 Plan Details
 - A3.1 Front Elevation
 - A3.2 North Elevation
 - A3.3 West Elevation
 - A4.1 Building Sections
 - A4.2 Building Sections
 - A4.3 Building Sections
 - A5.1 Section Details
 - A5.2 Section Details
 - A5.3 Section Details
 - A5.4 Window Schedule and Details
 - A6.2 Interior Elevations
 - A6.3 Door and Jamb Schedule and Details
 - A7.1 Stair Details
- Structural**
 - S.1 Foundation Plan
 - S.2 First Floor Framing Plan
 - S.3 Second Floor Framing Plan
 - S.4 Third Floor and Roof Framing Plans
- Mechanical**
 - M2.1 Mechanical Plan - Basement
 - M2.2 Mechanical Plan - First Floor
 - M2.3 Mechanical Plan - Second Floor
 - M2.4 Mechanical Plan - Third Floor
- Plumbing**
 - P2.1 Basement Floor Plumbing Plan
 - P2.2 First Floor Plumbing Plan
 - P2.3 Second Floor Plumbing Plan
- Electrical**
 - E2.1 Power and Telephone Plan - Basement
 - E2.2 Power and Telephone Plan - First Floor
 - E2.3 Power and Telephone Plan - Second and Third Floors
 - EB.1 Lighting Plan - Reflected Ceiling - Basement
 - EB.2 Lighting Plan - Reflected Ceiling - First Floor and Fixture Schedule
 - EB.3 Lighting Plan - Reflected Ceiling - Second and Third Floors
- Demolition**
 - D2.2 Demolition Plan - First Floor
 - D2.3 Demolition Plan - Second Floor

SQUARE FOOTAGE SUMMARY (Gross Square Feet)

		Existing	Proposed	Net Change
Basement	Library	1007	1007	0
	E11 (Addition)	0	1026	+1026
	MUSEUM	2022	2022	0
S/T		3044	4043	+1026
First Floor	Library	1007	1007	0
	E11 (Addition)	798	1041	+243
	MUSEUM	2022	2022	0
S/T		3822	4105	+243
Second Floor	Library	690	690	0
	E11 (Addition)	798	1041	+243
	MUSEUM	2022	2022	0
S/T		3545	3788	+243
Third Floor	Library	0	0	0
	E11 (Addition)	0	180	+180
	MUSEUM	2022	2022	0
S/T		2022	2202	+180
Total		12528	14220	+1692
Total Existing Library Building		= 2704 GSF		
Total Existing Museum Building		= 8228 GSF		
Total Existing E11 (To Be Removed)		= 1598 GSF		
Total Proposed Addition		= 3288 GSF		

Mechanical Engineer:
W. N. PETERSON ASSOCIATES, INC.
 16 School Street
 Manchester, MA 01944
 (508) 526-7564

Structural Engineer:
DURBROW ASSOCIATES, INC.
 40 Farrell Street
 South Burlington, VT 05403
 (802) 862-9381

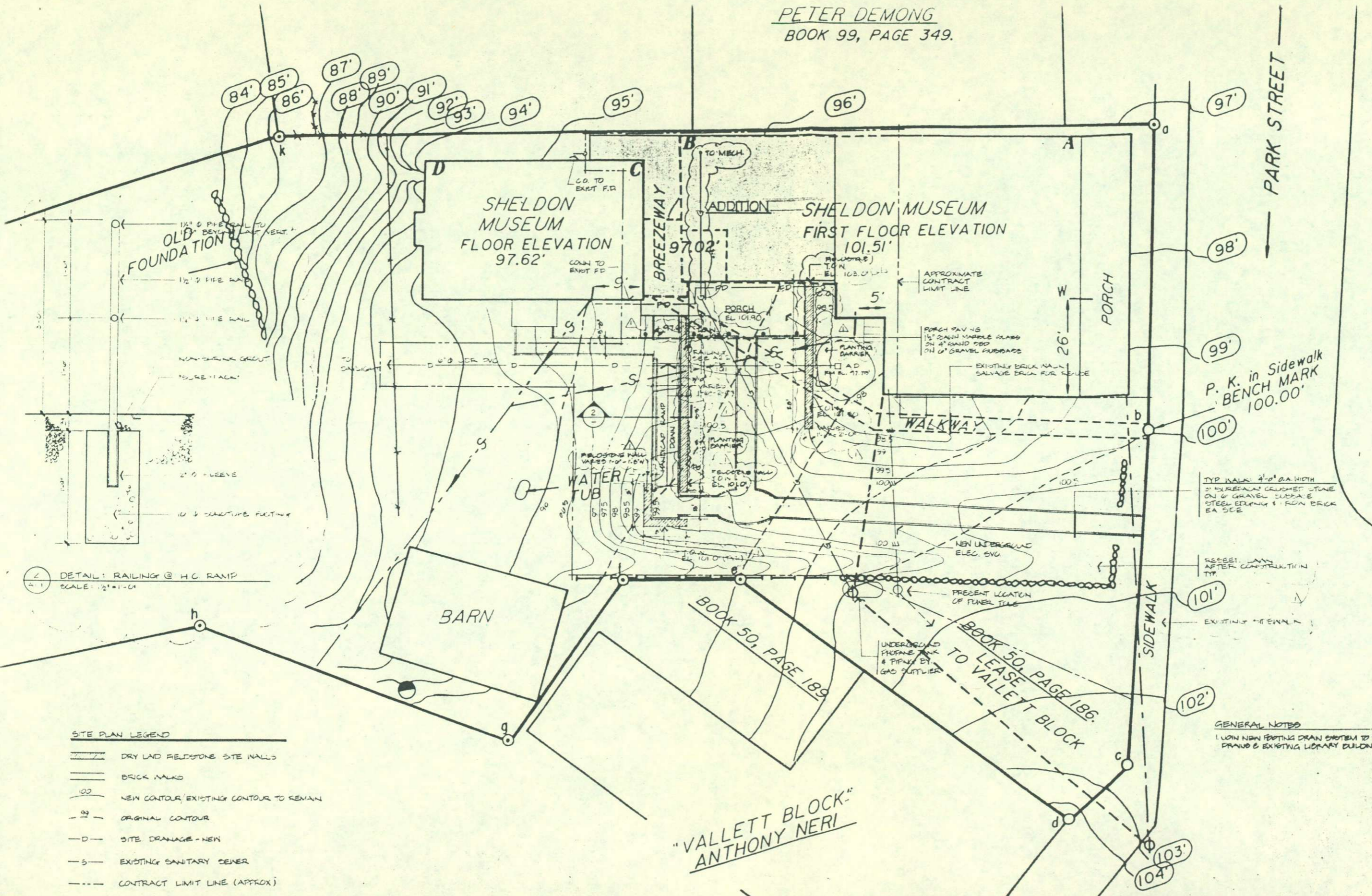
BROOKS, CAREY & HASSIG, Architects
 4 Howard Street
 Burlington, VT 05401
 (802) 658-0261
 369 Congress Street - Suite 8C
 Boston, MA 02110
 (617) 476-3177

Additions and Alterations to the
SHELDON MUSEUM
 1 Park Street
 Middlebury, Vermont 05753
 (802) 388-2117

Sheet Title:
NOTES, SYMBOLS, ETC.
 Date: MARCH 20, 1990
 Scale: NONE

Date	Issued For / Revisions	Seal
0-20-90	PRICING	
2-23-90	ADDED FOR CONSTRUCTION	

Revision No. 5.29.90
 Sheet No. **A0.1**



DETAIL: RAILING @ H.C. RAMP
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

- SITE PLAN LEGEND**
- DRY LAD FIELDSTONE SITE WALLS
 - BRICK WALLS
 - NEW CONTOUR, EXISTING CONTOUR TO REMAIN
 - ORIGINAL CONTOUR
 - SITE DRAINAGE - NEW
 - EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
 - CONTRACT LIMIT LINE (APPROX)

TYP WALK: 4'-0" B.A. WIDTH
2" COURSE CRUSHED STONE
ON 4" GRAVEL SUBBASE
STEEL EDGING & 1" ROW BRICK
EA SIDE

RESET LAMP
AFTER CONSTRUCTION
IF

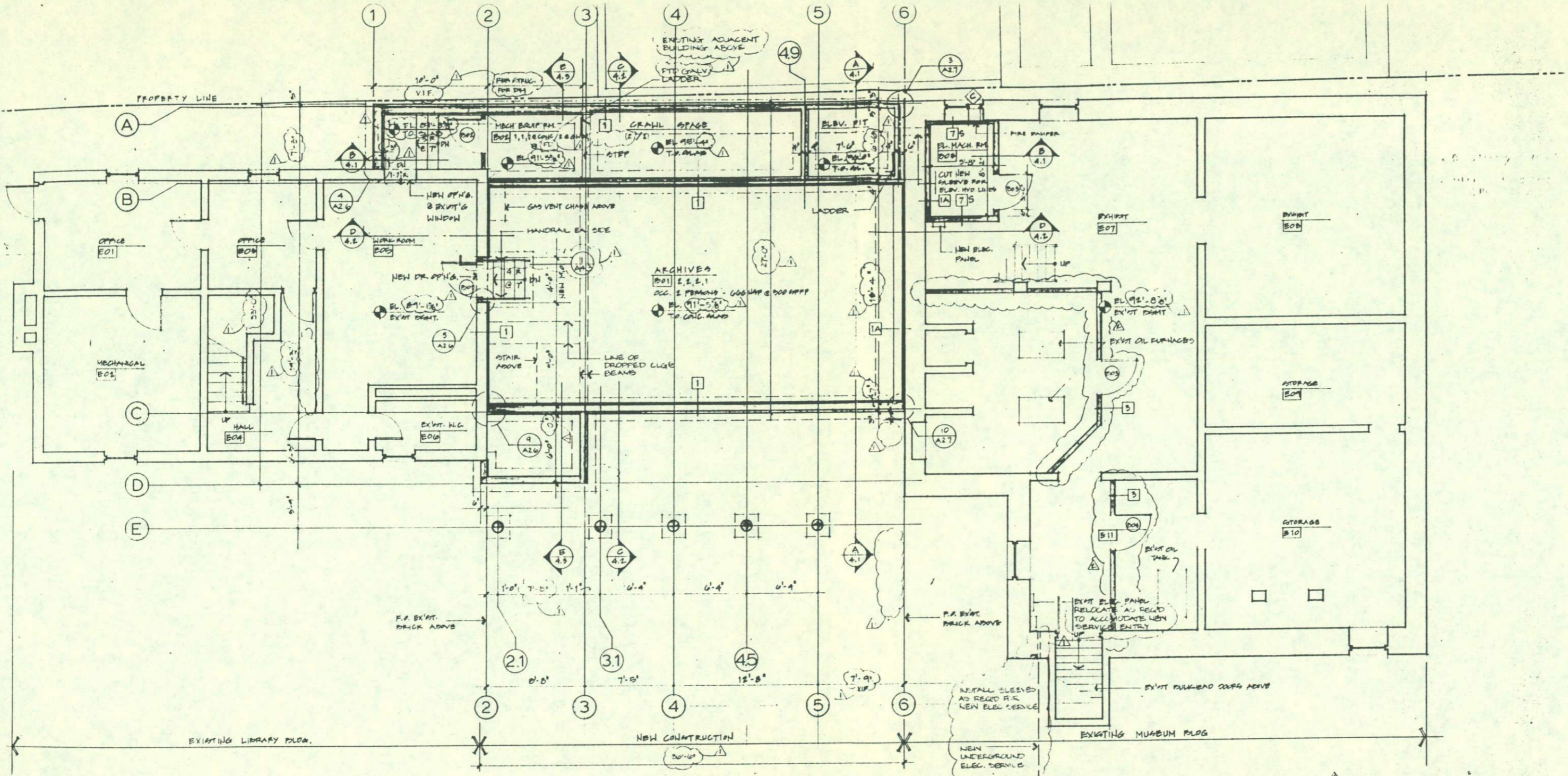
EXISTING "FENCE"

GENERAL NOTES

1. LAY NEW FOOTING DRAIN SYSTEM TO EXISTING FOOTING
DRAIN & EXISTING LIBRARY BUILDING



<p>Contractor</p> <p>Mechanical Engineer W. N. PETERSON ASSOCIATES, INC. 16 School Street Manchester, MA 01944</p>	<p>Structural Engineer DURBROW ASSOCIATES, INC. 40 Ferrall Street South Burlington, VT 05403</p>	<p>BROOKS, CAREY & HASSIG, Architects 4 Howard Street Burlington, VT 05401 369 Congress Street - Suite 8C Boston, MA 02110</p>	<p>Additions and Alterations to the SHELDON MUSEUM 1 Park Street Middlebury, Vermont 05753</p>	<p>Sheet Title SITE PLAN Date: MARCH 26, 1990</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Issued For / Revisions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3-20-90</td> <td>PRICING</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-7-90</td> <td>CONTRACT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-22-90</td> <td>REVISION #1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-2-90</td> <td>REVISED FOR CONSTRUCTION</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Issued For / Revisions	3-20-90	PRICING	4-7-90	CONTRACT	4-22-90	REVISION #1	5-2-90	REVISED FOR CONSTRUCTION	<p>Scale</p> <p>Revision No. 5 23 90 Sheet No. A11</p>
Date	Issued For / Revisions															
3-20-90	PRICING															
4-7-90	CONTRACT															
4-22-90	REVISION #1															
5-2-90	REVISED FOR CONSTRUCTION															



PARTITION SCHEDULE

MK	RATING	UL DESIGN	ASSEMBLY
1	0	N/A	5/8" OWB "Type X" + 1 1/2" T furring on masonry or conc. wall
1A	0	N/A	3/8" GNB "Type X" + 5/8" MTL STUDS ON EXISTING SIDING FOUND MALL
2	0	N/A	5/8" OWB + 3 5/8" mtl. stud + 5/8" OWB
3	1	U425	5/8" OWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mtl. stud + 5/8" OWB "Type X"
4	1	U425	5/8" OWB "Type X" + 6" mtl. stud + 1/2" CDX ply + sliding
5	see note No. 1		(2) 5/8" OWB "Type X" + 7/8" furring on existing masonry
6	2	U411	(2) 5/8" OWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mtl. stud + (2) 5/8" OWB "Type X"
7	2	U411	(2) 5/8" OWB "Type X" + 6" mtl. stud + (2) 5/8" OWB "Type X"
8	2	U425	(2) 5/8" OWB "Type X" + 6" mtl. stud + (2) 5/8" OWB "Type X" sheathing + 7/8" subgirt + mtl. sliding

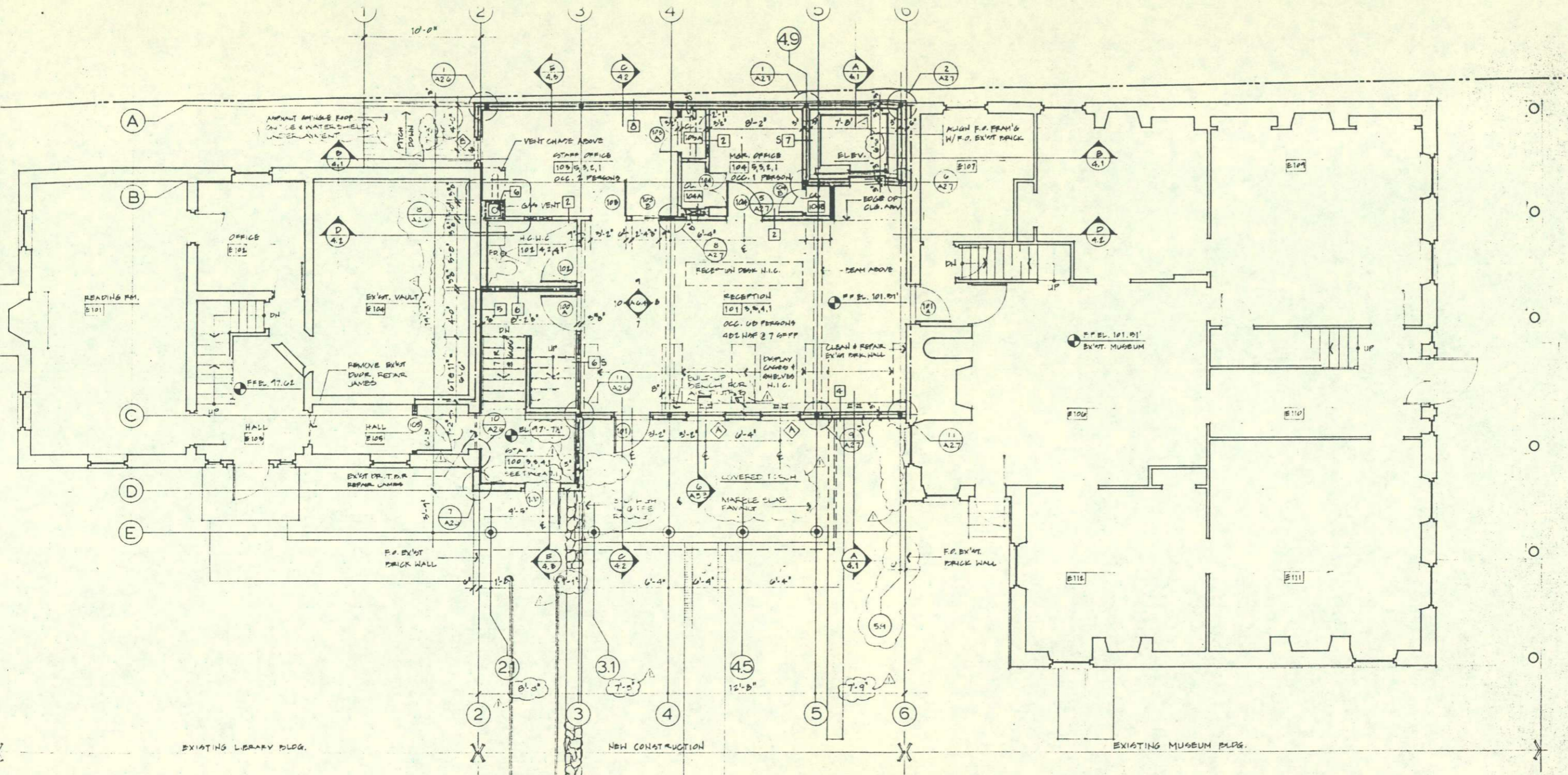
- Notes:**
- Existing masonry wall: 4" face brick + 8" CMU provides 2 hr. enclosure rating.
 - Use moisture resistant board at all areas subject to moisture.
 - All partitions to underside of decking unless noted otherwise.
 - Subsript S denotes sound attenuation blankets and acoustic caulk at partition.

Schedule of Finishes

Floor (1) 2 3 4	Base 1 (2) 3 4	Walls 1 2 (3) 4	Ceiling 1 2 3 (4)	Remarks
0. Special Finish 1. Exposed 2. Painted Concrete 3. Carpet 4. V.C.T. NB. POLYURETHANE GUM CARPET	0. Special Finish 1. None 2. Rubber 3. Wood	0. Special Finish 1. Unfinished 2. Painted GNB 3. V.C.T. 4. Pololmix	0. Special Finish 1. Painted GNB 2. Exposed 3. V.C.T. 4. Pololmix	

GENERAL NOTES

- DIMENSIONS ARE TO COL. LINES, FACE OF CONC. OR CMU UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.



PARTITION SCHEDULE

PK	RATING	UL DESIGN	ASSEMBLY
1	0	N/A	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 1 1/2" Z" furring on masonry or conc wall
2	0	N/A	5/8" GWB + 3 5/8" mtl stud + 5/8" GWB
3	1	U 425	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mtl stud + 5/8" GWB "Type X"
4	1	U 425	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mtl stud + 1/2" CDX ply + sliding
5	see note No. 1 (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 7/8" furring on existing masonry		
6	2	U 411	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mtl stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X"
7	2	U 411	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mtl stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X"
8	2	U 425	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mtl stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" sheathing + 7/8" subgirt + mtl sliding

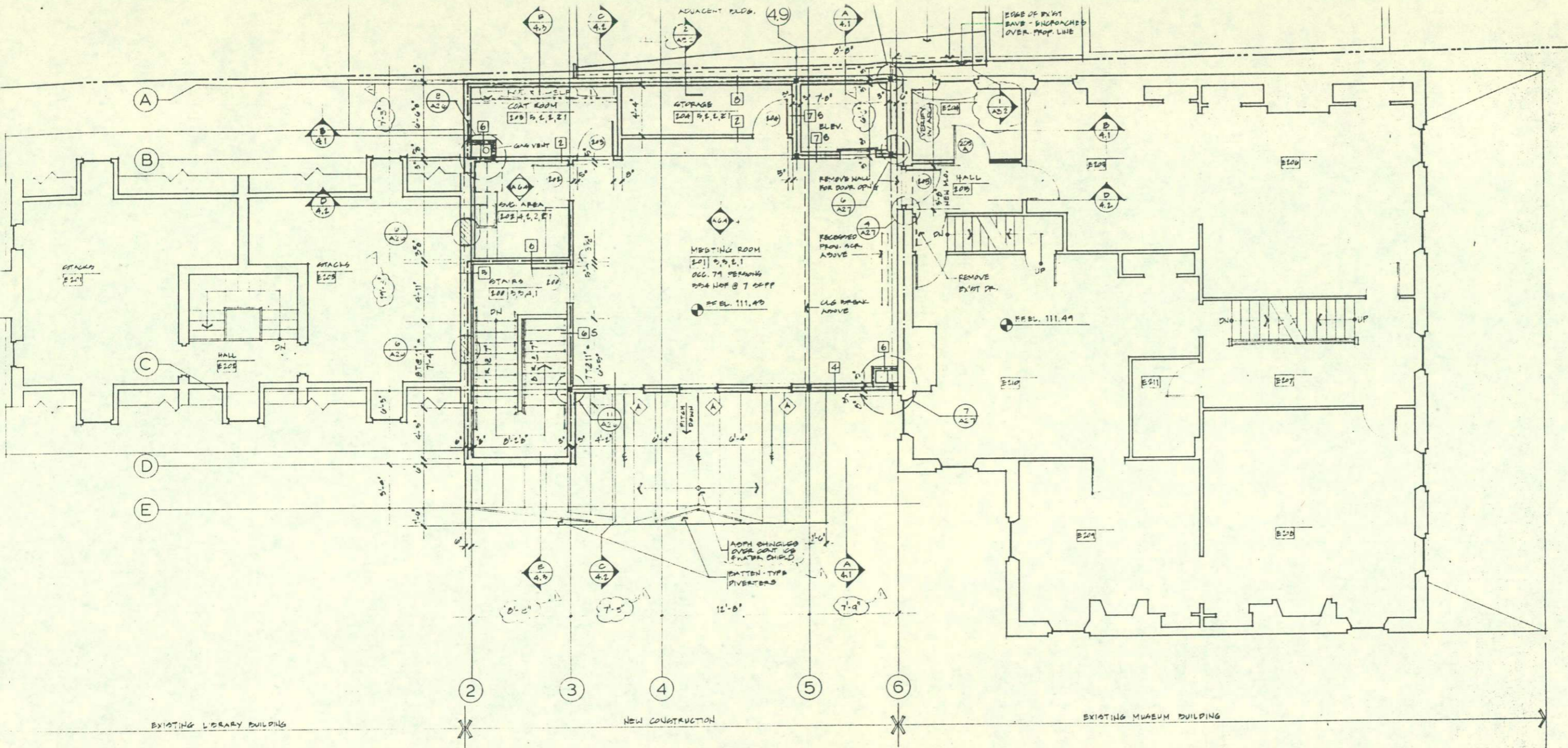
- Notes**
- Existing masonry wall: 4" face brick + 8" CMU with 2 hr. enclosure rating
 - Use moisture resistant board at all areas subject to moisture.
 - All partitions to underside of decking unless noted otherwise.
 - Subscript 5 denotes sound attenuation to be provided and acoustic caulk at partition.

Schedule of Finishes

Floor	1	2	3	4	Base	1	2	3	4	Walls	1	2	3	4	Ceiling	1	2	3	4	Remarks
0.	Special Finish	Exposed	Painted Concrete	Carpet	V.C.T.	Special Finish	None	Rubber	Wood	Special Finish	Unfinished	Painted GWB	Polonix	Special Finish	Painted GWB	Acoustic Tile	Acoustic Tile			

GENERAL NOTES

1. DIMENSIONS ARE TO COL LINE, FACE OF CONC OR CMU OR TO ROUGH FRAMING UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.



PARTITION SCHEDULE

MK	RATING	UL DESIGN	ASSEMBLY
1	0	N/A	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 1 1/2" Z" furring on masonry or conc. wall
2	0	N/A	5/8" GWB + 3 5/8" mtl. stud + 5/8" GWB
3	1	U 425	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mtl. stud + 5/8" GWB "Type X"
4	1	U 425	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mtl. stud + 1/2" CDX ply + siding
5	see note No. 1 (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 7/8" furring on existing masonry		
6	2	U 411	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mtl. stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X"
7	2	U 411	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mtl. stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X"
8	2	U 425	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mtl. stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" sheathing + 7/8" subgirt + mtl. siding

- Notes:**
- Existing masonry wall: 4" face brick + 8" CMU provides 2 hr. enclosure rating
 - Use moisture resistant board at all areas subject to moisture.
 - All partitions to underside of deck unless noted otherwise.
 - Subscript S denotes sound attenuation blankets and acoustic caulk at partition.

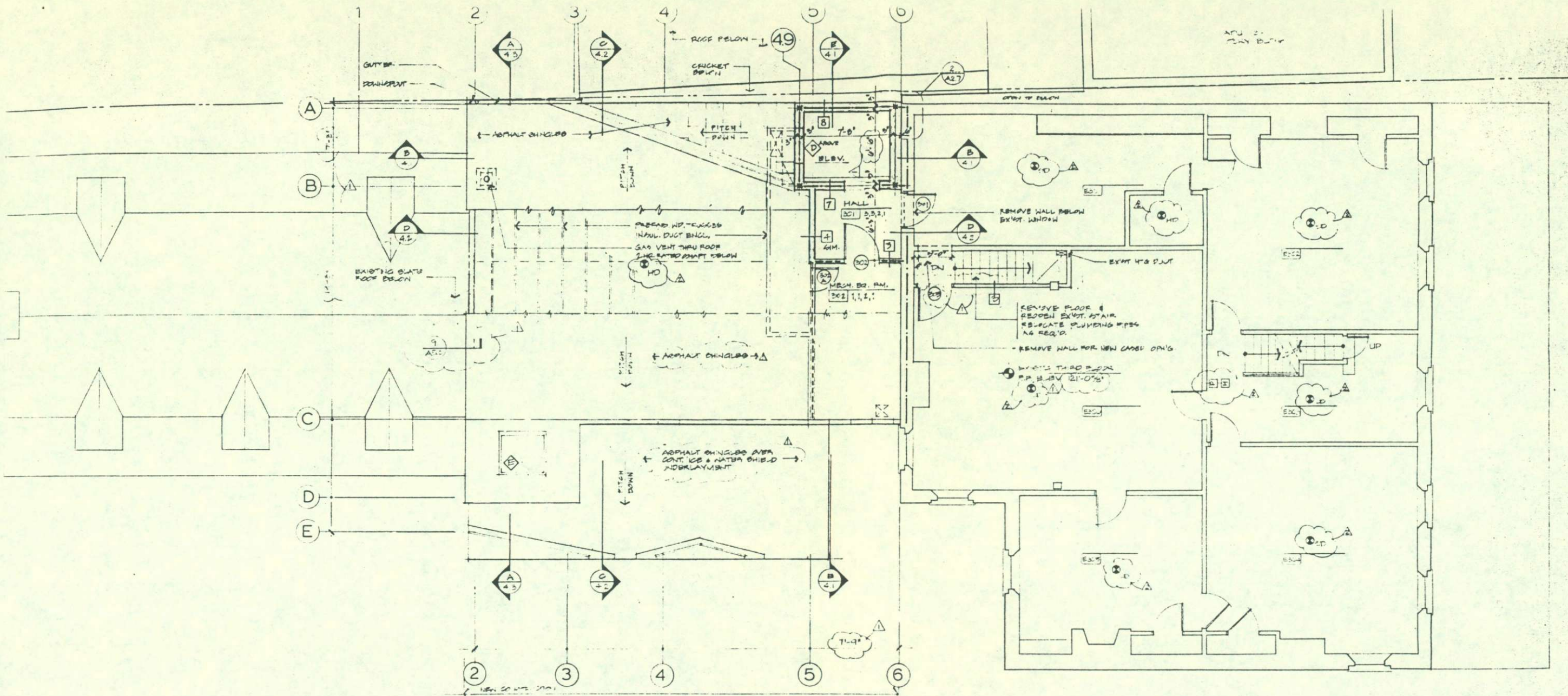
Schedule of Finishes

Floor	1	2	3	4	Base	1	2	3	4	Walls	1	2	3	4	Ceiling	1	2	3	4	Remarks
0.	Special Finish	Exposed	Painted Concrete	Carpet	V.C.T.	Special Finish	None	Rubber	Wood	Special Finish	Unfinished	Painted GWB			Special Finish	Painted GWB	Acoustic Tile			
1.																				
2.																				
3.																				
4.																				
5.																				

GENERAL NOTES

1. DIMENSIONS ARE TO COL LINES, FACE OF CONC OR CMU OR TO ROUGH FRAMING UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

Contractor W. N. PETERSON ASSOCIATES, INC. 16 School Street Manchester, MA 01944 (508) 576-7564	Mechanical Engineer DURBROW ASSOCIATES, INC. 40 Farrell Street South Burlington, VT 05403 (802) 862-9581	Structural Engineer BROOKS, CAREY & HASSIG, Architects 4 Howard Street Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 658-0261	Additions and Alterations to the SHELDON MUSEUM 369 Congress Street - Suite 8C Boston MA 02110 (617) 426-3177	1 Park Street Middlebury, Vermont 05753 (802) 388-2117	Sheet Title SECOND FLOOR PLAN	Date 2 MARCH 1990	Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"	Date 7-12-90	Issued For / Revisions VT L&E REVIEW 5-20-90 PRICING 4-9-90 CONTRACT 3-1-90 ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	Seal 	Division No. 9, 29, 90 Sheet No. A2.3
					Division No. 9, 29, 90 Sheet No. A2.3						



THIRD FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

PARTITION SCHEDULE			
PK	RATING	UL DESIGN	ASSEMBLY
1	0	N/A	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 1 1/2" "Z" furring on masonry or conc. wall
2	0	N/A	5/8" GWB + 3 5/8" mt. stud + 5/8" GWB
3	1	U 425	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mt. stud + 5/8" GWB "Type X"
4	1	U 425	5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mt. stud + 1/2" CDX ply + siding
5	see note No. 1 (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 7/8" furring on existing masonry		
6	2	U 411	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 3 5/8" mt. stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X"
7	2	U 411	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mt. stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X"
8	2	U 425	(2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" + 6" mt. stud + (2) 5/8" GWB "Type X" sheathing + 7/8" subgirt + mt. siding

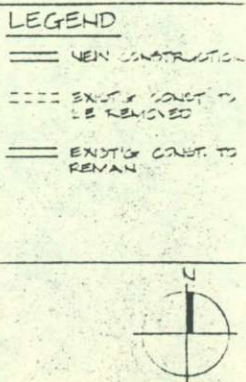
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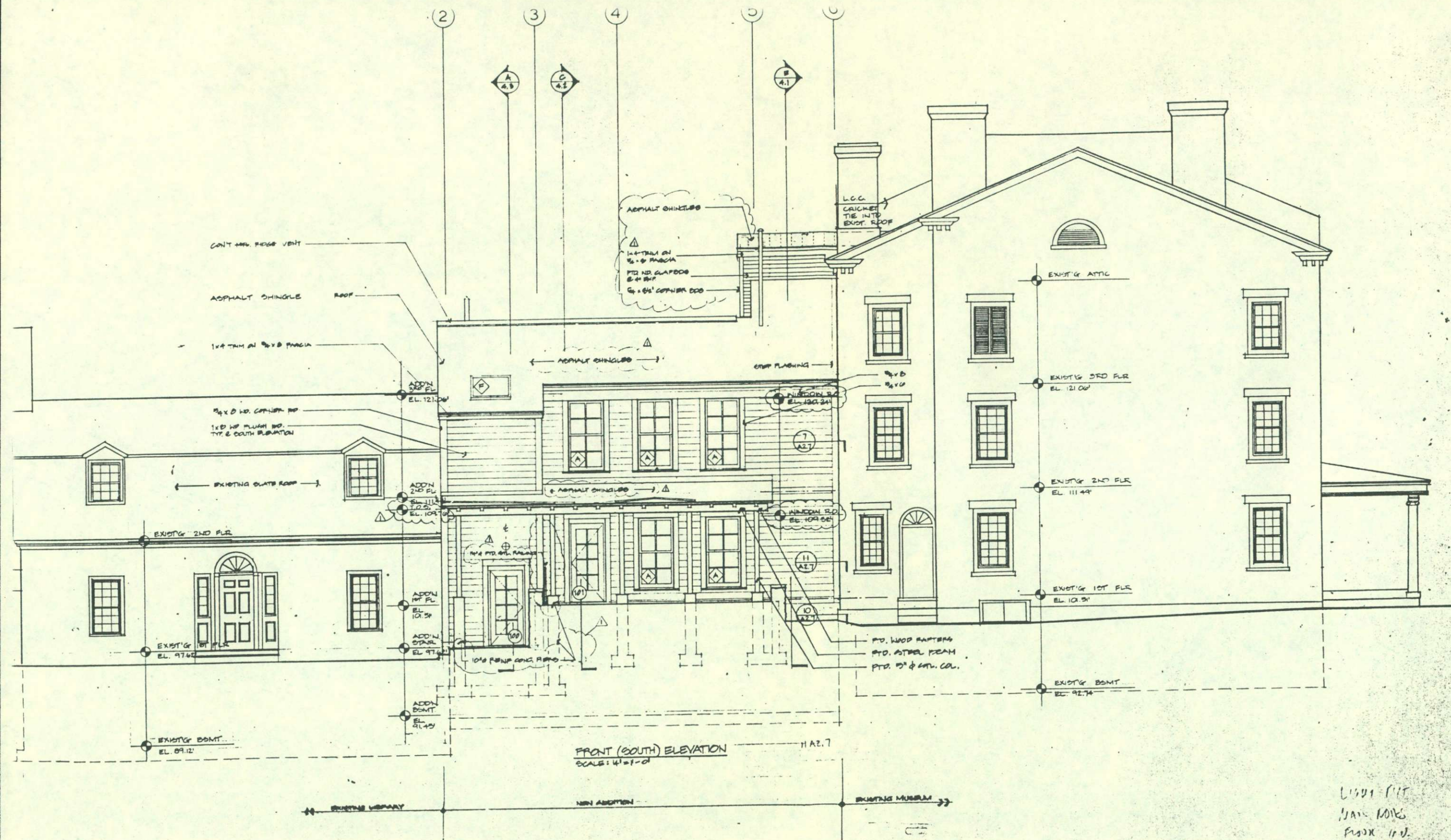
- Existing masonry wall: 4" face brick + 8" CMU provides 2 hr. enclosure rating
- Use moisture resistant board of all areas subject to moisture.
- All partitions to underside of decking unless noted otherwise.
- Subscript S denotes sound attenuation blankets and acoustic cork at partition.

Schedule of Finishes			
Floor (1) 2 3 4	Base 1 (2) 3 4	Walls 1 2 (3) 4	Ceiling 1 2 3 (4)
0. Special Finish	0. Special Finish	0. Special Finish	0. Special Finish
1. Exposed	1. None	1. Unfinished	1. Painted GWB
2. Painted Concrete	2. Rubber	2. Painted GWB	2. Acoustic tile
3. Carpet	3. Wood	3.	3. Acoustic tile
4. V.C.T.		4. Polomix	

EX. FLOOR SAW CARPET

LEGEND	
	NEW CONSTRUCTION
	EXIST. CONSTRUCTION TO BE REMOVED
	EXISTING CONSTRUCTION TO REMAIN

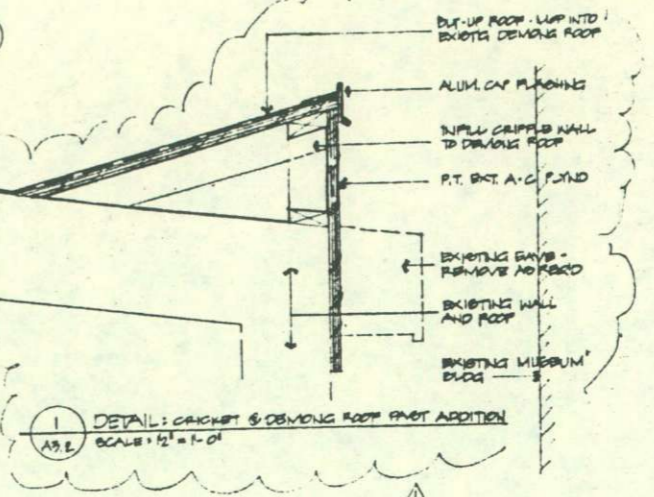
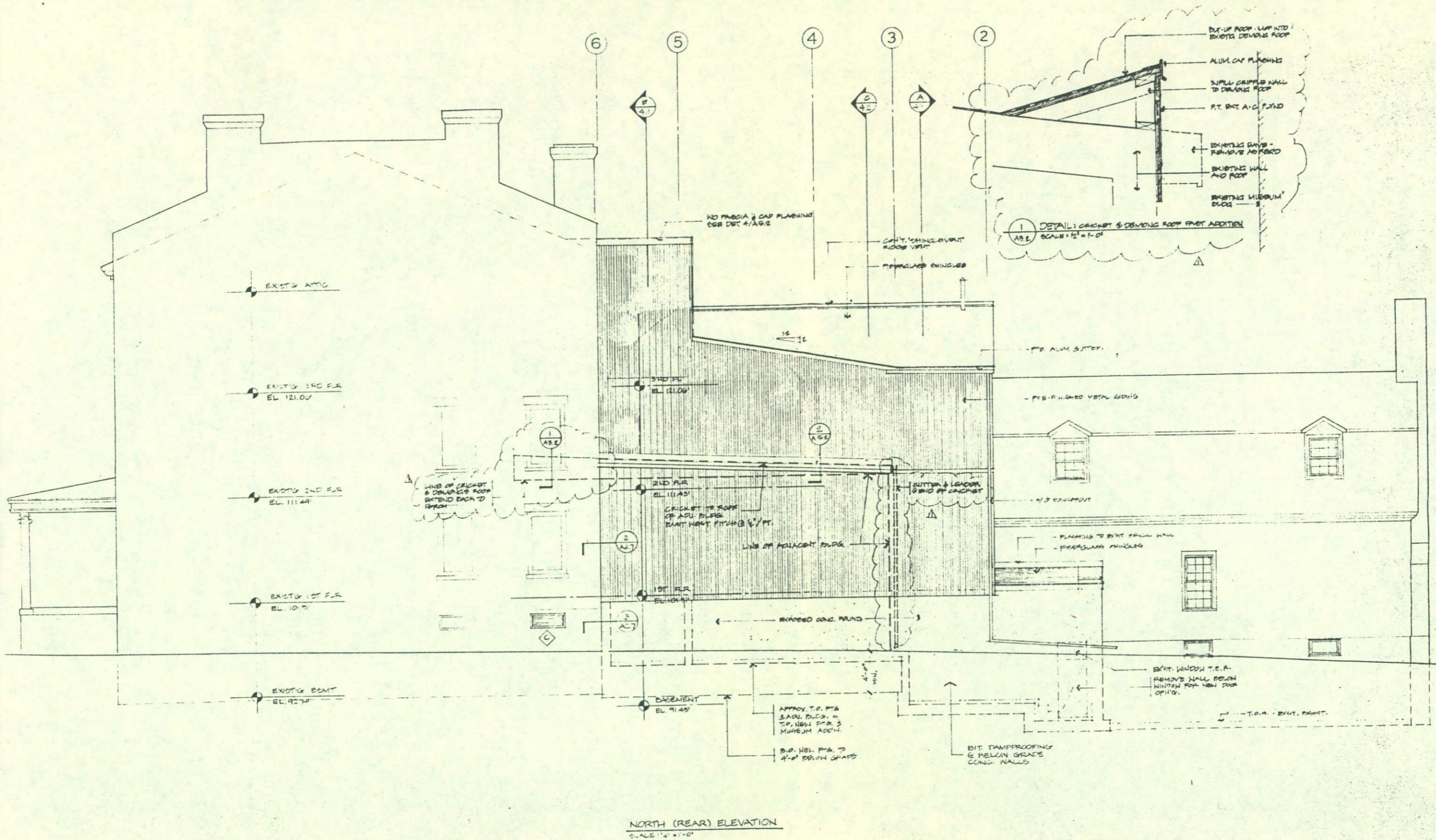




FRONT (SOUTH) ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

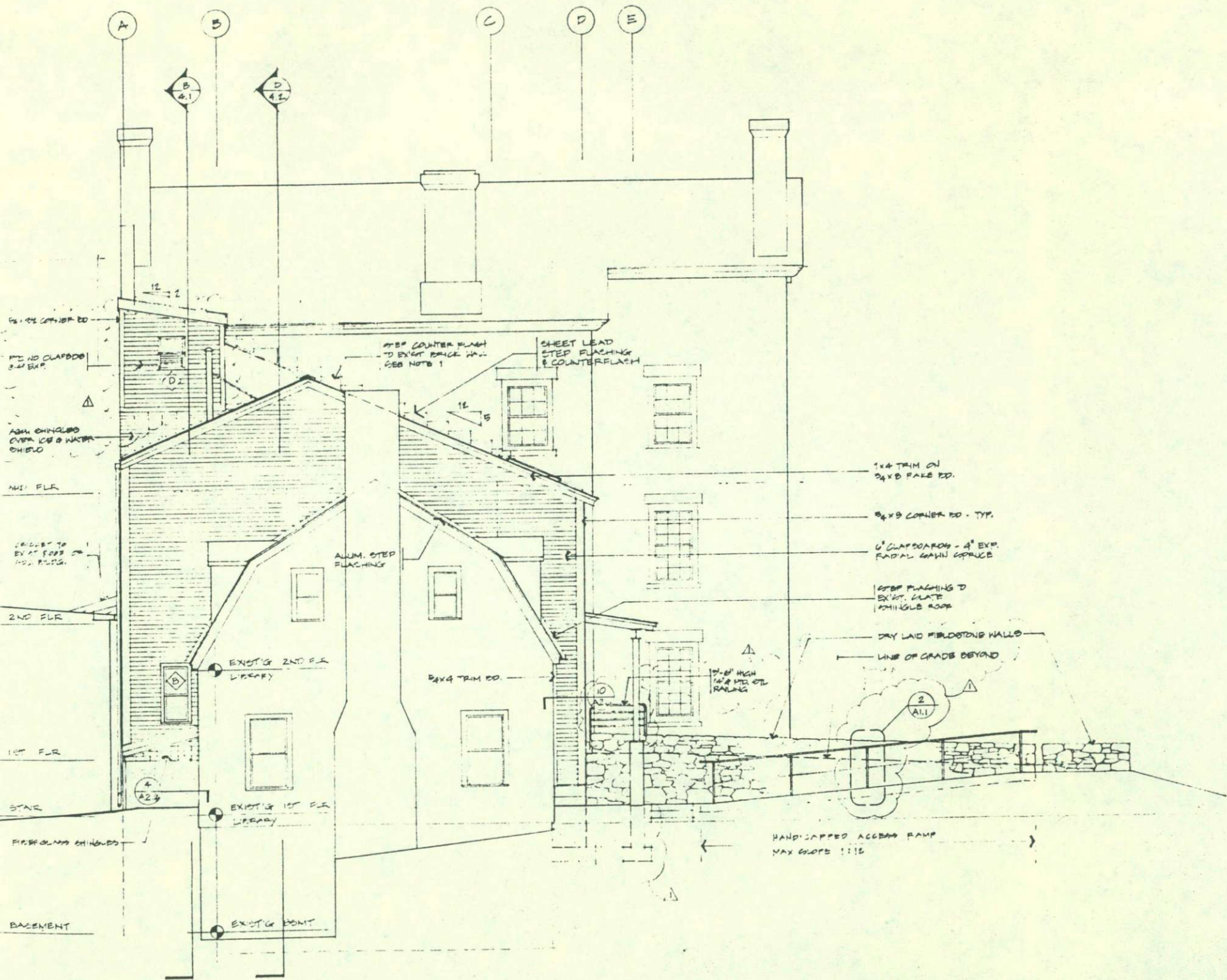
L1501 1/11
JAN 10/86
PUSH 1/11
AS KTS

Contractor	Mechanical Engineer	Structural Engineer	Additions and Alterations to the SHELDON MUSEUM	Sheet Title	Date	Scale	Date	Issued For / Revisions	Seal
	W. N. PETERSON ASSOCIATES, INC. 16 School Street Manchester, MA 01944 (603) 526-7564	DURROW ASSOCIATES, INC. 40 Farrell Street South Burlington, VT 05403 (802) 862-9381		BROOKS, CAREY & HASSIG, Architects 4 Howard Street Burlington, VT 05401 (802) 658-0261					



NORTH (REAR) ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

Mechanical Engineer W. N. PETERSON ASSOCIATES, INC. 16 School Street Middlebury, Vermont 05753	Structural Engineer DURBROW ASSOCIATES, INC. 40 Ferris Street South Ferris Street, Vermont 05753	BROOKS CAREY & HASSIG, Architects 11 Howard Street Middlebury, VT 05753 5-1 Congress Street - Suite 202 Middlebury, VT 05753	Additions and Alterations to the SHELDON MUSEUM 1 Park Street Middlebury, Vermont 05753	NORTH (REAR) ELEVATION 2/3/93 1/2" = 1'-0"	12/1/91 TO PROPOSALS 6/16/92 VTL #1 REVIEW 9-20-92 PERMITS 4-29-93 CONTRACT 9-23-93 ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	DATE OF THIS SET: 9.29.90 SCALE NO. A5.2
--	--	---	---	--	---	---



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

W. N. PETERSON ASSOCIATES, INC.
100 ...

DUNBROW ASSOCIATES, INC.
40 ...

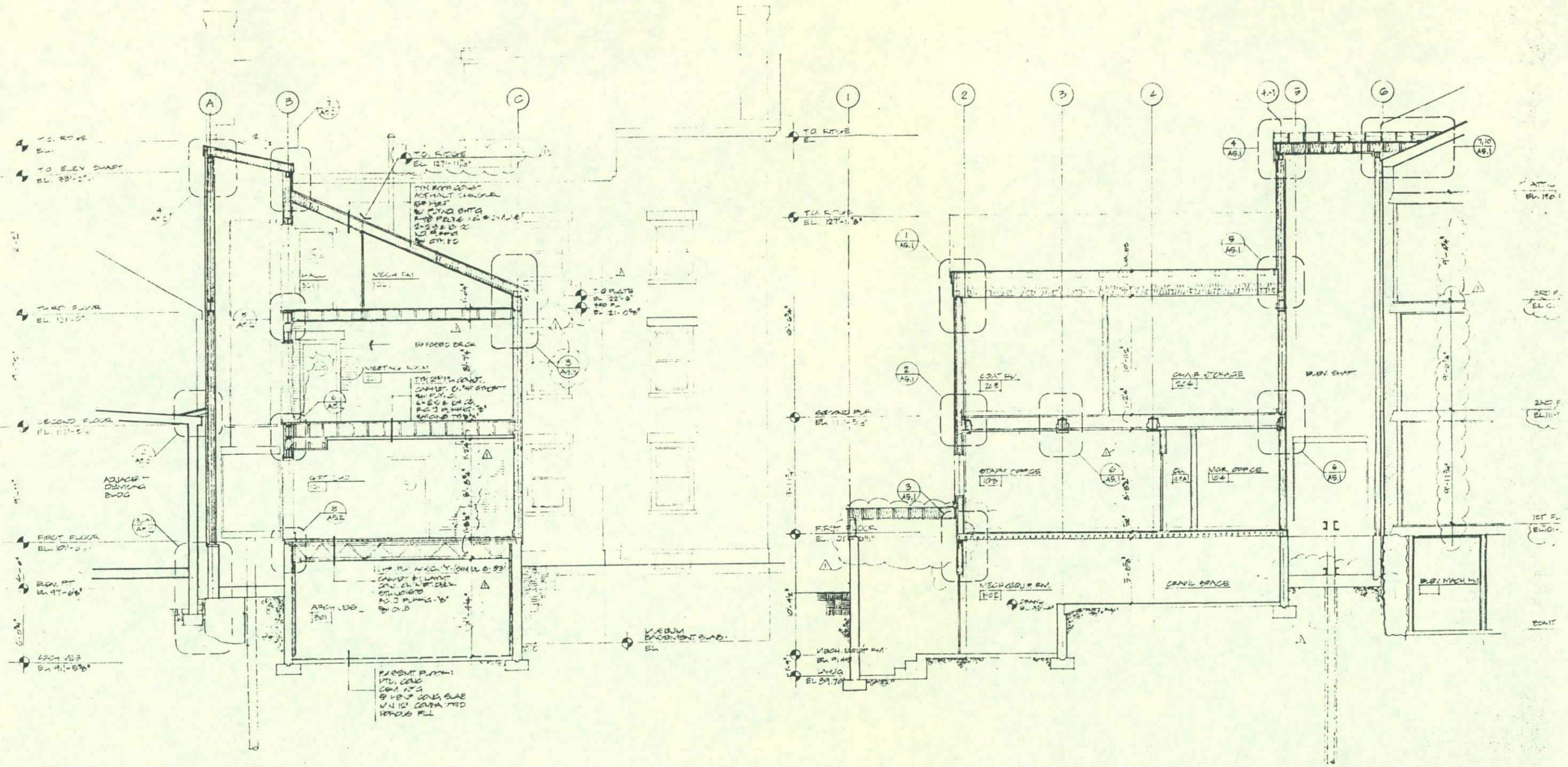
BROOKS CAREY & HASSIG, Architects
4 Howard Street
14-3 Congress Street - Suite 40

Additions and Alterations to the
SHELDON MUSEUM
1 Park Street

WEST ELEVATION

12/18/84 ED PROPOSALS
8.12.80 VT L&I PERM
5-20-80 PERMING
4-19-80 CONTRACT
5-23-80 MOVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

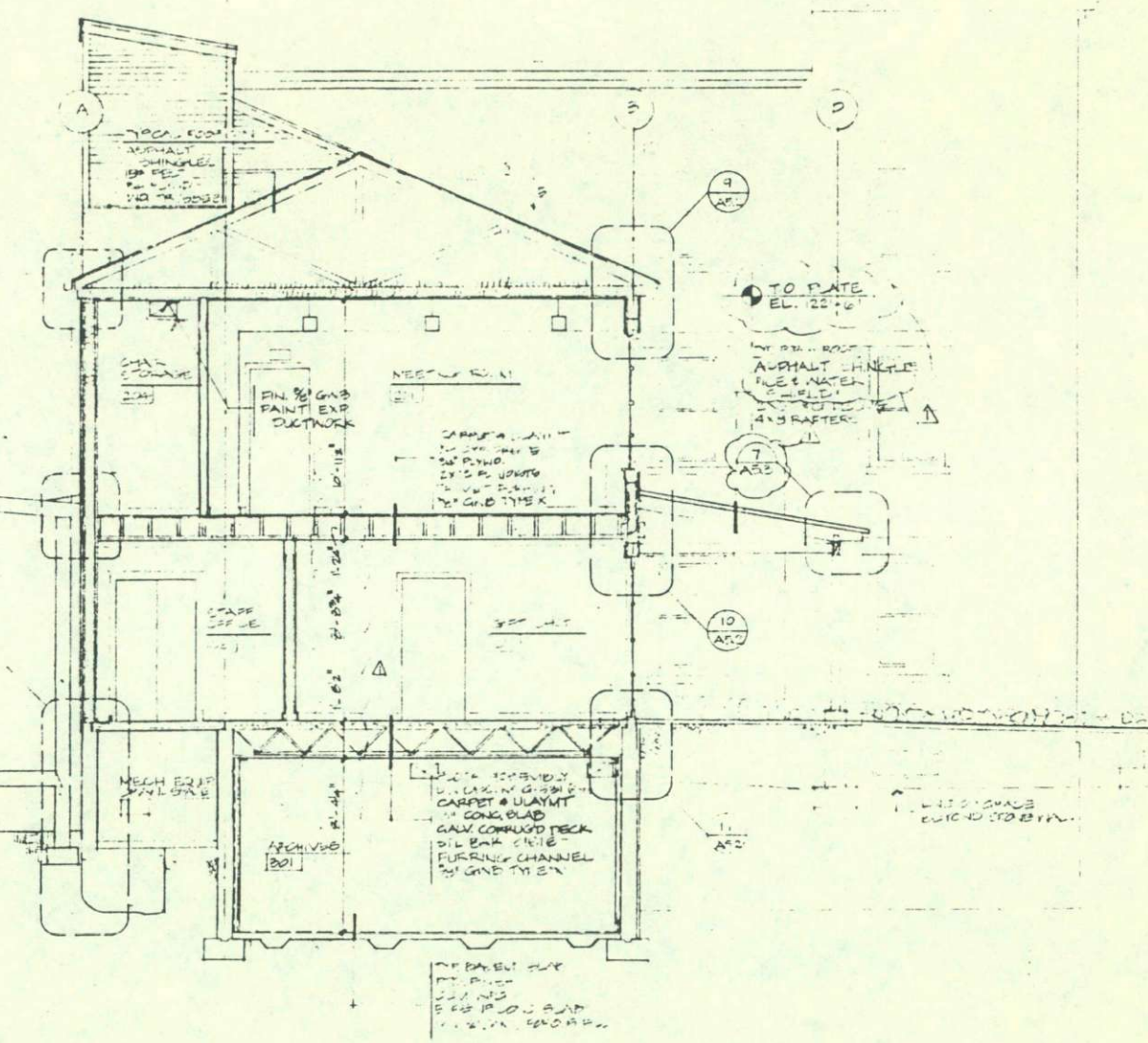
5.25.90
A3.5



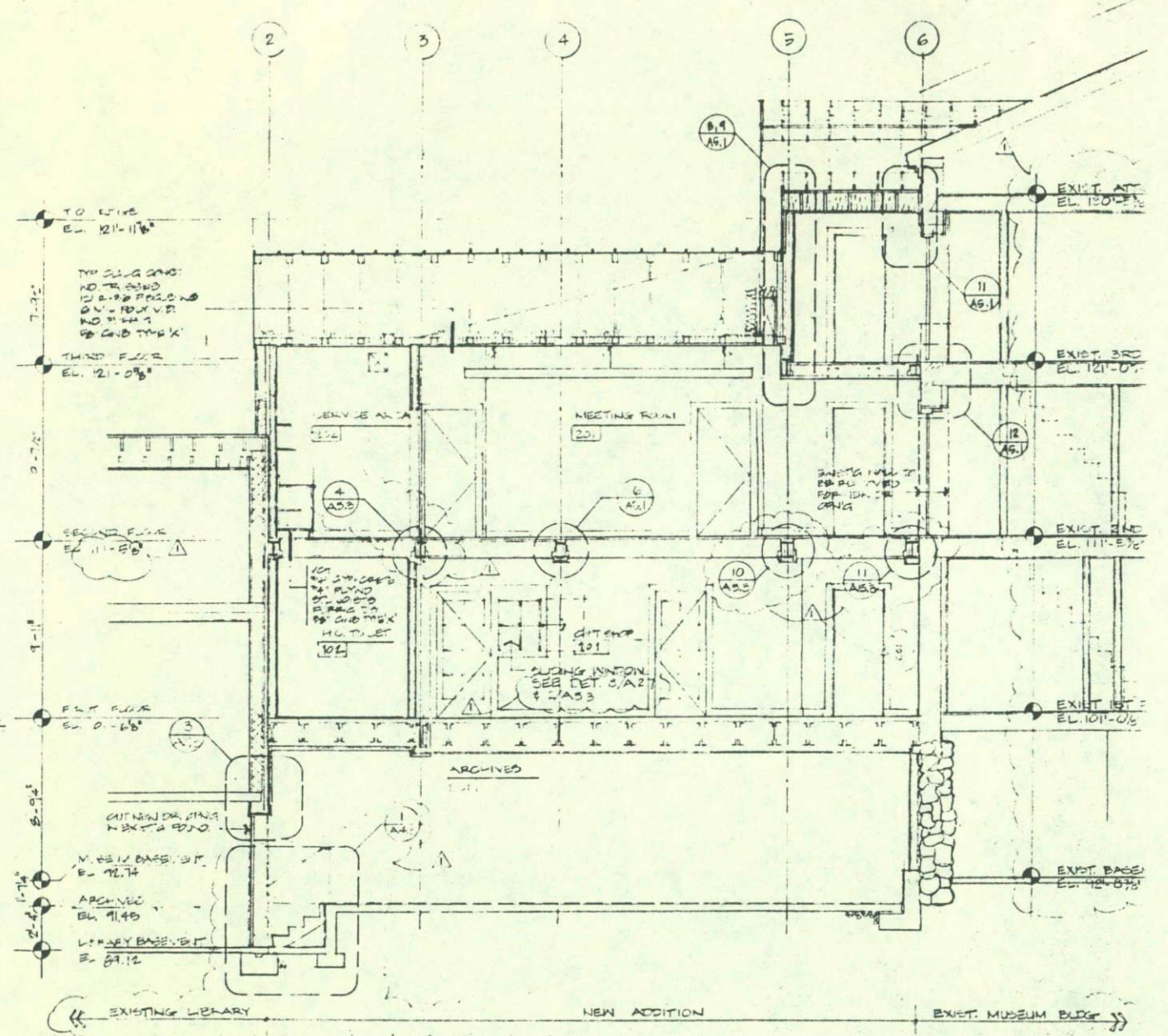
A TRANSVERSE SECTION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

B LONGITUDINAL SECTION
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

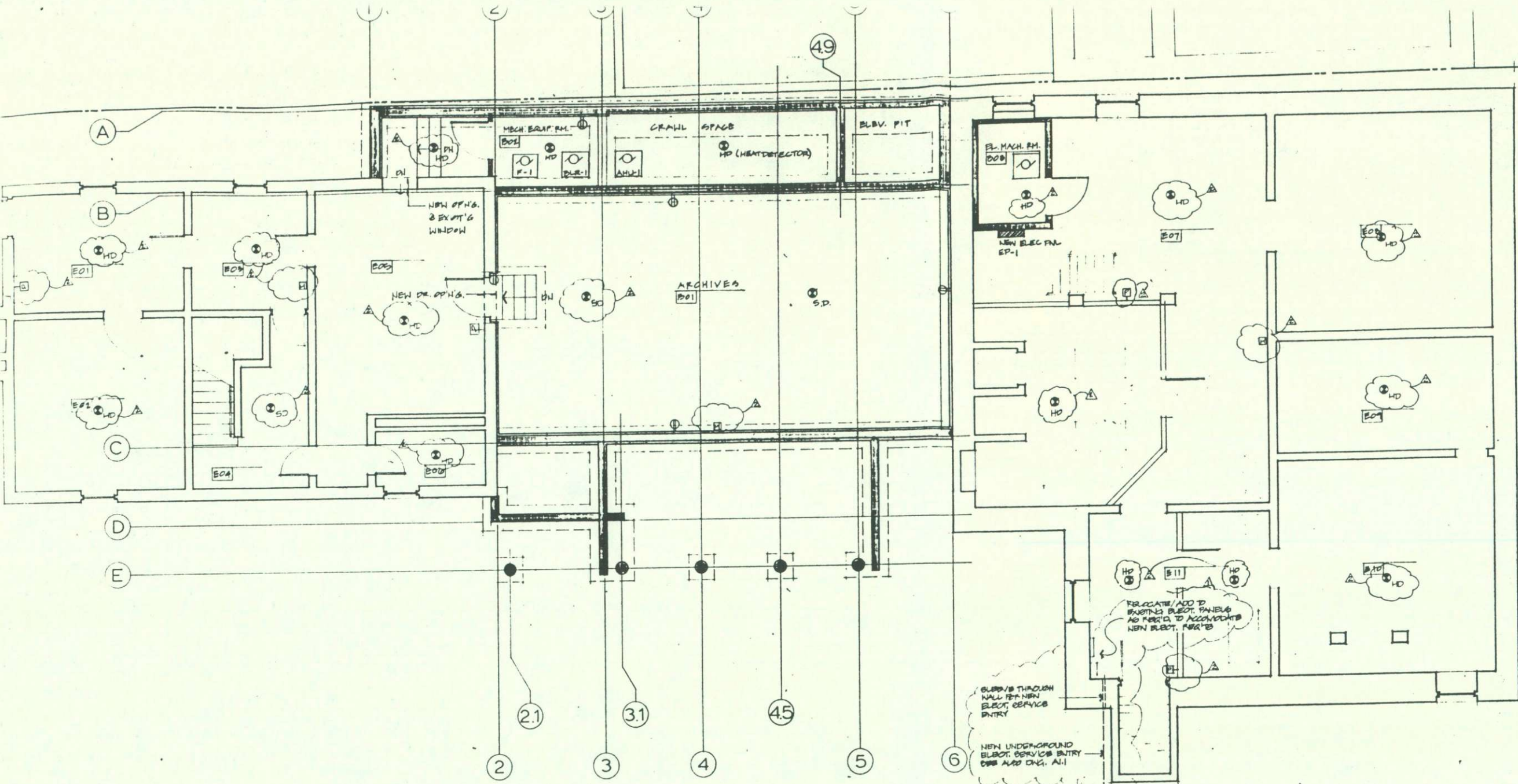
TO DATE EL. 121-11 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 121-08 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 121-06 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 121-04 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 121-02 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 121-00 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 120-11 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 120-08 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 120-06 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 120-04 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 120-02 1/2"
 TO DATE EL. 120-00 1/2"



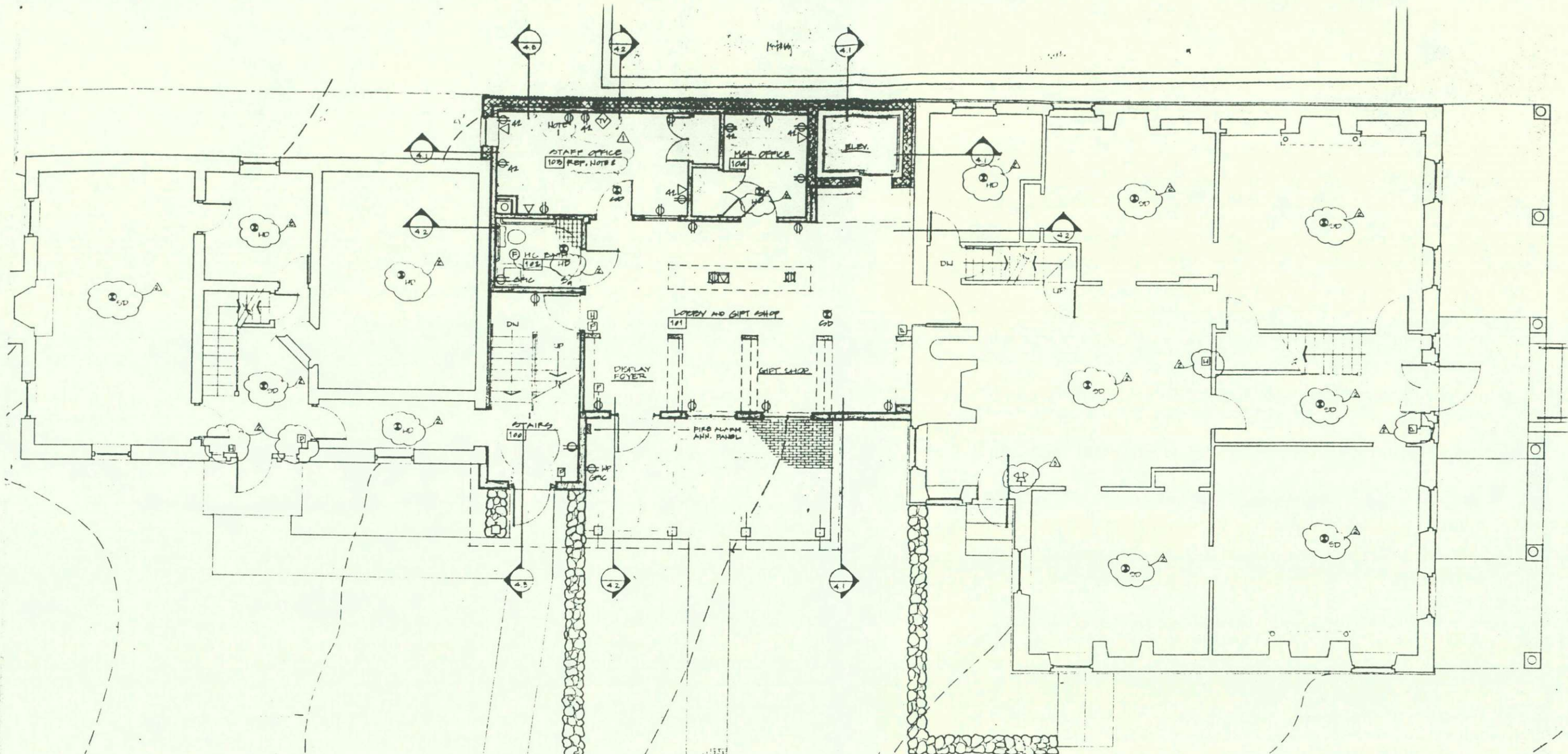
C TRANSVERSE SECTION
 A1/2 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



D LONGITUDINAL SECTION
 A1/2 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



- KEY**
- ⊙ HD HEAT DETECTOR
 - ⊙ SD SMOKE DETECTOR
 - ⊠ HORN STROBE
 - ⊠ MANUAL PULL STATION



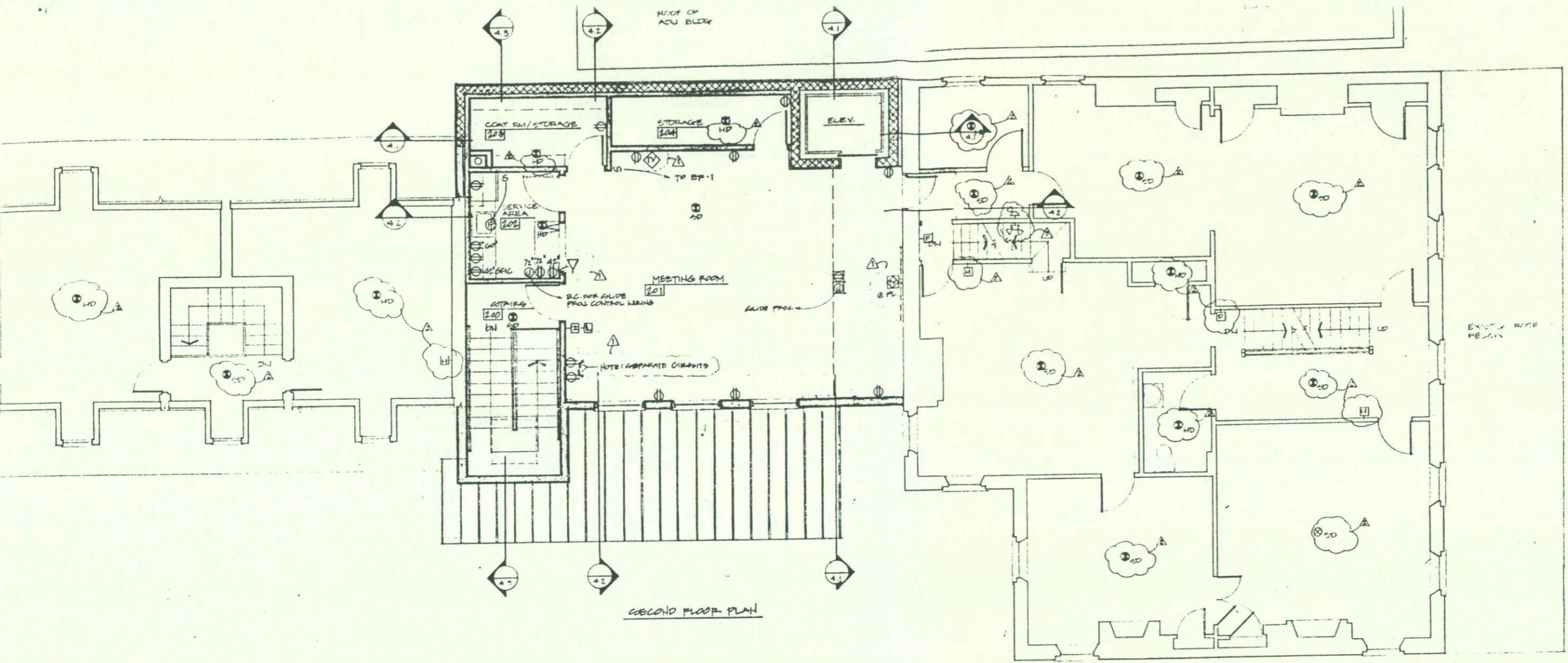
LEGEND

- NEW CONSTRUCTION
- - - - - EXIST'G CONDT TO BE REMOVED
- ==== EXIST'G CONDT TO REMAIN

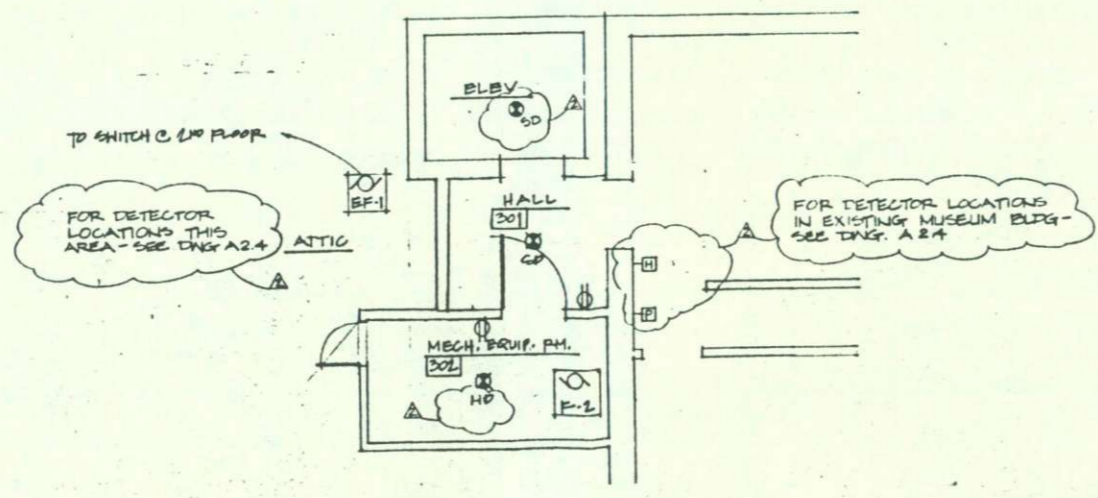
NOTES

1. PROVIDE DEDICATED CIRCUIT FOR COMPUTER EQUIP.
2. BRING TEL. SECOND LINE TO 103 ONLY

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

LEGEND

- == NEW CONSTRUCTION
- EXIST'G CONCT. TO BE REMOVED
- == EXIST'G CONCT. TO REMAIN

THE SHELDON MUSEUM

RECEIVED MAR 16 1990

March 14, 1990

Ms. Nancy Boone
Division for Historic Preservation
58 East State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Dear Nancy:

I'm sorry to have missed your visit to the Museum last week.

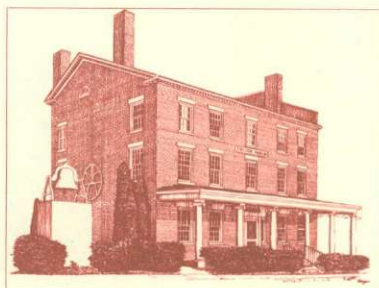
Towny asked me to send you the rough draft of the summary from Jim Conslar's report of the archaeological survey he did of the area under the Gift Shop of the Museum. He is finishing the report, and I understand that he has given it to Giovanna Peebles to review before he does a final report. Perhaps you could take a look at it if she still has it. (Jim doesn't have a phone, and hasn't been in this week; I have written him a note and hope to find out soon when the final draft will be ready.)

Please let me know if there is any other material which might be helpful to you.

Sincerely,

GINNA

Virginia Holmes Brown
Director



1 Park Street, Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Telephone (802) 388-2117

RECEIVED MAR 1 6 1990

UNDER THE GIFT SHOP FLOOR
THE EVOLUTION OF THE SUMMER KITCHEN AT VT-AD-489

Central Building Project

Middlebury, Vermont

Submitted by:

James Consler
Principal Investigator

Submitted to:
Sheldon Museum

Middlebury, Vermont

Independent Consultant
RD 1 146A
Shoreham, Vermont 05770

CONCLUSION

Investigations at VT-AD-489 identified variously preserved deposits associated with the rear kitchen door of an 1829 Federal/Greek Revival residence. In general, exterior deposits exhibited some disturbances, while interior test units revealed highly preserved, clearly delineated, stratified deposits of historic material. Since testing was confined to a small portion of the entire occupation area and limited within the project area, the horizontal extent of some cultural layers were not defined. Consequently, the behavioral elements associated with this rear kitchen door area could not be clearly related to other architectural features located beyond the project area. Documentary research partially compensated for this limited testing by reconstructing the architectural environment ca. 1830 but here too data gaps exist. These factors limited the research potential of this archaeological investigation although, some behavioral patterns were defined which document the evolution of the summer kitchen at VT-AD-489.

To begin with, the 1829 first floor design (Figure 20) consists of two rooms flanking a central doorway which exits onto Park Street in the front (east). The rear half contains two smaller rooms flanking a central kitchen with two doors, one to the side (south) and one to the rear (west). It has been suggested that each doorway would have specific social and activity attributes. The front door would be the formal entranceway, providing limited access to the house. The south kitchen door would also have some "formal" aspects which restricted access, while the rear kitchen door would have a general service usage (Glen Andres per. comm.). Considering the central role a kitchen played in daily life, serving as the "business room" of the house (McMurry 1988) we can expect considerable domestic and certain social activities to be related to this rear kitchen door area, which may be comparable to Hubka's "door yard" workspace (Hubka 1984).

Both water and wood supply were located outside the rear kitchen door at various times, making this area a focal point for related activities and leading to the construction of at least two patios and a frame building. Considerable traffic across this area to on-site outbuildings, the proposed hillside dump and off-site destinations would occur here as well (Figure 21). In addition, a broader social class of people would be allowed access to this area, than allowed at other doorways.

It is proposed that the original 1829 kitchen design was inadequate to contain the functions demanded of it, subsequently activities spilled outward from the rear door. In fact, this kitchen design was technologically obsolete from the onset, containing an open fireplace rather than a cookstove, at a time when this revolutionary technology (McMurry 1988) was available

SHELDON MUSEUM MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT
CENTRAL BUILDING PROJECT
VT-AD-489

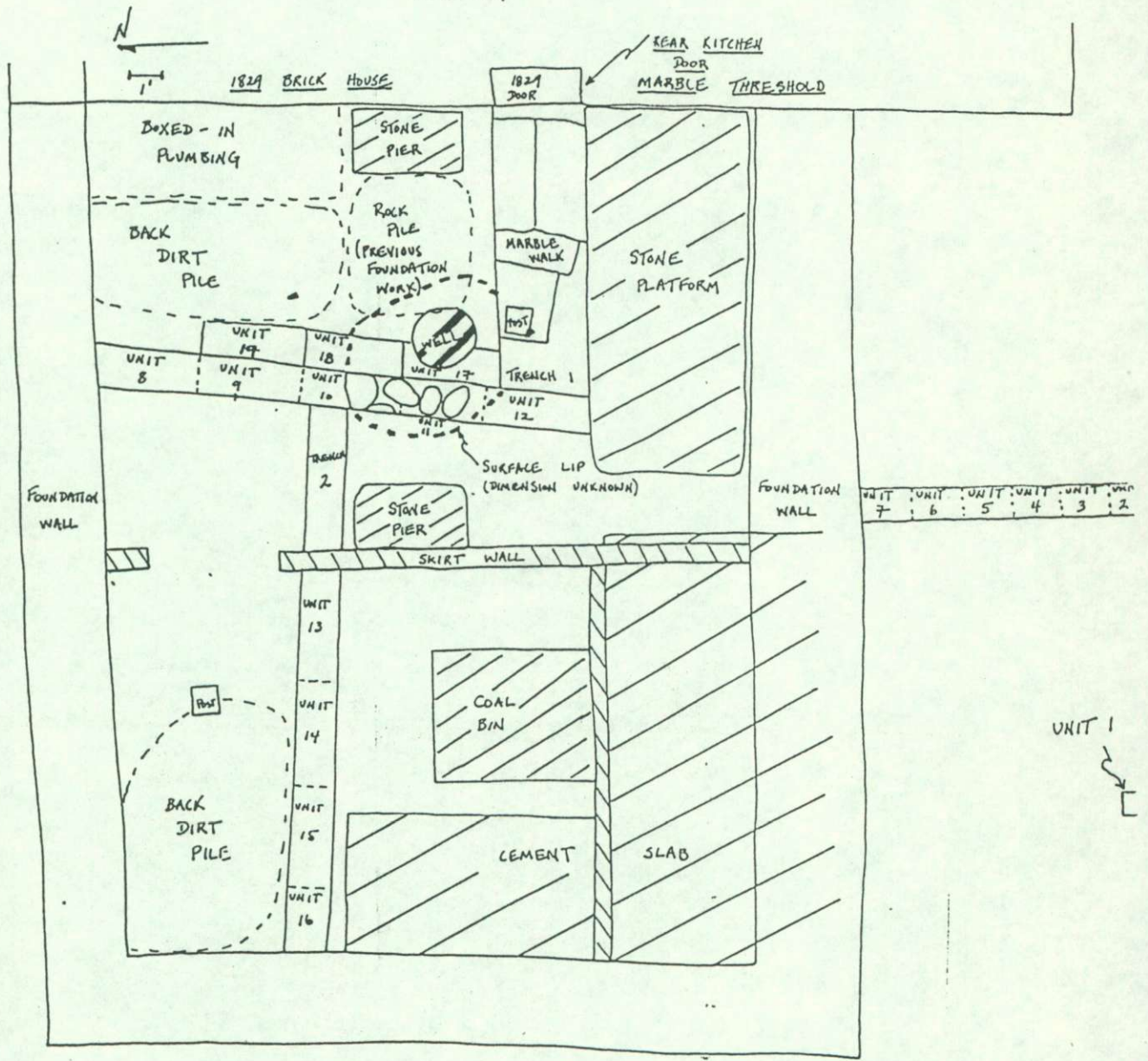


FIGURE 18

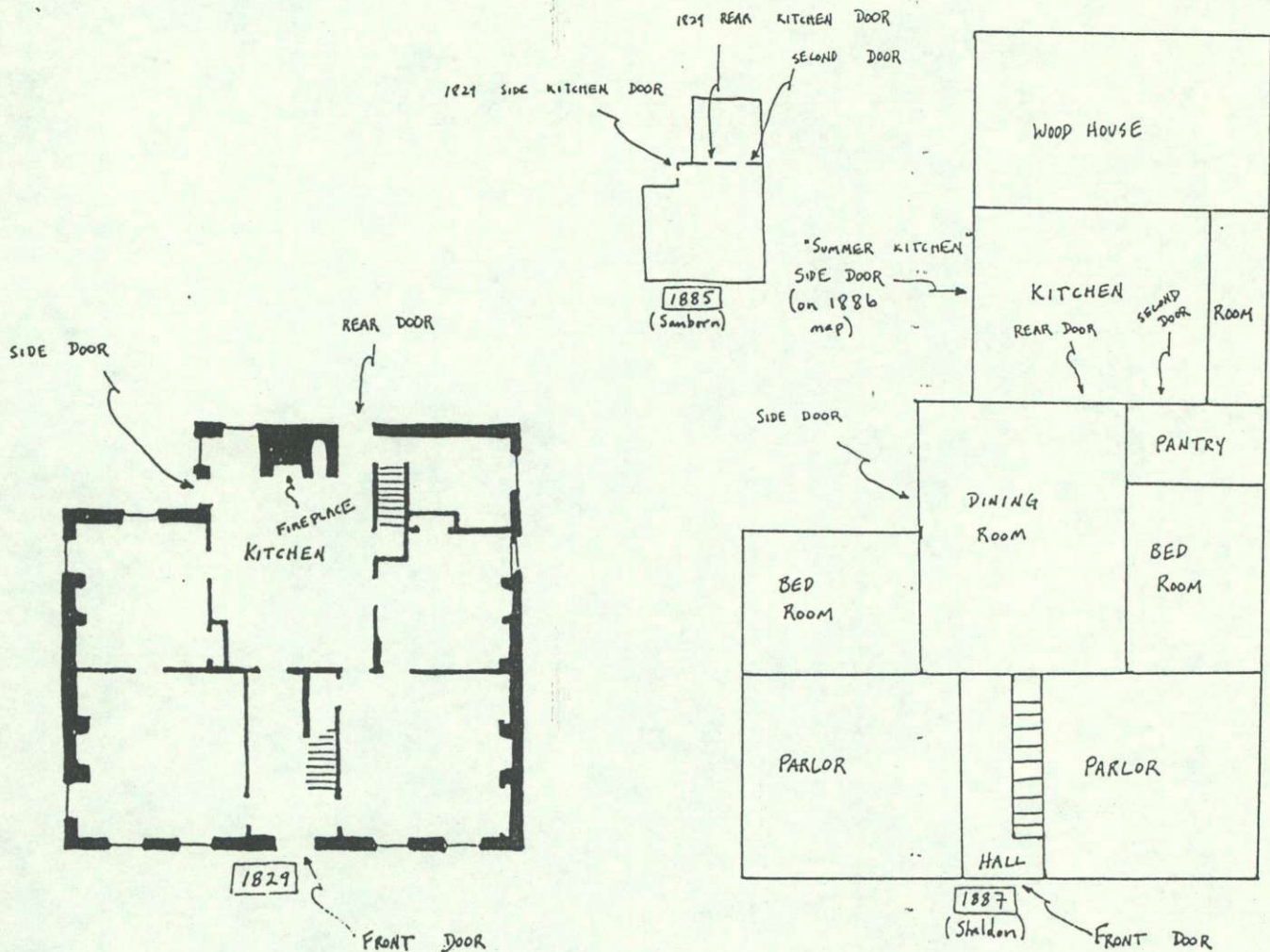


FIGURE 20

1829 Plan (after a 1989 house plan drawing)

Front Door- formal entranceway, site of infrequent high status activities (i.e.e formal receptions, family gatherings)

Side Kitchen Door- more frequent but, higher status entranceway (i.e.: receiving certain daily visitors, E.W. Judd to work, family to town, etc.)

Rear Kitchen Door- general service door, site of daily activities, mixed social/status access.

1885 Plan (after Sanborn Fire Insurance map)

of interest here is the "second door" opened into the summer kitchen, this has been subsequently closed up

1887 Plan (after Henry Sheldon house plan)

shows the general use of rooms, another Henry Sheldon map (1886) locates a side door exiting the summer kitchen (same as in figure 16) which remained in use until the 1970's.

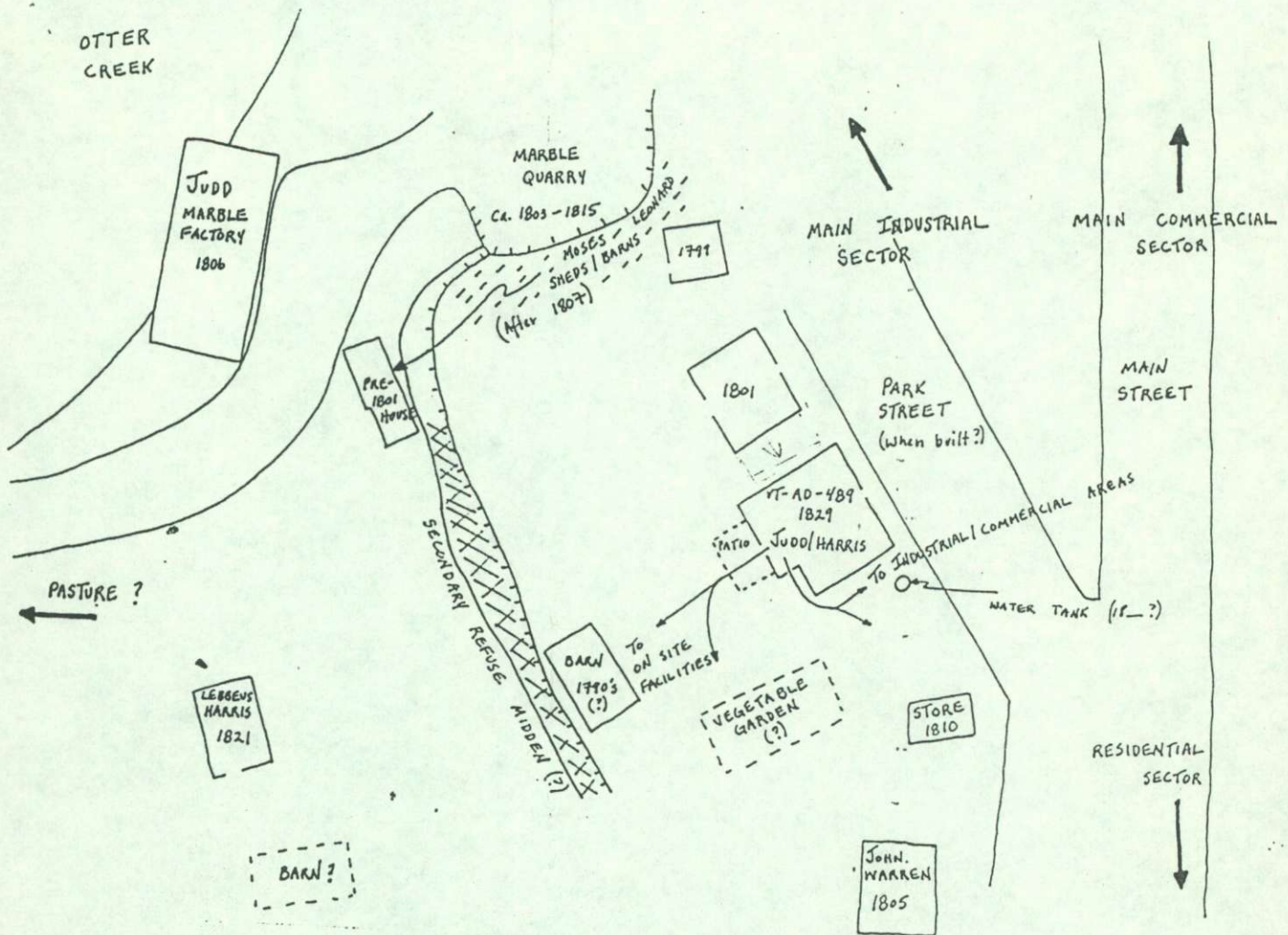


FIGURE 21

Judd Marble Factory (1806): two story stone building, operated 1806-1837, on site of 1803 factory (Andres 1987)

Marble Quarry: this quarry was operated 1803-1815 (Judd/Harris papers)

Moses Leonard and Pre-1801 home: Moses Leonard owned the land (after 1807) above the marble quarry and had court suits against Judd (ca. 1815, Judd/Harris papers) Leonard also resided in the Pre-1801 home (Smith 1886:285)

1799 House: this is a possible residence of E.W. Judd and family before 1829 (Smith 1886:271)

1801 House: built by Atwater in 1801, (Sheldon House Book), owned by John Warren (1801-1835?) (Smith 1886:284-285)

1829 Judd/Harris House: construction material and labor data in the Judd/Harris papers

Garden: (1812-1886?) proximity to the kitchen makes historic continuity possible between Stephen Judd's "flower garden" (1812; Deed Book 6:626) and Henry Sheldon's garden (1886 map).

Water Tank: a 40 gallon reservoir (18__?) built by the Middlebury Aqueduct Co. (incorporated 1801) and abandoned by Henry Sheldon in 1894 when he extended water lines into the house (Sheldon 1894 map)

Barn 1790's: a barn is mentioned in: A. Foot- S. Judd deed (Book 5:260), S. Judd- E.W. Judd deed (Book 6:626), Judd to Middlebury Woolen Manufacturing Co. letter (1836 letter), Parker- Harris deed (Book 17:10),

Barn cont.: is shown on the 1853 Presdee and Edwards map, the 1885 Sanborn Fire Insurance map and a foundation was documented during a 1989 land survey (Norman A. Smith Inc. 1989 map).

Pasture: a brief examination of E.W. Judd's letter collection revealed mention of cows being delivered to the house, some portion of Judd's land would of necessity be pasture (figure)

Store 1810: John Hagar had a store here in 1810, this building was later moved in 1863 (Vermont Div. Historic Preservation, Site Survey)

John Warren House: built for John Warren in 1805 (Sheldon House Book), contains finished marble from E.W. Judd's early marble industry (Glen Andres, per. comm.)

Lebbeus Harris House: built for Lebbeus Harris in 1821 (Sheldon House Book),

Barn: this is proposed based on Judd's 1836 letter to the Middlebury Woolen Manufacturing Co. which mentions a second barn.

in the Middlebury area (Glen Andres per. comm.). One may reasonably suggest that Eben Judd, producer of marble fireplaces (Andres 1987) had a considerable role in designing this kitchen facility. It would not be uncommon that house design did not consider the practical operation of daily tasks, or that technological or behavioral change made a design dysfunctional (McMurry 1988). The solution to these inconsistencies was a widespread phenomenon of redesign, evidenced most clearly in the construction of "summer kitchens" (Stilgo 1982).

Artifact deposition within this area would be determined by the nature of the activity in relation to the existing architectural space. Not only did the architecture structure behavior (eg.: intensive use of the rear door vs low use of the front door) but, it also controlled the potential for artifactual materials to enter the archaeological record (eg: defacto deposition through the floor boards). Indeed, since much activity on historic sites occurs within the confines of solid architectural spaces, the historic archaeological record consists primarily of secondary discard material (Murray 1980). Primary discard and defacto deposited materials, reflecting use locations or "activity areas", occur less frequently and exact testing methods must focus on defining these contexts (O'Connell 1987), for example by locating artifact traps (Schiffer 1976:32).

Taken as a whole, WT-AD-489 site structure as defined by this investigation, suggests several episodes of change in occupants behavior patterns but, also a certain continuity in their use of the rear kitchen door space. Figure 23 illustrates the vertical dimensions of these episodes, while figure 22 schematically presents them horizontally. It is probable that several of these periods existed briefly, but the deposition of cultural materials within the stratigraphic layer indicates that each period was a "living surface" at one time.

Evolution of the "Summer Kitchen"

Patio I

Initially the rear kitchen door area contained Patio I (Level 9) which provided a raised living surface around the doorway and well area. Maintenance activities were not frequent enough to prevent the deposit of a considerable amount of silt/clay (Level 8). In fact considering this was a new residence, this level may represent a "settling in phase" when overall site behavior patterns were developed (for a discussion of stages of site formation see: Stevenson 1985). That is to say, the residents were "discovering" where specific activities were best performed in relation to the architecture/landscape and not until these spaces were clearly defined would intensive maintenance activities occur. At this time the well

was open for use but, wood storage was not well documented by excavation, although close proximity to the kitchen makes this a convenient storage location.

Pre-Patio II

The first major redesign occurs next. It is suggested that planned construction of Patio II allowed for secondary discard in the area (Level 8, dense bone/large ceramic assemblage) with rapid deposit of Patio II soils (Level 7 series). There is also a hint that some redesign of the well may have occurred as well (Level 7A).

Patio II

Construction of this more permanent patio with marble walkway gave the yard a more formal appearance, bringing it up to the standard of the 1829 house design. It also created a space that was subject to frequent maintenance activities which allowed only a trace of occupational debris to be deposited (Level 6A). It is proposed that the intensity and/or frequency of such maintenance activities, while functionally defining the architectural space, is done in a fashion commensurate with the occupants status. In addition, overall site patterns were now firmly established (i.e.: traffic patterns across the site, discard areas, etc. were well defined). The well continues to be used, possibly in an upgraded form, and wood storage is clearly established. Exactly when the wood cookstove arrived on the scene needs to be determined, although the original kitchen hearth was expanded to allow for installation of one in the 1829 house (Glen Andres, per. comm.).

Pre- Summer Kitchen

With the planned construction of the shed, possibly evidenced as early as level 6, a new sense of order is initiated, probably involving the use of the cookstove, certainly due to the changing nature of activities at VT-AD-489. A new water source is connected to the house, and the well is abandoned. Some portion of the patio is abandoned, and extensive secondary (Level 6) and primary (Level 5) discard occurs there, some possibly related to opening a doorway into the shed from the 1829 house (Figure 20). After the shed foundation walls are built, wood storage may have covered the entire area, but more testing is required to confirm this (wood debris in Level 4).

5
when?

Summer Kitchen

With completion of the "summer kitchen" superstructure (Level 4), activities that had spilled out of the 1829 kitchen to be performed in the "loosely" defined parameters of an open air patio are either non-existent, or occur within the confines of a fully enclosed architectural space. Behavior

patterns are once again in a state of "settling in", while new sites for artifact deposition are created outside the shed doors (eg.: the much later coal/cinder concentrations of Units 2 and 3), and windows. Over time, defacto deposition occurs through the floor boards and primary/secondary discard through temporary openings in the floor. It is suspected that this episode of redesign was initiated by the deaths of Eben Judd and Lebbeus Harris and residence of Nathaniel Harris and family after 1837. New facilities were set up to suit their way of doing things. It is thought that this original summer kitchen design remained in use through Henry Sheldon's occupation. Further documentation is necessary in order to define N. Harris and family residence, although he is known to have purchased the home in 1853.

Museum

At some time oak replaced wood for fuel, later coal use too was abandoned and by 1939 the summer kitchen had been converted into a "Country Store" museum (Allen 1939). These greatly reduced traffic into the woodshed and at sometime the entire area was used for artifact storage. In 1972, shed redesign made the woodshed area a crawlspace and partly covered the floor with a cement slab. Primary and defacto deposition resulted from breakage of stored artifactual materials and construction activities. Further documentation/ interviewing is required to define changes after Sheldon's death in 1907. Also, changes to the summer kitchen floor design should be documented during its' dismantling.

The behavior patterns evidenced at the rear kitchen door are understandably a minute part of the whole. Thus, in order to observe these broader behavior patterns, a pan-site perspective is required (Waldbauer 1986). For this reason a preliminary "neighborhood" reconstruction (ca. 1830) was completed, although further research at the Sheldon Museum Library is required to provide a more thorough understanding of the inter-relationships between neighborhood sites and VT-AD-489 through time. As shown in the Historic Overview section, by 1830 the neighborhood consisted of industrial, commercial and residential sites reflecting various economic and social levels. Ideally, various site types exist for each of these three general types, each characterized by a specific site structure (see South 1979, 1978), but only more exact historic research and extensive archaeological survey and testing will define them.

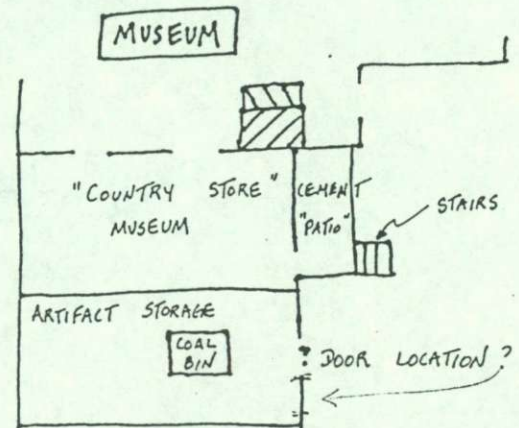
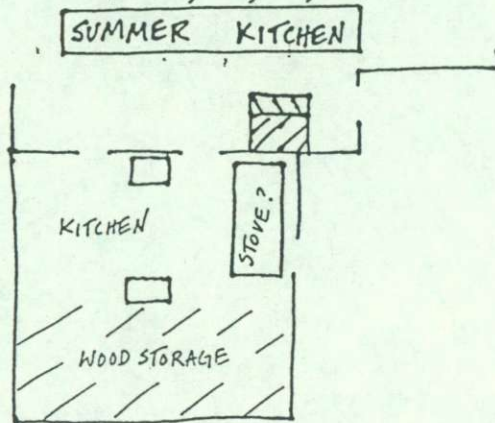
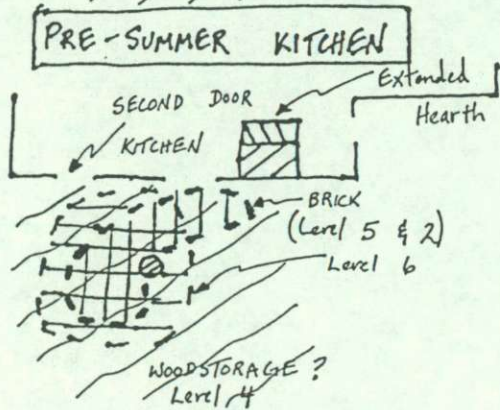
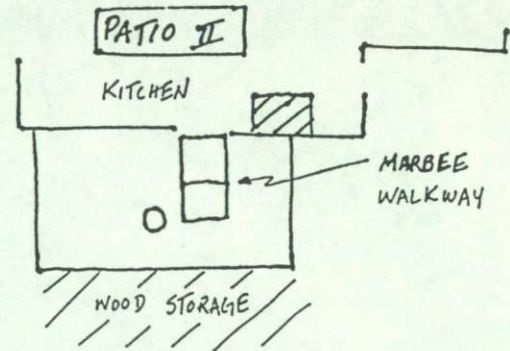
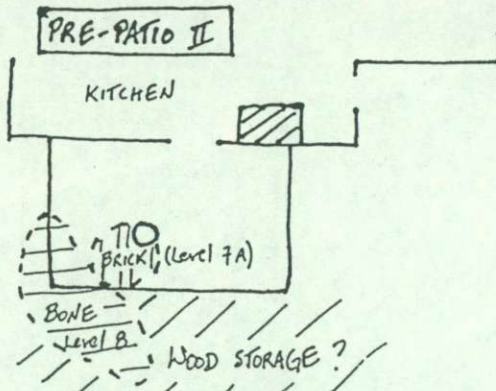
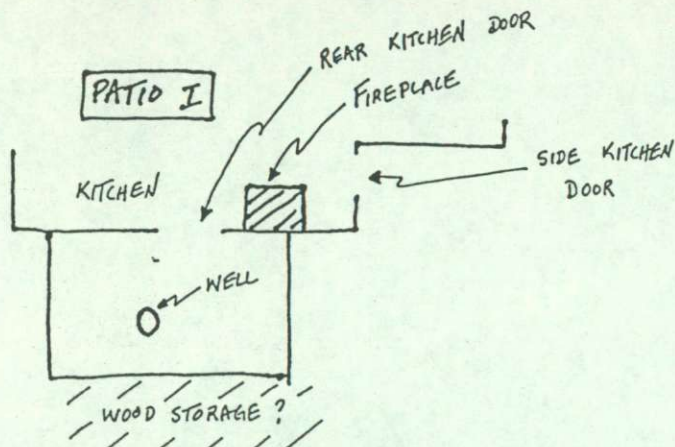


FIGURE 22

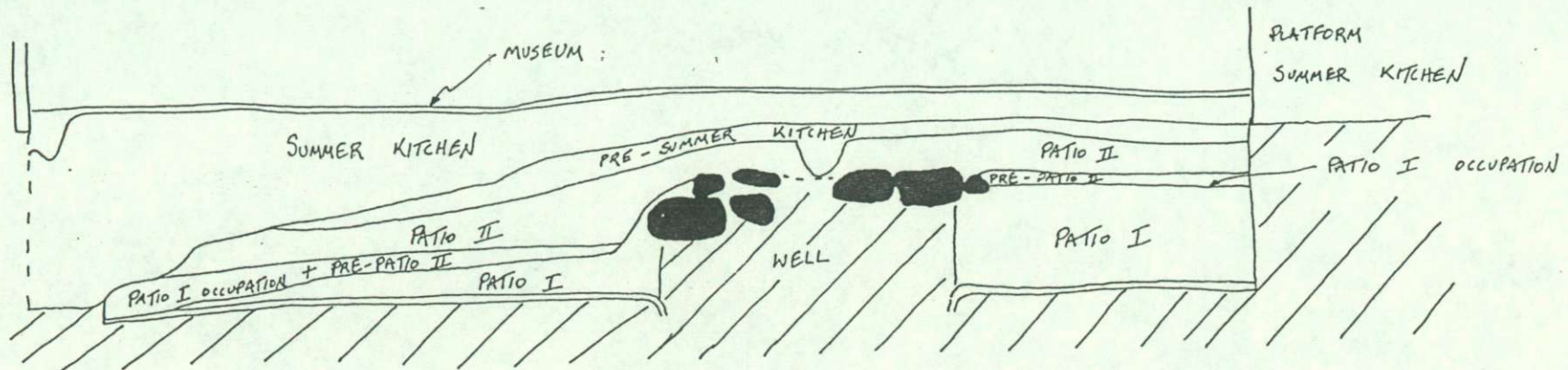


FIGURE 23

EVOLUTION OF THE "SUMMER KITCHEN"

~~the Kitchen~~
~~the Kitchen~~, Under the Gift Shop Floor

~~Stability and Change at VT-AD-489~~ The evolution of the "Summer Kitchen"

Preliminary Report

Dec. 1989

This report will briefly present the findings of archaeological investigations conducted between Nov.-Dec. 1989 at the Sheldon Museum, Middlebury, Vermont (VT-AD-489). This is intended to provide food for thought in designing research goals pertaining to upcoming 1990 investigations at historic sites in Vermont. The Final Report will present the basic data employed to formulate the following statements.

Excavations were conducted at VT-AD-489 in advance of proposed Spring 1990 construction. This entails the demolition and rebuilding on the site of a shed connecting the main brick building (1829) of the Sheldon Museum with its' library (1971). The shed superstructure, housing the gift shop and educational rooms, was originally supported with a shallow dry wall foundation. Various attempts to stabilize these walls have somewhat modified their condition, although no related extensive subsurface excavations occurred within the shed crawl space. As will be detailed in the final report; time constraints, confined working conditions, the presence of both structural supports and other immobile architectural features (cement slab and coal bin) led the investigator to employ a specific approach to mitigate this site. His behavior was clearly structured by the architectural framework currently existing at VT-AD-489.

The Nature of the Historic Archaeological Record

At the present time, archaeological investigations on Historic sites in Vermont has been limited. Previous investigations have tended to focus on Revolutionary War sites (Mt. Independence, Hubbardton Battlefield, etc.), Industrial Sites (Farmingdale Furnace) or to be confined within the limits of Phase 1 and 2 Projects (Middlebury Rt. 7 Bypass). Of the later and probably the ones most likely to conduct future historic site investigations, survey/testing have involved methods widely used in prehistoric site survey. Also, no mitigation reports are presently available to document current full scale data recovery methods.

In order to aid the development of appropriate archaeological methods for historic sites, certain aspects of testing at VT-AD-489 will be detailed. It may be that procedures used on prehistoric sites are inappropriate on historic sites (Hume 1975).

Initial testing at VT-AD-489 was guided by 3 basic questions:

- 1) Was there evidence of a documented 1791 home in the project area?
- 2) When was the shed constructed?
- 3) Were the massive stone piers (2) and platform within the crawl space related to marble working activities? (The builder of the 1829 brick building quarried and finished marble during 1803-1837).

- 4) Were prehistoric deposits within the project area?

In November, testing outside the shed was completed. Seven 50X50 cm. units were layed out. Only one unit was excavated to a basal sterile, C horizon Vergennes Clay, at approx. 70 cm. below surface. Stratigraphic and artifactual observations tended to

confirm the documented ground disturbances adjacent to the sheds exterior. These observations also suggested that no intact prehistoric deposits would be encountered ~~on~~ⁱⁿ this area. Sub-zero temperatures in December prevented further outside testing. Work now began within the crawl space. This work was only possible due to the recent installation of heating ducts in an attempt to heat the gift shop and other rooms above.

Testing inside initially focused on defining the function of the stone piers/platform and to test for intact prehistoric deposits. Due to the confined work quarters, the structurally functional features and the exorbitant cost of hand carrying backdirt outside the area, several areas were defined as untestable from the onset. In order to address both questions, Units 8-12 were laid out to form a ~~unit~~ 40 cm. wide trench between the northern shed wall and the stone platform. All excavation was done by hand ~~excavating~~ trowling without screening, had natural soil levels been encountered, screening would have been employed to address a prehistoric deposit. ~~H~~

Excavation of these units ~~was~~ revealed a complex stratigraphy consisting of both artifact bearing and sterile layers, all overlaying a basal C Horizon Vergennes Clay. Since historic grading had created the level 11 surface (C Horizon Vergennes Clay) no intact prehistoric deposits are to be expected in the project area. Further trenching established the presence of level 11 between Unit 9 and the western shed foundation. Also, since no large scale geologic soil formation processes could be ~~attributed to any layer,~~^{exclusively responsible for site formation} levels 1-10 were considered to reflect primarily human activity.

In order to guide further investigations, various interpretations were proposed to account for the formation of each level. Specific questions were generated to address these interpretations and guide data recovery. Fortunately, the first goal was to establish the relationship between level 6 (containing datable artifactual materials) and the 1829 brick house. To do so, Trench 1 was excavated to the surface of level 6. This resulted in the mapping of the marble walkway and adjacent well. Finally things began to make sense.

The definition of architectural space provided the appropriate perspective to account for site formation and to relate artifact deposition to human behavior structured around and beyond these features. Further testing was conducted to aid in defining the architectural/ behavioral elements reflected in VT-AD#489's Archaeological record.

Based on the findings and mistakes made at VT-AD-489 the following guidelines are suggested for historic site archaeological investigations:

- 1) The primary focus of site survey/testing must be on the definition of surface/subsurface architectural and topographic features. Activities were conducted on site in relation to these features and likewise artifact deposition is structured.

To do so requires considerable archival research, model building (South 1979) and explicit survey/testing methods (remote sensing, horizontal excavation, trenching).

It should be obvious that cultural materials recovered without an understanding of this broader architectural/topographic perspective are at best unprovenanced diagnostic materials.

- 2) If we now focus on architecture and not on artifacts as the key to understanding historic sites, considerable horizontal and vertical excavation may be required.

It is suggested that both contiguous unit trenching and horizontal excavation block be employed, either mechanically or by hand.

30 On sites exhibiting complex stratigraphy, hand ~~trowling~~^{trowling} without screening must be employed. Since occupation layers may be extremely thin, artifact provenience must be confirmed in the ground and not in the screen (Hume).

Also, screening introduces inappropriate budgetary constraints, focusing as it does on the artifact and not the architecture.

Continuity and Change at VT-AD-489

The final report will attempt to integrate the various materials and artificially created layers into a coherent story documenting the occupants behavior patterns in relation to their perception of architectural space over time. This will involve the definition of:

- 1) distinct periods of architectural "floor plans"
- 2) activities potentially associated with these "floor plans"
- 3) primary and secondary deposition of artifact assemblages
- 4) maintenance activities potentially effecting the archaeological record
- 5) geologic processes effecting the archaeological record.

Taken as a whole, the stratigraphic profile, concentration of specific artifact assemblages to certain layers, the location of the excavation adjacent to the 1829 kitchen door and the documented late 19th century use of the superstructure as a kitchen/wood shed indicate several episodes of change in the occupants behavior patterns but, also a certain continuity in their use of this space. Figure presents the vertical location of these episodes, figure schematically presents these episodes horizontally. It is probable that several of these periods may have existed very briefly but, the ^{deposition} primary

of cultural materials within the stratigraphic layers suggest that each period was a "living surface" at one time.

Basically figure portrays the evolution of the "summer kitchen". As clearly demonstrated by Sally McMurry the kitchen was not only the "business room" of the house but, behavior associated with the rear entrance was explicitly different from those related to other entrancways. (McMurry 1988). Clearly from the initial occupation of the 1829 house, the kitchen design was inadequate to contain the ~~activities~~ functions demanded of it. Subsequently, activities spilled outward from the door. In addition, wood and water procurement demanded use of the back door area, and the artifact assemblages suggest that other kitchen (butchering) ^{cleaning} and social activities (smoking) occurred here as well. Over time several architectural facilities were constructed in order to provide more permanent work/social space (especially periods IV and VI). It appears that similar activities were occurring around the kitchen/ back door from ca. 1830 up until the conversion of the home into a museum (ca. 1930?). The deposition of cultural materials reflecting these activities depended in part on the occupants conception of this space (I.e.: is the area a dump or is it to be kept clean) ^{and their access to it.} It is interesting to note that the two main artifact bearing layers # 8 and #6 are both followed by periods which expand the architectural features (Period IV and VI).

CONCLUSION

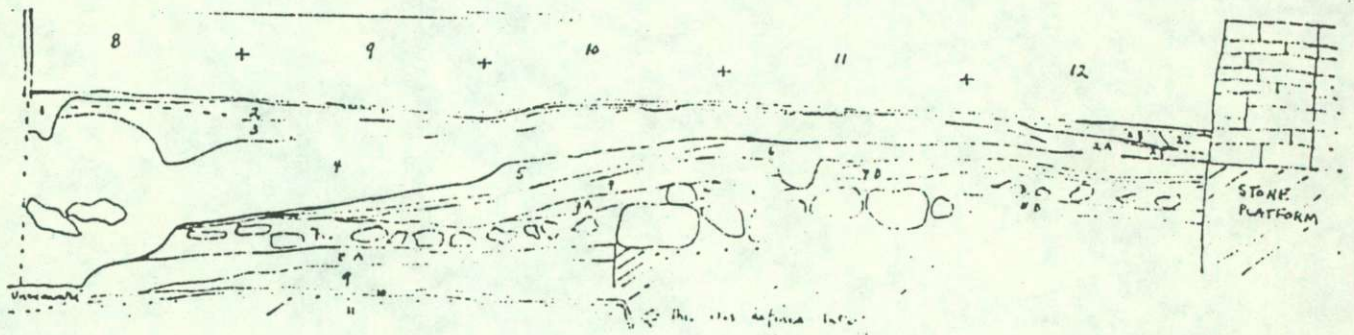
Hopefully this interpretation of the archaeological record at VT-AD-489, no matter how overambitious it is, will lead to

a broader focus of future archaeological investigations on historic sites. It is the opinion of this investigator that appropriate historic site examinations (from survey to mitigation) must primarily define architectural space. Only then, when artifact assemblages are placed within an architectural perspective, can we use these cultural materials to make valid statements on historic site behavior patterns.

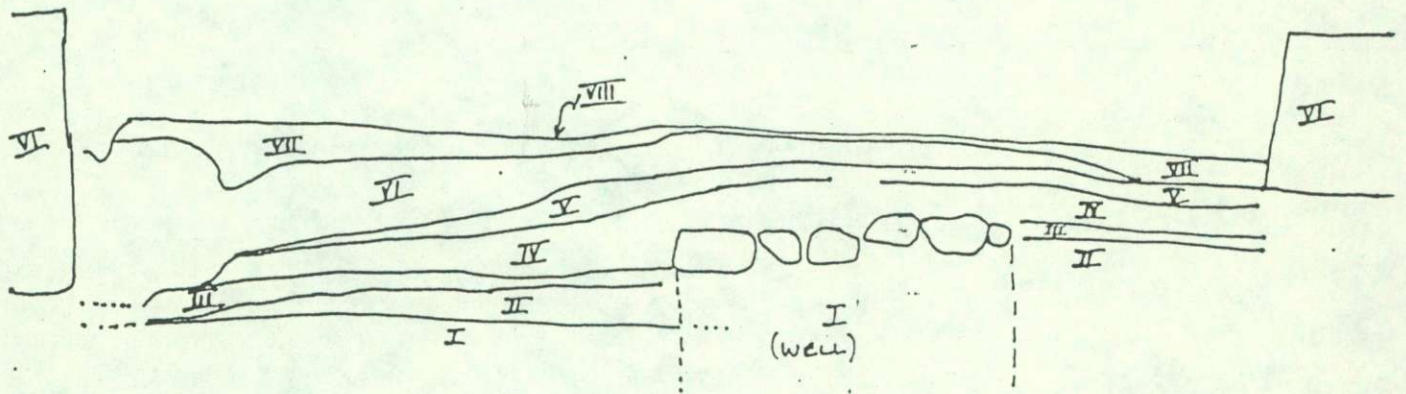
Bibliography

- Hume, Ivor Noel (1975) Historical Archaeology, W.W. Norton and Co., N.Y.
- McMurry, Sally (1988) Families and Farmhouses in Nineteenth Century America, Oxford University Press, N.Y.
- South, Stanley (1979) Historic Site Content, Structure and Function, American Antiquity, 44 (2): 213-237.

POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL 1-2



ACTUAL PROFILE



SCHEMATIC PROFILE

N

VT-AD-489

SHELDON MUSEUM

MIDDLEBURY, VERMONT

1829 BRICK HOUSE



FOUNDATION WALL

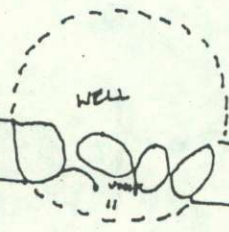
FOUNDATION WALL

STONE
PIER

DOOR

MARBLE
WALK

STONE
PLATFORM



TRENCH
1

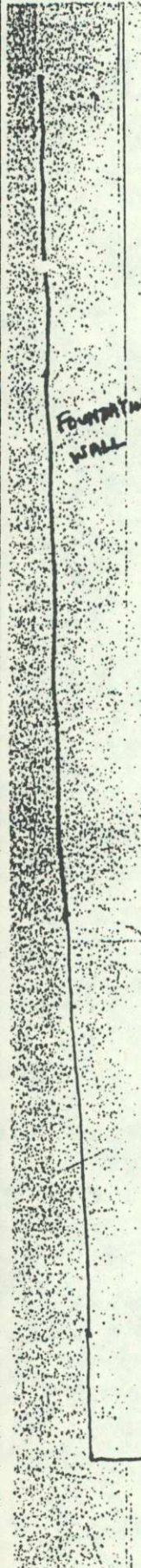
UNIT
0

UNIT
9

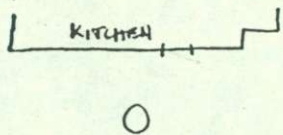
UNIT
10

UNIT
12

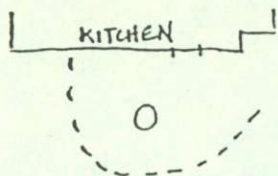
STONE
PIER



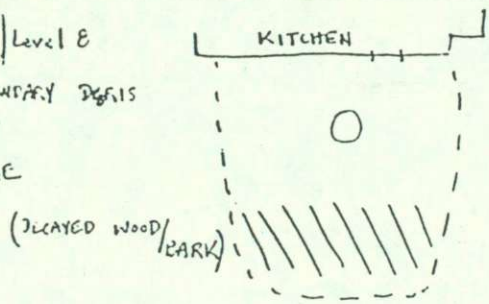
PERIOD I Level 10
The Pristine Site



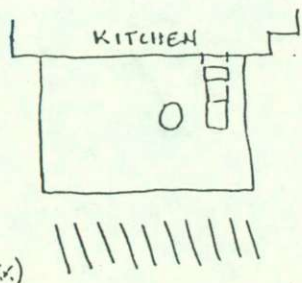
PERIOD II Level 9
WORK PLATFORM AROUND WELL



PERIOD III Level 8
PRIMARY/SECONDARY DEBRIS
IN AREA
WOOD STORAGE

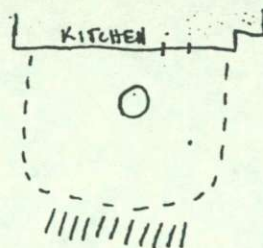


PERIOD IV Level 7
CLEAN-UP!!
MARBLE WALKWAY
RAILED PLATFORM
WOOD STORAGE

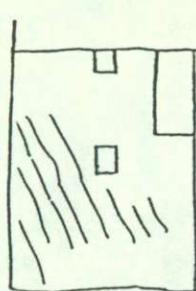


PERIOD V Level 645
WELL ABANDONMENT?
PRIMARY DUMP

WOOD STORAGE (DECAYED WOOD/BARK)



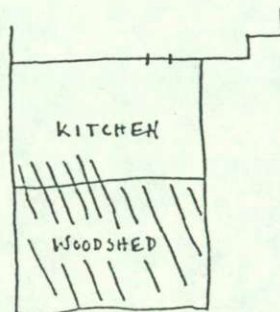
PERIOD VI Level 4
SHED CONSTRUCTION
BRINGING UP SURFACE
TO GRADE
WOOD STORAGE (DECAYED
WOOD/BARK)



WOOD COOKSTOVE!!!
REVOLUTIONARY TECHNOLOGICAL
DEVELOPMENT

PERIOD VII Levels 243

KITCHEN
(DECAYED WOOD
COMPACT SOIL)
WOOD STORAGE

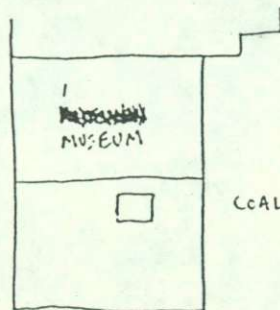


DECREASED ACCESS
TO AREA BELOW
KITCHEN

PERIOD VIII Level 1

MUSEUM

COAL STORAGE



Evolution of the "Summer Kitchen"

VT-AD-489

Preservation Investments, Ltd.

RECEIVED FEB - 5 1990.

Nancy Boone
Division for Historic Preservation
58 East State Street
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

February 2, 1990

Re: Sheldon Museum Addition

Dear Nancy:

I am forwarding material regarding the Sheldon Museum "shed" addition compiled by the Director, Ginna Brown. I believe it is germane to a decision with respect to the impact of removing the addition in order to build new space for an archive, a gallery, staff offices, a visitor orientation center, and a classroom.

1. Photograph from 1970 Annual Report prior to construction of the Stewart-Swift Research Center.
 - 1a. Enlargement of #1.
2. Photograph from 1973 Annual Report which shows the Stewart-Swift Research Center constructed in 1972.
 - 2a. Enlargement of #2.
3. Photograph on the cover of the 1974 Annual Report.
 - 3a. Photocopy of the original photograph used for the 1974 annual report.

Note that the roof to the shed has been removed and rebuilt to a steeper pitch.

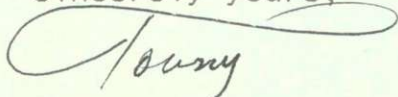
4. Photograph of the "shed" addition. View from southwest looking northeast.
 - 4a. Photograph of the "shed" addition. View from the northwest looking southeast (back side of shed).

Note the proximity of the neighboring building to the rear facade of the shed. Neighboring building actually encroaches upon property with cornice and footing.

We will have the original photographs as well as any other pertinent information at the museum for your visit.

Thank-you for your consideration. I am

Sincerely yours,

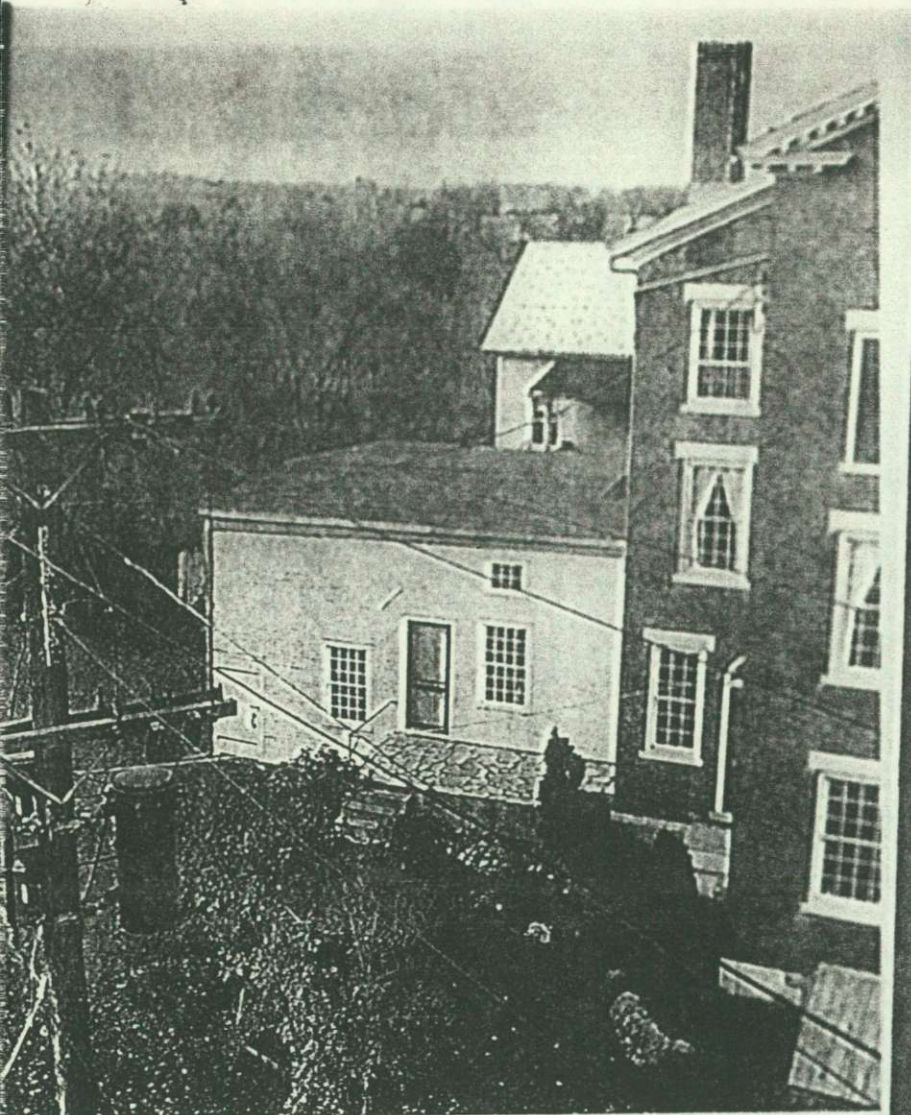


Townsend H. Anderson

cc: Ginna Brown

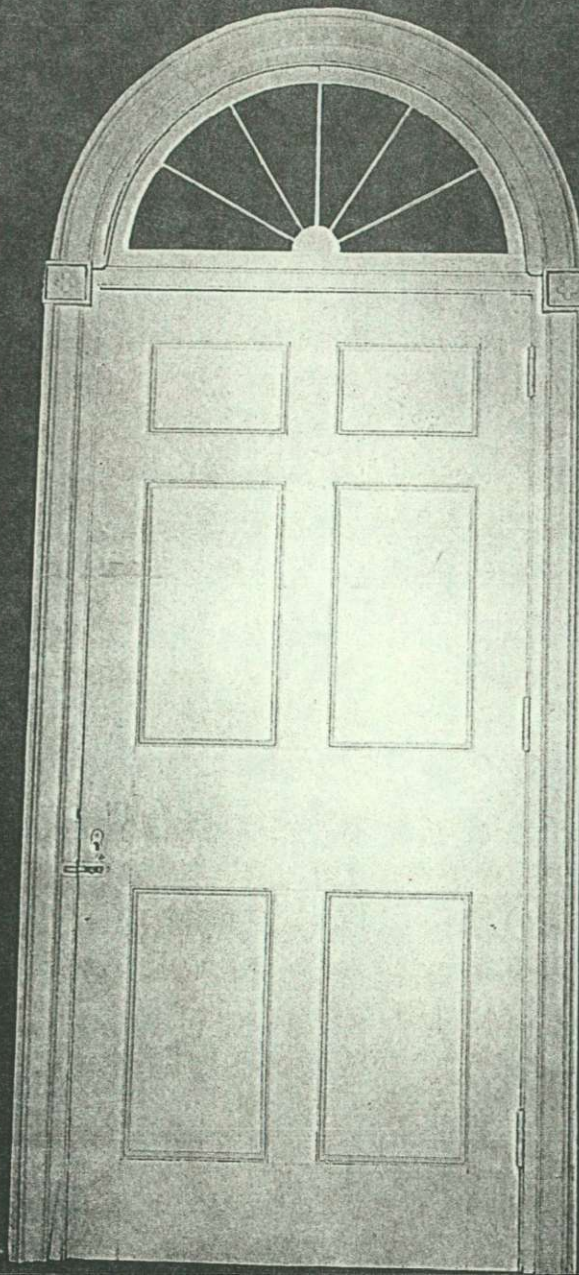
POOR QUALITY
ORIGINAL *B/w*
Photos

Remaining in Doc.



View of the Museum and its Garden. The Research Center would face the
from the recess at the left.

THE SHELDON ART MUSEUM

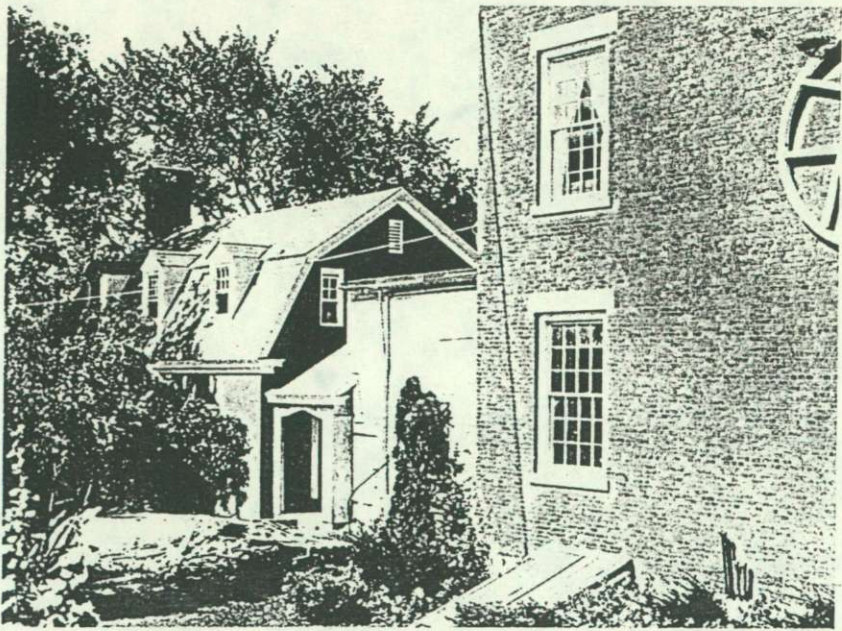


ANNUAL
REPORT
1970



THE SHELDON ART MUSEUM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY



A view of the Governor John W. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Swift Research Center, the remodeled unit and the museum proper. The seeming hex symbol is actually what swung the bell of the original town hall to summon the citizens to meetings and announced the hour of curfew.

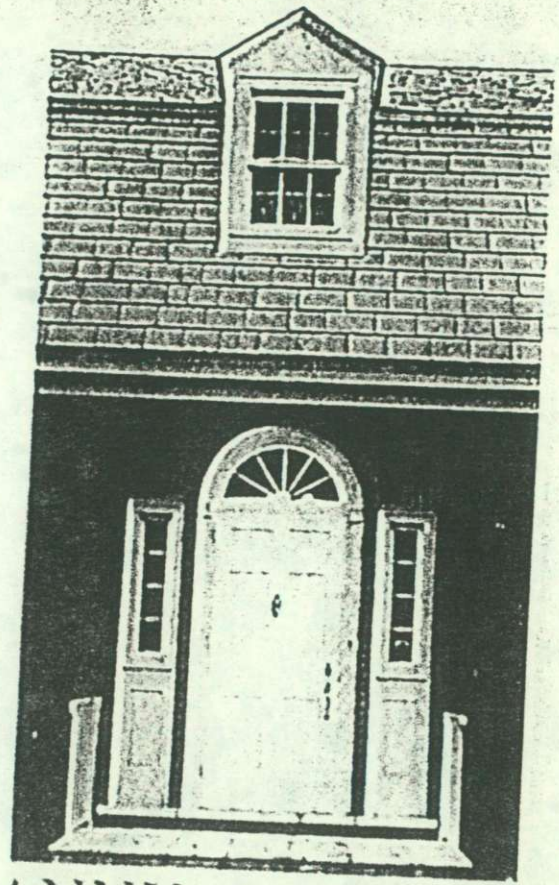
PHOTO BY MAX PETERSEN

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MEMORIAL GIFTS

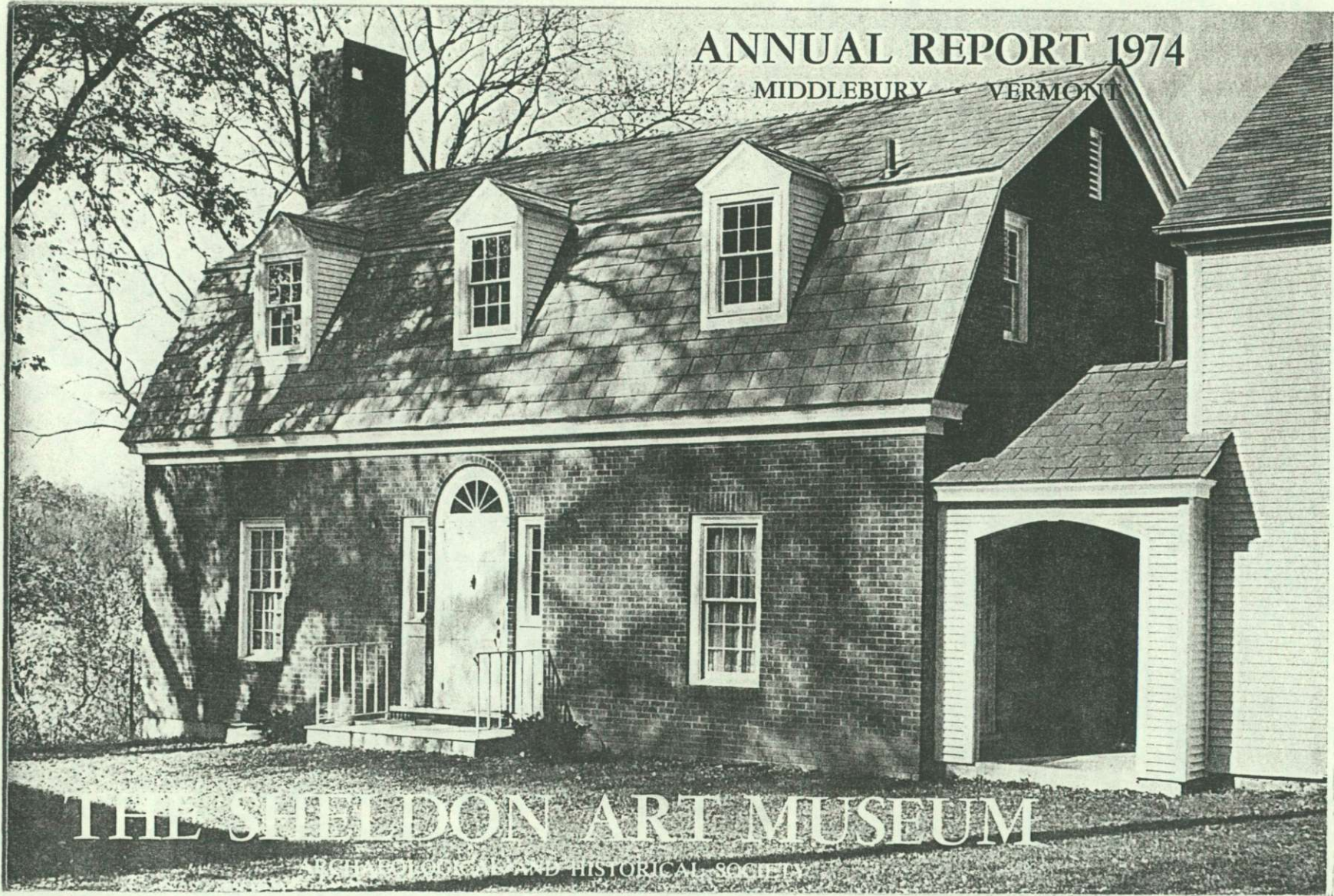
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dike Blair in memory of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt.
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dike Blair in memory of Mrs. Egbert Hadley.
- Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Witherell in memory of Admiral H. Kent Hewitt.
- Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Witherell in memory of Mrs. Egbert Hadley.



ANNUAL REPORT 1973

MIDDLEBURY · VERMONT





ANNUAL REPORT 1974

MIDDLEBURY VERMONT

THE SHELDON ART MUSEUM

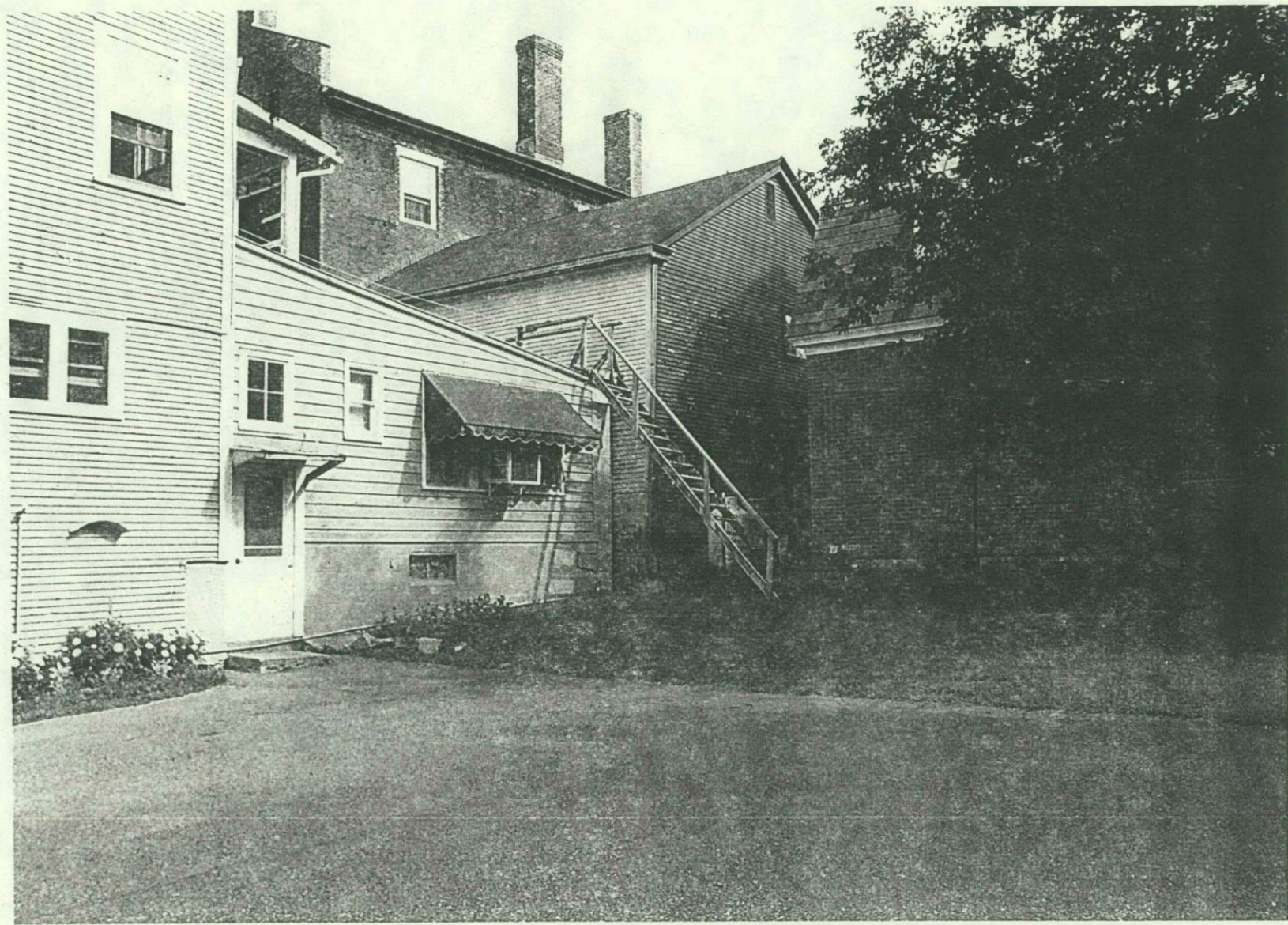
VERMONT MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY





Summer 1989- Photo by Leight Johnson

#4a



RECEIVED MAR - 2 1990

THE SHELDON MUSEUM

We hope that you will want to help with this special effort.
Austin & Nan Sambleth

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February, 1990

Dear Friend of the Sheldon,

The Sheldon Museum is our community's memory, and we have launched a major capital fund drive. Henry Sheldon had the foresight to leave us a marvelous treasure, and we need your help in preserving and sharing our local heritage as we prepare the Sheldon for the 21st century.


In 1988, our community museum welcomed 4,600 visitors; our education program reached 2,500 children in towns throughout the area with tours and classroom visits; and there were nearly 500 visits to the Research Center for the purpose of obtaining information about our local history.

This is not a membership appeal. The enclosed brochure describes our programs, the campaign goals and needs, and tells how you can help the Sheldon build for the future.

The new, multi-purpose central building replacing the "gift-shop annex" will be called the "Fletcher Community History Center" in honor of the late Paris Fletcher who was a most generous benefactor of the Sheldon and our community. His bequest of \$200,000 gave us the encouragement to launch this campaign to raise an additional \$280,000 to secure the Sheldon's future.

Please be as generous as possible with your assistance by enclosing your gift to put this capital campaign "over the top".

Cordially,



Travis Beal Jacobs
President



"Building for our Future"

1 Park Street, Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Telephone (802) 388-2117

THE SHELDON MUSEUM

Preserving the History of
Addison County
and
Vermont

CAPITAL FUND DRIVE

Richard C. Hubbard, Capital Campaign Chair

Walter Z. Miller, Vice-Chair

Abbott T. Fenn, Treasurer



1 Park Street
Middlebury, Vermont
05753

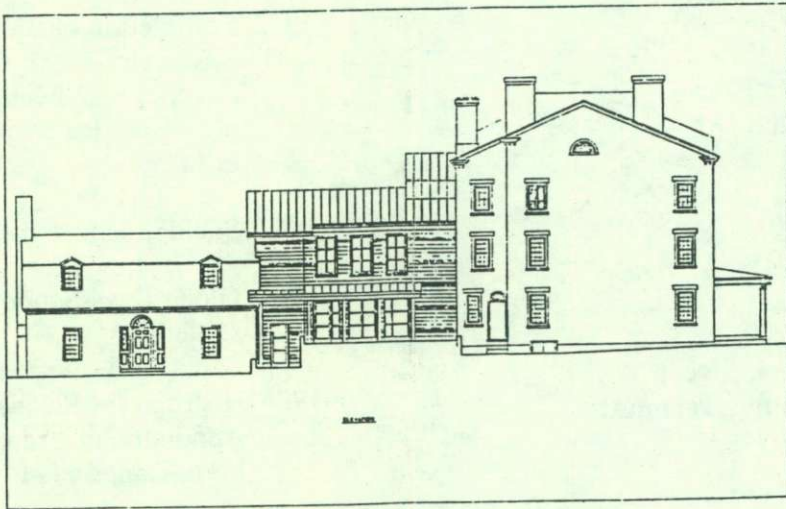
(802) 388-2117

SHELDON MUSEUM HIGHLIGHTS

- **1829** Sheldon House built by Eben Judd and Lebbeus Harris.
- **1875** Henry L. Sheldon began his collection.
- **1882** Judd-Harris House purchased by Mr. Sheldon.
- **1882** Mr. Sheldon founded and incorporated the Sheldon Art Museum, Archaeological and Historical Society.
- **1907** Death of Mr. Sheldon.
- **1930's-1940's** Storrs Lee and Arthur Healy discovered the valuable collections and community interest awakened.
- **1972** Completion of Stewart-Swift Research Center. Ground-breaking had been in 1970 on eve of Jessica Swift's 100th birthday.
- **1982** Sheldon House roof replaced.
- **1983** Olden Days School Program started.
- **1986** Historian-in-Residence Appointment; Adoption of Long-Range Plan.
- **1987** Challenge Grant for Archivist.
- **1989** Capital Fund Drive.

CAPITAL FUND DRIVE PURPOSE

- To provide for the restoration and preservation of the Sheldon House, the main Museum building.
- To replace the wood-frame shed between the Sheldon House and the Stewart-Swift Research Center with a new fireproof building.
- The new building will provide badly needed storage space for the research collection and a large multi-purpose room for the education program, workshops, lectures, and exhibits.
- To make the Museum complex accessible for everyone, including the handicapped.
- To provide a main entrance for the Museum complex, enabling greater administrative efficiency and management.
- To ensure preservation maintenance of the Museum buildings by establishing a Building Support Fund.



The Sheldon Museum—A Community History Center

THE CAPITAL CAMPAIGN PLAN

The Sheldon Museum is conducting a capital fund drive of \$480,000 to finance the necessary renovation and construction projects. The campaign has received a bequest of \$200,000 and a lead gift of \$50,000.

The funds raised by the campaign will be allocated as follows:

Sheldon House Renovation and Repairs

Exterior conservation and repairs, masonry repairs in attic, basement repairs to eliminate moisture infiltration.

\$ 39,700

New Central Building to Replace Shed

Lower Level: climate controlled vault for the research collection, more than doubling the present storage capacity;

Main level: central entrance to complex, reception area and gift shop, staff offices, rest room;

Second floor: classroom and meeting space for 50 children or adults, equipment storage, access to Museum.

Third floor: access to Museum

The elevator in the new building will make the Museum complex accessible for everyone, including the handicapped.

Central Building construction and contingency	230,000
Site work	15,000
Elevator	50,000
Survey and professional fees	40,000
Stewart-Swift Research Center	
Compact storage shelves for new vault	10,000
Humidity control for Research Center	5,300
Campaign costs	30,000
Building Support Fund	
Permanent fund with investment income restricted for maintenance and repairs for Museum buildings	<u>60,000</u>
Total	\$480,000

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

The Sheldon House

The historic 1829 Judd-Harris House is an outstanding example of federal architecture with six fireplaces of black marble from Shoreham, Vermont.

Vermont furniture, paintings, decorative arts, household utensils, tools and toys are displayed in twelve period rooms.

Over 4,000 persons visit the Museum each year.

Stewart-Swift Research Center

The extensive local history collection includes over 30,000 letters from the 18th and 19th centuries, Middlebury newspapers from 1801 to date, business records, and some 4,000 rare and regional books.

Researchers include scholars, Middlebury College students, genealogists, and residents of the community.

Education Programs

The education program reaches about 2,500 school children in the Addison County area each year.

Special Programs

The Sheldon offers special exhibits, a lecture series, workshops, and occasional field trips.

Gift Shop

With some emphasis on Victorian reproductions, the gift shop offers a line of stationery items, books for all ages and interests, with special emphasis on Vermont.

Volunteers

All phases of the Museum's activities depend upon assistance from volunteers who serve as Tour Guides, Gift Shop Receptionists, Education and Library Assistants. They also help in the office and with building maintenance and hospitality.

Community Resource

The Sheldon House and the Stewart-Swift Research Center are an education resource for the Addison County community, and the area's local historical societies also depend on it for expertise and assistance.

Membership—1988-1989

Ninety Businesses and more than 600 Individual Memberships, representing families throughout the country, form the bulk of our financial support.

The Sheldon Museum is our community's memory. "I have spent all my leisure time this past year," Henry Sheldon wrote in 1882, "trying to benefit future generations by preserving the handiwork of the early settlers." A century later the Museum's Historian-in-Residence emphasized that Henry Sheldon had had "the foresight" to have left us a marvelous treasure. As we approach the 21st century, the Sheldon continues to collect the area's historical records and artifacts.

The Sheldon Museum looks forward to the capital fund drive with the knowledge that we must do our best to sustain the history of our wonderful community.