

DIFFERENCES IN SITE NUMBERS USED IN PUBLISHED TOWN HISTORY AND VERMONT HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY

Addison County

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY:

The site numbers on the maps and lists of historic properties in the published town history following this page **DO NOT** correspond to the Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey (VHSS) numbers on the individual survey forms in this town survey.

The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation conducted a resurvey of all historic properties in each town in Addison County in preparation for the publication of a county history in 1992. New historic sites were added to the VHSS, but a new VHSS survey form was not filled out for each new site, as the information was entered directly into a computer database. Therefore not all sites in the published history have a corresponding VHSS form.

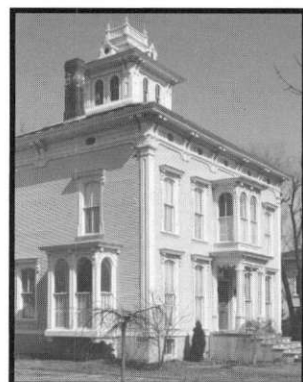
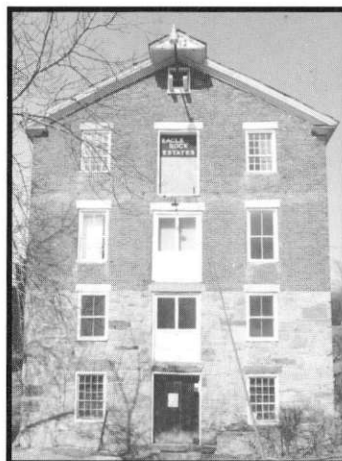
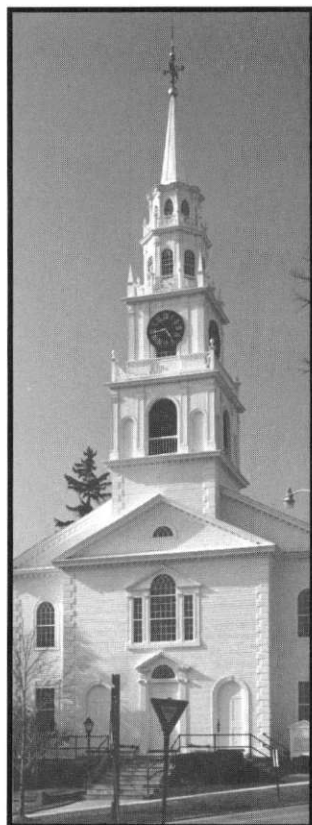
For the town history publication all historic sites, from both the original survey and the resurvey, were assigned new numbers for the published maps and lists. The new numbering system for the publication starts in the upper left hand (NW) corner of each town and proceeds sequentially from left to right, top to bottom, or clockwise around the map. For those towns in which further surveying was done after the initial publication map numbering was completed, there may be some scattered map numbers that are out of sequence.

To see if a property in the published history also has a VHSS form, compare the maps in the published history with the VHSS maps. If the location you are interested in has a number marked on both maps, the building has a VHSS form.

● THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF ADDISON COUNTY

VERMONT STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WHITING



VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE
OF ADDISON COUNTY**
*Including a listing of
the Vermont State Register of Historic Places*

Published by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
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Anna Zingleman; *Whiting*—Traies Haydon Roe; (*Principal
photographer*—Curtis B. Johnson).

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

The town chapters use historic architecture to tell the developmental history of each town from the first years of white settlement to World War II. Most of the photographs are contemporary to show the historic structures as they stand today. Sources used to prepare this book are listed in the select bibliography found in the complete county volume.

CAUTION

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

FOREWORD

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

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

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

Structures referred to in the text that are listed in the State Register of Historic Places are identified by a number or street address in parenthesis corresponding to the Register listings and maps immediately following each town history. The list uses standardized terms to provide information on readily identifiable exterior features of Register sites. This information is gathered by surveying the exteriors of the structures. **There may be discrepancies between demonstrable or asserted building dates and those dates given here.**

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

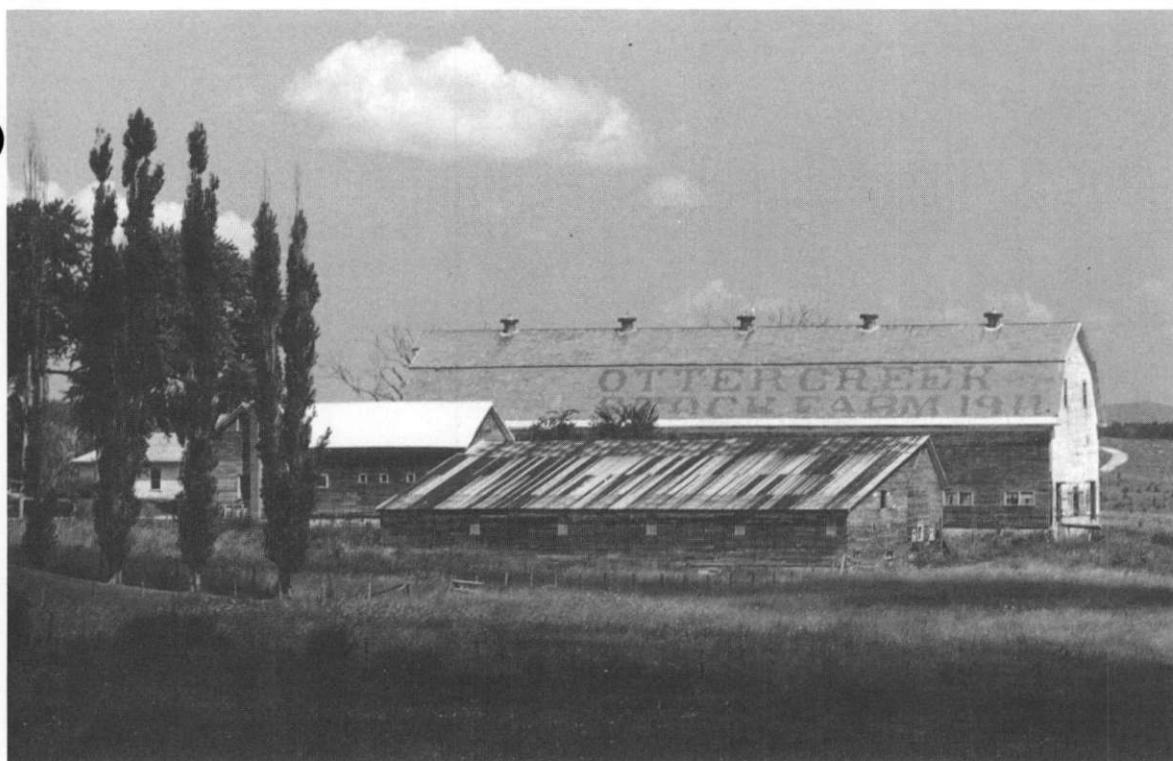
The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior.

This program receives Federal funds from the National Park Service for the identification and protection of historic properties. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination in departmental Federally Assisted Programs on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility operated by a recipient of Federal assistance should write to: Director, Equal Opportunity Program, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, P.O. 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

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

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

Eric Gilbertson
Director
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation



WHITING

A small town nestled in the Champlain Valley, Whiting is bordered to the west by the lakeside towns of Shoreham and Orwell and to the east by the wandering course of the Otter Creek. As wet, marshy areas lie near the creek, the first settlement of Whiting occurred in the drier, level western regions of the town, not far from the Crown Point Military Road of 1759, part of which is now Town Highway #3. By 1800 Whiting residents used several roads, including a stage road, (now VT Route 30), Castleton to Middlebury. As the establishment of farms progressed in the early nineteenth century, the village of Whiting developed as the town center. Since that time Whiting farmers have continually adapted to the many changes in Vermont agriculture, leaving many historic farms on the quiet rural landscape of today.

THE CROWN POINT MILITARY ROAD was constructed through Whiting in 1759 during the French and Indian War as an English supply route for Fort Number Four on the Connecticut River to Crown Point, New York. The earliest permanent Euro-American settlers of Whiting arrived along this route after the Revolutionary War,

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, Bowman Crosby, with an extensive stockyard around the Whiting depot on the Addison Branch railroad line, is said to have been the single largest shipper of livestock to the Boston market. On his farm he maintained a number of barns, including this one (20) with its date and farm name in patterned roof slates.

clearing their first farms in the 1780s. Jeremiah Parker, one of the town proprietors, constructed a large, hip-roofed house (13) with a massive central chimney about 1790 along the road.

In the early nineteenth century, many Vermont farmers cultivated wheat and then increasingly raised sheep for wool. In 1840 when Whiting reached its peak population of 660 residents, over ten thousand sheep grazed on farms in town. During these years, farmers built their homes in a succession of architectural styles. Jonathan Seely constructed his early Federal style farmhouse (7) about 1810 with louvered fans placed high in its gable end. A farmhouse (22) built about 1845 shows the influence of the Greek Revival style with its entry pilasters and entablature surrounding a recessed doorway. Another farmhouse (23, c.1850) from about the same time has Gothic Revival style elements, including a central Gothic wall dormer.

The Village of Whiting developed during this period at the crossing of the stage road (VT Route 30) and roads leading from Shoreham to Leicester. Residents constructed

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



Town proprietor Jeremiah Parker built this large, two-story house (13) with its massive central chimney about 1790 on the old route of the Crown Point Military Road of 1759. It is one of the few wood-frame examples of this once-numerous early Vermont house type left in Addison County.

the Whiting Union Church (11) in 1811 to serve as both a town assembly hall and a place of worship for local Baptists, Congregationalists, and other sects. In 1832 the church was remodeled in the Greek Revival style. In 1843 the Baptists left the union and constructed their own Greek Revival style church (10) across the road. A new District No. 2 village schoolhouse (18) replaced an earlier structure about 1855 (its belfry added later, probably about 1890).

IN THE LATTER HALF of the nineteenth century, Whiting farmers bred sheep and cattle and began keeping larger dairies. Beginning in 1849, they used the Rutland and Burlington railroad line, which passed through the neighboring town of Leicester, to ship butter and cheese to Boston and livestock to wider markets. In 1872 Whiting acquired its own train station with construction of the Addison Branch of the Rutland and Burlington.

Farmers remodeled their homes and constructed new cattle and dairy barns during this period. John A. Stickney, the most successful Merino sheep breeder in town, greatly enlarged and ornamented his house (2) in the



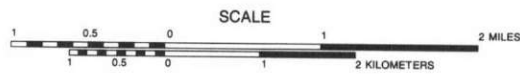
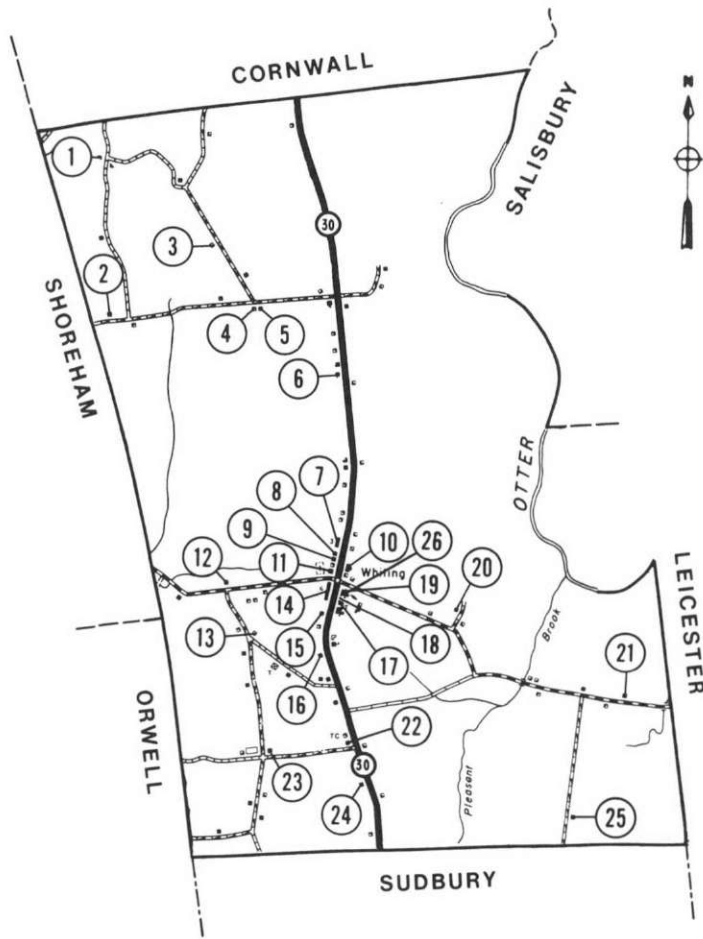
Hezekiah Scovel erected the Whiting meetinghouse (11) in 1811 in Whiting village. In 1832 residents remodeled it, adding the projecting central pavilion, two-stage belfry tower and steeple, and Greek Revival style entries, corner pilasters, and full entablature at the eaves.

Italianate style about 1870, reputedly after the lucrative sale of a single ram. Bowman Crosby, the foremost cattle dealer in town, operated large stockyards next to the railroad line; on his own 900-acre farm he put up a number of new barns for his stock, including one barn (20) with "Otter Creek Stock Farm 1911" written on its roof in patterned slate. Other barns built during this period range from a small cattle barn (24g) of about 1870 to the large bank barn (25) of A. C. Needham built in 1910 (also with name and date in patterned roof slate).

Since the early twentieth century, Whiting has remained primarily an agricultural town. With the handsome, white Union Church still presiding over the town center, and scattered historic farmhouses and barns populating the landscape, the architectural heritage of Whiting remains visible and very much a part of the life of this rural community.

TOWN OF WHITING MAP

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



TOWN OF WHITING
Sites listed in
the State Register
of Historic Places
(For locations
see town map.)

1 House, c.1830
 Classic Cottage, gable roof,
 1 3/4 stories.
 Features: Italianate porch.
 Related carriage barn, farm
 shop, privy.

2 House, c.1835/c.1870
 Vernacular-Italianate style,
 gable roof, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: Italianate porch,
 applied woodwork, kneewall
 window, distinctive door.
 Related carriage barn, farm
 shop, shed.

3 House, c.1830
 Classic Cottage.
 Features: Queen Anne
 porch.

4 House, c.1905
 Vernacular-Colonial Revival
 style, gable roof, 1 1/2 stories.
 Features: recessed porch,
 rafter tails, distinctive
 dormer, gazebo, Queen
 Anne porch.
 Related carriage barn.

5 Carriage Barn, c.1865



Features: peaked entry lintel.
 Related ground stable barn,
 house, milkhouse.
 Features: ventilators.

6 House, c.1845
 Georgian plan.
 Features: transom, sidelights.
 Related carriage barn,
 ground stable barn,
 milkhouse.

7 House, c.1810
 Federal style, Georgian plan.
 Features: gable fan,
 Italianate porch.
 Related garage, carriage
 barn.
 Features: carriage bays.

8 House, c.1870
 Sidehall plan, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: Italianate porch,
 bay window, distinctive
 door.

9 House, c.1830
 Vernacular-Federal style,
 gable roof, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: sidelights, fretwork.

10 Church, 1843/c.1885
 Gable roof, 1 1/2 stories.
 Features: transom, ridge
 tower, stained glass, Queen
 Anne window.

11 Church, 1811/1832



Architect/builder: Hezekiah
 Scovel
 Greek Revival style, gable
 roof, 2 stories.
 Features: corner pilasters,
 belfry, spire, weathervane,
 transom, wall pilasters,
 enriched cornice, paneled
 entry pilasters, enriched
 entry entablature, round
 arch window, distinctive
 door.
 Related cemetery.

12 House, c.1845
 Gable roof, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: fretwork, Queen
 Anne porch.
 Related late bank barn.

13 House, c.1790
 Vernacular-Federal style,
 Georgian plan.
 Features: central chimney,
 sidelights.
 Related shed, shed.

14 House, c.1825
 Federal style, Georgian plan.
 Features: entry fanlight,
 sidelights, cornerblocks.

15 House, c.1915
 Vernacular-Bungalow style,
 gable roof, 1 story.
 Features: rafter tails,
 stickwork.
 Related carriage barn.

16 House, c.1830
 Vernacular-Federal style,
 gable roof, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: gable fanlight,
 entry pediment, entry
 pilasters.
 Related shed.

17 Town Hall, 1906
 Pressed stone, gable roof,
 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: name inscription,
 date inscription, splayed
 entry lintel.

18 School, c.1855/c.1895
 Gable roof, 1 story.
 Features: transom, ridge
 tower, bank of windows,
 belfry.

19 Shop, c.1850
 Gable roof, 1 1/2 stories.
 Features: carriage bays.
 Related house.
 Features: Queen Anne
 porch.

20 Late Bank Barn, 1911
 Gambrel roof.
 Features: polychrome slate,
 name inscription, date
 inscription, ventilators.
 Related stable, carriage
 barn.

21 House, c.1850
 Vernacular-Greek Revival
 style, Georgian plan.
 Features: transom, sidelights,
 paneled entry pilasters,
 reveals, Colonial Revival
 porch.
 Related carriage barn.

22 House, c.1845
 Greek Revival style, gable
 roof, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: full entablature,
 corner pilasters, entry
 entablature, entry pilasters,
 reveals, sidelights.

23 House, c.1850
 Vernacular-Gothic Revival
 style, Classic Cottage.
 Features: Gothic wall
 dormer, peaked lintelboards,
 peaked entry lintel.

24 (Farm)

a. House, c.1870
 Vernacular-Queen Anne style,
 gable roof, 1 1/2 stories.
 Features: Queen Anne porch.
 b. Carriage Barn, c.1870
 c. Shed, c.1975
 d. Granary, c.1870
 e. Granary, c.1870
 f. Granary, c.1870
 g. Barn, c.1870
 h. Ground Stable Barn, c.1950
 Features: hoist.
 i. Shed, c.1970
 j. Farm Shop, c.1910
 k. Carriage Barn, c.1910
 l. Silo, c.1950
 m. Silo, c.1950

25 Ground Stable Barn,
 1910
 Features: polychrome slate,
 name inscription, date
 inscription, ventilators,
 unusual silo, wood silo.
 Related house.
 Features: full entablature,
 corner pilasters, kneewall
 window.

26 Store, c.1850
 Gable roof, 2 1/2 stories.
 Features: porch.

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

belvedere Rooftop structure, usually with windows on all sides.

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

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



Cape Cod A 1 1/2 story house, five bays wide across the eaves side, with a central entry, eaves with little or no overhang, and originally built with a large central chimney.



Classic Cottage A 1 1/2 story house, five bays wide across the eaves side, with a central entry, characterized by a *kneewall*, and originally built with stove chimneys, usually symmetrically placed, on the ridgeline.

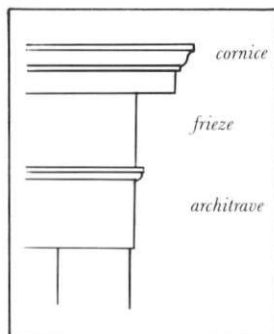
column A vertical support that consists of a base, shaft, and capital. In classical architecture there are five types: Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Georgian plan A 2 or 2 1/2 story house, five bays wide across the eaves side with a room on each side of a central entryway, and two rooms deep.

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

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

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

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

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

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



I-house A 2 or 2 1/2 story house, five bays wide across the eaves side, with a central entry, and only one room deep.

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

keystone Wedge-shaped center stone in an arch.

kneewall The area between the top of the first floor windows and the eaves of a 1 or 1 1/2 story building.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

pilaster Flat representation of a *column*.

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

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

shed roof Roof with a single slope.



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

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

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

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

transom Row of glass panes located directly above a door.

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

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

STYLE GUIDE



BUNGALOW

The word *bungalow* comes from India where, in the late 19th century, the British used it to describe low, single-story houses with large verandas well-suited to tropical environ-

ments. American bungalows, "homey" early 20th century 1 or 1½ story residences, have broad gable, hip, or jerkinhead roofs, often with dormer windows and deep overhanging eaves, and deep, wide front porches.



COLONIAL REVIVAL

The Colonial Revival style, popular from the late 1800s through the 1930s (and still used today), was derived from American architectural styles of the 18th century. Houses (traditional Geor-

gian, sidehall, or other plans with gable, gambrel, or hip roofs), commercial blocks, and public buildings are decorated with features derived from the earlier styles but distinguishable by their larger scale and often unusual placement on the building. Among the most typical details are Palladian windows, porches with classical columns, doorways topped by fanlights or pediments, and full entablatures under the eaves.



FEDERAL

The Federal style, with its light and delicate detailing inspired by the classical architecture of ancient Rome, was the first major style in Vermont. It was widely used from the late 1700s through the 1830s to

trim churches and the symmetrical gable, hip, or gambrel roof Georgian plan, I-house, or Cape Cod houses of the period. The main stylistic focus is on the entryway: a paneled door often flanked by sidelights and thin columns or pilasters, and crowned by a semi-elliptical fan or fanlight, transom, or delicate entablature. Other features include Palladian windows and molded cornices or entablatures that are sometimes enriched with dentils or fretwork.



FRENCH SECOND EMPIRE

Popular in Vermont during the 1870s and 1880s, the elegant French Second Empire style, used for residences, public buildings, and commercial blocks, is character-

ized by use of the Mansard roof. Other features, shared with the Italianate style, include eavesline brackets, paired windows, and sweeping verandas with chamfered posts and matching brackets.



GOTHIC REVIVAL

The Gothic Revival style was first used in Vermont from the 1820s to 1840s for churches, which were built in the common New England meetinghouse form but with pinnacles and cresting atop belfry

towers and pointed arch windows with diamond panes. Churches from the 1850s to 1870s have the same features but often were built of stone. Houses in the style, irregular in form or symmetrical Classic Cottages built in the 1850s and 1860s, have steeply pitched roofs and wall dormers edged with bargeboards, molded lintels over windows and doors, and porches with octagonal posts.



GREEK REVIVAL

Inspired by the ancient architecture of Greece, the Greek Revival style was the most popular 19th century style in Vermont, in widespread use from the 1830s through the 1870s, and later in remote rural

areas. Residences (often sidehalls, Georgian plans, or Classic Cottages), churches, courthouses, stores, and other buildings are detailed with pilasters, full entablatures, and pediments. Most of the stylistic emphasis is often on the main entry—a paneled door flanked by sidelights and robust columns or pilasters, and topped by a transom and three part entablature.



ITALIANATE

The Italianate style, influenced by the architecture of Italian countryside villas, became popular in Vermont after the Civil War and was used mainly for houses, commercial blocks, and outbuildings.

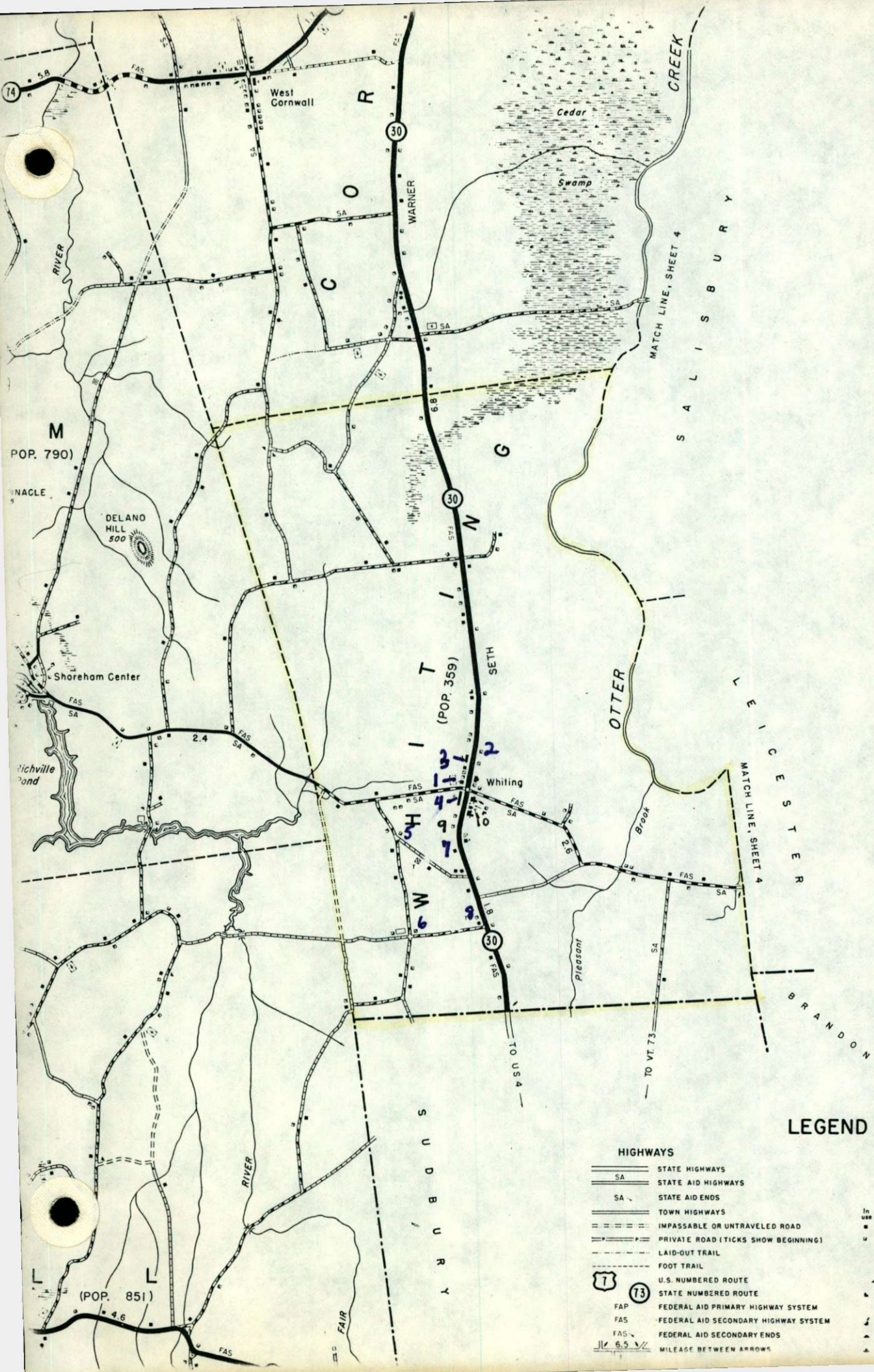
Houses are either cube-shaped, with shallow hip roofs and sometimes projecting pavilions or towers, or gable-roofed Georgian or sidehall plans. Features include cornice brackets under overhanging eaves, rooftop cupolas or belvederes, windows that are often paired with arched tops, and porches with chamfered posts and scrolled brackets.



QUEEN ANNE

Gaudy, colorful, and irregular describe the Queen Anne style, popular in Vermont from about 1885 to 1905 for churches, public buildings, commercial blocks, and particularly

for houses. It is identified by its asymmetrical building forms, richly textured wall surfaces, multi-colored paint schemes, unpredictable window spacing, towers, bay windows, gable screens, and porches with turned columns and balusters.



LEGEND

HIGHWAYS		BUILDINGS	
	STATE HIGHWAYS		FARM UNIT
	STATE AID HIGHWAYS		DWELLING (OTHER THAN FARM)
	STATE AID ENDS		GROUP OF DWELLINGS
	TOWN HIGHWAYS		SEASONAL DWELLING
	IMPASSABLE OR UNTRAVELED ROAD		GROUP OF SEASONAL DWELLINGS
	PRIVATE ROAD (TICKS SHOW BEGINNING)		BUSINESS
	LAIID-OUT TRAIL		COMBINED DWELLING AND BUSINESS
	FOOT TRAIL		FACTORY OR INDUSTRY
	U.S. NUMBERED ROUTE		SAWMILL
	STATE NUMBERED ROUTE		NOTE
	FEDERAL AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM		
	FEDERAL AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM		
	FEDERAL AID SECONDARY ENDS		
	MILEAGE BETWEEN ARROWS		

REFERENCES

Whiting

1. Child, Hamilton. Gazetter and business directory of Addison County, Vermont for 1881-82. Syracuse, 1882.
2. Beers, Frederick W. Atlas of Addison Co., Vermont. New York, 1871.
3. Webster, Harold. Interviews. Autumn 1975.

Listed on State Register

VT ACHP

Date:

9-10-80

STATE OF VERMONT
Division of Historic Sites
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

COUNTY:	Addison
TOWN:	Whiting
LOCATION:	Route 30, Whiting Village at Leicester - Shoreham Road
FUNCTIONAL TYPE:	Church
COMMON NAME:	
OWNER:	Whiting Community Church
ADDRESS:	Whiting, Vermont
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT:	1811; additions 1832

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells

2 Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Approximate Dimensions: 30' x 40'

Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard

Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:

With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat Zoning Roads
Development Deterioration
Other:

SURVEY NUMBER:

0123-1

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

75-A-69

UTM COORDINATES

644530E

4858200N

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

Whiting Community Church

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

Whiting Union Church

PRESENT USE: Church

ORIGINAL USE: Church

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

Scovel, Hezekiah

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

Hezekiah Scovel

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent Good

Fair Deteriorated

THEME:

STYLE: Greek Revival

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive Negative Mixed
Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The frame church is two stories high and three bays deep. A central pedimented pavillion projects from the main facade, a common vernacular Georgian motif. Above this is the steeple consisting of 1. a tower with louvers, corner pilasters and cornice, surmounted by 2. a polygonal belfry with arched louvers and a denticulated cornice, and 3. a wood-shingled spire topped by a gilt ball and weathervane. Entrance pavillion contains two doorways; high, shelf-like cornice and three light transom over each. Two 12/12 windows on axis with main doors on second floor front; 6/6 sash on side and rear windows.

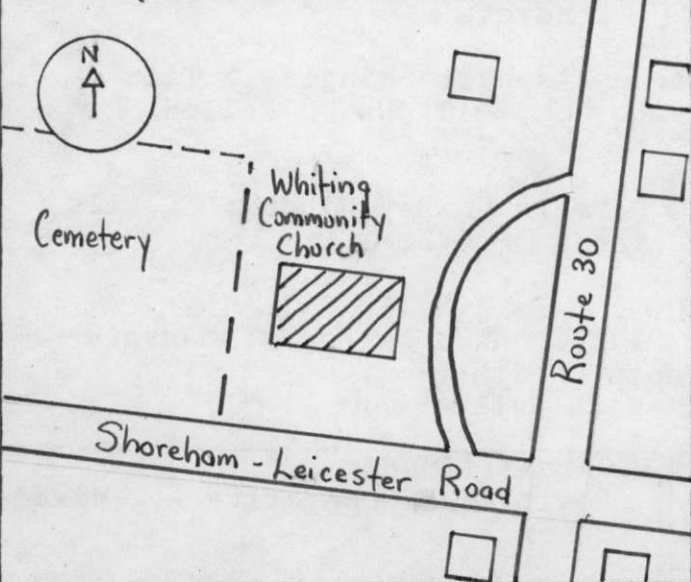
RELATED STRUCTURES:
Cemetery

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1811 in the box-like "Meeting House" mode, the steeple and central pavillion were added in 1832. In the cemetery is buried Major Samuel Beach, a Whiting resident, who, according to tradition, on May 9, 1775, ran sixty-three miles alerting the Green Mountain Boys of Ethan Allen's intentions to attack Fort Ticonderoga that night.

*The contractor and supervisor was Hezekiah Scovel,
(Webster, Harold + Elizabeth. Our Whiting. Burlington, VT; Russell Farnsworth, 1976),
p. 37.*

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY:

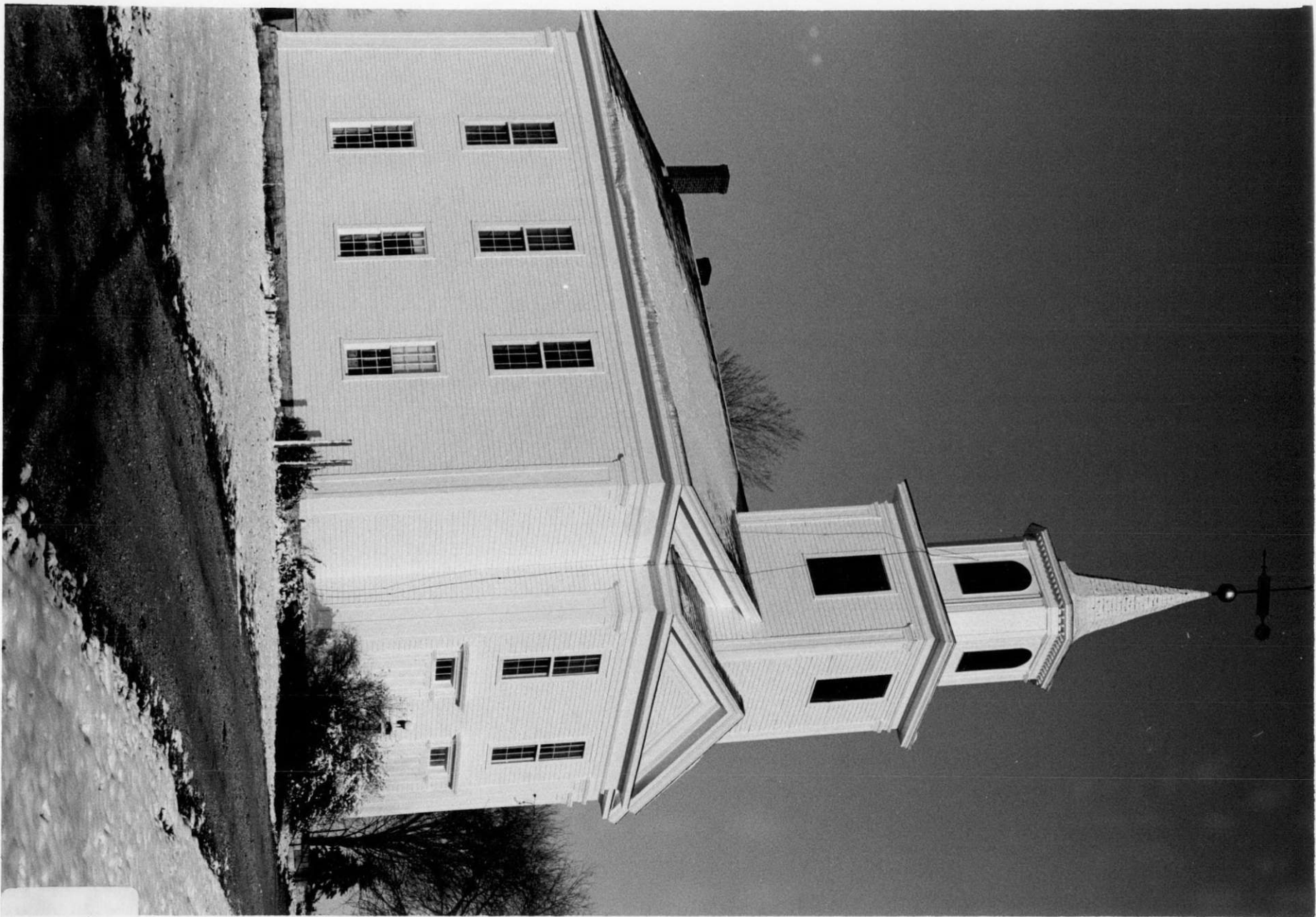
John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Preservation Division

DATE RECORDED:

11/14/75



0123-1

VERMONT DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

COUNTY ADDISON TOWN WHITING

SUBJECT WHITING COMMUNITY CHURCH

DATE 11/25 FILE # 75-A-69

CREDIT JOHN ARTELL

VIEW NW

75 A 69

0123-1



0123-2

0123-2

VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CO. Addison TOWN Whiting DATE 11/25

SUBJECT Anzalone House VIEW NE

FILE # 25-2669 CREDIT John Artell

Listed on State Register

VT ACHP

Date:

9-10-80

STATE OF VERMONT
Division of Historic Sites
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

COUNTY:	Addison
TOWN:	Whiting
LOCATION:	Route 30, North of Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE:	farmhouse
COMMON NAME:	
OWNER:	Orientele Anzalone
ADDRESS:	Whiting, Vermont
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT:	circa 1811

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other: 4 Lightning Rods
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells
Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Approximate Dimensions: 40' x 30'

Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard
Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:
With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat Zoning Roads
Development Deterioration
Other:

SURVEY NUMBER:

0123-2

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

75-A-69

UTM COORDINATES

644670E

4858610N

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

Ezra Kelsey Residence

PRESENT USE: residence

ORIGINAL USE: residence

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent Good
Fair Deteriorated

THEME:

STYLE:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive Negative Mixed
Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Two-story, gable-roofed house has five-bay front with windows spaced in a 2-1-2 rhythm on the second story. First floor has two large 12 light windows (exact framing obscured by storm sash) flanking side-lit door with plain architrave moulding. Box cornice fully encloses side gable pediments. Outside brick chimney on north side. 6/6 window in south gable. Saltbox-type rear addition; also partially dismantled shed attached at rear of south side.

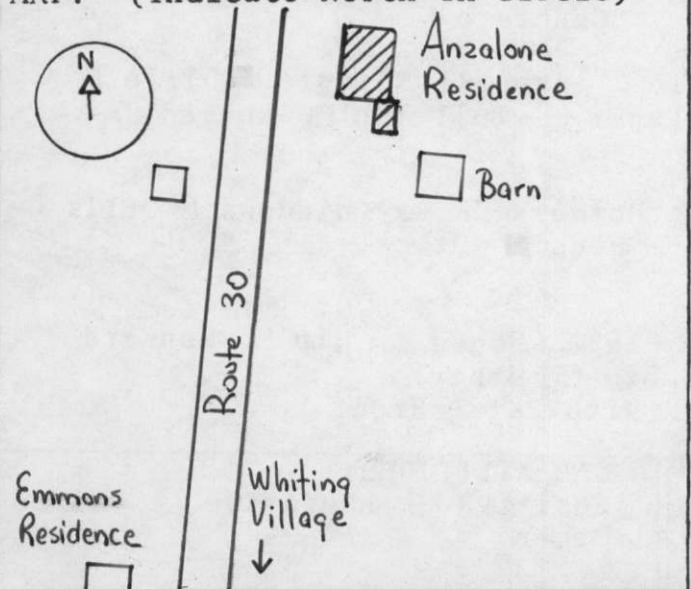
RELATED STRUCTURES:

Barn

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Anzalone House is notable for its size and its commanding hill-top site on the north entrance to Whiting Village. Ezra Kelsey came to Whiting from Connecticut in 1807 and his family occupied the house for over four generations. It is said that the Kelsey house and the Seeley house (0123-3) across the road were built in a rivalry, perhaps between brothers-in-law.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY:

John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Preservation Division

DATE RECORDED:

11/17/75

Listed on State Register
VT ACHP 9-10-80
Date:

STATE OF VERMONT
Division of Historic Sites
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

COUNTY: Addison
TOWN: Whiting
LOCATION: Route 30 at North end of Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: farmhouse
COMMON NAME: Ketchen Place
OWNER: J. Emmons ADDRESS: Whiting, Vermont
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT: circa 1811

SURVEY NUMBER: 0123-3	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 75-A-69	
UTM COORDINATES	
644600E	4858430N
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME: J. Emmons Residence	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Jonathan Seeley Residence	
PRESENT USE: residence	
ORIGINAL USE: residence	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	
THEME:	
STYLE:	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System faced with

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal ~~Asbestos~~ Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells
2 Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Approximate Dimensions: 30' x 25'

Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard
Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:

With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
--

LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
--

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Two-story, five-bay, gable-roofed farmhouse with box cornice fully enclosing gable pediments which contain semi-elliptical louvered fans. Inside chimney at each end. Four bays on south side, irregular window pattern on north. Bracketed Italianate entrance porch. Rear one-story gable addition contains two-bay garage.

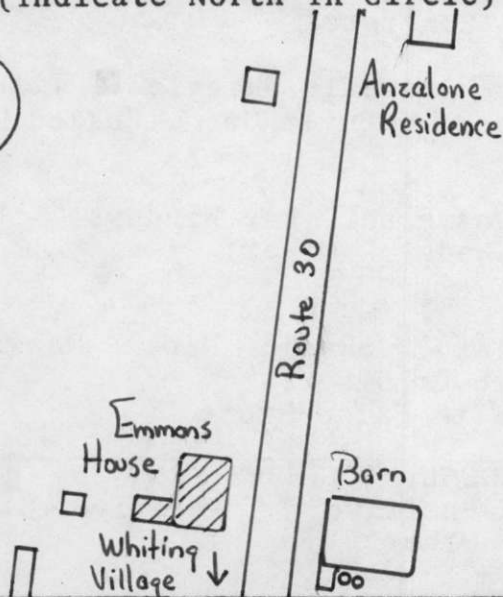
RELATED STRUCTURES:

Large barn across highway. Tractor shed, garage behind house.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Emmons house and the Anzalone house (0123-2) together create a noble ensemble marking the northern entrance to Whiting Village. Built in the same vernacular Georgian-Federal style, the similarity in size and form suggest some truth to the legend of the houses being built in rivalry.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY:

John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Preservation Division

DATE RECORDED:

11/17/75



0123-3

0123-3

VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CO. Addison TOWN Whiting DATE 11/75
SUBJECT Emmons House VIEW NW
FILE # 75-A-69 CREDIT John Aptell



0123-4

VERMONT DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

COUNTY Addison TOWN WHITING

SUBJECT EASTMAN HOUSE

DATE 11/25 FILE # 75-A-69

CREDIT JOHN AYTSLL

VIEW W

75 A 69

Listed on State Register
 VT ACHP 9-10-80
 Date: _____

STATE OF VERMONT
 Division of Historic Sites
 Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: 0123-4	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 75-A-69	
UTM COORDINATES	
644520E	4857980N
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Irving Eastman Residence	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:	
PRESENT USE: residence	
ORIGINAL USE: residence	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	
THEME:	
STYLE: Federal	

COUNTY: Addison
TOWN: Whiting
LOCATION: Route 30 Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house
COMMON NAME:
OWNER: Mrs. Irving Eastman ADDRESS: Whiting, Vermont
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT: 1828

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:
 Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells
 Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 2
 Approximate Dimensions: 30' x 20'
 Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard
 Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:
 With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
--

LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
--

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Two-story, gable-roofed house has five front bays in 2-1-2 grouping. Doorway has excellent Adam-style fanlight with delicately carved muntins. Doorway also contains carved impost blocks and sidelights. Six-paneled door. Moulded box cornice, corner boards. Outside brick chimney on south side. Later two-story rear addition with sun porch on first floor.

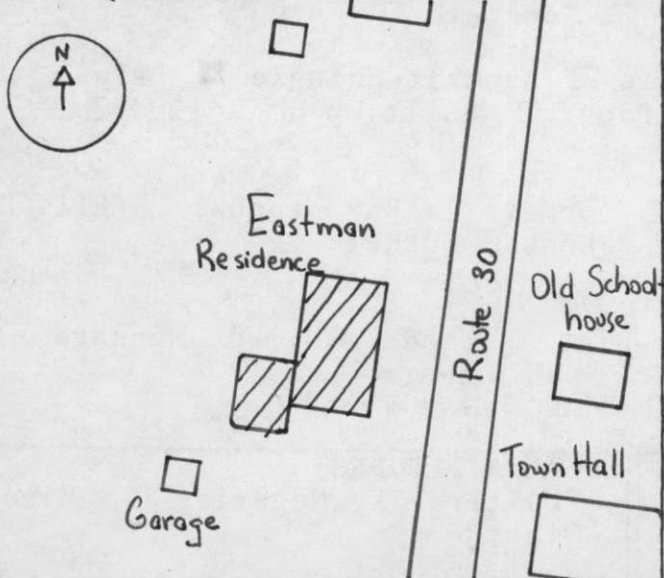
RELATED STRUCTURES:

Garage in rear.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Eastman house stands out as an elegant and largely well-preserved example of the Adam style in Vermont, as communicated through the builder's handbooks of Asher Benjamin.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY:
John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION:
Historic Preservation Division

DATE RECORDED:
11/17/75

Listed on State Register
 VT ACHP
 Date: 9-10-80

STATE OF VERMONT
 Division of Historic Sites
 Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: 0123-5	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 75-A-69	
UTM COORDINATES	
643640E	4857520N
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME: Parnell Residence	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME: Jeremiah Parker Residence	
PRESENT USE: Residence	
ORIGINAL USE: Residence	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	
THEME:	
STYLE:	

COUNTY: Addison
TOWN: Whiting
LOCATION:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House
COMMON NAME:
OWNER: Susan Parnell
ADDRESS: Whiting, Vermont
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT: circa 1784-85

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 2

Approximate Dimensions: 30' x 25'

Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:

With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
--

LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Two-story, three-bay house with low hipped roof and large central chimney. High plain-moulded doorway in center of facade with six-paneled door is flanked by narrow windows.

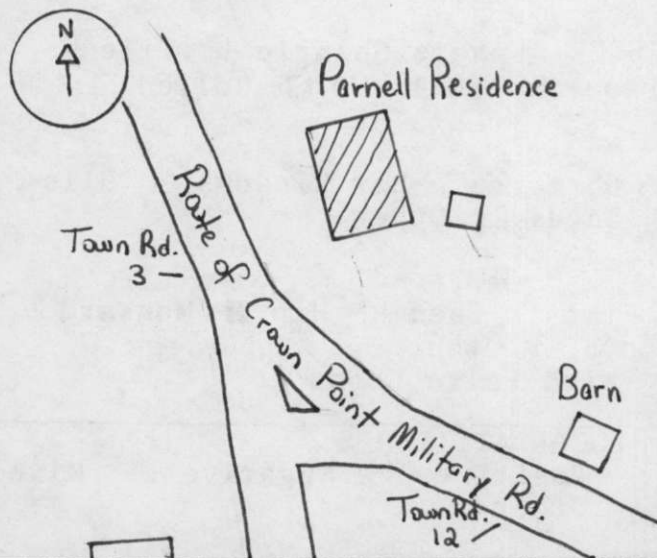
RELATED STRUCTURES:

Small barn and shed in rear.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Parnell house is one of the oldest remaining houses in Whiting. It is notable for its hipped roof, rare for a rural house of this date, and for its massive central chimney, one of the few survivors in this region of nineteenth and twentieth century remodelings. It stands on the route of the Crown Point Military Road.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Land Woodland
Scattered Buildings
Moderately Built Up
Densely Built Up
Residential Commercial
Agricultural Industrial
Other:

RECORDED BY:

John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Preservation Division

DATE RECORDED:

11/14/75



0123-5

0123-5

75 A 69

VERMONT DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

CITY ADDISON TOWN WHITING

NAME PARWELL HOUSE

DATE 11/25 FILE # 75-A-69

BY JOHN AXTELL

NO. 12



0123-6

VERMONT DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

COUNTY ADDISON TOWN WHITING
SUBJECT MRS KELLY HOUSE
DATE 11/75 FILE # 75-A-69
CREDIT JOHN ARTELL
VIEW NW

75 A 69

Listed on State Register

VT ACHP Date: 9-16-80

STATE OF VERMONT
Division of Historic Sites
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:
0123-6

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
75-A-69

UTM COORDINATES

643990E

4856240N

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
James Kelly Residence

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
Jeremiah Hall House

PRESENT USE: residence

ORIGINAL USE: residence

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:
Excellent Good
Fair Deteriorated

THEME:

STYLE: Carpenter Gothic

COUNTY: Addison

TOWN: Whiting

LOCATION:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house

COMMON NAME:

OWNER: James Kelly

ADDRESS: Whiting, Vermont

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Yes No Restricted

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local State National

DATE BUILT: rear ell c. 1798
enlarged, remodeled

GENERAL DESCRIPTION: mid 19th century

Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells
Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 1 1/2

Approximate Dimensions:

Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard
Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:
With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:
No Threat Zoning Roads
Development Deterioration
Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:
Positive Negative Mixed
Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

One-and-a-half-story house with steep cross-gabled roof. Simple low-raked pediment on door and window surrounds. Original eighteenth century gabled rear wing has porches on both east and west sides.

RELATED STRUCTURES:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Kelly house is a well-restored example of Vermont's most commonly found variety of cottage influenced by the nineteenth century style books of Downing, Vaux, etc. Jeremiah Hall, inventor of the circular saw while living in Middlebury, lived in this house prior to his death.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



Town Rd. 3

original portion



Kelley House

Town Rd. 15

To Route 30 →

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY:

John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Preservation Division

DATE RECORDED:

11/13/75

Listed on State Register

VT ACHP

Date: 9-10-80

STATE OF VERMONT
Division of Historic Sites
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

0123-7

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

75-A-69

UTM COORDINATES

644430E

4857330N

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Residence

ORIGINAL USE: Same

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent

Good

Fair

Deteriorated

THEME:

STYLE: Federal/Greek Revival

COUNTY: Addison
TOWN: Whiting
LOCATION: Route 30, South of Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Farmhouse
COMMON NAME:
OWNER: Charles Currier
ADDRESS: Whiting, VT
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Yes No Restricted
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local State National
DATE BUILT:

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:
Structural System
1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
c. Iron
d. Steel
e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:
Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells
Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:
Number of Stories: 2
Approximate Dimensions: 30 x 40
Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard
Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:
With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:
No Threat Zoning Roads
Development Deterioration
Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:
Positive Negative Mixed
Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: Three-bay, gable front, frame house. Low raked roof with molded box cornice. Full pediment on front gable enclosing semi-circular fanlight. Entrance surround in south bay of front elevation consists of pilasters supporting a broken-bedded pediment. 2/2 windows with blinds are asymmetrically grouped in front; in 1-2-1 rhythm on north elevation. Later Italianate bay window and ell on south elevation interrupts original fenestration. Dry wall cellar entrance and flanking retaining walls on north side.

RELATED STRUCTURES:

Large frame barn across road.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

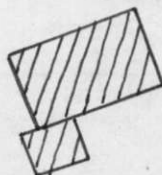
The Currier residence and the Ford House (0104-), several miles north on Route 30, are strikingly similar examples of the transitional architecture which marked the turning away from the long-lived Federal style towards the Greek Revival. Thus, while the front gable orientation of each house, evoking the form of a classical temple, is an earmark of Greek Revival influence, the architectural ornament, the fanlights, and, in particular, the Currier house's pedimented entrance, are distinctively Federal in derivation.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



Whiting Village ↑

Currier Residence



Route 30

Barn

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY: John Axtell

ORGANIZATION: Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

DATE RECORDED:
12/75



0123-7

VERMONT DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

COUNTY ADDISON TOWN WHITING

SUBJECT CARRIER HOUSE

DATE 11/75 FILE # 75-A-69

CREDIT JOHN AXTELL

VIEW SW

75 A 69



0123-8

0123-8

75 A 70

VERMONT DIVISION OF HISTORIC SITES

COUNTY ADDISON TOWN ORWELL

SUBJECT WEBSTER HOUSE

DATE 11/75 FILE # 75-A-70

CREDIT JOHN AXTELL

VIEW NW

Listed on State Register

VT ACHP

Date: 9-10-80

STATE OF VERMONT
Division of Historic Sites
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

COUNTY:	Addison
TOWN:	Whiting
LOCATION:	Route 30, South of Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE:	Farmhouse
COMMON NAME:	
OWNER:	Harold Webster
ADDRESS:	Whiting, VT
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT:	c. 1840

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
 2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
 3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
 4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
 5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
 6. Engineering Structure:
 7. Other:
- Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:
- Number of Stories: 2½
- Approximate Dimensions: Main Block = 30' x 30'
- Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:
- With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

- No Threat Zoning Roads Development Deterioration Other:

SURVEY NUMBER:

0123-8

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

75-A-70

UTM COORDINATES

644740E

4856500N

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

Sudbury Quad. 7.5' Series

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Residence

ORIGINAL USE: Same

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent

Good

Fair

Deteriorated

THEME:

STYLE: Greek Revival

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

- Positive Negative Mixed Other:

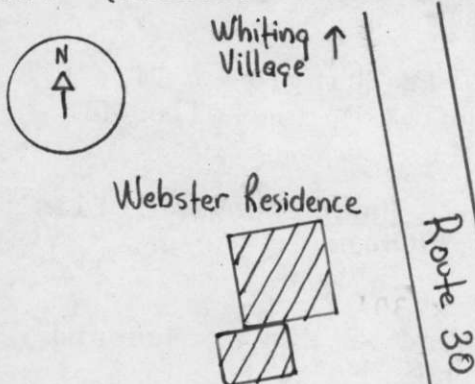
ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION: Three-bay, 2½-story, gable-front, frame house with corner pilasters, a box cornice frieze, and returns. Entrance is in south bay of front elevation; surround consists of overscaled entablature supported by pilasters which enclose sidelights. 1½-story, gabled wing to south; ridge-line of wing parallel to that of main block. Shed roofed screen porch across front of wing. Main block has 6/6 sash and blinds. 9 light window in gable.

RELATED STRUCTURES:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Webster residence is a fine example of vernacular Greek Revival houseform which is particularly indigenous to Vermont. The south wing is an unusual feature, for although it serves the function of the familiar kitchen ell (and, in this case, also town clerk's office), it is oriented as a subsidiary front-gabled mass, instead of as an ell perpendicular to the main gable axis.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land
- Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential
- Commercial
- Agricultural
- Industrial
- Other:

RECORDED BY:

John Axtell

ORGANIZATION: Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

DATE RECORDED:

12/75

Listed on State Register
 VT ACHP 9-10-80
 Date: _____

STATE OF VERMONT
 Division of Historic Sites
 Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: 0123-9	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:	
UTM COORDINATES	
18/644480E	4857650N
U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP: Sudbury	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME:	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:	
PRESENT USE: Residence	
ORIGINAL USE: Railroad Station	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	
THEME:	
STYLE: Depot Gothic	

COUNTY: Addison
TOWN: Whiting
LOCATION: Vt. Route 30 Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Railroad Station
COMMON NAME: Whiting Depot
OWNER: A. Seguin
ADDRESS: Whiting, VT.
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT: 1871

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
 - a. Wood Frame: Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
 - c. Iron
 - d. Steel
 - e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone
Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
4. Roof Structure
 - a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b. Vault: Brick Stone Concrete
 - c. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile
Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells
Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other:

Number of Stories: 1

Approximate Dimensions: 15' x 40'

Roof Style: Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard
Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other:

With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE: No Threat <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES: Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
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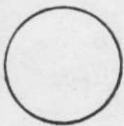
ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Broad overhanging roof is supported by strut-like brackets. Building has been enlarged through construction of walls up to edge of eaves in some areas.

RELATED STRUCTURES:**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:**

The Whiting depot was constructed to serve the Addison County Railroad which ran from the Rutland Railroad's main line at Leicester Junction, across Lake Champlain to meet the Delaware and Hudson tracks at Fort Ticonderoga. Acquired soon after its completion by the Rutland, the line's service across Lake Champlain ended early in the 20th century. With the advent of efficient milk transport by truck the line was gradually abandoned, service to Whiting ending in 1962.

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)

**SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:**

Open Land Woodland
 Scattered Buildings
 Moderately Built Up
 Densely Built Up
 Residential Commercial
 Agricultural Industrial
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION: Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

DATE RECORDED:

May 1976



0123-9

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VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CO. Addison TOWN Whiting DATE 5/76
SUBJECT Whiting Depot VIEW NW
FILE # 76-A-65 CREDIT John Astell



0123-10

76 A 78 0

VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

CO. ADDISON TOWN WHITING DATE 5/76
SUBJECT WHITING TOWN HALL VIEW SE
FILE # 76-A-78 CREDIT JOHN AXTELL

Listed on State Register
 VT ACHP 9-10-80
 Date: 9-10-80

STATE OF VERMONT
 Division of Historic Sites
 Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
 Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER 0123-10	
NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER	
UTM COORDINATES	
18/644570E	4857910N
U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP Sudbury	
PRESENT FORMAL NAME Whiting Town Hall	
ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME Same	
PRESENT USE: Town Hall	
ORIGINAL USE: Same	
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER	
BUILDER/CONTRACTOR	
PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	
THEME	
STYLE	

COUNTY	Addison
TOWN	Whiting
LOCATION	VT Route 30 Whiting Village
FUNCTIONAL TYPE	Public Meeting Hall
COMMON NAME	
OWNER	Town of Whiting
ADDRESS	
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/>
DATE BUILT	1906

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- Structural System
- 1 Foundation Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
 - 2 Wall Structure
 - a Wood Frame Balloon Western Platform Post & Beam
 - b Load Bearing Masonry Brick Stone Concrete Concrete Block
 - c Iron
 - d Steel
 - e Other
 - 3 Wall Covering Clapboard Wood Shingle Board & Batten Shiplap Novelty Stucco Tile Brick Stone Slate Sheet Metal Asphalt Shingle Aluminum
 - 4 Roof Structure
 - a Truss Wood Iron Steel Concrete
 - b Vault Brick Stone Concrete
 - c Other
 - 5 Roof Covering Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle Tile Slate Sheet Metal Paper Built Up Rolled
 - 6 Engineering Structure
 - 7 Other
- Appendages Porches Towers Dormers Bay Windows Ells Chimneys Cupolas Wings Sheds Other
- Number of Stories 2½
- Approximate Dimensions 40' x 50'
- Roof Style Gable Gambrel Flat Shed Hip Mansard Jerkinhead Monitor Saw Tooth Other
- With Belcast With Parapet With False Front

THREAT TO STRUCTURE
No Threat <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Roads <input type="checkbox"/> Development <input type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Other

LOCAL ATTITUDES
Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed <input type="checkbox"/> Other

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION

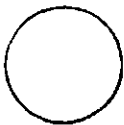
Building is constructed of rock-faced concrete blocks cast on site. Windows and entrance have concrete lintels, entrance lintel has molded center block and words "Town Hall" inscribed. Small shed at rear is sheathed in pressed metal rock-faced siding.

RELATED STRUCTURES

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Whiting Town Hall is an unusual example of the use of concrete block construction early in the 20th century in a rural Vermont village. The building was constructed to provide a public space larger than the ground floor of the Congregational Church, then the town hall. What prompted the townspeople to choose the novel form of construction is not recorded.

MAP (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Other

RECORDED BY

John R. Axtell

ORGANIZATION Vermont Division
for Historic Preservation

DATE RECORDED

May 1976