

December 12, 2014

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 354-2255, or E-mail: [Edson\\_Beall@nps.gov](mailto:Edson_Beall@nps.gov)

This and past Weekly Lists are also available here: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/nrlist.htm>

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,  
Washington D.C. 20005

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 12/01/14 THROUGH 12/05/14

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

GEORGIA, COBB COUNTY,  
Smith--Manning House,  
360 Manning Rd.,  
Marietta, 14000969,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

HAWAII, HONOLULU COUNTY,  
Kunia Camp,  
Roughly bounded by Kunia & Pu'u Drives,  
Kunia vicinity, 14000970,  
LISTED, 12/01/14

IOWA, HARDIN COUNTY,  
Kurtz, Glenn and Nell, Lustron Home and Garage,  
2017 Washington Ave.,  
Iowa Falls, 14000971,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

MASSACHUSETTS, ESSEX COUNTY,  
Point Neighborhood Historic District,  
Roughly bounded by Peabody, Congress, Chase & Lafayette Sts.,  
Salem, 14000972,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

MASSACHUSETTS, PLYMOUTH COUNTY,

First Parish Church of Plymouth,  
Address Restricted  
Plymouth, 14000973,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Gridley Street Historic District,  
Address Restricted  
Boston, 14000974,  
LISTED, 12/03/14

MASSACHUSETTS, SUFFOLK COUNTY,  
Lyman, Theodore, School,  
30 Gove St.,  
Boston, 14000975,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

MICHIGAN, GRATIOT COUNTY,  
Saint Louis Downtown Historic District,  
N. Mill St., W. Saginaw & W. Center Aves.,  
St. Louis, 14000976,  
LISTED, 12/03/14

MICHIGAN, JACKSON COUNTY,  
Peoples National Bank Building,  
101 E. Michigan Ave.,  
Jackson, 14000977,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NEBRASKA, HALL COUNTY,  
Burlington Railroad Depot,  
603 N. Plum St.,  
Grand Island, 14001013,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NEW JERSEY, CAPE MAY COUNTY,  
Rufwud Cottage,  
394 93rd St.,  
Stone Harbor Borough, 14000979,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NEW YORK, COLUMBIA COUNTY,  
Barringer--Overbaugh--Lasher House,  
321 Main St.,

Germantown, 14000980,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NEW YORK, DUTCHESS COUNTY,  
Dover Stone Church,  
Stone Church Ln.,  
Dover Plains, 14000981,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, CASWELL COUNTY,  
Holderness, William Henry and Sarah, House,  
3082 US 158 W.,  
Yanceyville vicinity, 14000982,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, DURHAM COUNTY,  
Umstead, D.C., Store and House,  
3500 Hall Rd.,  
Bahama vicinity, 14000983,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, FORSYTH COUNTY,  
Old German Baptist Brethern Church,  
4916 Charnel Rd.,  
Winston-Salem, 14000984,  
LISTED, 12/01/14

NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY,  
Enterprise Building,  
305 N. Main St.,  
High Point, 14000985,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY,  
Proximity Print Works,  
1700 Fairview St.,  
Greensboro, 14000986,  
LISTED, 12/01/14  
(Greensboro MPS)

NORTH CAROLINA, LENOIR COUNTY,  
Standard Drug No. 2,  
100 S. Queen St.,  
Kinston, 14000987,

LISTED, 12/01/14

NORTH CAROLINA, MARTIN COUNTY,  
Everetts Historic District,  
Roughly bounded by Barnhill, Peel, Main, Ayers & James Sts.,  
Everetts, 14000988,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, MECKLENBURG COUNTY,  
Savona Mill,  
528 S. Turner Ave.,  
Charlotte, 14000989,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY,  
Brookwood Historic District,  
Roughly bounded by Market St., Keaton Ave., Burnt Mill Cr. & Wallace Park,  
Wilmington, 14000990,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, STANLY COUNTY,  
Albemarle Graded School--Central Elementary School,  
219 E. North St.,  
Albemarle, 14000991,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

NORTH CAROLINA, UNION COUNTY,  
Wingate Commercial Historic District,  
203, 205, 207-209, 211 Main St.,  
Wingate, 14000992,  
LISTED, 12/01/14

NORTH CAROLINA, VANCE COUNTY,  
Barker House,  
1785 Barker Rd.,  
Henderson vicinity, 14000993,  
LISTED, 12/01/14

OHIO, FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
Gaetz Music House,  
49-53 W. Long St.,  
Columbus, 14000995,  
LISTED, 12/03/14

OHIO, FRANKLIN COUNTY,  
Ohio Finance Building,  
39-47 W. Long St.,  
Columbus, 14000994,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA COUNTY,  
Main Street Arcade,  
629 W. Main,  
Oklahoma City, 14001028,  
LISTED, 12/05/14

OKLAHOMA, OKLAHOMA COUNTY,  
Miller's Boulevard Historic District,  
Bounded by NW. 16th St., W. Park Place, N. May & N. Villa Aves.,  
Oklahoma City, 14001029,  
LISTED, 12/04/14

PENNSYLVANIA, LYCOMING COUNTY,  
Original Little League Field,  
1695 W. 4th St.,  
Williamsport, 14000996,  
LISTED, 12/03/14

TENNESSEE, COCKE COUNTY,  
Leadvale Coaling Station and Cut-off,  
Address Restricted,  
Newport vicinity, 14000997,  
LISTED, 12/01/14

TENNESSEE, WASHINGTON COUNTY,  
Johnson City Warehouse and Commerce Historic District (Boundary Decrease),  
107 N. Boone, 100-102, 104 Montgomery & 200, 204, 210, 214 Montgomery Sts.,  
Johnson City, 14000998,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

VERMONT, WINDSOR COUNTY,  
Windsor Village Historic District (Boundary Increase II),  
Along Main & State Sts., Village Green, Depot Ave., Connecticut R., Paradise Park,  
Windsor, 14001036,  
LISTED, 12/01/14

WYOMING, LARAMIE COUNTY,  
Dubois Block,

Blk. 2, Park Addition,  
Cheyenne, 14000999,  
LISTED, 12/02/14

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Windsor Village Historic District (Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Along Main Street, Depot Avenue, State Street, around Village Green, small secondary streets, extending east to the Connecticut River and west along State Street, including Paradise Park.

City or town: Windsor State: VT County: Windsor

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national X statewide \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B X C \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)  
Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont  
County and State

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title :</b>	<b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b>

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- \_\_\_ entered in the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register
- \_\_\_ removed from the National Register
- \_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)



Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
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District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site	<input type="checkbox"/>
Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>238</u>	<u>58</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>243</u>	<u>60</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 101

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE: plaza

LANDSCAPE: park

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

TRANSPORTATION: road-related

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

COMMERCE/TRADE: warehouse

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RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

EDUCATION: library

EDUCATION: school

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

DOMESTIC: hotel

SOCIAL: meeting hall

SOCIAL: civic

GOVERNMENT: city hall

GOVERNMENT: fire station

GOVERNMENT: post office

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

GOVERNMENT: correctional facility

HEALTH CARE: hospital

HEALTH CARE: medical business / office

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / EXTRACTION: waterworks

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / EXTRACTION: industrial storage

### **Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LANDSCAPE: plaza

LANDSCAPE: park

TRANSPORTATION: rail-related

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

EDUCATION: library

EDUCATION: school

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC: secondary structure

RECREATION & CULTURE: outdoor recreation

RECREATION & CULTURE: museum

SOCIAL: meeting hall

SOCIAL: civic

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GOVERNMENT: post office

GOVERNMENT: courthouse

HEALTH CARE: medical business / office

HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / EXTRACTION: manufacturing facility

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / EXTRACTION: waterworks

INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / EXTRACTION: industrial storage

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Colonial  
Early Republic  
Mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century  
Late Victorian  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals  
Modern Movement  
Other

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, concrete, stone, granite, slate, asphalt, steel, rubber, fiberglass, brick, weatherboard, vinyl, aluminum, marble

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Town of Windsor, Vermont, is located on the eastern border of the state approximately sixty miles north of Vermont's southern border with Massachusetts. The eastern edge of the town boundary follows the western bank of the Connecticut River. Windsor Village, containing the primary concentration of residential, commercial and industrial resources in the town, abuts the Connecticut River with direct access from the downtown commercial area across the river to Cornish, New Hampshire, via the Cornish-Windsor Covered Bridge (listed in the National Register in 1976.)

The Windsor Village Historic District, as updated and expanded in this nomination, includes contiguous residential, commercial and industrial sections along Main Street, Depot Avenue, State Street, around Village Green, small secondary streets, extending east to the Connecticut

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River and west along State Street, including Paradise Park. Within the district are 243 architecturally and/or historically significant historic resources which reflect the prosperity of the village from 1770 through 1958. Architecturally, these resources represent a broad spectrum of domestic, religious, commercial, and quasi-public building types. Stylistically, the buildings are predominantly Federal for the domestic and Italianate Revival for the commercial with significant examples of the Georgian, Classical, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Romanesque, High Victorian Gothic, and Georgian Revival.

While Main Street functions as the major north-south axis of the district with Depot Avenue and State Street through and including Court Square tangent at its midsection, the street's slightly winding course prevents a continuous visual cohesiveness. Throughout the district, however, cohesiveness is achieved visually by strategically positioned architectural landmarks which act both as either axial pivots or terminal focal points connecting sections of the district with each other and as transition points from one section of the village streetscape to the next. Overall, the historic district retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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## **Narrative Description**

The Narrative Description is divided into two components: an Amendment updating the existing documentation of the Windsor Village Historic District, and a Boundary Increase documenting the residential, industrial and recreational resources surrounding the existing Windsor Village Historic District.

### **Amendment Overview**

The original Windsor Village Historic District nomination documented only the most architecturally and historically significant properties on and in the vicinity of Main Street. Neither accessory buildings nor non-contributing resources were identified or included in the original nomination. 78 properties, all identified as contributing resources, were originally registered on April 23, 1975. An amendment in 1997 increased the boundaries and added three additional contributing resources, for a total of 81 contributing resources in the historic district.

This Amendment updates the description for each of the previously listed properties (#1-#81). As of October 2014, 8 of the 81 previously listed resources have been demolished (#s 18, 22, 24, 24a, 26, 27, 44 and 49.) A new building now occupies the site of #22 and is identified as such, while the other 7 sites remain undeveloped. The Amendment also documents the accessory buildings and non-contributing resources that were not counted in 1975, bringing the total number of resources in the Amendment area to 112: 100 contributing buildings; 1 contributing structure; 10 non-contributing buildings; and 1 non-contributing structure.

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### **Inventory of Resources Located in the Amendment Area:**

#### **1. Emery House/9 Main Street, 1921. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, Queen Anne style house with clapboards and flat corner boards sitting on a brick foundation. The hipped roof, covered with fiberglass shingles, has a large pedimented gable dormer facing to the west over the main entrance. On the north façade is a narrow, 2 ½-story gable roofed ell with a canted east wall and decorative Queen-Anne style windows. There are small paired decorative 1/1 wood sash windows in the front gable end and a small semi-circular fixed sash in the north gable. The front entrance is covered by a hipped roof porch supported by turned posts with scroll sawn brackets at the top of the post. The porch wraps around to the north façade and has a railing of straight rectangular balusters with a capped wood rail. There is a lattice skirt below the porch floor. The fenestration is irregular with 1/1 windows having the top sash with muntins forming smaller lights surrounding a single large light; plain 1/1 wood sash windows and on the front façade of the first floor is a large picture window formed by a large center fixed window with narrower 1/1 fixed windows on each side. On the east façade there are two fixed decorative Queen Anne windows on the first floor. At the top of the middle window is a fixed sash of the same decorative window of the large light surrounded by smaller lights. There is a hipped roof one-story, enclosed porch protruding from the east façade. (Photos 134 & 135)

#### **1a. Garage, c. 1950-70s. Non-Contributing due to age.**

Simple, two-bay gable front frame modern garage. (Photos 134 & 135)

#### **2. Cabot House/15 Main Street, c. 1900. Contributing**

This is a very dynamic, large Queen Anne style house with narrow clapboards built on ashlar faced concrete block and a slate covered hipped roof. There are narrow flat corner boards and the exterior wall surface flairs out between the first and second floors. Over the front entrance is a hipped roof dormer sided with diamond cut wood shingles and two small casement windows with fixed diamond lights. The front (west) façade has a recessed opening at the northwest corner and a 2 ½-story gable roof ell protruding from the southwest side of the façade. The pedimented gable end is decorated with diamond cut wood shingles and a 1/1 wood sash window. There is a 2-story bay window with a gable roof on the north façade with the gable end decorated with diamond shingles and a diamond casement window. On the north façade is a 2-story bay window placed at the end of an ell protruding from the main block. The bay is topped with a gable roof with the end decorated the same as the other gable ends. At the rear of the house, a rear entrance is recessed below the second story overhang. The majority of the windows are 1/1 wood sash and some of them have 2/2 fixed pane storm windows. (Photos 135 & 253)

#### **2a. Barn, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a large, 1 ½-story, slate gable roof barn with a smaller 1 ½-story ell extending from the southwest corner of the front façade. The barn is located behind the main house. There are two garage openings on the west façade of the main block and on the north façade of the ell. The barn

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is covered with the same narrow clapboards and corner boards as the house. On the first level of the north façade of the main block are two 2/2 wood sash windows towards the west and two smaller openings used in horse stalls. (Photo 253)

### **3. Lull-McClary House/19 Main Street, 1806/1860. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, brick, Federal style house with shallow hipped roof. The 3 x 5 bay structure has a sidehall entrance on the west elevation with a low arched doorway and double-leaf doors. An open shed roof porch supported by chamfered posts with scroll-sawn brackets at the top wraps around the west (front) and south elevations of the main block. The windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash with the first story windows being taller than the second story windows. The hipped roof has symmetrically placed interior chimneys with tall capped chimney stacks on the north and south roof slopes. The porch is enclosed at the southeast corner of the main block. There is a 1 ½-story clapboard sided, gabled slate roof wing extending from the east (rear) elevation of the main block. It is primarily fenestrated with 6/6 wood sash windows. This is connected to a 1 ½-story, slate gable-roofed barn with a shuttered cupola at the gable peak. The barn is covered with narrow wood clapboards with flat corner boards. The three window openings on the south façade have been covered with particleboard. There is a large barn door opening at the southwest corner of the barn.

The house was built in 1806 by Colonel Jesse Lull and owned by the McClary family from 1891 to 1965. (Photo 254)

### **4. Mills-Coolidge House, 21 Main Street, 1806/1870. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, low-pitched gable roof, Federal style house with 3 x 5 bays sitting on a large stone block foundation. The fenestration is irregularly set with 2/2 wood sash windows and splayed lintels. The sidehall entrance is in the northwest bay of the gable end. An oval wood fanlight is set in the pedimented gable peak. There is a flat roof porch extending across the front façade that is supported by large chamfered posts with curved brackets and cutout valence between the posts. The paired entrance doors are arched, and the two sets of French doors open onto the front porch. There are two tall chimney stacks protruding from the south roof plane. There is a one-story bay in the last two bays of the south façade. A 2-story, gable-roofed wing extends from the east (rear) elevation. It is 4 x 2 bays with a flat-roof porch extending across the south elevation and fenestrated with 2/2 wood sash windows.

The house was erected by Luther Mills and later owned by Carlos Coolidge, an attorney in Windsor who specialized in patents and served as governor of Vermont from 1848 to 1850. (No photo)

### **5. Dr. Trask House, 25 Main Street, c. 1796. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, 5 x 2 bay Federal style I-house with a slate gable roof and entrance centered on the west (front) elevation. The front entrance has a decorative crown with dentil molding covering a semi-circular fanlight and flanked by fluted pilasters. The house sits on a low foundation and is now covered with vinyl siding. The house is primarily fenestrated with 2/2

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double-hung windows, with occasional 6/6 double-hung windows. Windows on the first floor feature entablature with simple frieze. There is a two-story, gable roof addition attached to the rear (east) façade. Projecting from the northeast corner of the addition is a one-story gable roofed breezeway connecting to a 1 ½-story barn that has two large openings for automobiles on the south (side) elevation. The breezeway and barn are clad with narrow clapboards.

The house was built in 1796 by Dr. Nahum Trask, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and the first doctor to serve the Windsor State Prison. (Photo 255)

#### **6. 29 Main Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a large, gable roof Queen Anne style house sitting on a brick foundation and clad in narrow clapboards. The house is irregularly fenestrated with the majority of the windows being 1/1, double-hung wood sash; some feature Queen Anne windows in the upper sash. These are apparent in the front gable peak on the west façade where they are surrounded by imbricated wood shingles. A large shed roof porch wraps around the west (front) and south (side) elevations of the house and is supported by Tuscan columns. A railing of plain rectangular balusters with a capped rail runs between the columns. There is a gable roofed bay window on the south (side) elevation with two small square paired decorative windows surrounded by imbricated shingles in the dormer peak. On the second floor of the front façade is a small pair of diamond pane windows and flat panel with trim molding between the windows. (No photo)

#### **6a. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

Behind the house is a 3-bay shed roof garage with clapboard siding. It retains its original fenestrated and wood paneled hinged doors. (No photo)

#### **7. Patrick House, 33 Main Street, c. 1805/1860. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, 3 x 5 bay, brick Federal style house with slate gable roof and side hall entrance on the west (front) facade. The paired arch-top entry doors sit within a segmental brick arched opening, and the decorative door surround appears to have been removed. The gable peaks are clapboard sided and there is a fanlight in the west (front) gable peak. The fenestration is 6/1 double hung sash windows. There is a 2-story shed roof addition on the rear elevation. (No photo)

#### **8. Mills House, 35 Main Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This Gothic Revival house features a steeply pitched, slate gabled roof, is 3 x 4 bays, and is clad with narrow wood clapboards. On the west (front) facade the side hall entrance is recessed with full-length sidelights and narrow multi-light transom. The two other bays have full-length windows with nine divided lights. The windows are surrounded with a wide entablature. The balance of the fenestration is 3/3 double hung wood sash windows that suggest they were installed c. 1930. There is a 6/6 wood sash window in the gable peak of the rear extension that may be an original window. The front gable peak has scroll sawn trefoil verge boards. The same boards are also present in a gabled wall dormer on the south (side) elevation and on a gabled projection on the north (side) elevation. The house sits on a rough stone foundation. Extending



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from the east (rear) façade of the main block is a 1 ½-story, 2 bay wide, extension that served as living space and also as a small barn on the bottom level in the rear. There is an enclosed fenestrated porch located on the south elevation of the ell between the main block and the extension. A modern oriel window has been installed on the south elevation of the extension. The extension is covered with asphalt shingles and there are two small shed roof dormers on the south roof plane. Luther Mills erected the house circa 1850. (No photo)

**8a. Utility Barn, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This is a small one-story, wood clapboard, gable-roofed barn. The south (front) gable end has been extended with a narrow shed roof covering two sets of swinging doors. There is a 6/6 wood sash window on the east elevation. (No photo)

**9. 37 Main Street, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story duplex with a standing-seam metal gable roof and eaves-front entrances. There is a shed roof dormer centered on each roof slope. The 6 x 4 bay structure has 2/1 wood sash windows and sits on a brick foundation. The walls are clad with vinyl siding. A large concrete pad extends across the west (front) facade. (Photo 256)

**10. 39 Main Street, c. 1845. Contributing.**

This is a small 1 ½-story Greek Revival style house at the northeast corner of Main Street and Everett Lane. The 3 x 4 bay main block is covered with narrow wood clapboards and has a gable roof. The sidehall entrance is deeply recessed with full sidelights and a narrow fixed transom of small rectangular lights. Above the entranceway is a denticulated pediment supported by pilasters. There are cornice returns and wide fascia boards under the eaves of the main roof slopes. The fenestration is 6/6 wood sash windows and the house sits on a brick foundation. There is a cross gable located centrally on the south (side) elevation with a single window with a false balcony railing in the gable peak. The property slopes downward from the main block and a 1 ½-story gable roof wing extends from the rear (east) elevation indented from the main block. A shed roof porch with square posts and scroll-sawn brackets extends along the south elevation of the wing and covers the both bays. A small gable roof dormer protrudes from the south roof slope of the wing. Attached to the east (rear) elevation of the wing is a 1 ¾-story gable roof barn that is covered in narrow clapboards and has a large opening on the left side level of its south elevation. This opening contains a modern overhead garage door. On the first level of the barn the windows are narrow 1/1 wood sash and there is a 2/2 wood sash window in the gable end. (Photo 257)

**11. Old South Church Congregational Parsonage, 41 Main Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a modest Queen Anne style, 1½-story house with a steeply pitched gable roof with narrow wood clapboards sitting on a brick foundation. The main block of the house is on a north-south axis with a 1 ½-story ell extending to the east (rear). On the west (front) façade is a 1 ½-story gable roof ell that projects out and has a small bay window in the center of the façade. There is a shed roof porch that spans the area from the north side of the front ell along the width of the front façade. The porch roof is supported by turned posts with turned balusters with

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capped rail running between the posts. A small gable roof covers the porch main entrance. The fenestration is 6/6 wood sash windows. (Photos 1 & 258)

**12. Baptist Parsonage, 43 Main Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This house served as the parsonage for the first Baptist Church in Windsor, which was built where the garden house of the Everts House was later located. It is a simple, vernacular, tri-gable ell house. The 1 ½-story structure's main block is on a north/south axis with an ell extending westward from the north end of the block. The ell has a bay window on the west (front) façade. Between the ell and the main block is a one-story, fenestrated enclosed porch with a shed roof. The house is clad in pressboard shingles, the roof covering is metal and the windows are 6/6 wood sash. There is a gable-roofed addition extending from the rear (east) elevation that may have been a small barn. It is now used as storage and has a garage opening. (Photo 1)

**13. 47 Main Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, Foursquare style house with a slate shingled hipped roof sitting on a brick foundation covered in vinyl siding. On the west (front) façade an enclosed vestibule with a low-pitched gable roof supported by square posts covers the front door. To right is a large fixed pane window with a leaded glass panel at the top. On the south (side) elevation are two hipped-roofed bay windows and to the rear is a one-story enclosed porch covering an ancillary entrance to the house. There are pedimented, gable-roofed dormers on each roof slope. The land drops off to the rear of the house and provides for a full basement level. The house has with modern 6/6 double hung sash windows with a Queen Anne style window on the north (side) elevation and 2/1 windows in the dormers. (Photo 1)

**14. The Old Unitarian Church, 53 Main Street, 1846. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story Gothic Revival style church building that is now used as an art gallery for a private individual. It has a steeply pitched gable roof, is covered in wood clapboard siding and sits on a high brick foundation. The roof has a wide overhang with cornice returns with simple brackets under the eaves on a wide fascia board. The building is fenestrated with large rectangular stained glass windows with lancet panels above drip moldings. An octagonal spire with gothic detailing rises from a square base at the front of the gable peak. The west (front) entrance is built out from the main façade with a small pediment on the hipped roof covering a large gothic arch with cutout design over the front doors. There is a small window in the front gable peak with four lancet openings and drip molding. (Photo 259)

**15. United States Post Office, 57 Main Street, 1852. Contributing.**

Designed by Ammi B. Young of Boston, the Post Office and Federal Courthouse is an over-scaled and rigidly symmetrical, Italianate Revival style, 2 ½-story, rectangular block of brick, load bearing construction set on a rubblestone foundation with bevel edged, cut granite blocks above grade. Five bays across the front and three bays across the side elevations, the three center bays of the front elevation are close set and form a slightly projecting pavilion. The building is divided visually by a projecting entablature-like belt course into an elevated ground story with round-arched fenestration and a monumentally scaled second story Piano Nobile. Three

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elongated rectangular windows with pedimented hoods supported by consoles differentiate the center pavilion's second story from the other second story bays with their smaller scale rectangular windows and separate transom-like windows directly above. The building's shallow hip roof is supported at the eaves by a stamped tin modillion cornice and is crowned by a square cupola with an octagonal dome and gold-leafed, spread winged American eagle. Two chimneystacks with modillion cornices are centered on each side elevation and on the projecting center pavilion. The quoins, window architraves, pedimented window hoods, and exaggerated voussairs which continue down the sides around the round-arched fenestration were executed in cast iron to imitate cut stone and are the building's most distinguishing architectural features.

Ammi B. Young (1798-1874) designed the second Vermont State House and went on to become the first supervising architect for the U.S. Department of the Treasury building. Windsor's post office and courthouse remains the oldest federal post office in continuous use in the United States. A nearly identical building is located in Rutland, VT, and now serves as the Rutland Library. (Photo 21)

#### **16. Tuxbury Block, 61 Main Street, 1898. Contributing.**

Erected by Albert Tuxbury, the building is a rigidly symmetrical, flat-roofed, 2-story, rectangular block of brick, load-bearing construction with a recessed, cast iron storefront centered on the west (front) facade. The building's 2 stories are heightened across the west (front) and north (side) elevations by a high parapet punctuated with blind narrow slots. The parapet is enclosed at the corners by square battlements and is interrupted on the north (side) elevation by two equally spaced chimneystacks that corbel out from the wall just below. On the front elevation two similar stacks with narrow round-headed slots define the three center bays of the elevation and frame a plain, frieze-like section of the parapet below a raised section of corbelled and slotted cornice. A terra cotta plaque reading "Tuxbury Block" is set into the frieze. The three center bays of the elevation are punctuated by three windows with contiguous round-arched hoods framing decorative terra cotta lunettes and are flanked by paired, flat-arched windows recessed in square panels with modillion cornices. The individual impost blocks of the arches are repeated in the flanking bays. The exterior and the interior of the building survive in a largely original state of preservation. On the rear (east) elevation, all the window openings have large sheet metal shutters that acted as protection against theft and fire. The windows on the second level are primarily 2/1 double hung wood sash. (Photo 21)

#### **17. Stone/Tracy Block, 63 Main Street, 1870. Contributing.**

This is a large building sits at the northeast corner of Main Street and Depot Street. It consists of three rectangular brick-faced sections that diminish in size as they extend eastward along Depot Avenue. The first section, which fronts Main Street, is 3 x 4 bays and three stories tall. The second section is 3 bays across and four stories tall. The last section, which has a low-pitched gable roof, is 3 x 2 bays and three stories tall. The west (front) façade is capped by a heavy, ornately detailed cornice which is supported by large brackets at each end. The first level has a glass storefront in a metal frame with center entrance topped by an entablature. The upper levels are recessed in the brickwork and each window has a segmental hood arch and a protruding sill.

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On the south (side) elevation, each bay is divided into a recessed brick panel that rises the full height of the building. The second block of the building fronts Depot Avenue and has a center entrance on the ground floor. All the window and door openings have rough face granite lintels and sills. The last block is narrower than the first two blocks and also fronts Depot Avenue, with a large metal fire escape across the façade. The windows and doors have granite sills and lintels also. The entire building has retained the original 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. (Photo 21)

**18. Site of former Amsden Block, 23 Depot Avenue. Demolished.\***

This building burned on March 4, 1987 and was demolished. Nothing has been built in its place. *\*The building that used to stand here was #18 in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

**19. Central Vermont Railway Freight Station, 27 Depot Avenue, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, gable roofed building clad in wood clapboards. A one story, shed-roofed addition projects from the south end of the building and continuously along the east side are a series of small sheds with roofs starting just under the eave. The freight station is an example of the first generation of Central Vermont Railroad architecture. (Photo 2)

**20. Central Vermont Railway Station, 26 Depot Avenue, c. 1901. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular Romanesque-style railroad station building. A 1 ½-story building of brick construction, the long, rectangular form of the station is dominated by an expansive hip roof which overhangs the walls 6 ½ feet and is supported by bracketed, wood outriggers. The west (front) and east (trackside) elevations are punctuated by round-arched fenestration, three doors with flanking windows on the east and alternating doors and windows on the west. Near the south end of the west façade, the eaves line of the hip roof is broken by a projecting gable with decorative verge boards in the peak which covers a projecting pavilion with a pair of round-arched windows. On the east elevation in a corresponding position a station agent's window projects in a similar fashion but also projects through the hip roof, without breaking the line of the eaves, and terminates in the form of a gable-roofed dormer. The building's round-arched fenestration is visually tied together by a belt course slightly below impost level. This station building replaced the original 1847 station that burned and was built by the Burlington contractors of Mason & Company. The window and doorsills are Barre granite and buff pressed brick was used as siding. (No photo)

**21. Putnam Block, 85-89 Main Street, 1914. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story commercial building with recessed entrances set in large glass storefronts. The storefronts have top panels that have been set with Formica instead of glass while the bottom panels are now covered with plywood panels. The large glass panes are set in metal frames. At the top of the façade is a bracketed cornice. The building is clad in brick with granite water table. The side windows have granite window sills. (Photos 3 & 21)

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**22. Site of the former Colby Block, 105 Main Street, 1831. Demolished.**

**Mascoma Bank Building, 2000. Non-contributing due to age.**

The Colby Block building was in very poor condition and was demolished in 1999. Mascoma Bank built a new building replicating the original Colby Block on the site in 1999-2000. The brick, five bay, eaves-front gable block has a central arched door flanked by long window openings capped by granite lintels. The brick sides of the block project up through the steep gable roof and end in double brick end chimneys. It is now attached to the reconstructed and relocated Benjamin Bell House (23) next door. (Photo 3)

**23. Benjamin Bell House/Sherman Block/Mascoma Bank, 107-113 Main Street, c.1796/1999. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This house was originally constructed c. 1796 by Benjamin Bell, who was a minister at the Old South Church. Later known as the Sherman Block, the building was moved to its current site in 1999 from slightly to the east and connected to the new brick Mascoma Bank building (22). All building material was removed except for the original timber frame of the structure. It is a 2 ½-story rectangular, five bay eaves front gable roofed block with simple cornice returns on the end. It is attached to the brick bank building on the north by a lower, 2-story frame connector that is recessed from the front facades of the two main blocks. The modern, glass and metal entry doors are located in this connector. There is a large rear addition on the east side where a drive up window is located. (Photo 3)

**24. Site of former 133 Marcoux Drive (formerly 133 Main Street), c. 1850. Demolished.\***

The original structure was a 3 x 2 bay rectangular block structure that was updated c. 1900 and underwent partial renovations in 2002. It a 1 ½-story, cross-gable roofed Greek Revival house that is clad in wood clapboards and sits on a brick foundation. The house has wide paneled corner boards and there is a large brick corbelled chimney on the gable peak. A hipped roof porch extends across the front (west) façade with a low pediment, filled with faceted wood blocks, over the entrance. There is a bay window with ashlar-faced concrete block foundation on the south façade. A new gable roof was built above the bay however, the south façade was left open to the weather. The house has 2/2 wood sash windows in the bay and 6/6 windows in the original block. The structure is severely deteriorated. By 2011 it had been demolished. (Photo 4)  
*\*The building that used to stand here was #24 in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

**24a. Site of former Barn/Apartment, c. 1870. Demolished.\***

This was a 1 ½-story gable roof barn covered with wood shingles that had been converted to a housing unit with an entrance on the south façade. By 2011 this building had been demolished.  
*\*The building that used to stand here was #24a in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

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**25. Windsor Diner, 135 Main Street, 1958. Contributing.**

This is diner #835 made by the Worcester Diner Company of Worcester, Massachusetts. It was the last diner manufactured by this company and was moved to Windsor in 1958. It is a one-story, metal covered gable roof structure with an exterior siding of stainless steel in brushed steel and red painted panels. The fenestration is large fixed plate glass windows set in the metal siding that spans three sides of the diner. It has a diamond stamped fascia with a cornice for a band of neon lights. On the front façade (west) is a protruding vestibule entranceway in the same style as the main block with full-length, aluminum and glass doors on the north and south sides of the enclosure. The diner is set upon a tall cinderblock foundation that puts the diner at street level. A new wood deck has been built on the south side. (Photo 260)

**26. Site of former 137 Marcoux Drive (formerly 137 Main Street), c. 1900. Demolished.\***

This was a late Queen Anne/Shingle Style house, 2 stories sitting on a brick foundation. The main block of the building had a jerkinhead gable roof on a north-south axis with a gable roof ell extending from the rear (east) façade. The main block was 4 x 2 bays with a flat roof porch extending over the south bays. The porch roof was supported by square posts on a solid knee-wall and is covered with wood shingles. On the second story was a balcony with a hipped roof located over the front entrance. The balcony roof was supported by false square columns on a solid knee-wall that flared out and was covered with irregular wood shingles. The house was fenestrated with 12/1 double-hung wood sash windows and was sided with pressboard clapboards. There was a one-story, flat roof addition that extended from the rear façade of the ell. The structure was severely deteriorated, and by 2011 it had been demolished. (Photo 5)

*\*The building that used to stand here was #26 in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

**27. Site of former 139 Etta Frasier Drive (formerly 139 Main Street), c. 1870. Demolished.\***

This was a large rambling Queen Anne style house with many additions to the rear (east) that more than doubled the length of the original house. The original block was a 2 ½-story, gable roof rectangular block with gable-end entrance under a hipped porch roof extending across the front (west) façade. The front block was covered with imitation brick asbestos siding and the windows were 1/1 double hung wood sash windows. There was a 2-story bay window on the south façade that had 2/2 wood sash windows. Extending from the rear (east) of the main block was a long 1 ½-story gable roof addition with a gable roof wall dormer projecting from the last ¼ of the addition. There were multiple shed roofed, fenestrated, enclosed porches along the south façade of the addition. The vacant building was demolished in 2014 due to serious disrepair. (Photos 6 & 25)

*\*The building that used to stand here was #27 in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

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**28. 145 Etta Frasier Drive (formerly 145 Main Street), c. 1890. Contributing.**

This is a large, 2 ½-story, late Queen Anne style house with architectural details from the Shingle style and Colonial Revival style. The house sits on a brick foundation and the main block is rectangular with a steep pitched gable roof. There is a cross gable dormer in the front (west) façade. The house is clad in clapboards on the first and second floors with decorative shingles in the gable peaks and plain corner boards. The shingle butts are dogtooth, staggered and used in non-linear forms to accent the Palladian window in the dormer peak. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with dentil molding as cornice decoration throughout the building. There are cornice returns at the gable ends. The house is 3 x 2 bays on the first floor and 5 x 2 bays on the second floor. The main entrance is the middle bay on the eaves side with large scenic windows with large fixed diamond shaped glass panels at the top of each window. There is a porch that covers the three bays and is covered by a low-hipped porch roof supported by plain square posts. A low gable peak is located in the center of the porch roof. The porch does not have a rail or balusters and has lattice skirt. On the second floor of the front façade there is a three-sided oriel window in the center bay. On the third floor, in the dormer peak, is a small Palladian window with a small false balcony built on the roof of the oriel window. There is a three-sided bay window at the east bay of the north façade. It is topped with a false balcony like that on the front façade in the dormer with shingles covering the area above the windows. The majority of the windows are double hung sash with the bottom sash a single plain pane and the upper sash has many diamond panes. An addition was added to the rear of the house to provide kitchen and bathroom space. It is supported by steel posts. There are two brick chimneys at the roof peak. (Photo 25)

**28a. Barn, c. 1890. Contributing.**

Behind the house, to the east, is a small 1 ½-story, gable-roofed barn with gable end entrance. It is sided in wood clapboard with paneled and fenestrated wood doors on the first level of the front (west) elevation. The steeply pitched roof is covered with a metal. At the gable peak is a 2/2 window and a hay door is placed between the window and the front doors. There are other windows on the first floor of the barn. (No photo)

**29. Former Windsor Fire Station/Windsor Municipal Building, 147 Main Street, 1929. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, 5 x 2 bay, large rectangular brick faced structure with a flat roof. The structure has below-ground building space that follows the drop-off of the slope to the east. The building was originally built to house the firehouse for the Town of Windsor and was built in the Georgian Revival style with Art Deco influence of the bold red and white juxtaposition of brick and light grey granite features. There are five elliptically-arched bays spanning the front façade with exaggerated keystone and impost blocks in the archway giving an arcade appearance. Four of the bays are used openings for the fire trucks with overhead doors. The fifth bay, to the north, is the main entrance to the building through an aluminum and glass wall insert. The large overhead type garage doors are made of 5 rows of 6 individual panels with the bottom two rows of solid wood and the top three rows of fixed panes of clear glass. At the top of the doors are large elliptical fixed panels of wood. At the corners of the building are large granite quoins. On

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the second floor the triple windows are topped with large splayed lintels. The second floor windows are 6/6 double hung sash windows with narrower 4/4 sash windows on either side. The roof is flat and is surrounded by a parapet that is stepped on the front façade. The building was vacated by the town in 2003 when they renovated the former high school building on Union Street for municipal offices and constructed a new fire station there. (Photo 29)

**30. 149 Main Street, c. 1800. Contributing.**

This is a small, 1 ½-story, 5 x 2 bay, vernacular, Federal style Cape Cod house with an asphalt shingle gable roof and eaves center entrance that sits on a brick foundation. There are two interior brick chimneys. A small gable porch hood covers the main entrance. The house is covered with clapboards and has 6/6 wood sash windows. The front door is flanked by full-length sidelights. The house sits slightly below street level. Between this house and that to the south, is a concrete staircase that leads down to an entrance to a small shed roof addition that is a sub-level apartment. (Photo 29)

**31. 151 Main Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

A very simple, 2 ½-story, gable roofed, vernacular Federal style, 5 x 2 bay house with eaves center entrance. The windows are 2/2 double hung sashes. On the north façade are still 6/6 double hung wood sash windows. The house is sided with very narrow wood clapboards. There are two interior end brick chimneys. Between this house and that to the north, is a concrete staircase that leads down to an entrance to a small flat roof addition that serves as a sub-level apartment. (Photo 29)

**32. 153 Main Street, c. 1820. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, 5 x 2 bay, vernacular Federal style, gable roof house with an eaves front entrance that is covered by a shed roof porch supported by turned posts with decorative scrollwork brackets at the top of the posts. The door is a modern replacement that is slightly off-center suggesting that the original doorway was wider – perhaps with sidelights. The porch rail is modern wood slat lattice with capped rail. There is a center chimney and two small gable roof dormers projecting from the front roof slope. A one-story gable roof ell extends from the rear façade that is covered with metal roof material. The house is fenestrated with 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. (Photos 7, 8 & 29)

**33. Rueben Dean House, 161 Main St., c. 1770/1899. Contributing.**

This house was originally 1 ½-stories with a center chimneystack. The house was partially destroyed by fire in 1879 and in 1899 was rebuilt as a 2 ½-story structure. The 4 x 2 bay gable roofed house sits slightly below street level and is covered with unpainted narrow wood clapboards except for the gable on the north façade where the siding has been removed. A 2-story, 3 x 2 bay ell extends from the rear (east) facade. A simple shed roof porch extends across the front façade and is supported by turned posts. On the first level of the south façade, there are two bay windows that have rounded dentil style molding on the fascia board under the flat roofs with scroll-sawn brackets at the corners. The house is fenestrated with 1/1 wood sash windows.



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In the gable peak of the south façade, the horizontal siding has been replaced with vertical flat siding and large fixed glass windows.

Reuben Dean, a silversmith and goldsmith, who in 1778 executed Ira Allen's design for the first Great Seal of the Republic of Vermont, occupied the house in the 1770s and 1780s. (Photos 7 & 29)

**33a. Livery Barn/Appliance Storage c. 1880/1920. Contributing.**

Located to the southeast of the house is a 1 ¾-story gable roof barn with gable and entrance and fenestrated cupola with a four-sided canopy roof. The barn has a slate roof and is clad with wood clapboards. The barn is in extremely poor condition and has suffered some structural damage particularly to the north façade. There is a 2-story structure attached to the rear of the barn that served as a storage site for appliances. It also has suffered extensive deterioration and the east end of the hexagon asphalt shingled roof has collapsed. (No photo)

**34. Methodist Church Parsonage, 165 Main Street, c. 1895. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, late Queen Anne style house that serves as the residence for the pastor of the Rachel Harlow Methodist Church (35) located just to the south on Main Street. The steeply pitched gable roof is shingled with slate and there is a brick chimney at the rear of the peak. The front (west) elevation has two bays on each floor with a small window in the gable peak. There is a two-story, three-sided bay window on the southern bay. The bay window is topped by a flat roof with short sloping sides. The house and roof of the bay have been covered in vinyl siding. The main entrance is covered by a flat roofed rectangular roof supported by late 20th century metal trellis supports. On the south façade is a gable roof ell. Between the ell and the main block of the house is a narrow shed roof porch running along the south façade providing shelter for an ancillary entrance to the house. The porch roof is supported by turned posts. Another porch is attached to the rear (southeast) corner of the house. The house is fenestrated with modern 6/6 double hung sash with some 2/2 wood sash on the rear facades. (Photos 7 & 29)

**34a. Barn c. 1895. Contributing.**

This is a small, 1 ½-story gable roof carriage barn that has been converted to use as a garage. On the front (south) façade there are two bays with the west being the original hinged doors and the east a overhead garage door with glass panels. Above the garage door is a small gable dormer with a small door for the hayloft. The roof is covered with metal and the walls are narrow wood clapboards. (No photo)

**35. Rachel Harlow Methodist Church, 167 Main Street, 1895. Contributing.**

The church was built in the Gothic Revival Style in memory of Rachel Harlow as the result of a bequest in her will. The church is a large rectangular structure of brick, with load bearing construction dominated by an expansive gable roof with a corbelled cornice. The front gable elevation is punctuated by a large, round-arched, stained glass window containing a "rose window" tracery and is flanked on the south by a bell tower with a steep, slate-covered pyramid roof and an open bell chamber of round arches and on the north by a similar tower of smaller

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scale. A gable-roofed porch with ornamental trusses and a round, gable arch supported by groups of three slender columns frames the entrance on the south bell tower. A similar porch of smaller scale frames the entrance on the smaller north tower. The wall surfaces of the church and the towers are articulated by recessed rectangular panels framing gothic –arched stained glass windows; and the roofs of the porches and the towers are decoratively banded by colored, imbricated slates. (Photos 29 & 31)

**36. Clement Pettes House/B.P.O.E., 156 Main Street, c.1825/1950. Contributing.**

This is a large, 2-story Federal style building with a gable roof. It is 4 x 6 bay with a pediment in the front (east) gable end with a wood fanlight. The house was converted to use by the local Elks Club and had substantial changes made to accommodate the club's use. The first floor was extended beyond the original structure walls to form a one-story permanent enclosed porch that extends across the front façade continuing around the full south façade. The addition's walls are brick façade with large fixed windows that have one large pane and two smaller panes, one on top of each other, to the side of the large pane. The original entrance to the house was gable-end and has now been moved to the south façade as part of the addition. A two-story, wood clapboard addition was added to the rear of the structure and this has a one-story shed roof addition extending from it. A large shed roof porch has been built extending from the south façade and covers accessibility ramps and a small staircase to the main entrance. The fenestration of the second story windows in the original building are modern 1/1. (Photos 9 & 29)

**37. Shubael Wardner House, 150 Main Street, c. 1825/1850. Contributing.**

This is a large 2-story, 3 x 7 bay, brick Federal style house with a gable roof. The front (east) façade has a pedimented front gable entrance with side hall entrance and a fanlight in the gable peak. The main entrance is covered by a pedimented gable roof porch supported by tapered square columns. On the front façade the bays are recessed in the brickwork to give the impression of the pediment supported by four engaged brick columns. All the window fenestration has been updated to 1/1 double hung sash windows. Above the windows are granite splayed lintels and sills. There are three tall brick chimneys on the south roof plane. Extending from the rear façade is a 2 x 6 bay, 1 ¾-story, Gothic Revival addition that provides four additional living units. The addition is sided with vinyl siding and the roof is metal. The addition has a gable roof with steep pitched wall dormers set over the second and sixth bay. There are gable door hoods above the entrances. Wright Court runs to the south and behind the house where three houses have been built. (Photo 28)

**38. Old South Congregational Church, 146 Main Street, 1798/1844/1879/1922. Contributing.**

Designed by Asher Benjamin in 1798, the portico was added to the church in 1879, and the interior, which had been remodeled in 1844 and again in 1879, was restored in 1922 to its supposed 1798 condition. A large, clapboard, 2 ½-story, gable-roofed, rectangular structure of post and beam construction set on a rubblestone foundation, the church's front gable elevation is broken by a projecting entrance pavilion with a monumentally scaled, pedimented entrance portico supported by four fluted Ionic columns. The portico's modillion entablature returns to

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fluted Ionic pilasters on the pavilion and continues around the perimeter of the church supported at the corners by staggered quoins. The front elevation is crowned by a tiered bell tower which steps over the front gable to sit partially on the gable roof of the pavilion. The interior of the church is illuminated on the first story by 20/20 windows and on the second story by elongated 25/25 windows with individual entablatures. Besides the monumental entrance portico, the bell tower is the church's most distinguishing architectural feature. The tower is divided into four distinct sections: (1) a square, clapboarded, bottom tier with a modillion cornice; (2) a square, arcaded, second tier with Doric pilasters between the arches supporting an entablature and finialed balustrade, and with garland-draped urns in the blind corner arches; (3) an octagonal, open bell chamber of octagonal columns supporting a Doric entablature and a paneled balustrade; and (4) a ship-lapped, octagonal cupola with Ionic pilasters supporting a modillion entablature capped with an inflected octagonal dome and weather vane. (No photo)

**39. Old Apothecary Shop/Old Bank Building, 108 Main Street, 1804. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, brick, vernacular Federal style, gabled roofed building with front gable center entrance. The walls of the structure are brick and the gable ends are wood clapboards. There is a tall brick chimney protruding from the southeast corner of the roof slope. The main entrance is located in the center of the front (east) elevation with a one-bay gable roof porch supported by cutout posts with scroll brackets at the top. The fenestration is primarily 6/6 double hung sash with some 12/12 on the rear façade. Granite blocks with tool marks are used as a watercourse on the foundation. The building was erected in 1804 by Dr. Isaac Green, a physician who settled in Windsor in 1788, for use as an apothecary shop. From 1848 to 1881 the building was the Ascutney-Windsor Bank. (No photo)

**40. Isaac Green House/The Inn at Windsor, 106 Apothecary Lane (formerly 106 Main Street), c. 1792/1805. Contributing.**

The main block of the building is a rectangular, 5 x 2 bay, 2 ½-story, Federal style house with gable roof and eaves center entrance. The main block is clapboard sided except for the north façade (which is brick with a parapet) and the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. There is an Italianate style, flat roof porch with eaves brackets covering the front entrance. To the north of the main block is a one-story brick gable roof structure with a large chimneystack that served as Dr. Green's apothecary shop before he built the shop at 108 Main Street. Extending from the rear (west) façade of the main block is a one-story, gable roof, brick ell with extensive fenestration. This was area where George B. Green produced his "Oxygenated Bitters". (No photo)

**41. Nathaniel Leonard House/Masonic Lodge, 4 Dunham Avenue (formerly 100 Main Street), c. 1785/1881. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, Georgian style house with gable roof and eaves front entrance covered by a pedimented gable roof porch supported by fluted columns. The formal front entrance has an ornate pediment with dentil molding and fixed fanlight supported by pilasters. There is a Palladian window in the center bay above the front entrance. The fenestration is 2/2 double hung sash windows and there are symmetrically paired interior chimneystacks. The main block has a small, 2-story gable roof wings on either side. There is a 1 ½-story, gable roof ell extending from

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the rear (west) façade with a shed roof porch extending across its rear façade. A small flat roof porch is built in the area between the wing and main block on the southwest façade, and it supported by posts with highly decorative capitals. The house was erected c. 1785 by Nathaniel Leonard and partially destroyed by fire in 1881. It was rebuilt and restored in 1919 by George Gridley. (No photo)

**41a. Barn. c. 1850. Contributing.**

This is a small, gable roof barn with hinged doors on the gable end. It is covered in narrow clapboards. (No photo)

**42. Bianchi Block, 94 Main Street, 1915. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story commercial building with a flat roof encircled by a parapet with corbelled cornice. The building is of brick construction with buff terra-cotta bricks used on the front façade. The building is divided into three separate sections each with recessed entrances between large plate glass storefront window set in metal frames with leaded glass panels at the top. On the upper level the windows are 6/1 double hung wood sash. The main block of the building has two ell extending from its rear (west) façade. (Photo 10)

**43. Merrifield Block, 86 Main Street, 1849. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, gable roof, Federal style building with gable end entrance and a stepped parapet on the front (east) façade. The first level of the front façade has 3 bays with a recessed side hall entranceway and two large single plate glass windows. Above the bays is a wide entablature with cornice supported at each end by large engaged square fluted columns. The fenestration on the upper level is 2/2 double hung sash with a 6/6 window in the gable peak. There are paired internal chimneys on the rear façade. A shed roof addition extends from the rear façade and there is a balcony built out of the second level of the south façade over the alleyway. (Photo 10)

**44. Site of former Stiles-Billings Block. Destroyed by fire.\***

(Photo 10)

*\*The building that used to stand here was #44 in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

**45. Miller-Stuart Block, 9 State Street, c. 1830. Contributing.**

Now known as the Enright Block, this is a large, 3-story brick Federal style building that is 5 bays across the front (north) façade. The upper two stories are identical with a mixture of 2/2 and 2/1 double hung wood sash windows with splayed lintels. On the first level all the openings have splayed lintels and in the two east bays the windows are large single pane fixed windows. The third bay is an entranceway with divided fixed transom window. The fourth bay from the east is a paired gothic window, the fifth bay is a single pane fixed window and the last bay is a doorway once covered by a gable roof porch. There are brick walls leading to the main entrance from the street. There are two sub-level bays on the front façade at the east end. The firewall of the T.S.

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Fullerton building (1853 Hosea Dalton Map) is evident on the east façade where three bricked in windows are now visible. The building underwent rehabilitation in the last decade. The large windows were removed on the east bay and one large storefront was installed. The brick was repainted with a red limewash. New stairs were added and windows were either repaired or replaced. The building is in excellent condition. (Photos 10 & 287)

**46. Old Windsor Savings Bank Block - Annex, 13 State Street, c. 1870. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, rectangular block, Italianate style commercial brick building with a flat roof and 5 bays across the front (north) façade. The bays are recessed in shallow arcades with a center arcade of one bay width and the other arcades of two bays. The windows are 2/2 double hung wood sash with segmental brickwork hood moldings above and sill drip molding and shallow brackets below. The cornice at the top of the building is an excellent example of brickwork using negative space and different positioning of the bricks. The structure sits on a granite foundation sill. (Photo 261)

**47. Old Windsor Savings Bank Building, 17 State Street, c. 1820/1870. Contributing.**

This is a 3 x 5 bay, rectangular brick Italianate style commercial building with a flat roof. On the front (north) façade, each bay is enclosed in a shallow recessed arcade with the upper level windows having brick segmental hood molding over the 2/2 double hung wood sash windows, and the lower levels having metal hood molding over the windows. The arches over the lower level bays have keystones. On the east façade each bay of both floors are in a single recessed shallow arcade and the window surrounds are the same as those on the front façade. The cornice is similar to that of the Annex with an elaborate brickwork using the bricks in different positions and using negative space. The building sits on a large stone foundation. The building was erected in 1820 as a one-story structure and the second floor was added c. 1870 at the same time the Annex was built. (Photo 10)

**48. St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 27 State Street, 1822. Contributing.**

Designed by Alexander Parris of Boston, St. Paul's is an early Greek Revival style, monumentally scaled, gable-roofed, rectangular-shaped structure of brick, load bearing construction set on a rubblestone foundation. Measuring three bays across the front and five bays across the side elevations, a one-bay entrance portico with two stuccoed Ionic columns in antis is recessed into the pedimented front gable elevation. A brick entablature with wood cornice returns extends around the perimeter of the church and is supported at the corners, including the corners of the recessed portico, by brick pilasters. The front elevation is crowned by a dome-capped, tiered bell tower with a ship-lapped bottom tier and a louvered octagonal bell chamber. Monumentally scaled, round-arched windows with mullioned sash on the exterior and stained glass sash on the interior conceal the church's actual two-story, interior height. Secondary entrances with recessed, round stuccoed panels above are located in the end bays of the side elevations. Alexander Parris was an associate of the Boston architects Charles Bullfinch and Richard Upjohn. (No photo)

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**49. Site of former Episcopal Parsonage, 37 State Street. Demolished.\***

(No photo)

*\*The building that used to stand here was #49 in the 1975 nomination, and that number is retained here for consistency. This vacant lot, however, is not counted as a contributing or non-contributing resource in this update.*

**50. 39 State Street, c. 1840/1870. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, gable roof, 3 x 2 bay vernacular Federal Style house with clapboard siding and two interior chimneys. The house was updated c. 1870 with Queen Anne style details of a front porch that extends across the front (north) façade that is supported by chamfered posts with delicate brackets supporting the fascia and a lattice porch skirt; a one-story bay window extending from the west façade and 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. A 1 ½-story ell extends from the rear façade. (Photo 262)

**50a. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a one-story, hipped roof, clapboard sided, two-bay garage with brick chimney and 6/1 wood sash windows. (Photo 262)

**51. Windsor Library, 43 State Street, c.1905. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story brick building with a gable roof in Georgian Revival style with entablatured and pedimented granite entrance portico supported by large Doric columns. The slate shingled roof has a granite raking cornice with dentil molding and granite is used as quoins on the building corners. The windows have exaggerated cut granite sills and lintels and at the gable ends are corniced parapets with interior chimneystacks. The building was designed by Henry Bacon, a well-known architect who designed the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. (No photo)

**52. Emerson-Davis House/Davis Home, 45 State Street, c. 1805. Contributing.**

A 1 ½-story, gable roof, Greek Revival style house that is now used as senior housing. The main block is brick with gable end entrance and the gable end is wood faced. A 2-story ell extends across the rear (south) façade to the west. A bay window was added to the east façade. (No photo)

**53. 46 Village Green (formerly 46 Court Square), Main House, c. 1820. Contributing.**

The main block is a 2 ½-story, gable roof, eaves front, Federal style building that has had several changes. The first level of the front (east) façade has lost all the original details and now has a center entrance flanked by two large single pane fixed picture windows. The upper level still retains the 5 bay format with 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. There is a two-story, gable roof ell extending from the rear (northwest) façade that has a two-story gable roof ell extending from its north eaves façade. A two-story balcony, that also covers an external staircase, is built across the north façade of the second ell. The first floor of the second ell is fenestrated with 6/6 wood sash windows. (Photo 263)

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**53a. Secondary House, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, low-pitched gable roof house with intersecting low-pitched gable ell. The primary block has a gable end entrance facing east and 3 bays. The south bay is an overhead garage door, the middle bay is a large picture window and the north bay is an entrance covered by a gable door hood. The intersecting gable has a picture window and glass block on its east façade. (Photo 263)

**54. Davis/Ely House, 44 Village Green (formerly 44 Court Square), c. 1805/1860. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, Federal style house with slate gable roof that was updated with Italianate style details. The main block is 3 x 4 bay, brick structure with gable front side hall entrance. The front gable is a wood faced pediment with raking cornice and fanlight. There is a two-story flat-roofed addition on the rear of the house and a one-story, multi-bay, gable roof barn attached to the rear of the addition. The two-story addition was part of the Italianate changes made to the building c. 1860. They included a one-story, flat roof porch that extends across the front façade supported by turned porch posts. The porch roof has wide overhanging eaves and many small brackets under the eaves on an arched valence between the porch posts. A low ornate porch rail with drop molding runs between the posts. The addition is slightly larger than the main block and extends beyond the brick façade on the east side of the house. The entrance to the addition has an extremely ornate door hood with swags, spandrels and elaborately carved brackets. On the east side of the main block a two-story bay window was installed. The fenestration was also changed at this time to 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. On the front porch the fenestration are two full length French doors. (No photo)

**55. 40 Village Green (formerly 40 Court Square), c. 1840/1860. Contributing.**

This is a two-story, gable roof house that was updated c.1860 with Italianate details. The roof was changed on the front (south) elevation to give it a low hipped roof appearance. The eaves were extended and paired brackets added under the eaves. Two bay windows were installed on the west façade and one on the east façade. The fenestration is 2/2 wood sash windows. Three corbelled chimneystacks protrude from the roof. There is a one-story gable roof ell (c. 1980) extending from the rear façade. The main block is sided with pressed wood shingles. (No photo)

**55a. Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a gable-roofed, two-bay garage. (No photo)

**56. McIndoe House, 5 Court Street, c. 1849. Contributing.**

This Gothic Revival, 1 ½-story, 3x3-bay east facing block has a 1-story, 1 x 2-bay ell extending from its north side, right bay. The main block has a steeply pitched, slate covered, cross-gable roof, clapboard siding, and stone foundation. There is a profusion of decorative detail throughout. Gable peaks are covered with variously patterned imbricated shingles. The projecting roof eaves are trimmed with bargeboard, including scroll-sawn cut-outs and pendants. The gable wall of the east-facing front façade has a small, slender Gothic arched window in the peak, and two taller, 2/2 sash flanking a second, larger, Gothic arched window with diamond

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patterned panes and drip hood molding in the upper story. A balcony with wood balustrade pierced by scroll-sawn, cusped arch cut-outs sits on a boxed rise set into a small shed roof which covers the first story front entry porch. The porch has a multi-paned enclosure, spindle posts, cusped arch cut-outs in the balustrade, and wood lattice skirt. Inside is the half-glazed, half-paneled front door, surmounted by a label molding. The south side elevation, facing a large, fenced yard, is the building's most copiously ornamented façade. A trefoil window is set in the gable peak. Beneath is a pair of lancet casement windows with quarrel patterned panes, surmounted by a drip hood molding, divided by a stylized mullion, and giving onto a balcony with wood balustrade pierced by scroll-sawn, cups arched cut-outs. The balcony is set into a flared roof slope that covers the center bay of a full-width, first story porch featuring spindle posts, cusped arch balustrade, and lattice skirt. First story fenestration includes two sets of paired Gothic arches with geometric tracery and label molding. Two sets of paired brick chimneys are located on the east-west roof ridge of the main block. The ell on the north side of the main block has a slate-covered gable roof and clapboard siding. Imbricated shingles decorate the gable. Windows in the ell have 6/6 sash. The gable side entry to the ell is through a double-leaf door with raised panels. There is one interior brick chimney on the ell's west roof slope. (No photo)

**56a. Garage, c.1920. Contributing.**

There is a single story garage with two bays across the gable front with asphalt shingle roofing and wood siding. Two overhead sliding doors are lighted and paneled. (No photo)

**57. 10 Court Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This Colonial Revival, 2 ½-story, L-shaped building has front facades of both parts of the "L" facing west, toward the street. The principal massing of the L is on the left. It is 3 bays wide and 2 bays deep. The secondary massing, on the right, is 2 bays wide and 2 bays deep. The unusual irregular roof line consists of several intersecting gable peaks. Two gables dominate the left, or primary, massing. One gable is lower than the other and caps the left and center bays of the primary massing. The right bay is capped by the higher gable peak which interrupts the slope of a lower, hipped roof. In addition, the bay that is part of the primary massing that is closest to the street (i.e. westernmost) projects forward from the main wall. The house has slate-covered gable roofs, clapboard siding, a molded wooden cornice, and a brick foundation. The gable peaks are decorated with wood shingles and a wood belt course distinguishes the upper and lower stories. The left massing has small, off-center, paired windows in the higher gable peak. On the second story, there is one 1/1 wood sash in each of three bays. The first story has one of the same sash in each of the left and center bays. There is a Colonial Revival porch in the right bay. The north elevation has a projecting, three-sided, 2-story bay with pedimented gable roof. There is a brick ridge chimney. The right bay of the secondary massing is capped by a gable peak. The second story has a wide, 1/1 sash in each of the two bays. The first story has a Palladian-inspired window in the left bay and an entry door in the right bay, recessed behind the main wall. (Photo 264)



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### **58. 8 Court Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

A Colonial Revival, this 2-story house has slate covered gable roofs, clapboard siding, and a stone foundation. There are projecting molded cornices, frieze boards, and corner boards, and the fenestration is symmetrical. All windows have a Queen Anne upper sash and single light in the lower sash, complete with a simple molded wood surround; they are sometime paired as well. For the 3x2-bay, the eaves front the main block and has a centered, 2-story, 1-bay wide, steeply-pitched gable roofed projection on its west facing front façade. Its cornice is decorated with a raised geometric motif and a wide frieze band beneath. The projecting bay features a six-paneled front door surrounded by a multi-paned transom and  $\frac{3}{4}$  sidelights, and covered by a pedimented porch roof with molded cornice and frieze supported by attenuated Tuscan style columns. Steps and a railing lead from the sidewalk to the porch. Each of the projection's north and south side is lighted by one window. A full width front porch that is across the main block eaves front has a hipped roof, spindle balustrade, and a lattice skirt. Also on the eaves front main wall, (left and right bays) are paired windows. The north façade has one window in the gable, two windows on the second story, and paired windows in each of the first story's two bays. The south façade repeats this fenestration except for a three sided Queen Anne bay window, with projecting molded and bracketed cornice and paneled base, in the right bay of the first story. There is a single story rear porch, two bays wide, that is enclosed with arched, multi-paned windows and covered with a flat roof. There are two brick chimney located on the west slope of the main roof. (Photo 265)

### **59. 6 Court Street, c. 1826. Contributing.**

Constructed in the Greek Revival style, this is a 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3x3-bay, west facing, gable front main block with a c. 1920. 1-story, 1x1-bay eaves front, with a south facing wing that extending from the main block's rear, east facing wall, and a c. 1920, 2-story, 3x1-bay ell located at the wing's southeast corner. The main block has a broadly pitched asphalt shingled roof, clapboard siding, and a stone foundation. There are cornice returns, and corner pilasters. The front façade windows are 6/6 sash. There are two upper story windows, and paired windows in the left bay, on sash in the right bay on the first story. The entry in the middle bay has an unpainted paneled wood door behind and exterior aluminum storm door. These are slightly recessed behind the main façade wall, and surrounded by  $\frac{3}{4}$  sidelights and a narrow, fluted, architrave trim with corner blocks. Flush with the main façade wall is a larger surround, also with fluted architrave trim and corner blocks. On the main block's south elevation, two single-story, three sided bay windows with denticulated cornice, paneled base, are paired with 2/2 sash in the center and, more slender, 1/1 sash on the sides. A door situated in the middle bay serves to access this side of the main block. One gable roofed dormer with a paired sash is on this roof slope. There is a brick chimney on the south and north slopes of the main block. The wing's south wall is recessed behind the south wall of the block. The wing has an asphalt shingled gabled roof and clapboard siding. This win's south roof slope has a gable dormer that is located above the side entrance, complete with a gable roof hood. The ell has an asphalt shingled gable roof and clapboard siding. The first story contains a garage with glazed and paneled overhead sliding doors across the two right bays. In the left bay there is enter to a second story apartment, the latter which contains a modern three-sided window. (Photo 266)

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**60. Windsor Town Hall/American Legion Hall, 4 Court Street, 1888. Contributing.**

This is a Romanesque style building, designed by Hira Beckwith who was with the firm of Appleton and Stephenson. The building's massive block-like form, its brick walls pierced by narrow pairs of round-arched windows along the side (north and south) elevations, is dominated by an expansive, slate-covered hip roof supported by a corbelled cornice eleven brick courses high. The eaves line of the hip roof is broken on the front elevation by a projecting, pedimented gable above a symmetrical grouping of three, round-arched windows on the second story and a round-arched entrance portal on the first. The narrow, round-arched windows of the side elevations are repeated on either side of the entrance portal and on the end bays of the side elevations in the form of recessed panels framing a window, decorative, terra cotta tile and bull's eye window. A round terra cotta tile bearing a shield and the date 1888 is located in the pediment. A long rectangular terra cotta plaque bearing "Town Hall" is located above the entrance portal. (No photo)

**61. Old Windsor County Courthouse, 24 State Street, c. 1784/1888. Contributing.**

Erected for use as the Windsor County Courthouse, this large clapboarded, 2 ½-story, gable-roofed, frame building was originally located on the Court Square Common. It now sits on the edge of the slope from State Street with its bottom level accessible from the parking lot behind Windsor House. The gable roof has cornice returns and 2/2 double hung wood sash windows in pairs on the front (north) façade and in single windows in six bays on the side facades. There is a flat roof porch with solid balcony railing covering the entrances on the front façade. A tall chimneystack projects from the east roof slope. The building was moved to its present location on State Street in 1888 when the Windsor Town Hall was built and has undergone many uses. (No photo)

**62. 18-20 State Street, c. 1890. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, slate gable roofed commercial building with eaves front entrances. There are interior chimneys at each gable end. The street level front façade has three separate entrances but the exterior has been altered with the eastern part of the façade enclosed in paneling. The second level of the front façade is covered with a shed porch roof supported by turned posts and has a railing of turned balusters and wood cap. (No photo)

**63. 12 State Street, c. 1870. Contributing.**

This is a tall, 2 ½-story, gable roof, commercial building with gable end entrance. The first level has a single entrance recessed from large plate glass windows. The building is clad in narrow clapboards. There are cornice returns at the eaves and the fenestration is 1/1 sash windows. The windows on the east façade have been boarded over. (No photo)

**64. 10 State Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

Although unusual in appearance due to the very low pitched gable roof, photographs from 1900 show the building in this arrangement. The 2-story commercial building has a recessed entrance on the first level of the front (north) façade and three windows on the second level. The front façade is covered with vinyl siding. The west façade is covered with narrow wood clapboards.

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Between this building and #12 to the west is a small two-story apartment unit that is located down an alley between the buildings. The one-bay façade has a 2/2 window on the second level and a multi-pane door on the first level that is recessed under the upper level. At the edge of the upper level is a very small spool valence. It is repeated over the storefront entrance of #10. (No photo)

**65. Tontine Block (Windsor News Co.), 70 Main Street, c. 1825. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, brick, Federal style commercial building with raking parapet at the ends of a gable roof. The eaves front entrance is recessed between storefront windows set in metal frames and have wood paneled bases. On the second level are two 6/1 wood sash windows. This building was the end section of a Tontine commercial block which ran north and abutted the Pettes-Journal Block.

**66. J.J. Newberry Co., 64 Main Street, 1929. Contributing.**

This is a one-story, buff brick faced, commercial building with large plate glass windows set in metal frames and recessed doorways. The long front façade is divided into two units each with their own doorway. The bottom panels of the windows are faced with dark green marble panels and decorative cast metal ventilation grills set in the panels. There is a cast stone raking cornice below the roof edge and at the north and south ends of the cornice are art deco panels. (No photo)

**67. Pettes Journal Block (Vermont National Bank), 60 Main Street, c. 1824. Contributing.**

Erected by Frederick Pettes, this narrow Federal style brick building has 3 ½-stories and a gable roof with a gable front entrance. The gable roof has raking parapets on the east and west facades and is crowned at the ridge by symmetrically set interior chimneystacks. On the front (east) and north side elevations, three and seven bays across, respectively, the second and third story windows are set into recessed, rectangular wall panels one bay wide and two stories high. The first story windows on the north side elevation are recessed within elliptically arched wall panels as is the window in the front gable flanked on either side by quarter-round panels. The building is fenestrated with 6/6 double hung wood sash windows. The Colonial Revival style storefront, with fluted columns, was added in 1913. In 1829, Simeon Ide, editor of the Vermont Journal, moved the newspaper from the Old Constitution House to the building.

**68. Old NAMCO Armory, 56 G Company Road (formerly 56 Main Street), c. 1910. Contributing.**

This is a very large, 1 ½-story gable roof brick building that was built as an activity center for workers at National Acme Co. (NAMCO). The rectangular massed building has a low-pitched gable roof with pediment with an inset of three small 6/1 wood sash windows. The roof has wide raking cornice. The main block of the building has a row of seven paired 6/1 sash windows high up the east and west façade. Across the front (north) façade there are 6 pairs of 6/1 windows. On the first level of the front façade is a fenestrated brick enclosed porch/vestibule that spans the width of the building. The building sits on a high foundation with a concrete water table. The

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window sills and lintels are also formed concrete. A large brick chimney is at the roof ridge.  
(Photo 267)

**69. Windsor House, 54 Main Street, 1836. Contributing.**

Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, December 29, 1971.

**70. Emerson-Stoughton House (Old Windsor Hospital), 46 Main Street, c. 1835.  
Contributing.**

This building has been altered over the years by the addition of multiple ells; each attached to the rear façade of the previous building thereby creating an exceptionally long building structure. The original block of this building is a 3 x 4 bay, 2 ½-story, Federal style house with gable roof and gable end side hall entrance. The main entrance is slightly recessed with fixed transom and sidelights ornamented with metal tracery placed over the glass. The upper level has 2/2 wood sash windows with stone lintels and sills. A tall chimney protrudes from the south roof slope and the building sits on a high foundation faced with granite. There is a two-story, brick, gable roof addition extending from the north end of the rear (west) façade. Attached at the south corner of this additions rear façade is a two-story addition with arched window frames, flat roof and wood clapboard siding. Extending from the rear of this addition is a two-story ell used for housing patients or clients. There are three small, one-story additions attached along the north façade.  
(Photo 268)

**70a. Administration Building, c. 1830/c. 1910 (William Maxwell Evarts Law Office) 40  
Maxwell Perkins Lane. Contributing.**

This is a small, one-story, hipped roof, clapboard sided 3 x 2 bay cottage with 12/12 wood sash windows and squat chimneystack. It is connected to the other outbuilding by a covered breezeway. It is not shown in this location before the 1917 Sanborn map but could have been the original law office re-located from elsewhere on the original Evarts estate. (Photo 268)

**70b. Maintenance Building, c. 1850, 40 Maxwell Perkins Lane. Contributing.**

This is a small, one-story, gable roof brick building with cornice returns and interior chimney at the gable end. There is an eaves front entrance under a low shed roof. A one-story, clapboard, gable roof addition has been added to the west façade. It is connected to the other outbuilding (#70a) by a covered breezeway. (Photo 268)

**71. Baptist Church/Trinity Free Evangelist Church, 44 Main Street, 1943/c.1980.  
Contributing.**

The original block of the building is a 1 ½-story, corduroy brick faced, gable-roofed church with Gothic styling. The stained glass windows on the north and south facades are in lancet-framed windows. The front (east) façade of the main block has a castellated bell tower. Attached to the front façade of the original block is a 1 ½-story gable roof, 2-bay deep, brick faced entrance vestibule with floor to ceiling windows on the front façade. At the rear of the main block, on the north façade, is a 1 ½-story, gable roof addition that extends across the rear façade. (Photo 269)

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**72. Abner Forbes House, 38 Maxwell Perkins Lane (formerly 38 Main Street), 1796.**

**Contributing.**

Erected by Abner Forbes, this house was also owned by William Maxell Evarts and was one of the three houses within the Evert's residential compound. The others being the Zebina Curtis House (73) and the John Skinner House (74). A clapboarded, 2 ½-story, frame I-house with an expansive hip roof and one interior chimney on each end elevation. The house is elaborately detailed with a roof entablature in the Greek Doric Order with garland draped entablatures above the first floor windows and a garland draped entablature supported by paneled pilasters framing a transom light and entrance. The ell of the house is of brick, load-bearing construction with the first floor windows set in recessed panels. Hipped dormers protrude from the roof slopes of the ell. The fenestration has been updated with modern windows. A small, one-story, gable roof brick building, which may have been the main room for a green house is attached to the east façade of the brick ell. (No photo)

**73. Zebina Curtis - William Maxwell Evarts House, 34 Maxwell Perkins Lane (formerly 34 Main Street), 1796. Contributing.**

The house is a square, clapboarded, 2 ½-story, frame structure with a truncated hip roof, symmetrically paired interior chimneystacks, and a Georgian floor plan. A dentilated modillion cornice supports the overhanging eaves of the roof. While the floor plan of the house is essentially unaltered, the interior has been remodeled several times in a variety of "Victorian" styles. The taut planes of the exterior wall surface have been interrupted on the first floor by the addition of octagonal bay windows on the north, east, and south elevations. Nathan Coolidge started building the house and it was completed by Zebina Curtis. It was purchased in 1851 by William Maxwell Evarts for a summer residence. The formal front entrance is on the south façade, facing away from Main Street. This was due to the fact that Everett Lane crossed Main Street and continued to the west to run between 38 Main Street and this house. (No photo)

**74. John Skinner House, 28 Main Street, c. 1820. Contributing.**

The house is a gable-roofed, 2 ½-story, brick structure with symmetrically paired, interior chimneystacks and raking parapets on the gable end (north and south) elevations. The main rectangular block is 5 x 4 bay with 6/6 wood sash windows with wide splayed keystone lintels and sits on a stone foundation. The slate gable roof has three hipped dormers protruding from the front roof slope. The main entrance may have been eaves center on the east façade for there is an exceptionally detailed, clapboard sided enclosed porch on that façade in the center bay. The fenestration on the east wall of the porch is a large fanlight with fixed panel windows below and the glass is set in elaborate metal tracery. On the first level of the south façade a formal entrance is covered by a flat porch roof supported by Tuscan columns. Attached on the west façade is a gable-roofed, 2 ½-story, brick ell. The house was one of the three owned by William Maxwell Evarts and located within the Evert's residential compound. (No photo)

**75. Joseph Hatch (Edminster) House, 24 Main Street, c. 1825. Contributing.**

This is a 3 x 4 bay, Federal style brick house with gable end side hall entrance and slatted fanlight in the pedimented wood sided gable peak. There are two tall chimneystacks on the south

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slope of the slate roof. The front entrance is recessed within an arched opening with sidelights. The fenestration is 6/6 wood sash windows. A smaller 2 ½-story ell extends from the rear façade and extending from that is a 1 ½-story gable roof, timber-frame barn that has two open bays. (No photo)

**76. Simeon Ide House, 20 Main Street, c. 1819/1825. Contributing.**

The Federal Style house is a 2 ½-story, brick structure with a large gable roof and a front gable elevation. It is 5 x 5 bays with the entrance in the center of the front (east) façade. The original structure had a north-south ridge pole. When converted to its current Greek Revival form, the roof line was repositioned to a north-south orientation. The gable peak of the front façade has a monumental balustraded balcony recessed into the pediment that is supported by four tall, narrow Doric columns unequally spaced. A low-pitched, one-story, gable roof portico has been added to the south, first floor façade. The windows are 6/6 wood sash with splayed lintels. A smaller 2 ½-story gable roof ell extends from the rear façade. The ell is clad with narrow wood clapboards and has 6/6 windows. Extending to the west from the ell is a 1 ½-story attached barn with open bays and a cross gable barn at the end. (Photo 11)

**77. Susan Bishop House, 18 Main Street, c. 1840/1860. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, 5 x 2 bay, brick, gable roof Gothic Revival house that has a large, steeply pitched gable wall dormer in the center of the south façade. The large, square window in the front gable is topped by a three-part decorative triangular fanlight in the gable peak. There is a clapboard sided, one-story bay window on the south façade. A 2-story, clapboard sided ell projects from the rear (west) façade. Attached to that is a smaller 2-story ell that has overhead garage door openings on the south façade. (Photo 11)

**78. Old Constitution House. 16 Main Street, c. 1775, Contributing.**

Individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 11, 1971.

**79. Dr. Elisha Phelps House, 54 State Street, c. 1794. Contributing.**

This is a c.1794, Georgian style, two and a half story, gable roof, wood frame, five by two bay house, parallel to and facing the north side of State Street. The post and beam frame main block, approximately 45 feet (front) by 20 feet (side), fronts the approximately 50 foot by 30 foot rear ell; the front (south) end of the ell appears contemporaneous with the main block; the rear portion of the ell, with its broad gable roof wall dormer on each side, appears to be a c.1850 addition. The rear ell is one and a half stories in height, except along the front portion of the west side where the exterior wall elevation extends a full two stories. A c. 1950s two-story, shallow gable roof porch, which projects from the rear (north) end of the ell, is open on the first story, and enclosed on the second story, with an enclosed exterior stairway on the east side. Significant Georgian features include the Asher Benjamin style front door surround, with its fluted entry pilasters set on molded bases, supporting a full entablature enriched with a heavy denticulated cornice. The paired central entrance doors, with rectangular, opaque glass lights, appear to be a late nineteenth century replacement. Main block window surrounds have architrave trim, and heavy Georgian style caps top the window surrounds on the main block first story, and second

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story gable end windows. Windows are primarily 6/6 double hung sash, with two small, square openings (missing sash) in each gable peak of the main block. A gable roof dormer and a shed roof dormer on the east roof slope of the ell appear to be historic. Clapboard siding covers the main block front façade and west gable end; replacement synthetic siding covers all the other facades; the rear porch is covered with clapboards, with beaded boards in the tympanum and on the enclosed stair walls. A simple box cornice trims all eaves with a returning box cornice at the gable ends of the main block. Asphalt shingles cover the main block roof, sheet metal roofing covers the other roof surfaces. An historic interior end brick chimney extends from the west end of the main block, a recently constructed wall chimney spans the east gable end of the main block, and a brick chimney, centrally located along the ridge line of the ell, appears historic.

The interior of 54 State Street appears generally intact, although it has been divided into five apartment units. The central hall Georgian plan interior of the main block has been preserved on both the first and second stories. Many historic interior details remain, including paneled wainscoting, door and window surrounds with architrave trim, paneled doors with wrought iron hardware, hardwood flooring, and lime plaster wall surfaces. An original and rare, interior feature that was recently revealed in the southeast parlor/living room is the interior sliding, wooden window shutter system. These shutters are built within the wall, adjacent to the window jambs, and although not now functional, formerly would slide closed, covering the window openings from the inside of the house. This was originally the home of prominent 18th and 19th century Windsor physician, Dr. Elisha Phelps. (No photo)

### **80. 8 Phelps Court, c. 1885. Contributing.**

This house is one of two similarly designed buildings constructed c. 1885 as a worker's housing on a lot adjacent to, and set back from the rear of 54 State Street. This is a vernacular style, 2 ½-story, gable roof, wood frame, 3x3-bay apartment house, aligned facing west, to the east of 10 Phelps Court. The main block, approximately 44 ft (front) x 27 ft. (side), fronts contemporaneous, twin rear two story, gable roof ells, approximately 15 ft. (side) x 14 ft. (end) in size. Distinctive two story, trapezoidal bay windows dominate the front façade and are original to the building. The c. 1950 one story, shed roof central entrance porch replaces a former one story porch that spanned the bay windows. The two story shed roof porch on the south gable end, the nearly full length shed dormer across the front façade, and a narrower shed roof dormer on the rear roof slope of the main block, appear to have been added around 1950 and are probably not historic. The windows are primarily 2/2 double hung sash (possibly original sash) and smaller 6/6 double hung sash are located in the gable peaks and dormer windows. The building has clapboard siding and asphalt roofing. Trim details include corner and frieze boards, and a box cornice at the raking eaves. A wooden, three story fire escape at the rear of the building is a modern addition. Twin brick chimneys are regularly spaced along the ridge line of the main block, and a similar brick wall chimney on the south wall of the south ell pierces the roof of the side porch.

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The interior floor plan of the five unit building appears generally intact, and most hardwood floors remain. A center hall divides separate apartment units on the first two floors, with one apartment located on the third floor. (No photo)

### **81. 10 Phelps Court, c. 1885. Contributing.**

This is one of two similarly designed buildings constructed as a worker's housing on a lot adjacent to, and set back from, the rear of 54 State Street. 10 Phelps Court is a vernacular style, 2 ½-story, gable roof, wood frame, 3x3-bay apartment house, aligned facing south, to the west of 8 Phelps Court. The main block, approximately 44 ft. (front) x 27 ft. (side), front two, contemporaneous, rear, gable roof ells approximately 15 ft. (side) x 14 ft. (end) in size. The eastern ell is two stories tall; the western ell is one story tall. Distinctive two story, trapezoidal bay windows dominate the front façade and are original to the building. A one-story front porch originally spanned the bay windows; today the front porch with enclosed second story sleeping porch appears to be a c. 1950 replacement. The small shed roof entrance porch on the east gable end appears to also date from around 1950. The windows are primarily 2/2 double hung sash (possibly original); smaller 6/6 double hung sash are located in the gable peaks; paired 8-light casement windows are located in the sleeping porch; and 6-light casements are located in the rear faced of the main block between the ell projections. Original siding has been obscured by replacement synthetic siding, the roof is covered the with asphalt shingles. Cornice bracket details across the front façade appear historic, and the original returning box cornice remains. Twin brick chimneys with corbelled caps are regularly spaced along the ridge line of the main block.

The interior floor plan of the four unit building appears generally intact, and most hardwood floors remain. A center hall divides separate apartment units on the first two floors, with an additional bedroom for each second floor apartment located on the third floor. A distinctive interior feature is the wide Tudor arched opening between the living and dining room in each unit. (No photo)

### **82. 1 Runnemedde Lane, c. 1870. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ¾-story, cross-gable house with two brick chimneys on the gable peak. The house is clad in vinyl siding and sits on a brick foundation. The fenestration on the first level has been altered from its original 3 x 2 bay orientation. The main entrance is on the south façade and is now enclosed in a shed roof fenestrated porch. There is also a one-story shed roof addition on the north façade. The windows on the second floor are 6/6 double hung sash and there are smaller 6/6 windows in the gable peaks. Runnemedde Lane used to run along the west side of the house but access is now gained on Maxwell Perkins Lane from Main Street. (Photo 12)

### **82a. Studio/Storage Building, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a 1 ½-story, gambrel roofed building with a one-story octagonal addition extending from the southwest corner of the building. The barn is fenestrated with 6/6 double hung sash and the addition has single pane fixed light windows. It is non-contributing due to age. (No photo)



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**83. 2 Runnemedede Lane, c. 1955. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, gable roof, Colonial Revival Cape style house with a brick chimney at the gable peak. The house consists of a 5 x 3 bay center structure with eaves center entrance with 6/6 wood double hung wood sash windows. A segmental arch supported by square posts with latticework between the posts covers the front entrance. There are ¾ sidelights on each side of the front door. The house is clad with wood clapboards and the house sits on a concrete block foundation. There is a wing extending from the west façade with a gable roof. From the east façade extends an enclosed breezeway that connects to a 2-bay garage. By 2011 the latticework on the front entry porch had been removed.

This house and the house to the east were built on the site of the original Baptist Church on land owned by William M. Evarts. (Photo 13)

**84. 3 Runnemedede Lane, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a small cottage with 3 x 3 bays and a hipped roof sitting on a brick foundation. The entrance is centrally located on the south façade. The house is clad in wood shingles and has 6/6 double hung windows. Skylight have been installed on the roof. This structure was noted on the Sanborn Maps of 1917 as being a shed for the house to the east (75). It served as a laundry, but was converted to livable space in the 1970s. It, and the house at #2 Runnemedede Lane, were built on the site of the original Baptist Church on land owned by William M. Evarts. (Photo 14)

**85. Rite-Aid Pharmacy & Shopping Center, 52 Main Street, c. 1960s. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern shopping center with a metal structure box store currently occupied by Rite-Aid Pharmacy is deeply recessed on the lot behind the large parking lot. (Photo 270)

**86. 72 Main Street, c. 1960s. Non-contributing due to age.**

This modern, 2-story storefront block has a plain, vinyl-sided parapet front with large store windows flanking a recessed center entry. A modern sign above the store windows and entrance extends all the way across the façade. The second floor has three windows. (Photo 271)

**87. Court Square/The Windsor Common/Village Green, 40 State Street, c. 1790/1920. Contributing.**

This tract of land was established as the town commons from early in the town's history. It has not changed in size, only in what it has been called. It was routinely used as a gathering for social and political occasions and as a parade ground for local military groups. The common is an open tract of land surrounded by mature trees and on the north, east and west perimeters there are rough granite posts set in the ground with a wood fence with posts and rails attached to granite posts. A bandstand is located in the southwest corner. Originally, the common was called "Court Square" because the county courthouse (61) was originally built on the east side where the old town hall (60) is now located. (The courthouse was moved onto State Street when the Town Hall was constructed.)

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According to the Windsor Annual Report of 1902, the Village was petitioned “to see if the Village will vote to erect a Band Stand in some suitable place.” It wasn’t until the 1925 Sanborn Map that the structure was recorded as having been built. The bandstand is approximately 20’ x 20’ with a brick faced platform under a pyramidal roof supported by round metal posts. A plain metal railing with metal balusters encircles the platform between the posts. The ceiling of the platform is beaded board divided into quarter sections. The bricks used as facing on the wall supporting the platform are decorative corduroy bricks. A room with bathrooms and sink was built in the area below the bandstand platform. The platform is reached by a set of wood steps and railing set at the north side of the structure. A short flagpole is set at the peak of the roof. (Photo 15)

**88. 1 Dunham Avenue, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, Colonial Revival style house with wide gable roof and entrance on the gable end. The entrance is covered by a simple, single bay, gable roof porch supported by square posts. On the main block the large gable roof serves as the porch roof on the south façade and a shed roof dormer protrudes from the roof slope. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the windows are 1/1 modern replacements with the exception of the front gable window which is likely original and has a diamond pane pattern all over. (Photo 16)

**88a. Garage, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a single bay garage with gable roof clad with vinyl siding. (No photo)

**89. 2 Dunham Avenue, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, 2 x 3 bay, Colonial Revival style house with gambrel roof and entrance on the gable end. There is a one-story hipped roof porch extending across the front (west) façade supported by turned posts with a railing of turned balusters. On the rear façade is a one-story addition. There are small shed roof dormers on the roof slopes. The house is clad in vinyl siding, the roof is covered in standing seam metal panels and the windows have been updated with modern 1/1 double hung sash. (Photo 17)

**89a. Garage, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a single bay garage with gable roof clad with vinyl siding. (No photo)

**90. 3 Dunham Avenue, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story, 5 x 2 bay, Colonial Revival style house with a steeply pitched gable roof and eaves front center entrance. There is a large brick exterior chimney on the south façade enclosed on the first floor by a flat roof, one-story addition. On the north façade there is a gable-roof open breezeway connecting the house to the one-bay, gable roof garage. On the rear roof plane is a large shed roof dormer and on the front slope are two gable roof dormers. The house is clad in wood clapboards and the windows are 6/6 double hung sash. (Photo 18)

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**91. 58 G Company Road (formerly 30 State Street), c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, 3 x 2 bay, steeply pitched gable roof house with cornice returns with the main entrance located eaves center on the east façade. There is a one-bay gable roof porch covering the front entrance that is supported by square posts. The house is clad in clapboards and sits on a brick foundation. The windows are 2/2 double hung sash but some of the window bays on the north and south facades have been covered with siding. The windows are framed by decorative false slat shutters. There is a one-story shed roof addition at the southwest corner of the main block. The house can be reached by a steep staircase on the west side of the Old Courthouse on State Street or by going behind Windsor House. (Photo 272)

**92. 76 Main Street, c.1925. Contributing.**

This is a one-story commercial building situated at the southwest corner of Main and State Streets. The front (east) façade has two large bays situated between brick faced supports. The bays have a deeply recessed opening between large plate glass windows in metal framing with large panes angled from the door to the exterior wall. There is a span of three large specialty glass panes across the top of each bay. The bottoms of the bays are paneled with wood and have decorative molding. The south façade has two large bays between brick posts that are the same as on the front façade except that the east bay does not contain an entrance and is just two large panes of glass. The building may have been designed to have a third bay similar to the other two, but this area is a solid wall of brick. At the very end (west) of this wall is a single door recessed in an arched doorway with a fixed fanlight transom. The brickwork of the door arch is made of two rows of brick butt ends with a keystone block and anchor block. The brick walls and posts support a wide flat fascia with a raking cornice below a wide flat parapet surrounding the roof. (Photo 271)

**93. 9 Depot Avenue, c.1880. Contributing.**

This is a 1 ½-story gable roof building clad in narrow wood clapboards with a tall parapet false front on the south façade. The flat parapet is topped with a fascia and cornice. In the upper level of the parapet is a pair of 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. The front façade has two bays with a door covered by a gable roof door hood on the west bay and a paneled overhead garage door on the east bay. The roof is covered with metal and has wide overhanging eaves. There is a door with a fixed transom overhead, located eaves center on the west façade. The building is irregularly fenestrated with 2/2 and 6/6 wood sash windows and there is a single pane picture window on the west façade.

The structure has been the home of many different types of businesses including a meat & grocery store c. 1917 and a dry cleaning establishment in 1925. It is currently the home of a general contracting firm. (Photo 19)

**94. 25 Depot Avenue, c.1880. Contributing.**

This is a two-story, rectangular massed, gable roofed building with a brick chimney at the gable peak. The building is clad in narrow clapboards and has plain corner boards. It still has some 6/6 wood sash double hung windows but is primarily fenestrated with newer 1/1 windows. The

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structure sits on a low stone foundation. A modern door is located in the western side of the front façade. The building is what remains of the lumber business that was located next to the railroad tracks. The current structure was used as the office area for the business and the lumber sheds extended from the north façade up the railroad tracks. (Photo 20)

**95. Constitution Common, 81 Main Street, 1976. Non-contributing due to age.**

This small park was created to celebrate the United States bicentennial celebration in 1976. It is bordered by Main Street to the west and Depot Street to the north. The park has an open space in the center with a large flagpole situated slightly to the south from the center. In the southwest corner of the park is a large rough granite boulder with a metal plaque stating that “Original site of Constitution House 1777”. There are mature trees along the south, east and north perimeter of the park with benches situated under the trees facing the center of the plot. A statue of a soldier from WWII and a water fountain are located in the northwest corner on the park. The park is not contributing due to age but may become eligible in 2026. (Photo 21)

**96. 119 Main Street, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This modern 1-story frame structure houses an insurance agency and is set back from the sidewalk behind a small parking lot. It has 3 large multi-paned picture windows and a glazed modern entry door on the front façade. (Photo 22)

**97. Maynards Auto Parts Building, 127 Main Street, c.1950. Contributing.**

This building is one-story on the front (west) façade but as the land slopes down from Main Street it becomes a two-story building as it extends along River Street. Built to be a showroom, it is a very wide and long building. The front façade is brick faced and has large plate glass windows set in aluminum frames across the southern  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the first floor. The northern  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the façade is a recessed entranceway also fenestrated with large fixed windows and transom lights. It has a wide brick parapet extending across the front façade with short tails on the north and south facades. The brick façade wraps around the building for a short distance on the south façade and then the wall is constructed of concrete. The north wall of the first level is entirely of brick with concrete forming the basement level. This was previously the site of the second Baptist Church which burned in the 20th century. (Photo 23)

**98. 131 Main Street, c. 1925. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, commercial brick building facing Main Street. The first floor of the front façade is equally divided into three large plate glass windows with fixed transoms above and doors to the stores and the floor above. The doors and windows are set in deep wood frames with heavy molding trim at the top of the units. There are 3 bays across the second floor of the front façade. The bay to the north has one large fixed glass pane. The other two bays are paired 6/1 double hung wood sash windows. At the top of the building, on the front and side facades, is a false parapet made from wood panels with an entablature with wood molding trim. A pediment with a false fanlight is located at the top of the parapet on the front façade. The entablature is embellished with the words “Constitution Bakery”, lettering that is not related to the past or present use of the extant building. The second floor of the north façade has modern replacement

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windows; on the south façade the windows are 6/6 double hung wood sash. The rear façade was originally wood clapboards but is now covered with vinyl siding. There is a large gable roof dormer projecting from the roof on the rear façade. The current building is what remains of The Strand Theatre after a fire destroyed the rear portion and was at one time one of Windsor's five movie theatres. The theatre building replaced an earlier structure that housed a bakery in 1917. (Photo 24)

**99. I.O.O.F Hall, 143 Etta Frasier Drive (formerly 143 Main Street), c. 1840/1925.**

**Contributing.**

This building has had many changes from its original layout. The two-story, 5 x 2 bay, gable roof block with eaves front entrance sits on a low stone foundation and is covered with narrow wood clapboards. There is a 1 ¾-story, gable roof wing extending from the north façade. This was a one-story structure until 1901 when the additional floor was added. The two units are part of the original structure and there were various additions and subtractions over the years. It became the I.O.O.F Hall c. 1925 and is currently used as professional office space. (Photo 25)

**166. Shell Station, 55 Main Street, c. 2000. Non-contributing due to age.**

A modern gas station with large plastic and metal canopy and small 1 story convenience store behind. (Photo 273)

**280. Gulf Station, 51 Main Street, c. 1970s. Non-contributing due to age.**

This modern gas station has a modest metal canopy over the filling station and a flat roofed, 1 story building containing an office and 3 bay garage behind. (Photo 202)

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### **Boundary Increase Overview**

The Boundary Increase adds the 256-acre Paradise Park, the areas to the west along State, Pine & Jacob Streets, east along Bridge, McCarty, River, Jarvis, National, Foster, and Durkee Streets, Coolidge Court, and Central, Depot, and Railroad Avenues as well as north and south along Main Street. Inclusion of these historic neighborhoods, recreational and industrial areas presents a more complete picture of Windsor than the existing historic district, to which they are contiguous.

The primarily residential areas of Bridge, McCarty, Pine, Jacob, River, and State Streets have a mixture of simple to elaborate houses that primarily date from the 19th century but include some 18th as well as early 20th century properties. In the primarily 20th century area of Depot Avenue, Central Avenue, Durkee Street, Coolidge Court, and the compact workers neighborhood of Jarvis, National & Foster, there has been little major change in the past fifty years. Rather, the changes to the largely vernacular houses are minor and cosmetic. They continue to convey a strong sense of the industrial development of which they are a part. The National Acme/Goodyear and Cone-Blanchard complexes, as well as industrial properties near the railroad tracks add a critical industrial dimension to the historic district. These early to mid-20th century factories and rail warehouse properties represent a range of utilitarian architecture that grew up around the railroad and were modified to adjust to more truck-based transportation system. Despite several non-contributing properties on the industrial campuses, there are intact and original properties that are extremely important in Windsor's story. These industries were the underlying driving force in the development of the 20th century residential and commercial properties of the village that surround them.

In addition, the large, municipally-owned Paradise Park wraps around the village on the north and west and represents an important designed historic landscape that is integral to the development and history of the village itself.

The Boundary Increase documents 303 resources: 238 contributing buildings; 3 contributing sites; 2 contributing structures; 58 non-contributing buildings; and 2 non-contributing structures. The buildings generally retain integrity of location, design, setting, feeling and association. Although many of the houses now have synthetic siding, many others retain integrity of workmanship and materials. Descriptions and photos prepared in 1999 and the early 2000s were rechecked in 2011 and 2014 to ensure current accuracy.

### **Inventory of Resources Located in the Boundary Increase Area:**

#### **100. 157 Marcy Court, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a simple, 1 ¾-story gable roof house with 3 x 2 bays that sits on a brick foundation. There is a brick chimney at the peak of the steeply pitched roof. The house is clad in pressed wood shingles and the windows are original 2/2 double hung wood sash with some windows having been replaced with 1/1 sash windows. There is a gable roof door hood over the side hall entrance on the front (south) façade. A one-story gable roof ell, with brick chimney, is attached to the rear

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façade and extends to the east. The south façade of the ell has three bays; a door with shed roof hood, a 2/2 window and a plank door with latch. On the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1901, it shows that this house and the house at 159 Marcy Court were mirror images of each other and that they were connected at the east façade of the ell. (Photos 8 & 26)

**101. 159 Marcy Court, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a simple, 1 ¾-story gable roof house with 3 x 2 bays that sits on a brick foundation. The house is clad in vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced with modern 1/1 double hung sash. A small shed roof dormer has been installed on the east roof slope. There is an attached one-story gable roof ell that has been converted to use as a one-bay garage. There is a one-story shed roof addition on the north façade of the main block. On the Sanborn Insurance Map of 1901, it shows that this house and the house at 157 Marcy Court were mirror images of each other and that they were connected at the west façade of the ell. (Photos 8 & 26)

**102. 2 Wright Court, c. 1905. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

Originally, a 2-story, 3 x 3 bay, foursquare style house with hipped roof and brick chimney at the gable peak, this house has had its hipped roof replaced with a gable roof providing an attic story. The c. 2003 new gable roof has cornice returns and is of similar scale and dimension to the roof on 3 Wright Court (103). The house sits on an ashlar-faced concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding. The main entrance is located on the east façade and is enclosed in a fenestrated porch with hipped roof. Once supported by Tuscan columns, it now has a simpler band of windows sitting on a solid kneewall. The windows are 1/1 modern double hung sash. There is a small, hipped roof porch with two solid walls covering an ancillary entrance on the south façade. It is non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 27)

**103. 3 Wright Court, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, 2 ½-story gable roof house with an enclosed porch that extends across the gable-end front façade. The hipped porch roof is supported by Tuscan columns that sit on a solid porch rail. The house is covered in vinyl siding and the windows are modern 1/1 double hung sash. The house is irregularly fenestrated and the foundation is ashlar-faced concrete block. There is a small-hipped roof extension off the east façade that encloses an ancillary entrance to the house. The gable roof has cornice returns and a brick chimney at the gable peak. (Photo 27)

**104. 4 Wright Court, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a one-story, Ranch style house with low-pitched gable roof and a large brick chimney at the gable end on the west façade. There are 4 bays across the front (north) façade with the front entrance located eaves center. To the west of the front door is a large picture window with narrow 1/1 double hung sash windows on either side. To the left of the front door is a pair of 1/1 windows and further to the east is a smaller 1/1 window. The house sits on a concrete foundation and is clad in wide wood clapboard with flat profile. It is non-contributing due to age. (Photo 28)

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**105. 158 Main Street, c. 1925. Contributing.**

A 1 ½-story, low-pitched hipped roof, bungalow type house with 5 bays across the front (east) façade. Projecting from the front roof slope is a small-hipped roof dormer with a 6-paned window. The house sits on a poured concrete foundation and is clad in wood shingles with flat corner boards. There is a low-pitched gable roof addition extending from the rear façade. The windows on the front façade have been replaced with modern 1/1 double hung sash, but the other façades retain 6/1 sash windows. The front door has 12 fixed lights. The owner of the house has found small round millstones and tools used for shoe repair when he was digging a new foundation and believes that his house sits on an early local refuse dump. (Photo 30)

**106. Merchants Bank, 160 Main Street, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a small modern brick-faced bank building with a flat metal roof that overhangs the brick on all sides. The building is surrounded by a parking lot. Non-contributing due to age. (Photo 29)

**107. Cumberland Farms, 169 Main Street, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern convenience store with a large fronting parking lot and gas station. (Photo 31)

**108. 170 Main Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, cross gable house with an enclosed fenestrated porch extending across the front (east) façade with a short, flat roof. The house sits on a brick foundation and is clad in narrow clapboards with 6/6 double hung wood sash. There is a 2-story gable roof ell that extends from the rear façade. It is irregularly fenestrated with 6/6 sash windows and a long window made from a band of five six-light windows set in a row. The ell was originally one-story and was increased to two floors c. 1889. The front of the house is almost hidden due to the overgrowth of trees and bushes. There is a barn in extremely poor repair to the rear of the house. (Photo 32)

**109. 172 Main Street, c. 1820/1915. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, gable roof, very plain Federal/Greek Revival Style house that has been divided into a duplex with a c. 1915 covered porch across the front that creates a double entrance on the eaves front east façade. The original central entrance is enclosed in the fenestrated porch. It appears to be a traditional Georgian plan 5 by 4 bay house and is covered with clapboards. The metal covered roof has cornice returns at the gable ends. The windows are 2/2 double hung wood sash and the structure sits on a brick foundation. The flat roof porch has a slight pediment over the entrances to the duplex. There are two brick chimneys at the roof peak and there is a shed roof porch across the rear façade. The rear porch has solid walls with 2/2 windows set in the clapboard sided walls. According to local historian, Edwin Battison, this was originally the home of inventor and gunsmith Nicanor Kendall, who was one of the principals of the noted firm of Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence that built the National Historic Landmark 1845 brick armory just down the street. (Photo 33)

**110. 176 Main Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, Foursquare style house with a hipped roof sitting on an ashlar-faced foundation has Queen Anne flourishes. The 3 x 3 bay house has a flat roofed porch extending



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across the front (east) façade that is supported by four Tuscan columns sitting on a solid kneewall covered with wood shingles. The first floor of the exterior is clad in narrow wood clapboards and the second floor is covered in wood shingles that flare out slightly where they meet the clapboard siding. The roof has wide overhanging eaves with decorative rafter tails that are repeated on the hipped roof dormer on the front roof slope and the gable end of the of the two story bay window on the south façade. Also in the gable peak of the bay window is a fanlight with a wide architrave and a keystone in the frame. The house is fenestrated with 1/1 double hung sash except for a large picture window in the south bay of the front façade. There is a small partially enclosed flat roof porch on the rear façade. (Photo 34)

**111. “Wash ‘n Dry”, 183 Main Street, c. 1970. Non-Contributing due to age.**

This is a modern Ranch Style 1-story commercial block that has a very shallow gable roof with a cross gable over the glazed entry. The building is sheathed in vertical wood siding topped by a band of horizontal metal clapboards below the eaves. It is recessed behind a parking lot. (Photo 31)

**112. 187 Main Street, c. 1970. Non-Contributing due to age.**

This is a modern 1-story, gable roofed commercial building clad in aluminum horizontal siding. (Photo 35)

**112a. Grist Mill Foundation, c. 1791. Contributing.**

These are the rubble stone foundation and main walls of one or more early gristmills recently rebuilt by archaeology students. The stone has been built up using concrete mortar. There appears to be different, rougher stone at the lower sections. The rebuilt foundation is roughly a square with stone walls approximately 3’ thick and 20’-25’ high. There are two stone arches in the western wall facing the former dam – one at the brook level where there is still an arched opening, another is higher up the wall and is presently filled in with stone. On the south wall near the top is a small narrow rectangular opening. This structure was severely damaged by flood waters from Tropical Storm Irene in August of 2011.

This site as well as the foundry site across the brook, would have drawn water power from the lower dam which was wooden and located somewhere east of the Main Street Bridge. Photographs dated to 1898 and c. 1914 show both the 3-story stone gristmill and a 3-story frame building opposite across the brook. The photographs show more windows in the stone walls than can be seen now. The later photograph shows a metal penstock resting on stone piers and the 1898 picture shows the dam as well as an earlier building in disrepair (no roof structure) right at the dam site (on the north bank and above the gristmill.) This building probably corresponds to another part of the gristmill as it is shown on the Sanborn maps of the 1880s. (No photo)

**113. 5 Bridge Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular south facing gable front, 1½ story, 2x2 bay, main block with 1-story, 2x2 bay gable roofed rear wing attached to the north wall of the main block. The wing’s east wall is recessed behind the east wall of the main block. A 1x1-bay shed is attached to the north wall of

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the rear wing. Asphalt shingle roofing, wood clapboard siding, wood trim, and stone foundation throughout. The main block has projecting molded cornices, corniced returns, wide band frieze, and corner boards. The main block's south facing gable is oriented toward the street, but the primary entry is located on the main block's east facing eaves façade, perpendicular to the street. Front door in right bay of eaves façade has raised panels, glazed upper insert, and plain surround. It is flanked by one small Queen Anne window on right. A small, hipped roofed Queen Anne porch covers the entry door and Queen Anne window. The porch cornice is decorated with a wide frieze board and stick valance supported by turned wood ½ posts, which in turn rest upon a railing made of squared balusters. Façade's left bay has one 6/1 sash. The gable side facing the street has symmetrical fenestration, including louvered attic opening in the gable peak, two upper story and two first story 6/1 sash. West wall has one 6/1 sash in the first bay and one small sash in second bay; on the second story is one small 6-light fixed sash in second bay. There is a brick chimney on the west slope of the main roof. The wing's east façade has a bracketed, hooded entry beside a 6/1 sash. Shed has paneled door beside small 6-light window. (Photo 36)

**114. 7 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1½-story, 3x3-bay main block with a 1-story, 2x2-bay gable roofed rear wing attached to the main block's north wall. The house has asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum siding, wood trim, and a stone foundation. The front gable façade of the main block has a louvered attic opening and two 2/2 sash on the second story. The first story features an enclosed, full width, flat roofed porch lighted by 1/1 aluminum sash and accessed by an aluminum door on the west. The porch also has a projecting molded cornice, aluminum sided ½ wall, wood lattice skirt. The west façade of the main block is lighted by 2/2 sash on the first story and one small 2-light sliding window on the upper story. The east façade features a single story, shed roofed projection lighted by 2/2 sash. The wing's east wall is contiguous with the projection's east wall and is lighted by one 2/1 sash and a smaller replacement window. The wing's west facing eaves wall has an entry way and 2/2 sash in the right bay, with a shed door in the left bay, under a metal canopy. There are brick ridge chimneys on the main block and rear wing. (Photo 37)

**115. 9 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1½ story, 3x2 b-bay main block with a 1-story rear wing attached to north wall of main block. The wing's west wall, where its entry is located, is recessed behind the main block's west wall. Attached to the wing on its west side is a 1-story, 2-bay wide, gable roofed garage. The main block and wing have asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding and trim, and a stone foundation. The garage has vertical board siding and glazed and paneled overhead sliding doors on the gable front. The main block's gable façade has a small louvered attic opening in the peak and two 1/1 sash in the upper story. The first story features c.1930 full width, enclosed porch covered by a shallow hipped roof with a small gable peak over the door. There is plain frieze under the projection cornice. The porch door is surrounded by sidelights, deep wood reveals and molded corner boards, and is flanked by three louvered windows on the right and four of the same on the left. The solid porch base is covered in vinyl siding with a skirt of wood lattice. The main block's east elevation features a steeply pitched

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cross gable. The east wall has 1/1 sash and the west wall is lighted by four sash, two in each of the first story bays. There is one brick ridge chimney on the main block. (Photo 38)

**116. 9 1/2 Bridge Street, c. 1890. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, 1 1/2 story, 2x2 bay, with south facing gable front, asphalt shingle roofing, asbestos shingle siding, wood trim, and concrete foundation. There is a bracketed gable over the door in the front façade's right bay. The house has irregular fenestration with 1/1 sash with plain surround throughout, including 3 on the front façade, 2 on the east, and 1 on the west. A rear shed attachment, c.1960, is 1x1-bay, with an entry on the west façade. There is one brick ridge chimney. (Photo 39)

**117. 11 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This property consists of three sections. Two vernacular, 1 1/2 story, 3x2 gable roofed blocks are connected by a 1-story, 1x1-bay, gable roofed wing. All three sections have asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, and combined brick and poured concrete foundation. There is synthetic trim on the cornices, cornice returns, corner boards, and porch elements. The house has irregular fenestration with 2/1 sash throughout. The front section's south facing gable front façade is lighted by two upper and two lower story windows. This façade also features a small Colonial Revival porch over the entry in the right bay. The porch has a gable roof supported by square 1/2 posts resting on sided 1/2 walls. The east façade features a 3-sided, 1-story bay window and the west façade is lighted by 2 windows. The connector wing has an entry porch on the east facing eaves front and 2 sash on the west façade. The rear section has a screened front porch on the south facing gable front. The east façade is lighted by 3 sash and the west façade, first story has 2 sash and one fixed light on upper story. A 1x1 bay shed is attached to the north wall of the east bay of this section. Each section has one brick ridge chimney. (Photo 39)

**117a. Garage, c. 1915 Contributing.**

This is a 1 story, gable front garage with clapboard siding, wide board trim around door. (No photo)

**117b. Open Shed, c. 1915. Non-contributing due to deterioration.**

(No photo)

**118. 14 Bridge St., c. 1820. Contributing.**

This is a Gothic Revival, 1 1/2 story. 5x3-bay north facing eaves front main block with central Gothic gable roof and 1-story, 1x3-bay rear ell extending from main block's south wall, west bay. The ell's west facing wall is contiguous with the main block's west wall. The house has asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, wood trim, and a stone foundation. The trim includes corner boards and frieze boards under projecting, molded cornices. Windows are 2/2 sash, except where noted. The front façade is lighted by one small hooded window in the gable and two windows each flanking the front entry, which is covered by a projecting, flat roof porch hood with molded cornice and elaborate brackets with pendant finials. The entry is made of a 6-paneled wood door behind an aluminum storm door and surrounded by a paneled wood transom,

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pilasters, deep reveals, and 2-paned sidelights. The east façade has one sash in the gable and on the first story, a door in the left bay and 1 sash in each of the center and right bays. The west façade has an attic opening and one sash in the gable and the first story has a door in the right bay and 1 sash in each of the left and center bays. Attached to the main block's south facing rear wall, is a 1x1-bay shed in the east bay with sash on each of its east and south facades. The ell's south facing rear elevation features a second story open wood deck. Beneath the deck floor on the rear wall, first story is one 6/6 sash. The ell's east façade has two 2/2 sash in the left bay, one 6/6 sash in the right bay. There is one brick chimney on the ell's east slope. (Photo 40)

**118a. Shed, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a small, modern metal equipment shed. (No photo)

**119. 15 Bridge Street, c. 1880/c. 1930s. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular 2 ½ story, 5x5 bay, south facing eaves front, with asphalt shingled gable roof, aluminum siding, wood and aluminum trim, and stone foundation. A secondary, flat roof extends from the gable roof's north facing eaves side out over the 4th bay. Windows are 2/2 double hung sash. Fenestration is irregular. Centered front entry on south facing eaves façade features a glazed and paneled wood door behind and aluminum storm door. Over the wood door is a divided transom light. A Colonial Revival shed roofed, single story porch, with squared wood ½ posts resting on aluminum sided ½ wall, wraps around the south facing front façade and west gable wall. Entry onto this porch is gained at two locations-the intersection of the south and west porches, and at the left side of the west porch. The two entries, including steps, are covered by small pedimented hoods. The porch is 5 bays on the south and 4 bays on the west. A 5th bay on the west, that is enclosed and not part of the porch proper, features a second story, shed roofed porch. (Photo 41)

**119a. Garage, c. 1914. Contributing.**

This is a 1-story garage, 2 bays wide with gable front, vertical board siding, and overhead sliding doors. Shed attachment on left. (No photo)

**120. 19 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This vernacular 2 ½ story, 3x2-bay south facing gable front, side hall plan main block has simple, Queen Anne touches. A 1 ½ story, 1x1-bay gable roofed, clapboarded barn is attached to the main block's north facing rear wall. The barn's east wall is recessed behind the main block's east wall. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, wood trim, stone and brick foundation. There are cornice returns, a wide band frieze and corner boards. There are 2/2 sash windows on the front façade: one in gable, three on second story, two on first story in left and center bays. The side entry in the right bay is made of a 6-paneled door surrounded by a 2-light transom, 2-light ¾ side lights, and a wide band architrave trim. A Queen Anne porch with projection molded cornice, plain frieze, turned wood ½ posts, square posted balustrade, and lattice skirt covers the entry door. On the second story of the east wall are two 2/2 sash in the right bay and one window opening that is boarded up in the left bay. The first story is lighted by three 2/2 sash. The west elevation features a Queen Anne 2-story gable roofed projection. The

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upper story contains a squared bay window with three 2/2 sash. The lower story has a 3-sided bay window with canted sides recessed with scrolled bracket accents under the squared bay corner above. There is one wide 2/2 sash flanked by narrow 1/1 sash on the first floor of the bay. Other fenestration on the west elevation includes 6/6, 2/2 and fixed pane sash. There is one brick ridge chimney on the west slope of the main block. The barn's entry on the east façade is a vertical board door with plain wood surround. The west façade has some shingle siding. On the rear façade is a second story barn door opening, boarded up. The barn has a ridge chimney. (Photo 42)

**121. 21 Bridge Street, c. 1890. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This is a gable front, south facing 2-story 3x3-bay main block with 1-story, 1x2-bay shed attachment on east façade, rear bay. Asphalt shingle roofing, wood shingle siding. There is an enclosed porch along the gable façade. Non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 43)

**122. 23 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1 ½ story, 3x2-bay main block with 1-story, 1x1-bay gable roofed rear wing attached to main block's north wall. The wing's east wall is recessed behind the main block's north wall. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, wood trim, stone foundation and a projecting molded roof cornice. The windows are 6/6 replacement sash. The front façade has a small louvered opening in the gable peak, two sash on the upper story and two larger sash on the first story, in the left and middle bays. A single leaf door in the right bay has ¾ side lights, boarded up, and plain architrave trim. The front façade features full width Queen Anne style, flat roofed porch supported by three turned half-posts which rest in turn on a balustrade with square upper rail and square balusters. The porch cornice is decorated with a stick valance. The steps with turned post railing lead up onto the porch. The main block also features a wood deck on the east elevation and a 2-story cement block exterior chimney on the west elevation. The rear wing has vertical board siding and an entry on the east side. There is one brick chimney on the west slope of the rear wing. (Photo 44)

**122a. Garage, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a 1-story, 1 bay wide, gable front garage with vertical board siding, off-center paneled and lighted overhead sliding doors. Non-contributing due to age. (No photo)

**123. 25 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1 ½-story, 3x3-bay main block with 1-story, 3x1-bay side ell attached to the main block's east facing eaves wall, north bay. The house has asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, wood trim, and stone foundation. The windows are 2/2 sash with plain surround, except where noted. The main block has projecting molded cornices, frieze boards and corner boards. Cornice returns on gable front façade are partly obscured by the front porch roof. There is small 1/1 sash in the gable above the porch. The front façade, first story, has a paneled door with simple wood surround in the right bay and 2 windows in the left and middle bays. A full width hipped roof, Queen Anne style front porch is supported on three turned half-posts which rest in turn on a square upper rail and square balusters. The projecting molded

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cornice is decorated with a square post valance. There is a lattice skirt beneath the porch deck. The west wall is lighted by three sash and a fourth window in the first bay is boarded up. The west façade also features a 2-story exterior cement block chimney. The east wall has three sash. The ell's eaves front fenestration includes a multi-paned door with aluminum storm cover in the left bay and two windows in the middle and right bays. A full-width porch is sheltered under the eaves overhand, which rests on three square posts. The wood porch deck has partial lattice skirt. There are cornice returns on the ell's east facing gable side and a brick ridge chimney. An additional single story, 2-bay attached garage in rear has metal gable roof, clapboard siding, overhead sliding doors and open wood deck. (Photo 45)

**123a. Shed, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a shed, 2-bays wide with vertical board siding. (No photo)

**124. Creamery, 20 Bridge Street (formerly 26A Bridge Street), c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a brick commercial, 1-story, 4x6-bay with asphalt shingled gable roof, stone and concrete foundation. The original window openings are filled in with vertical board paneling and smaller 1/1 sash, with concrete lintels and sills. There is vertical board siding in the upper gable wall of the north facing front façade. An enclosed entry porch in the right bay is a contemporary addition. There is an exterior brick chimney with concrete block extension on the west wall. This is the former Windsor Creamery Building. (Photo 46)

**125. 26 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a brick Greek Revival, north facing gable front, side hall plan, 1 ½-story, 3x2-bay main block. Attached to the south facing rear wall of the main block is a gable roofed, 1-story, 1x1-bay wing. Attached to the wing's south facing rear wall is a second, gable roofed wing, 1 ½-story, 1x2-bay. The wings' east walls are recessed behind the east wall of the main block. The main block has a slate roof, wood trim, stone foundation and wide frieze bands beneath projecting, molded cornices. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash with simple wood frames, surmounted by rectangular stone lintels. The front façade fenestration is symmetrical with a louvered attic opening in the gable over the two upper story sash. There are two sash also on the first story, middle and right bays. The left bay contains a paneled wood door with storm door, slightly recessed behind the main wall. The door surround includes wood reveals, ¾ divided sidelights, and a transom light covered with wood paneling flush to the front wall. The entire entry is surmounted by a rectangular stone lintel. The east elevation has three sash and the west elevation is lighted by four sash. There is a brick chimney on the west slope. Both the first and second wings are clad in wood shingle siding. The second wing features gable dormers with slender, 4/4 paired windows occurring on both the east and west slopes. The second wing east and west facades each have an entry in the right bay. The west façade entry is sheltered by a hipped roof enclosure. There is a brick chimney on the roof ridge. Attached to the second wing is a 1-story shed with lean-to roof. On the main block, a wood wheelchair ramp descends from the front entry to west side of building. (Photo 47)

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**125a. Garage, c. 1991. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a 2-bay, gable front garage with vertical board siding. (No photo)

**125b. Aluminum shed, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

(No photo)

**125c. Aluminum shed, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

(No photo)

**126. 28 Bridge Street, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, north facing gable front, 1 ½-story, 3x2-bay main block with a 1-story, 2x2-bay gabled roofed rear wing attached to the main block's south facing gable wall and a 1 ½-story, gable roofed barn attached to the wing's south facing wall. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, wood trim, brick and a concrete foundation. There are projecting molded cornices. The front façade has two 6/6 double hung sash windows in the gable and two taller, 2/2 sash on the first story in the middle and right bays. A wood door in the left bay is lighted and paneled and covered with a storm door. The door surround includes a plain wide board which is in turn surrounded by fluted architrave trim with corner blocks. The door may replace an earlier doorway. A full width front porch features a flat roof with projecting molded cornice and wide frieze trim supported by slender classical style columns in clusters of two and three. The columns rest upon low, battered, shingled porch piers. Below the porch floor is a lattice skirt. The east façade is lighted by two 6/6 sash and the west façade has one 2/2 and two 6/6 sash. The main block has two concrete block chimneys, one located on west roof slope, and one 2-story exterior, on west façade. The rear wing has asphalt shingle roofing and wood shingle siding. The wing's east facing eaves front has a covered porch on the right bay and a door in the left bay. A double shed wall dormer on this same side has 6-light, fixed sash windows. The barn is covered with a metal roof and sheathed in wood shingles. On the barn's east façade is a second story barn door. A first story door is covered by a pedimented canopy. On the barn's west facade is a small shed attachment. A shed roofed deck is attached to the barn's rear façade. (Photo 48)

**127. 29 Bridge Street, c. 1812. Contributing.**

This is a Federal period brick Classic Cottage, 1 ½-story, 5x3-bay, south facing main block with a c.1860, 1 ½-story, 2x1-bay barn/garage attached to the main block's rear, north facing wall. The east wall of the barn/garage is recessed behind the main block's rear, north facing wall. The main block's south facing gable is oriented toward the street, but the primary entry is located on the main block's east facing eaves façade, perpendicular to the street. The main block has a raised seam metal roof, wood and vinyl trim, and stone and brick foundation. There are projecting, molded cornices, frieze band, and return cornices. The front door is in the middle bay of the east facing eaves facade. On each side of the door are two 2/2 double hung sash windows. The door is also covered by a flat roofed porch supported on 2 turned half-posts which rest in turn on a balustrade with square upper rail and square balusters. The projection cornice is trimmed with a wide frieze board and square post valance. A gable dormer above the porch has paired 2/2 windows. The south facing gable is lighted by two 1/1 sash in the second story and by

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three 2/2 sash surmounted by relieving arches on the first story. There is one brick chimney on the main roof ridge. The barn/garage has asphalt shingle roofing and clapboard siding. The east façade's left bay contains a hinged door and window. The right bay contains a second hinged door, and overhead sliding garage door, and a small 2/2 light. The west façade is lighted by three 6/6 sash with plain surround. (Photo 49)

**128. 30 Bridge Street, c. 1830. Contributing.**

This is a Greek Revival, 1 1/2-story, 3x4-bay north facing gable front, side hall plan main block with 1-story, 2x2-bay gable roofed wing projecting from the rear, south facing gable end. The east facing wall of the wing is recessed behind the east wall of the main block. Attached to the rear, south facing wall of the wing is a 1 1/2-story, 3x2-bay gable roofed barn. The house has asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, and wood trim throughout. There is a stone foundation on the main block. Also on the main block are projecting molded cornices with wide band frieze, cornice returns, and corner pilasters with full entablature. All windows in the main block have molded frames. The main block front façade fenestration is two 1/1 sash in the gable with two taller, 2/2 sash on the first story, in the left and center bays. The front entry in the right bay consists of a paneled wood door, 3/4 sidelights, pilasters, and blind, wide band, overhead transom. A flat roofed, Queen Anne front porch across full width of the gable front features a projecting molded cornice, wide band frieze with spindled valance, supported by fan brackets, and wood 1/2 posts resting on spindled balustrade. The skirt below the porch floor is pierced with geometric cut-outs. East and west walls are lighted by 2.2 sash. Fenestration on the rear gable includes a large rectangular louvered attic opening, one 6/6 lazy window in left bay under the eaves, and one regular 1/1 sash in right bay. There is one brick chimney on the east roof slope. Access to the wing is via two doors on its east façade, one in each bay. The door in the right bay is flanked by a 1/1 sash on its right. Also on the wing's east facade, a porch beneath the roof overhang features turned wood support posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The left half of the west façade is lighted by a three part window consisting of a 6-paned sash flanked by 2-paned sidelights. The right half of the wall has a modern, double casement window. The wing has one brick ridge chimney. Barn windows are all 6-light fixed sash in full and smaller sizes. The east façade has one full sized sash in left bay. The center and right bays are open. The upper story, right bay contains small, batten board, hinged door. The west façade repeats this door on both upper and lower levels of the left bay. The door on lower level is larger and flanked by one full sized sash. Right bay contains smaller sash. Barn's rear gable also light by smaller sash. Attached to barn's rear gable is single story shed with synthetic, lean-to roof and metal siding. One detached exterior cement block chimney is connected by flue pipe to the barn's west façade. (Photo 50)

**129. 31 Bridge St., c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1 1/2-story, 3x3-bay main block with a single story, 2x2-bay, gable roofed wing attached to the main block's north facing rear wall, and a 1 1/2-story, 2x2-bay gable roofed barn attached to the wing's north facing rear wall. The barn's east wall is recessed behind the wing's east wall. The main block has a metal roof, clapboard siding, wood trim, and stone foundation with wide eaves, frieze boards, and corner boards. There is a small, louvered attic opening in the gable peak of the front façade as well as two 1/1 sash in the upper



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gable wall in simple molded frames. There are two tall (full-story), wood framed, 8-light windows on first story, left and center bays. In the right bay is the entry made of a narrow, paneled and lighted replacement door surrounded by vertical boarding in place of sidelights and the left pilaster. The right pilaster remains. A single story, flat roofed, full width front porch has a solid, shingled  $\frac{1}{2}$  wall. The side elevations are lighted by 6/6 double hung sash, 3 on east side and 5 on west. There is one brick chimney on the west roof slope. The wing has asphalt shingle roofing and clapboard siding. On the east side is an enclosed porch lighted by 6/6 ribbon sash. There is also a small louvered window and door on the left. On the west side of the wing are two 6/6 sash. There is one brick chimney on the west roof slope. The barn has a metal roof and clapboard siding. The barn's east wall has a batten board, hinged door on the upper story. Below is a double width, paneled and lighted sliding door with a plain, wide wood frame. On the west side, first story, are two, 6-light, fixed sash windows. (Photo 51)

**130. 33 Bridge Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -story main block with 1-story, 1x2-bay gable roofed wing attached to center and right bays of main block's north facing rear wall. There is asphalt shingle roofing and vinyl siding throughout. The main block foundation is stone parged with cement. There are overhanging eaves and frieze boards. The main block, front gable end has a triangular, louvered attic opening. Two upper story windows are 6/1 double hung sash. The front entry on the first story, left bay, is made of a paneled, lighted door surrounded by  $\frac{3}{4}$  sidelights, paneled reveals, and molded architrave trim with plain corner blocks. A shed hood over the entry porch is supported by square wood posts. To the right of the door, the front façade's main wall is concealed by enclosed porch with shed roof, vinyl siding, and six 1/1 aluminum windows. The east wall is lighted by two 6/1 sash in left bay and two replacement windows in the right bay. There is a gable dormer projecting from the east roof slope. The west wall is lighted by three 6/1 sash. The rear wing's east elevation has gable dormer and modern replacement windows. On the wings west façade, there are two windows and a modern door with a small gable over the door. The wing's rear façade, upper story, is lighted by a casement window and sliding glass doors on the first story. There are brick chimneys on the east slope of both the main and wing roofs. (Photo 52)

**131. 37 Bridge Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3x2-bay south facing main block with Gothic style cross-gable roof. 1-story, 2x2-bay gable roofed wing attached to the north facing rear wall and a 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 2x3-bay garage/barn attached to the wing's north facing rear wall. The east facing walls of the wing and garage/barn are recessed behind the main block's east wall. There is asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, wood and vinyl trim, and stone foundation as well as projecting eaves and frieze boards throughout. The main block's windows are all 2/2 double hung sash with peaked lintel boards. There is one window in the eaves front gable peak and four taller windows on the first story, two each flanking a centered double leaf door surmounted by peaked lintel board and framed by molded architrave trim. The porch along the full width of the front façade is covered by a flat roof with a projecting cornice and frieze supported by bracket posts which in turn rest on a solid, shingled  $\frac{1}{2}$  wall. Both the east and west facades of the main block are lighted by two

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upper and two lower story windows. There is a brick ridge chimney on the east cross gable. The rear wing's windows are 2/2 sash. The wing's east facade features a shed dormer with a triple window. The left bay of the east facade contains a door and two sash; all three have peaked lintel boards. The right bay contains two sash with plain surround. The first story of the west facade is lighted by three sash. Also on the west side is a glass enclosed porch with shed roof and shingled ½ wall. The wing has one brick ridge chimney. The garage/barn fenestration on the east facade includes a lighted board and batten door on the upper level, center bay, and one sash in the left bay. On the first story are paneled and lighted overhead sliding garage doors in the right bay, a wood door in the center bay, and one sash in the left bay. (Photo 53)

**131a. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a 1-story, 1-bay, garage with asphalt shingled gable roof, clapboard siding. It has projecting molded cornice, frieze and corner boards and a 1-bay shed addition on the east facing eaves wall. (No photo)

**132. 39 Bridge Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, south facing gable front, 1 ½-story 3x3-bay main block with a 1-story, 1x1-bay, gable roofed wing extending from the north facing rear wall and a second, 1 ½-story, 2x1-bay gable roofed wing extending from the first wing's north facing rear wall. The east facing walls of the main block and two wings are contiguous. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, asbestos siding, stone foundation, projecting eaves and frieze boards. The front facade, upper story, has a triangular, louvered attic opening and two 1/1 double hung sash windows in the gable. On the first story, there are taller 6/6 sash with wide lintel boards in each right and center bays. The front door in the left bay is slightly recessed behind the main wall and surrounded by ¾ sidelights, paneled reveals, and molded architrave trim. There is an aluminum storm door over a wood door. The full-width front porch is covered by an overhanging shed roof, supported by square wood half-posts which in turn rest on a clapboard-sided ½ wall. There is a simple bracketed gable hood over the porch steps. The east facade features a shed dormer with paired 6-light windows. On the first story, in the first two bays, are two 6/6 sash; in the third bay is paired 1/1 sash. The west facade had two 1/1 sash in the left bay. The first wing has asphalt shingle roofing and asbestos siding. The east and west walls are lighted each by one slender 6/6 sash. The second wing has asphalt shingle roofing and clapboard siding. The south facing gable is lighted by a lazy window. The east facing eaves front has an aluminum door on left and a full-width porch, resembling the front porch. The west facade has modern windows and a door with a small, louvered gable above. There is one brick chimney on the east slope of the main roof. (Photo 54)

**133. Pump Station, 38 Bridge Street, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern, brick, 1-story, gable-roofed pump station has a door centered on the east facade flanked by two modern windows. The gable end has vinyl siding above the brick and additional doors and ventilation louvers. (Photo 55)

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**134. Second Toll House, 42 Bridge Street, c. 1866. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, north facing eaves front, 2-story, 5x3-bay main block with a 1 ½-story, 1x1-bay ell attached to right bay of east facing gable wall and a 1-story, 1x2-bay shed roofed extension on south facing rear wall main block and ell have asphalt shingle roofing, vinyl siding, vinyl and aluminum trim, and stone foundation. There are deep, overhanging eaves, corner boards, and cornice returns. Except where noted, windows are 2.2 double hung sash in aluminum frames. The main block's primary façade, with front entry facing the street, is the north facing eaves wall. Eaves on this façade are interrupted by two gabled wall dormers, each containing one sash window. Also, there is one Queen Anne window centered on the main wall between the wall dormers. On the first story there are two windows on either side of a paneled and lighted wood door. This entry is enclosed by a small contemporary porch sheathed with lattice, covered with metal gable roof, and accessed by aluminum storm door. The west facing gable has a louvered attic opening above two sash. There are three sash on the first story. The east facing gable has a louvered attic opening above one small sash flanked by two larger sash. On the first story, left bay, is one sash while the center bay contains one sash beside a lighted, paneled door. Attached to the right bay of the east wall is an ell. The ell's north gable wall faces the road. It is lighted by one upper story sash. The ell's east facing wall has two sash on the first story while the west wall, first story, has one sash. The rear extension's entry is located on the west side. The extension's south facing rear wall is lighted by three 1/1 sash with one 1/1 sash on the east wall. There is one brick ridge chimney on the main roof. This was constructed at about the time of the present Windsor-Cornish Covered Bridge in 1866 as the toll house. It was used to take tolls until they were abolished in the 1930s. (Photo 56)

**134a. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This is a single story, 2x1-bay, gable front garage with metal roof, vinyl siding and trim. Deep cornices and corner boards. Two sets of double leafed doors on the north facing gable front are hinged, with vertical boards on lower half. Each leaf has 8-light multi-paned windows in the upper half. There is a plain vinyl surround on the doors and one 6-light fixed sash on the west façade. A garage extension from the rear left bay is a 1-story, 2x1-bay with gable front, metal roof, vinyl siding and trim. It has deep cornices and corner boards. The door in the left bay of the gable front has vertical boards on lower ¾ and a 6-light window in the upper ¼. (No photo)

**135. 43 Bridge Street, c. 1925. Contributing.**

This is a small, south facing gable front, 1-story, 3x2-bay building with standing seam metal roofing, stucco walls, and concrete foundation. The front gable façade features a centered, multi-paned door flanked by paired 6/6 sash. The door and entry are covered by a single story hipped roof porch with screened openings and stucco lower walls. Sidelight-like screens flank the door. There is a rectangular louvered vent in the gable peak. On the east façade, there are two 6/6 sash in the rear bay. On the west façade, there is one centered, standard sized 6/6 sash and one small, 6-light fixed sash in the rear bay, located high up on the wall. There is a brick chimney on the east roof slope. (Photo 57)

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**135a. Garage, c. 1925. Contributing.**

This is a single story, 4x1-bay wide across eaves front garage with metal gable roof, exposed rafter tails, and clapboard siding. It has horizontal sliding doors made of vertical boards. (No photo)

**136. First Toll House, 45 Bridge Street, 1796. Contributing.**

This is a south facing, gable front, 1 1/2-story, 3x5-bay frame house with single story 1x1 bay wing attached to the north facing rear wall. The vernacular main block has an asphalt shingled gable roof, vinyl siding, wood and vinyl trim, and stone foundation. The windows are 2/2 double hung sash with simple surrounds. The gable front façade fenestration is slightly asymmetrical with two small windows in the upper gable wall and a window on each side of the front door. The east façade is lighted by four windows. On the west façade, a door in the 3rd bay is flanked by two sash on left and one sash on the right. There is a brick chimney on the west roof slope. The wing has a flat roof and vinyl siding. The west façade has a wood paneled door under a bracketed, pedimented gable and one sash. There is a screen door on the rear façade. An exterior, 2-story brick chimney on the west wall includes an open hearth. The main block and wing each have open wood decking on the east façade. By 2011 the vinyl siding and trim had been removed and replaced with clapboards and wood trim.

As a residence for the past 200 years, it has undergone many major alterations on the interior with new walls, staircases, and wall and floor finishes, and on the exterior with new 19th century windows and doors. The current exterior doors on the street gable façade and on the west façade central entrance appear to be in the Italianate tradition and date from c. 1870. An 1886 engraving showing a birds-eye view of Windsor, shows the house with its one story rear kitchen addition. There is a massive central brick chimney which originally served several hearths and a bake oven, including a fireplace in the basement. These hearths had been closed up and some 19th century wood/coal stove thimbles had been installed above them. The basement is probably the most intact original space in the entire house and should be considered the most historically significant space as it may have extant features original to the house's use as a toll house such as the fireplace and an entrance door that was formerly at grade and a "toll window" next to it in the brick wall. On the first and second floors, the finishes and plaster/lath date from different time periods. There are many walls with accordion-style lath and plaster that may date to the original construction or be as late as the mid-19th century depending upon the inclination of the particular plasterer. Other walls have sawn lath and many have layers of wall paper. There are some areas in the first floor front room and side vestibule that may have had original horizontal plank wainscoting or solid wood paneling around the fireplaces.

The house was originally built in 1796 as a toll-keepers house for the first Windsor-Cornish covered bridge. It was likely used as a toll house until 1866 when the 4th and present bridge was constructed along with a new toll house and toll-keepers house (134) across the street. By 1869, the old toll house was still owned by "the Bridge Co." but was likely rented or sold soon after that as a private residence. (Photo 58)

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**137. 5 Acme Street (a.k.a. Jarvis Street), c. 1860-1890. Contributing.**

This is a simple five bay, 2½-story "Georgian Plan" house with vinyl siding, cornice returns, six over one windows, and corner boards. Former Greek Revival window trim with a cap appears altered for the installation of the vinyl siding. The house has a tin roof, double interior chimneys, tiny gabled central wall dormer/rain diverter over the entry in centered on the eaves side. It is similar in massing and form to # 17 Jarvis (139), although it is deeper, and has a recessed two story corner porch facing the river within the main gable roof line. This was a double house in 1999 and has since had its double entry converted to a single door. By 2011 a gable roofed entry porch had been added. (Photo 59)

**138. 13 Acme Street (a.k.a. Jarvis Street), c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a simple gable front Greek Revival 2½-story, two-family house. It has Greek Revival trim on a clapboard exterior with a one story columned front porch over a central double entry, two over two windows, standing seam roof, cornice returns, and corner boards. It is set slightly back from the street flanked by # 5 (137) and #17 Jarvis (139) Street on either side and sits at the head of the intersection of Foster Avenue and Jarvis Street. By 2011 it had vinyl siding and 1/1 replacement windows. (Photo 60)

**139. 17 Acme Street ( a.k.a. Jarvis Street), c. 1860 – 1880. Contributing.**

This is a simple 2½-story Georgian Plan house with vinyl siding, cornice returns, two over two windows, modern metal roof, single chimney, full length one story front porch with Victorian trim and posts, a single center entry on porch, and a large rear dormered wing with a second entrance off the side. It is similar in form to #5 Jarvis Street (137) but not as deep. By 2011 it had 1/1 replacement windows. (Photo 61)

**NOTE: JARVIS/ACME STREET**

The rest of the houses on Jarvis Street were originally identical and were all built by the National Acme Company. In this neighborhood created by the company there are two types of houses. Each of those types had two different variations. These are described in the statement of significance as Types A, B, C. & D.

On Jarvis/Acme Street only Type A houses are found. This type is described generally below:

Type A. 1916-18

Type A is a very small frame gable front 1 1/2 story clapboard house. A single second floor/attic window is centered in the gable, underneath on the first floor front facade are one window on the left and a door on the right. The house is one room wide and approximately three rooms deep (about 12' by 30'). Originally each had a simple shed roof front porch with turned posts. The original windows appear to be two over two sash and the roof was likely tin sheeting laid horizontally in line with the ridge. These houses were spaced approximately ten feet apart and lined both sides of Acme Street from Cross Street south to the end and are also found on National Street north of Cross Street.

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The individual Type A houses on Jarvis Street are only briefly described in the inventory as they are largely identical. Some of the original houses have been demolished.

**140. 24 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Asphalt roof, yellow aluminum siding, porch/entry enclosed with aluminum siding, wood, and two over two windows. (Photo 62)

**141. 27 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A house . Brown shingle siding, metal ribbed roof, new windows, picture window on first floor, porch/entry replaced with smaller, shingle sided enclosed shed entry. (Photo 63)

**142. 28 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original clapboard siding, with metal ribbed roofing and replacement windows. Porch/entry enclosed with clapboard and six over six windows. (Photo 64)

**143. 29 Jarvis Street, 1916-19(?), 1970-90. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

Small, 1½-story cape, gable end to street with entrance on side, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof with small dormers, modern windows. This is either a new house or this Type A has been expanded and altered in all directions. (Photo 65)

**144. 30 Jarvis Street , 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, vertical wood siding, asphalt shingle roofing, porch/entry enclosed with T-111 and six over six windows. (Photo 66)

**145. 34 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, vinyl siding, new ribbed steel roof, porch replaced with small gable roofed vestibule with half walls around door. (Photo 67)

**146. 36 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Vinyl siding, windows replaced, new ribbed steel roof, porch/entry enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. ((Photo 68)

**147. 37 Jarvis Street , 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Some original windows, many replaced, asphalt shingle roof in a diamond pattern, asbestos shingle siding, porch removed although flat trim boards on the façade outline its location. By 2011, metal ribbed roof, rubble stone siding on south and west elevations with wide clapboards in front gable and along north and south eaves. North elevation retains asbestos shingle siding below clapboards and rubble siding at base. New doors. (Photo 69)

**148. 38 Jarvis Street , 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house . Original windows, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof in mottled brown tones, porch/entry enclosed with vertical wood siding and screens/windows. (Photo 68)

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**149. 39 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Some original windows, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, porch/entry enclosed with vinyl siding - no windows. (Photo 70)

**150. 41 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Some original windows, vinyl siding, asphalt shingle roof, large central wall shed dormer, wing with shed roof added on one side, porch/entry enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. (Photo 70)

**151. 44 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. New slider style windows, vinyl siding, metal ribbed roofing, porch/entry enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. (Photo 71)

**152. 45 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original clapboard, standing seam steel roof with shed dormer, new windows, new fascia boards, porch/entry enclosed with several miscellaneous siding materials. By 2011 there was an 8 pane casement window in the front gable and a pair on front elevation of the enclosed porch. (Photo 72)

**153. 47 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Some original windows, fairly old standing seam tin roof, gray asbestos shingle siding, porch/entry enclosed with vinyl siding and paired windows. (Photo 73)

**154. 49 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Asphalt shingle siding in a staggered pattern, asphalt shingle roof, some windows replaced, porch/entry enclosed with several miscellaneous materials and windows. (Photo 73)

**155. 50 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows. Gray asphalt shingle siding in a staggered pattern, asphalt shingle roof, porch/entry enclosed with clapboard siding and windows. By 2011 building had vinyl siding, replacement windows, dormer on north roof slope which has cornice returns, front porch converted to gable roofed 2x1 bay living space. (Photo 74)

**155a. Shed, c. 2009, Non-contributing due to age.**

Two story narrow, gable roofed, vinyl sided shed at rear of lot. Glass and panel pedestrian door with hinged, wooden full-size double loft doors above. (No photo)

**156. 52 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Gray asphalt shingle siding in a staggered pattern, asphalt shingle roof, windows missing, porch/entry enclosed with particle board and broken windows and covered in black plastic. Unoccupied. By 2011, vinyl sided with replacement windows. (Photo 74)

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**157. 54 Jarvis Street, c. 2009. Non-contributing due to age.**

Originally a Type A, house, c. 1916-19919 stood on this lot. It had original clapboard siding, windows, and roofing. Porch/entry enclosed with plywood, clapboard, and lattice. By 2011 this building had been removed and replaced with a 1 1/2 story, left side hall, gable front dwelling with garage incorporated on the first floor. It has a large pedimented door hood and shed roof dormers on each roof slope. (Photo 75)

**158. 56 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, vinyl siding, metal roof, porch/entry enclosed with vinyl siding and windows, small round arch roof added over door. By 2011 porch windows had been removed. (Photo 75)

**158a. Garage, c. 2009. Non-contributing due to age.**

1 1/2 story gable front garage with T-111 siding, concrete block foundation, asphalt shingle roof. Overhead garage door with pedestrian door to the right. (No photo)

**159. 57 Jarvis Street, 1980-90. Non-contributing due to age.**

Non-contributing due to age and context. Angled shed roof, modern design, with unpainted wood clapboard siding, a corner porch entry, bay window, and vertical rectangular single light stationary windows. By 2011, sliding glass doors on right end of front elevation with bank of 6 awning windows above. (Photo 76)

**160. 64 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, clapboard siding, & trim with asphalt roof, porch structure replaced with enclosed newer porch using vertical wood boards and miscellaneous windows. (Photo 77)

**161. 66 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, roof raised with shallower pitch, metal roofing, tar paper shingle siding, porch/entry enclosed with wood frame sheathed in plywood with windows. (Photo 77)

**162. 68 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, clapboard siding, trim, and asphalt shingle roof. Large cross gabled ell to the side with diagonal board siding and a small bay window. A small gable shed is attached to the southwest corner of the ell. The porch is similar to original with dimensional lumber for posts. By 2011 porch had been enclosed. (Photo 78)

**163. 72 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original clapboard siding and trim with tar paper roofing, replacement windows, porch/entry enclosed with clapboards and a picture window. (Photo 78)



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**164. 74 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original clapboard siding and trim. Tar paper roofing, replacement windows, porch enclosed with T-111 siding, a picture window and no door. A side window was turned into the door. In 2011 this building was being demolished. (Photo 79)

**165. 76 Jarvis Street, 1916-19. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Original windows, clapboard siding and trim, asphalt shingle roofing, porch structure replaced with dimensional lumber and new railings. (Photo 79)

**166. Located in the Amendment Area – see description on page 29**

**NOTE: NATIONAL STREET**

All the houses on National Street were originally built by the National Acme Company. In this neighborhood created by the company there are two types of houses. Each of those types had two different variations. These are described in the statement of significance as Types A, B, C. & D.

On National Street types A and B are found. These two types are described generally below

Type A. 1916-18

Type A is a very small frame gable front 1 1/2 story clapboard house. A single second floor/attic window is centered in the gable, underneath on the first floor front facade are one window on the left and a door on the right. The house is one room wide and approximately three rooms deep (about 12' by 30'). Originally each had a simple shed roof front porch with turned posts. The original windows appear to be two over two sash and the roof was likely tin sheeting laid horizontally in line with the ridge. These houses were spaced approximately ten feet apart and lined both sides of Acme street from Cross Street south to the end and are also found on National Street north of Cross Street.

Type B. 1916-18

Type B is the same as Type A except that it is oriented parallel to the street and the entrance is on the long side. The door is not centered but in one of the middle window locations. These houses do not appear to have had porches originally, although several of the Type B houses have added porches.

The individual Type A and B houses on National are only briefly described in the inventory as they are largely identical. Alterations are noted. At least one house has been demolished.

**167. 7 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type A, house Vinyl siding, some original, some replaced windows, standing seam metal roof, porch enclosed with vinyl siding and windows, small open shed on north side. (Photo 80)

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**168. 13 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Clapboard siding, some original and some replaced windows, glazed and paneled front door, porch removed, asphalt shingle roof. (Photo 81)

**169. 15 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type A, house. Stained clapboard siding, porch removed, windows replaced with larger, slider type windows, front door replaced, rear side door added, asphalt shingle roof. (Photo 82)

**170. 21 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type B, house. "T-111" type siding, windows replaced with smaller windows on gable ends and one was removed altogether on street facade, enclosed entry vestibule with gable roof and one window surrounds the front door, asphalt shingle roof, brick chimney added to left of entry vestibule. There is a rear (east) ell with a salt-box uneven gable roof. (Photo 83)

**171. 25 National Street, 1916-1918. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

Type B, house. "T-111" type siding and metal ribbed roof, large shed roof enclosed porch/vestibule on street side entrance has a second story in the center. There is another addition in the rear and the entry has been moved to the north gable end. All windows have been replaced. Non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 84)

**172. 27 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type B, house. Clapboard siding, mostly original windows in original locations, street facade and side/gable doors original with small gable roofs on modern posts added over them, ribbed metal roof. (Note: most original condition of all Type B houses) (Photo 85)

**173. 29 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type B, house. Clapboard siding, some windows replaced and possibly enlarged- there is one less on street facade than other houses, no side entrance, small gable cantilevered roof over door, ribbed metal roof, concrete block chimney added to south east corner. (Photo 86)

**174. 31 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type B, house. Vertical flush board siding with stain, windows replaced in size and location, no street facade entrance, only door on gable/side with gable cantilevered roof over it, asphalt shingle roof. (Photo 87)

**175. 33 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type B, house. Asbestos shingle siding, original windows, no door on gable/side facade, asphalt shingle roof, shed roof open porch over street facade entrance, small gable front one car garage built adjacent to south side. (Photo 88)

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**176. 35 National Street, 1916-1918. Contributing.**

Type B, house. White clapboard siding, original windows, enclosed shed roof porch on street facade entrance, no side entrance, rear clapboarded shed roof addition, asphalt shingle roof on all. (Photo 89)

**NOTE: FOSTER AVENUE**

All the houses on Foster Avenue were originally built by the National Acme Company. In this neighborhood created by the company there are two types of houses. Each of those types had two different variations. These are described in the statement of significance as Types A, B, C. & D. On Foster Avenue types C and D are found. These two types are described generally below:

Type C. 1920-21

Type C is a two-family frame dwelling that is two story on one side with a salt box roof on the other sloping down over symmetrical first floor side porches on either side of a giant central wall shed dormer. The entrance is on the two story facade and is a centrally placed vestibule with porch entries off to either side. With twelve over one window sash, a semi-circular fan light in the attic, exposed rafter tails, curving barge board, and turned porch columns, these houses have simple, romantic appeal. The roof is standing seam.

Type D. 1920-21

Type D is the same as Type C except that the giant central dormer has a gable roof instead of a shed roof. Where these houses are laid out, Type C and Type D are alternated for a pattern effect.

The individual Type C and D houses on Foster Avenue are only briefly described in the inventory as they are largely identical. Alterations are noted.

**177. 3/5 Foster Avenue, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C, house. Vinyl siding, replaced 1/1 windows, standing seam metal roof with solid fascia boards, lattice added to each side porch. (Photo 90)

**178. 4/6 Foster Avenue, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C, house. Vinyl siding, windows replaced with one-over-one sash, asphalt shingle roof with solid fascia boards, side porches enclosed with wood shingle siding, entrances moved slightly from porch to main building, eastern porch has small addition also wood shingle sided. (Photo 91)

**179. 7/9 Foster Avenue, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type D, house. Vinyl siding, original windows, original standing seam metal roof, side porches screened, rafter ends still exposed on main and porch roofs. By 2011 windows were 1/1 replacements. (Photo 92)

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**180. 8/10 Foster Avenue, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type D, house. Clapboard siding, original windows and standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter ends, open porches with simple wood railing and spindles, lattice under porches. (Photo 93)

**181. 11/13 Foster Avenue, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C, house. Aluminum siding (wide style), asphalt shingles on the main roof, ribbed metal roofing on the central shed dormer roof, rafter tails exposed, original windows, screen enclosure at front porches. By 2011 windows were 1/1 replacements. (Photo 94)

**182. 12/14 Foster Avenue, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C, house. Vinyl siding, replaced 1/1 windows and original standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, simple wood rails and spindles on both open, columned porches. (Photo 95)

**NOTE: RIVER STREET**

Four of the houses on River Street were originally built by the National Acme Company. In this neighborhood created by the company there are two types of houses. Each of those types had two different variations. These are described in the statement of significance as Types A, B, C, & D.

On River Street types C and D are found. These two types are described generally below:

Type C. 1920-21

Type C is a two-family frame dwelling that is two story on one side with a salt box roof on the other sloping down over symmetrical first floor side porches on either side of a giant central wall shed dormer. The entrance is on the two story facade and is a centrally placed vestibule with porch entries off to either side. With twelve over one window sash, a semi-circular fan light in the attic, exposed rafter tails, curving barge board, and turned porch columns, these houses have simple, romantic appeal. The roof is standing seam.

Type D. 1920-21

Type D is the same as Type C except that the giant central dormer has a gable roof instead of a shed roof. Where these houses are laid out, Type C and Type D are alternated for a pattern effect.

The four individual Type C and D houses on River Street are only briefly described in the inventory as they are largely identical. Alterations are noted.

**183. 36/38 River Street, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C, house. Clapboard siding, replacement windows and original standing seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, side porches enclosed partly with lattice. (Photo 96)

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**184. 40/42 River Street, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type D, house. Clapboard siding, some fancy original windows, others replaced by one-over-one sash, asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails, simple wood rails and spindles on side porches. (Photo 97)

**185. 44/46 River Street, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C, house. Clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roof with exposed rafter tails on main roofs but not on porch roofs, original windows, some lattice enclosure around the side porches. (Photo 98)

**186. 48/50 River Street, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type D, house. Wide aluminum siding, original windows and standing seam metal roofs with exposed rafter tails, original porch details. (Photo 99)

**187. 5 River Street, c.1850, 1925-1941. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular house/store, 2 ½ story frame gable front building with clapboard siding, simple cornice return trim, and two front entrances. This property has been altered over time with the addition of full-length shed dormers on both sides essentially making the building a full three stories. The fenestration on the front of the building is not original with an asymmetrical line of three-over-one double hung window sash (likely c. 1900) at the second floor level and pairs of similar sash at the third floor level. The first floor has two storefronts as well as an entrance to the upstairs apartments. The western shop door is flush with the façade, and the eastern shop door and upstairs access door share a recessed entry. The door styles are c. 1900 with glazed wood panel doors. Rear porches can also be seen on the first and second floors.

Sanborn maps suggest that between 1925 and 1941 either the building was demolished and replaced with the existing building (which does not match visual evidence) or it was enlarged to the sidewalk. Stylistic evidence on the front façade appears older than this possible renovation. It seems likely that the existing older dwelling was moved forward and enlarged in the rear and with two full length shed dormers to become stores with apartments above. In 1869, the property was owned by C.H. Engalls. (Photo 100)

**188. 8 River Street, c. 1880/90. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular cottage; very small 1 ½ story dwelling with rear ell of approximately same size. Vinyl siding and two-over-two wood windows with asphalt roofing are present on both the main section and the ell. Ridgeline is parallel to the street with an asymmetrical door on the street façade and another on the rear ell. A small front yard is surrounded by a wood picket fence. (Photo 101)

**189. 9 River Street, c. 1850, c.1920s, c.1950s, c.1990s. Contributing.**

This is a three story frame store/apartment building set back from the street with a one-story addition extending to the sidewalk. Both main building and addition are currently flat roofed although the main building was likely originally a gable-roofed structure as depicted on an 1886 panoramic view. According to Sanborn maps, the building originally had a porch across the

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entire front façade and wrapping slightly around each side. The present one story addition was added in two stages: first on just the east half between 1917 and 1925 with the west half of the porch still extant, then the other half of the addition replaced the remaining porch sometime after 1941. The building has clapboard siding with plain wooden trim and two-over-two wooden window sash. The front addition has two side by side recessed entrances. There is a recent deck and exterior stair on the east side which serve as entrances to second and third floor apartments. In the rear there is a two story shed addition coming off to the east which has T-111 type wood siding. In 1869, the property was owned by C.H. Engalls. By 2011 the roof was given a parapet, garage doors placed on the left side of a recessed entry and three 2/2 windows placed to the right. (Photo 102)

**190. 10 River Street, c. 1840. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular cottage, 1-1/2-story frame dwelling with the gable end facing River Street although the current entrance is off Central Avenue. The building has asbestos shingle siding in two colors. On the gable end, the second floor windows have been reduced in size with aluminum wrapped infill around the present sash. The first floor windows are six-over one double hung replacement sash. There is also a small attic window in the gable that is single sash with 4 small panes. The roof is presently asphalt shingle and has deeply overhanging eaves. The wood trim is still extant around the siding. The entrance is on Central Avenue off a small, modern, covered entry porch that has been added in the twentieth century. The door is modern. On the south side is another covered porch with a shed roof in poor condition. The building has a brick foundation. In 1855, the property was owned by I. Hutchinson and in 1869, it was owned by A. Barboo. (Photo 103)

**191. 11 River Street, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story frame store/dwelling with a flat roof and clapboard siding. There are three entrances on the front and one on the east side. Fenestration is varied and includes modern one over one as well as two-over-two and six-over-six sash in irregular patterns. Storefront windows on the front first floor façade have all been replaced with residential windows and clapboarded infill. The rear addition is gable-roofed behind the front flat or parapetted façade. The foundation appears to be parged brick. This structure suffered light to moderate damage in a fire in 2006 and is planned to be rehabilitated.

Based on Sanborn maps, an earlier two story dwelling with 1-1/2-story ell set back from the street is partially evident within the present structure. In 1925, the map shows an earlier dwelling with an addition on the east front, bringing the structure out to the sidewalk. The 1941 map, however, shows a full 2-story building divided into thirds perpendicular to the street in contrast to the interior divisions indicated on the 1925 map. (Photo 104)

**192. 13 River Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This is a 1-story frame store/commercial building with a false-front parapet wall at the roof and a mix of siding materials and windows. There are two entrances on the front, one on the western corner and another recessed entrance on the eastern front half. The front façade has T-111 type

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vertical wood panel siding on the first floor with painted asbestos shingles above and on the western façade. The eastern façade has older painted clapboard siding. The first floor front has modern picture windows and doors set within larger former openings. The western side façade has older double hung windows. The east half of this building appears first on a 1917 Sanborn map as a long one-story restaurant. On the 1925 map, the western half appears and both are stores. It is possible that the false front was erected at this time to unify the front appearance. A 1927 photo of the flood shows the building housing the "Windsor Lunch" restaurant with a very flat gable roof. It was renovated again with new materials in the past 10-15 years. (Photo 105)

**193. 14 River Street, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a 1-½-story frame vernacular residential-style office building set back from the sidewalk with large picture glass windows on the first floor, vinyl siding and a gable asphalt shingle roof parallel to the street. The entrance is in the center of the street façade and is covered by a bracketed gable overhang with a accessibility ramp. In 1855, there was a house on the property (likely a twin) owned by A. L. Lamson and in 1869, it was owned by Mrs. L. Lamson. (Photo 106)

**194. The Isaac W. Hubbard House, 21 River Street, c. 1830, 1925, 1990s. Contributing.**

This is a 2-½ story frame Greek Revival style building set back from the sidewalk with a five-bay full Georgian plan with central entrance (now within an addition) facing the street. The dwelling, which belonged to Isaac W. Hubbard in 1853, has clapboard siding, two interior end chimneys, simple molded cornice with returns at the gable end, and two-over-two wood double hung sash. The first floor is no longer visible as the building is completely surrounded by one-story additions. By 1869, still owned by Hubbard, there were side additions on the east and west. There is a c. 1917 addition on the west side of the front façade of the main house, which comes out to the street. A larger one-story concrete block addition was built to the west of both the main house and the 1917 addition between 1917 and 1925 and probably replaced a rear addition that had burned down in 1917. In the rear (north) is a c. 1850 shed roofed one-story addition all along the rear façade of the main building. In the late 19th century there were other additions to the east and west of this shed roofed section but these were demolished by 1925. In the location of the large earlier addition at the northwestern corner (burned in 1917), is a more modern (post. 1941) concrete block addition with a chimney and a loading dock on the eastern façade that makes a courtyard with the rear shed addition. The front addition has been extended (post 1941) to the east and is across the entire front façade of the main house. The present front façade (c. 1990s) is faced with brick, has a variety of modern style windows including glass blocks, a slightly projecting wooden entry, and a shingled parapet false-roof. There is also T-111 type wood panel siding on the eastern façade of the addition and the first floor of the main house. The additions (except the rear shed roofed addition) have flat roofs. The main house has a corrugated metal roof. The shed roofed addition in the rear has a standing seam metal roof. At the northeast corner of the main house projects a shed roofed wall section of clapboard above the T-111 on the first floor that is 1 ½ stories high and only 2 feet wide. Beyond this wall the older shed roofed addition continues across the rear façade from a point below the second floor windows. (Photo 107)

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**195. 25 River Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, 2-story frame barn converted into a dwelling or shop. It has deteriorated clapboard siding and modern windows in older frames, a chimney, and evidence of changed doors and windows. On front facing River Street, the only door is on the second floor level where there is no porch, deck or stair. The first floor door and three windows are boarded There is marked vertical change in the siding on the front façade. Originally the structure appears on the 1917 Sanborn map as a barn or stable. In 1925 it is listed as storage and in 1941, as an “auto shed.” (Photo 108)

**196. 27 River Street, c.1855. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular dwelling, 2-1/2-story frame, gable front building with unpainted clapboard siding and cornice return molding. The front section appears to be a c.1850 building that was moved to the front of an existing property. At the front first floor level, the siding and fenestration is modern wood shingle infill. The rear addition (or original main building) is about the same size and shape as front section but with a slightly lower roof height. There is one doorway on front side, another on east side. Roof is asphalt shingle. At second floor level are 2/2 windows but many have one 2-pane sash and one single pane sash. The dwelling on this property is shown set back from the sidewalk with a front porch and slightly offset rear addition until the 1941 Sanborn map which shows it as a store right on the edge of the sidewalk with some of the rear addition removed. However, the front section of this building appears to be c.1850 from its style and condition. After the flood of 1927, it seems possible that a damaged or unwanted property may have been removed from one location and moved here to serve as a storefront. In 1855, the property was owned by Mrs. Louplein. In 1869, it was owned by P.C. Skinner. (Photo 108)

National Acme/Goodyear Complex, 26-28 River Street. 1909-1953.

The National Acme/Goodyear Complex is a set of attached and detached industrial structures that were built between 1909 and 1953 to serve as a machine shop and factory for the Windsor Machine Company (later National Acme) which made automatic lathes and its successor on the site, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. The main 1909 machine shop/factory and office building was demolished in 2003 due to severe deterioration. Still standing are the brick pattern shop, warehouse, power plant, Banbury Building (housing a rubber processing machine for Goodyear), storage sheds, storage tanks, and garages. Two railroad sidings which once entered the site have been removed. There are 5 contributing structures and 4 non-contributing structures on this 17 acre industrial campus.

**197a. Goodyear Warehouse, 1953. Contributing.**

This is a large concrete block building with four large arched, Quonset-type metal roofs. East side is the main shipping and loading dock area with eight truck bays and several small windows and doors. The north facade is now the front facade for the whole plant and has a small entrance slightly off center flanked by several square windows (industrial type steel sash) at ground level. On either side of these are square industrial sash set high in the wall (thirteen on the east and eight on the west). On the west facade are twenty-two more high windows and one small door at



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the north end. This building is of painted concrete block, and is utilitarian with no ornament. (Photos 109 & 110)

**197b. Store House, 1919. Contributing.**

This is a tall one story brick store house built in 1919. The simple three bay, windowless building is of unpainted brick and adorned with brick pilasters between the bays on the east and west facades. On both sides a central entrance is flanked by double pilasters and on either side are bays with recessed brick panels that may have contained windows originally. The eastern door bay has a stone lintel resting on pilasters with simple capitals and is infilled with concrete blocks. The western door has the same lintel resting on corbelled pilasters. Under the lintel is a large window area split vertically in the center with an original multi-pane sash on the north and wood infill on the south, under this is a transom and pair of wooden doors which are likely original. On the south, the store house abuts the pattern shop (197c) built at about the same time. The cornice is corbelled brick like 197c but is capped by aluminum on all sides.

On the north side of the store house a shorter one story cement block addition was made in two stages: the first half on the west was built around 1960 and the second half was built in 1973 which brought the 1960 addition fully across the north facade. The additions are unadorned storage facilities with one window on the west side, and on the north a garage door, two small windows, and a concrete block chimney. (Photo 111)

**197c. Pattern Shop, 1920-21. Contributing.**

This is a handsome two story brick pattern shop completed in 1921. This is a square industrial building of simple classical style with unpainted brick exterior and nine bays on each side (except the north where it is built against the store house (197b). The symmetrical bays are divided by two story brick pilasters with entrances in the center larger bays on the west and east sides. The simple brick cornice is corbelled on both the pilasters and between them. In each bay on the first floor are large brick arches in which are two side by side double hung arched windows with nine over nine arched sash. In the second floor bays are the same brick arches with slightly smaller side by side arched windows with six over nine arched sash. All windows appear intact and original. The central entrance bay facing the main plant is wider than the window bays with a (non-original) large garage door on the first floor under a heavy concrete lintel. On the second story over the garage door is an original pair of paneled warehouse doors (each with a six-light sash). The central entrance bay facing the main plant is wider than the window bays with a (non-original) large garage door on the first floor under a heavy concrete lintel. On the second story over the garage door is an original pair of paneled warehouse doors (each with a six-light sash). There is a pair of transoms over these doors with four lights in a horizontal line each over which a steel hoist projects. The building has a flat roof. The east side entrance is similar to the west side with a large hoist projecting over a second floor loading door. An attached exterior fire stair now leads to this door on the second floor. On the south façade there are attached two non-original pieces of steel equipment, one a stack, the other possibly a large dust collector, that are probably part of a modern air handling system. (Photo 111)

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**197d. Power and Heating Plant, 1909/1910, c.1942. Contributing.**

This is a tall (approx. 25' high) one story brick building was built as part of the main plant and office building and was detailed similarly with arched window and door openings. There are nine window/door bays across the southern facade and four window/door bays across the eastern facade. On the western end, there is a taller square addition with three window bays on either side that was added between 1936 and 1946 (the dates of photographs). This taller section appears to be three stories (i.e. has three sets of windows on the west facade.) The southern facade of the main section is of painted brick and its three western bays have tall industrial arched windows at the ground level and smaller arched windows over them, the rest of the window bays have one tall arched window set high in the wall with brick below. There appears to be an original pair of very large doors in the center of the western section with an arched transom above. The multi-pane metal window sash may be original as it fits to the arched openings unlike the other metal sash on the main plant that probably dates to c. 1950. The Sanborn insurance surveys indicate this was a one story building. Typical of a power plant, the interior was likely one large room where the power equipment (originally a 500 hp turbo generator) was housed. Insurance maps indicate that the western section with the tall windows was the power plant, the middle was noted as a black smith shop, and the eastern section was listed as a storage facility. Outside the southern side of the building is where the main electrical equipment is now. The Banbury Building (197e) now covers the eastern side of the southern facade but the eastern facade is still exposed and is unpainted brick with four arched window bays similar to those of the main plant which have been boarded or infilled. Above this section is a small flat roofed lantern-type skylight which appears to have original windows. (Photos 112 & 113)

**197e. Factory: Banbury Building. c. 1953. Contributing.**

This is a three story manufacturing building with concrete frame, brick walls, and metal multi-pane industrial type windows. The building has three bays across the east and west sides and seven across the south. (The north side is attached to Building D.) On the south facade a four story windowless concrete tower projects from the third bay from the east and above the flat roof. The first floor has a high ceiling, the second floor has a low ceiling, and the third floor has a high ceiling. There are no windows in the northernmost bay adjacent to the power plant. On the east is appended a one story section of similar construction. The building was built by Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. to house the Banbury Machine which processed the raw materials into the base rubber product for the soles. The machine was on the second floor and was fed from stock blenders on the third floor in a gravity process and in turn fed the mixture to mill machines on the first floor which turned out corrugated sheets of rubber material that were cut into four foot lengths and sent by conveyor to processing machines in the original main plant. (Photos 113 & 114)

**197f. Oil Tank and service building. c. 1975. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a 105,000 gallon cylindrical steel tank for No. 6 Fuel Oil, approximately 20' in diameter by 20' tall. It has a winding steel staircase wrapping around it leading to a small steel platform at

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the top. The tank sits on a concrete platform. Adjacent is a small concrete block service building. Apparently, a pump house was torn down several years ago. (No photo)

**197g. Storage facility/garage. c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a tall one story corrugated metal pole-barn with a gable roof, approximately 75' by 30' with a large garage door opening on the west side and a small door on the north side. Currently being used to house trucks. (No photo)

**197h. Automobile Storage c.1920. Contributing.**

This is a one story frame garage building approximately 16' by 40', painted clapboard siding, very shallow gable roof, single garage door on west side, long sides are the north and south. On the south, there are a few more small doors. (Photo 115)

**197i. Storage facility/garage. c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a tall one story corrugated metal pole-barn, approximately 75' by 30' with a large opening on the west side. (Photo 116)

**198. 29 River Street, c. 1950s. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, 2-story frame gable front dwelling with a relatively flat roof pitch. There is a full width covered wood front porch and four windows across the second floor front elevation. It has relatively modern stained clapboard siding and a standing seam metal roof. (Note: There may have been an earlier house on this lot, which was listed as 1-1/2-story in 1906 and as a 3-story house in 1917-1941. It may have been altered again with the removal of the third story, reconstruction of the roofline, re-siding, and reconfiguration of the fenestration.) In 1855, there was a building on the property owned by C. Hawley. In 1869, it was owned by Mrs. Hawley. (Photo 118)

**199. 33 River Street, c. 1850s. Contributing.**

This is a 1-1/2-story frame gable front Gothic Revival cottage with clapboard siding. Full width 1-story wood front porch is enclosed. There are two clapboarded dormers on the west and one on the east. Roof in front is red and green slate shingle and in the rear is asphalt shingle. The eaves of the steep Gothic Revival style roofline are open and very deep. It's massing is similar to 55 (#205), 53 (#204), and 47 (#203) River Street. In 1855, the property was owned by I. Ayers. In 1869, it was owned by S. W. Stone. (Photo 119)

**200. 35 River Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This is a vernacular, small 2-story frame gable front dwelling with relatively flat roof pitch, asphalt roof shingles, and clapboard siding. There is an entry on the side of the front elevation with a small covered entry porch. The front elevation has small square 1/1 windows. It first appears on the 1917 Sanborn map and appears to have been remodeled in the past twenty years with new windows and siding. (Photo 120)

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**201. The Allen Wardner House, 37 River Street, c. 1810. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½ story brick 4-bay Federal style house with entry and eaves side facing the street with symmetrical internal side chimneys. The 2/3 Georgian plan building has an entrance in the second bay from the west that is enclosed within a modern gable roofed entry vestibule. The windows have splayed lintels. The roof is corrugated metal. There is a 2-story frame addition (c.1930/40) on the west side which has a two-story covered porch along the front elevation. This porch has been enclosed on the first floor level. There is also a small 1-story shed addition on the rear which provides a rear entry. Immediately to the east of the house and garages is a railroad siding that leads to the former Goodyear plant across River Street. Formerly, there was a large rear ell extending north from the main house which was labeled “auto shed” on the 1917 Sanborn. There was also a small separate shed to the rear. By 1925, the Sanborn shows the part of the rear ell connected to the house was gone and a rear detached two bay garage is left in addition to the small shed. The 1941 Sanborn shows the rear ell and rear shed completely removed and the present west side addition and rear 3-bay garage in place. This may be an error as the middle garage/barn is an older structure that appears to correlate to the rear ell. In 1853, 1855, and 1869, the property was owned by A. Wardner. (Photo 121)

**201a. Garage/barn, c. 1880. Contributing.**

To the north of the main house is a detached four-bay frame garage oriented perpendicular to the main house that was once a barn or stable with small square doors above the bay doors. (No photo)

**201b. Garage, c. 1930/40. Contributing.**

Behind the barn/garage to the north is a three-bay frame garage. The garage has modern 4-light overhead doors and a gable roof and is parallel to the main house. (Photo 121)

**202. 43 River Street, c. 1810, 1900. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story brick and frame vernacular cape/Colonial Revival dwelling. The full Georgian plan building is oriented perpendicular to the street with the entrance on the west (eaves) façade and the full pedimented gable end facing the street. The building is brick on the 1st floor and frame above. The gable side has four windows across and the gable pediment is created by a short section of pent roof (rather than cornice molding). The center entrance bay on the west has a projecting 2-story three sided angled bay. The entrance is through a 1-story wood porch in the shingle/bungalow style with half columns on wood shingled bases. The porch has been enclosed with multi-pane windows over wood paneling between the floor-to-ceiling columns.

There is a tall internal brick chimney on the south end of the roof with a brick, beehive-shaped spark arrester. There is an old 1-1/2-story frame addition on the rear with its own chimney, clapboards and slate roof. It seems likely that it was originally a large brick cape c. 1810 with the rear frame kitchen addition, but later expanded upward with a second floor and attic c. 1900, in the Colonial Revival period. This stylistic period better matches the side porch, angled bay, pent-roof pediment, and beehive chimney top. When it first appears on Sanborn maps in 1917, it had a

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brick first floor and frame second. In 1853 and 1855, the property was owned by N. Billings. In 1869, it was owned by J. Stone. (Photo 122)

**203. 47 River Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This is a 1-1/2-story gable front Gothic Revival cottage with rear chimney, two-over-two windows, asphalt shingle roof, full width front porch, and clapboard siding. Roof has a Gothic Revival style steep pitch and the house generally has very simple details throughout including simple molded cornice returns at the gable end. There is a 1-story rear gable-roofed addition with a porch entry on the west side and a shed addition attached to the east side. The west side of the main roof has an offset shed dormer over a small bumped out section in the west wall. There is a mixture of one-over-one and two-over-two window sash. In 1853, the property was owned by J. & R. Mansfield. In 1855, it was owned by Mrs. Mansfield and in 1869, it was owned by A. L. Pratt. (Photo 123)

**203a. Carriage House/Garage, c. 1880, c.1920. Contributing.**

There is a rear detached carriage shed to the northwest that has been converted into a five-bay garage. The corrugated metal gable roof runs perpendicular to the main house. The frame garage has Colonial Revival garage doors with a row of four small lights at the top of each door. There is a short metal roof section extending out over the doors. There is shed addition attached to the east side. (Photo 123)

**204. 53 River Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a 1-1/2-story gable cottage with both Gothic Revival and Italianate details such as a steeply pitched roof, small cornice, eave brackets, and decorative, bracketed porch columns. The cottage has a rear ell to the east that is likely original with a small shed dormer in the roof and a rear addition off the north side of the ell. Behind the main house are three different additions all with gable roofs that don't quite line up with each other. It seems possible that existing small buildings were moved there and attached. The building has six-over-six replacement windows, a full width front porch, a west side porch with turned columns, standing seam metal roofs, and clapboard siding. The 1869 Beers map shows this property and 55 River Street (#205) belonging to O.L. and N.W. Patrick respectively. (Photo 124)

**204a. Shed/garage, c. 1990. Non-contributing due to age.**

There is a small modern metal shed building that serves as a garage in the rear of the property. (no photo)

**205. 55 River Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

This is a 1-1/2-story gable front Gothic Revival cottage with central chimney, two-over-two windows, asphalt shingle roof, and vinyl siding. The roof is steeply pitched in the Gothic Revival style. This cottage has a rear ell to the east that is likely original with an added large shed dormer in the roof. Very simple details throughout, although originally this house might have matched 53 River Street (#204). Added to front side entrance is a more recent open porch with a low-pitch gable roof with cornice returns and a modern front door. There is a clapboarded front addition

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(one window deep by two windows wide) to the right of front door. There is a long, rear, clapboarded stable or garage modified for use as an apartment with an exterior stair leading to the second floor. The 1869 Beers map shows this property and 53 River Street (#204) belonging to N. W. and O.L. Patrick respectively. (Photo 125)

**206. 12 Depot Avenue, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This simple 1 story building has a rectangular footprint, and measures 3 bays wide by 5 bays deep. The north-facing front façade has a central doorway with overhang flanked by modern windows. The east and west elevations have irregular fenestration. The building has a central chimney, vinyl siding and a standing seam metal roof. (Photo 126)

**207. 24A Point Shop Lane (formerly 24A Depot Avenue), c. 1900. Contributing.**

This 2 1/2 story former livery stable has a rectangular footprint and measures approximately 5 bays wide by 13 bays deep. The gabled building has a central cupola, concrete foundation and a corrugated sheet metal roof and siding. Two-over-two replacement windows appear on the east and west facades of this building. (Photos 126, 127 & 129)

**208. 22 Depot Avenue c. 1900/1930. Contributing.**

This building contains an early section and a later addition. This former auto dealership has a rectangular footprint, although it is connected to 24A Point Shop Lane (#207). The older section to the west is a brick building with a rectangular façade extending past the roof line. The extension is highlighted with several belt courses along the cornice. The west elevation of this section measures 5 bays wide and contains irregular fenestration. On the north façade is an asymmetrically placed door flanked by large store windows that have been infilled with bands of narrower windows. The more recent section to the east has the look of a 1930s auto dealership. The east-facing front elevation has symmetrical modern fenestration with a double central doorway flanked by large infilled sections containing bands of vertical single paned sash. The second story contains 2 pairs of 2x2 windows. The front façade contains a two-tiered parapet above the roof line. The north elevation has three pairs of 2/2 windows. The building sits on a concrete foundation and has clapboard siding. (Photos 127, 128 & 129)

**209. 24B Point Shop Lane (formerly 24B Depot Avenue), c. 1900. Contributing.**

This rectangular building, although it is attached to 22 Depot Avenue (#208), has a flat roof and measures 2 1/2 stories high, 3 bays wide and 7 bays deep. The brick building has corrugated metal sheets on the second and third stories. The north elevation has an open wooden portico below an enclosed porch on the top story. The building is irregularly fenestrated with a variety of windows, some of which may date to the original structure. This building may contain remnants of the Windsor Gas Works building. Interior examination would address this concern. It housed the point shop of Hubbard & McClary. (Photos 127 & 128)

**210. 3 Railroad Avenue (formerly 21B Depot Avenue), c. 1880. Contributing.**

Originally a storage shed, the front-gabled 2-story frame building has an east-facing front façade with an offset doorway. The front façade contains clapboard siding, while the north and west

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elevations have wide vertical plank siding. The building has irregular fenestration including a loft access door on the east facade, a side ell on the south, and a single bay, one story attached garage adjacent to the side ell. This building has a sheet metal roof and concrete foundation.

The c. 1880 frame storage shed was not pictured on a 1876 map but does appear on the 1884 Sanborn map in essentially the present configuration of a long (72' x 30'), gable roofed, 1 ½-story "lumber shed." In subsequent Sanborn maps it is labeled "store house" but its footprint or physical description do not change. Sometime after the 1941 Sanborn, the large frame and concrete block addition on the west side of the building was added and provided a projecting garage bay. The building was originally independently owned from those previously on the site of 1 Railroad Street (#211), but when the current brick building was constructed the two were under common ownership.

More recently, the two buildings (210 & 211) were used by the Windsor Machine Products Co., a manufacturer of screws and other small machined parts. In 1997, both structures were acquired by the present owner: the Connecticut River Development Corporation and by 2011, this building had been adapted to be the town Welcome Center. (Photo 130)

**211. 1 Railroad Avenue (formerly 21A Depot Avenue), c. 1915. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story L-shaped brick structure has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. Each leg is approximately 75' long and 25' wide with the main block fronting along Railroad Street in a north-south orientation and the western ell projecting in an east-west orientation from the south end of the main ell. The main block and western ell form a courtyard on the north side. The building is divided into bays by plain brick pilasters and has three-tier brick corbelling at the cornice. The north-facing front façade has a doorway located on the west side, and two large storefront windows with concrete lintels.

The main block is parallel to the railroad tracks and closely abuts the lane of travel for Railroad Street running along the tracks. It has seven bays on the east façade, fronting toward the tracks. The western ell also has seven bays on the outer south façade, which closely abuts the property line. On the inner facades, facing the courtyard created by the "L" shape, the main block and western ell each have five bays. Within the bays generally are large industrial window openings and a few door openings. Most window and door openings have flat, concrete lintels. However, the openings on the second floor of the inner (north) façade on the western ell have brick arches within which wooden frames surround wooden rectangular glazed double-leaf service doors. These have been temporarily removed and the arches infilled with board. These same type doors can be found on the three second floor openings of the main block's western façade. While the service doors generally have the same design and construction, including upper wire-glazing over a tall recessed panel of bead board, they vary somewhat in width and height as well as in condition from poor to good. The original industrial steel sash is extant in several places and is consistently five lights across by three lights high with narrow steel muntins and the center top six lights as a pivoting operable section. They have been restored in several windows. Missing windows have wooden infill. The north-facing front façade of the main block has no pilasters. It

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has a side doorway (on the west side of the first floor), and four large window openings that have been infilled with T-111 type vertical paneled siding on the second floor and with new storefront plate glass on the first. There is a historic glazed door in the door frame.

The inside façade (north facing) of the western ell has five bays but only pilasters dividing the western three bays. A firewall is located one bay west of the inner corner and there is only a walled over single door opening on the ground floor (below the first floor level on the main block) in this easternmost bay. West of the firewall, there are brick arch topped warehouse door openings on the second floor in the next four bays with extant double leaf wooden glazed service doors in each. The third of the four bays has a slightly wider pair of doors. The first pilaster occurs between the second and third bays west of the corner. West of the firewall on the ground floor are several large garage openings that have been infilled.

The two buildings on the courtyard (#210 & #211) were used by the Windsor Machine Products Co., a manufacturer of screws and other small machined parts and then, the brick building became known as the “WAG” building which stood for the two subsequent owner’s first names: “Wally and Gregg.” In 1997, both structures were acquired by the present owner: the Connecticut River Development Corporation, which has recently renovated it into the “Windsor Connection Resource Center.” (Photo 130)

**212. People’s Bank, 48/50 Main Street, c. 1972. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern, 1-story brick gable roofed bank building built in a residential scale and with Colonial Revival details such as a chimney, molded cornice, entry portico, and twelve over twelve windows with shutters. (No photo)

**213. 1 Main Street, c. 1890. Contributing.**

This is a 2 ½-story, gable roof house, 3 x 2 bay, with narrow wood clapboards. On the front (west) façade is an enclosed porch covering the north bay and the side hall entrance. The porch is original to the house and has a gable roof with pediment supported by simple square posts. An entrance to the porch is on its south façade and has a multi-light fenestrated door with narrow windows on each side. The porch has a solid rail with lattice skirt below. The house sits on a stone foundation and the windows are modern 1/1 double hung. The steeply pitched roof has cornice returns and in the gable end on the rear façade are a pair of 2/1 double hung wood sash windows which are also original. There is a small shed roof porch covering an ancillary entrance on the south façade. (Photo 131)

**214. Buckman House/5 Main Street, c. 1890. Contributing.**

This house has the same massing as the house at #7 Main Street (#216) but has been updated with vinyl siding and modern 1/1 sash windows. It has a simple shed porch roof covering the main entrance on the front (west) façade and the south façade has a vestibule enclosing an ancillary entrance. It sits on a brick foundation and is 3 x 3 bay. (Photo 131)



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**215. 3 Main Street, c. 1890. Contributing.**

This house is located behind #7 Main Street (#216) and has the identical massing as that house but without the decorative details. It is covered with narrow wood clapboards with plain corner boards and has deep overhanging open eaves. It sits on a brick foundation and is 3 x 3 bay with the main entrance on the front (west) façade covered by a simple shed roof porch supported by plain square posts. There are two entry doors under the porch. A similar porch covers an entrance on the south façade. (Photos 132, 133 & 134)

**215a. Garage, c. 1930. Contributing.**

To the immediate south of the house is a 2-bay shed roof garage that has fenestrated overhead garage doors. The structure has narrow wood clapboard on the front (west) façade and board-and-batten siding on the other facades. (No photo)

**216. 7 Main Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This is a 2-story, narrow wood clapboard house with a gable roof and wide overhanging eaves. The house sits on a foundation of brick and rough stone. There are scroll-sawn brackets under the roof eaves. The main block of the house is rectangular with 3 x 3 bay. A hipped roof porch extends across the front (west) façade supported by chamfered posts with scroll-sawn brackets at the top of the posts. The porch has had panels installed between the posts that are fenestrated with 12 light fixed windows. Two gable-roofed additions extend from the rear (east) façade of the house. The first is a 1 ½ -story and the second is 1-story with a gable roof dormer on the south roof slope. At the rear of the second addition is a large overhead garage door. The main block of the house is fenestrated with 3/3 wood sash windows and the additions have 6/6 wood sash windows. (Photos 133 & 134)

**NOTE: CENTRAL STREET**

Three of the houses on Central Street were originally built by the National Acme Company. In this neighborhood created by the company there are two types of houses. Each of those types had two different variations. These are described in the statement of significance as Types A, B, C, & D. On Central Street types C and D are found. These two types are described generally below:

Type C. 1920-21

Type C is a two-family frame dwelling that is two story on one side with a salt box roof on the other sloping down over symmetrical first floor side porches on either side of a giant central wall shed dormer. The entrance is on the two story facade and is a centrally placed vestibule with porch entries off to either side. With twelve over one window sash, a semi-circular fan light in the attic, exposed rafter tails, curving barge board, and turned porch columns, these houses have simple, romantic appeal. The roof is standing seam.

Type D. 1920-21

Type D is the same as Type C except that the giant central dormer has a gable roof instead of a shed roof. Where these houses are laid out, Type C and Type D are alternated for a pattern effect.

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The three individual Type C and D houses on Central Street are only briefly described in the inventory as they are largely identical. Alterations are noted.

**217. 1 Central Street, , 1920-1921. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

Type D House. Vinyl siding and wood trim. Altered with several additions engulfing the north side porch and converting it to a storefront. The large central dormer has been extended all the way across to the south side where an exterior staircase and second floor door have also been added. Remaining side porch is screened. Asphalt shingle roof with closed fascia (no tails exposed). Replacement windows. Non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 136)

**218. 5 Central Street, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type C house, Vinyl siding and trim. Some original windows, some modern replacements on the first floor and original porches (except where railing spindles are replaced with plywood). Asphalt shingle roof with enclosed vinyl soffits and fascia and no exposed rafter tails. (Photo 137)

**219. 9 Central Street, 1920-1921. Contributing.**

Type D house, Aluminum siding with a wide exposure. Standing seam metal roof with original exposed rafter tails. Porches enclosed with siding and windows. Original windows and chimney. (Photo 138)

[NOTE: FOR THE REST OF CENTRAL STREET, SEE NUMBERS 281 - 299]

**220. 7 Court Street, c. 1786. Contributing.**

Cape Cod, 1 ½-story, 3x1-bay main block, with asphalt shingled gable roof, brick exterior, stone foundation. Except where noted, the windows are 12/12 double hung sash. The main entry is in the center of the east facing eaves front façade. The door is surrounded by simple architrave trim with corner blocks and flanked by one sash in each of the left and right bays. Extending to the rear from the main block is a 1-story, 2x2-bay ell, with an asphalt shingled gable roof, brick exterior southern wall, and clapboard siding on the northern wall. The ell's south façade has a pedimented entry porch in the right bay and three windows to the left of the entry. The north façade has five windows. There is one double width brick chimney on the ell's ridge, and one single width brick chimney on the south slope. Attached to the ell's west facing rear wall, in the north bay, is a 1-story, 2x1-bay wing with a flat roof and clapboard siding. In the wing's right bay is a porch enclosed by wide arched windows. The left bay has a 3-sided, 6-light modern bay replacement window. The wing features a 2-story exterior brick chimney on its rear wall. Also attached to the ell's west facing rear wall, in the south bay, is a c. 1820, 1-story, 2x1-bay ell with an asphalt shingled gable roof and clapboard siding that has been converted to a modern garage. On the eaves front are two overhead sliding doors that have an arched wood surround punctuated by a keystone. On the south wall, there is one tall, fixed sash window with 24 lights. (Photo 139)

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**221. 9 Court Street, c. 1820. Contributing.**

Vernacular, 2 1/2-story, 3x2-bay, east facing eaves front main block with a 1 1/2-story, 3x2-bay ell attached to the main block's west facing wall. There are shallow pitched, asphalt shingled roofs, aluminum siding and trim, and a stone foundation. The main block has cornice returns and corner boards and 2/2 double hung sash windows with plain surround. The eaves front has a full width second story open deck. Fenestration in both north and south gable side walls is asymmetrical. The south wall, first story, left bay, has a paneled wood door, 3/4 sidelights, and simple aluminum trim. One brick chimney resides on the west slope of the main roof. On the ell, there are 4-bay wide shed roofed dormers with small 8/8 sash that stretch across the north and south roof slopes. Two brick chimneys crown the ell's roof ridge. The ell also has a 1-story, flat roofed porch along the north façade. In the wall under the porch roof are two doors flanking one 6/6 sash window. In the ell's west facing gable side wall, upper story, right bay, is a 12-light fixed sash window. The left bay contains a door that opens onto an open wood deck enclosed by a wood railing and lattice skirt. Beneath the deck, and serving as its support, is a 1-story, 1x2-bay shed with a metal roof and aluminum siding. Clapboard siding is on the shed's west face, where there is also one 6/6 sash. The ell's south wall has two entry porches accessing separate apartments. (Photo 140)

**222. 2 Pine Street, c. 1855. Contributing.**

Large, 2-story, cross-gable main block, five bays across the south facing eaves front façade, with a 1 1/2-story gable roofed rear ell, 3 bays deep, projecting from the west half of the main block's north facing rear eaves wall. The ell's west wall is contiguous with the west wall of the main block. There are asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard and aluminum siding, wood trim, and a stone and brick foundation. There are also corner boards; brackets are located under projecting eaves. Most of the windows are 6/6 sash, but a few are 4/4. The main block's front façade wall is recessed behind three single story, glass enclosed porches. A 2-story, central gable extends forward from this main wall and houses the center porch, which serves as the building's front entrance and which has 3/4 length arcades windows with recessed paneling in the lower 1/4 of the enclosure. The two outside bays of the porch are angled. In the gable above the porch is a rectangular louvered opening and a three sided, bracketed, flat roofed bay window. The left porch is flat-roofed and has a 3/4 length multi-paned enclosure and recessed paneling in the lower 1/4. The right porch has a flat roof and rectangular, full-length windows. On the second story about the right porch is a multi-paned, elongated bay window set in a gable roofed dormer. The right porch also wraps around to the east façade, where the second story features a squared bay window. The main block's west façade wall is extended by 3 bays belonging to the 1 1/2-story rear ell. In the first of the ell's three bays is one wall dormer with paired 4/4 sash. In the center bay are two roof dormers and one more in the last bay, all with 6/6 sash. Two brick ridge chimneys are located close to the gable eaves junction on the main block. (Photo 141)

**222a. Garage, c. 1940. Contributing.**

Connected by a canopy to the house's west façade, last bay. 1 1/2-story, 2-bay garage with asphalt shingled gable roof, clapboard siding, and vertical board, upward sliding doors with an arched

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wood surround. The garage also features a multi-paned round window in the eaves front gable peak. (No photo)

**223. 6 Pine Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

Greek Revival, 1 ½-story, 3x2-bay gable front, side hall plan with c. 1880 Queen Anne porch and c. 1940, 1-story, 1x2-bay gable roofed rear wing. There is asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, and a stone foundation. Projecting molded cornices, frieze boards, and corner boards are present. The fenestration on the south facing gable front is regular. The windows are 6/6 sash with plain surrounds. The front door in the right bay has paneled reveals, ¾ length sidelights with recessed panels in lower ¼, and plain, wide board surround. Single story front porch wraps around the east façade. Its flat roof is supported by squared posts with open shafts brackets that have pendant drops. The porch is also decorated with a denticulated frieze, square balustrade, and latticework skirt. The east façade is defined by a gable roofed wall dormer. The west façade has two wall dormers with a pent roof. The rear wing is a 2-story, 1x1-bay porch with clapboard siding. Above the open first story is an enclosed upper story. There is one exterior brick chimney located here. Photo 142)

**223a. Garage, c. 1944. Contributing.**

Single story, two bays across gable front, with asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding. Overhead sliding doors are paneled and glazed with wide band surround. (Photo 142)

**224. 10 Pine Street, c 1890. Contributing.**

Vernacular, 1 ½-story, 2x2-bay, south facing gable front main block with a 1-story, 1x1-bay rear wing extending from the main block to the north. A shed roofed entry porch is located on the wing's east wall, which is recessed behind the east wall of the main block. There is asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, and a foundation composed of fieldstone, brick, and half-round, hand-hewn logs in the basement. Projecting, molded cornices are found along the roof lines. Corner boards are present at all wall angles. The windows are 2/1 sash with simple cornice. Front façade features a three sided bay window with bracketed cornice, wide frieze, and paneled base in the left bay and a door with a fanlight in the right. There are 2 sash in the second story. The east roof slope features a gable roofed dormer; on the west roof slope there is a shed roofed dormer and a brick chimney. (Photo 143)

**224a. Garage, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

Modern one-car gable front garage with glazed, overhead garage door. (Photo 143)

**224b. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

Northeast corner of the property. Narrow, 1-story, 1x1-bay, gable roof clapboard siding. Multi-paned glazing in upper half of hinged doors on gable front. (Photo 143)

**225. 11 Pine Street, c. 1920. Contributing.**

Queen Anne style house with three principal massings. The main block is a 2-story L plan. The front gable piece of the L faces north, toward the street; the side gable piece of the L faces east.

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Each of the two gable facades is 1 bay wide. The two walls which form the L's inside angle are each 1 bay deep. The L's south and west facing eaves walls are each 2 bays wide. The second block is a 1 ½-story, 2x2-bay rear ell projecting from the south facing eaves wall of the main block. The third block is a 1-story, 2x1-bay wing extending from the ell's south facing rear gable wall. There is asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, overhanging eaves, wide frieze boards, and corner on all three blocks. There is a stone foundation on the main block. On the north and east gables of the main block, gable screen and bargeboard trim are decorated with scroll sawn cut-outs and pendant drops. The windows in the main block are 2/2 sash. Label moldings are over all windows and doors of main block, as well as the rear ell. The north facing gable of the front block has louvered attic opening over one sash window. Below is a three-sided bay window with a flat roof, projecting molded cornice, and recessed panels in both frieze and base. The same type of bay window is on the west wall of the front block, first story, right bay.

On the second story, there is another smaller bay window, but without frieze or base. The west wall's left bay contains one sash on each of the first and second stories. Double leaf, glazed and paneled main door is located on the north facing wall of the side ell under a single story Colonial Revival porch which wraps around the north and east walls of the side ell. The porch has a shallow roof, supported by attenuated Tuscan style columns which in turn rest upon a clapboarded porch wall. A Latticework skirt resides beneath the porch floor. A single leaf door with a Queen Anne upper insert is situated under the porch's east roof slope, and accesses the side ell. The rear ell's east elevation features two shed roofed wall dormers (one in each bay), with slender 1/1 paired sash. In the wall below are four 2/2 sash (two in each bay). On the west side of the rear ell is a simple, 1-story, 1x1 bay, square projection. In the wall above is a three sided bay window. In the rearmost wind, modern replacement windows are 2/2 sash with transom lights. On the east side of this wing, in the right bay, is a single story entry porch covered by a shed roof that is supported by chamfered posts and balustrade. (Photo 144)

**226. 12 Pine Street, c. 1875. Contributing.**

Vernacular, 2-story, 3x2-bay, south facing gable front main block with 1 ½-story, 2x1-bay gable roofed wall extending from the right bay of the main block's east elevation. Asphalt shingle roofing aluminum siding, and a stone foundation are present, along with corner boards. The windows are 1/1 sash and have plain surrounds. The main block's front façade has two sash in the gable and one in each of the left and center bays, first story. The main entry is in the right bay under a porch which also wraps around to the east wall and the ell front. The porch's hipped roof, molded cornice, and wide band frieze are supported by ¾ battered square wood columns resting on a solid porch wall. On the east roof slope is a shed roofed dormer. The west slope features two double shed dormers flanking a 2-story exterior brick chimney. The ell's entrance is in the eaves front left bay. A garage is in the right bay. There is a brick chimney on the ell's south slope, and a wood attached to the ell's rear. (Photo 145)

**227. 14 Pine Street, c. 1866. Contributing.**

Vernacular, 2 ½-story, 2x3-bay south facing gable front main block with 1 ½-story, 2x2-bay ell extending from the right bay of the main block's east wall. There is asphalt shingled roofing,

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aluminum siding, and a stone foundation. The fenestration is irregular, consisting of modern replacement windows throughout. The main block's west roof slope has one shed dormer, and the east slope has two shed dormers. On the east side there is a single story, 1 bay deep, flat roofed projection that spans the main wall's left and center bays and, in the right bay, meets the south facing wall of the ell. The ell's eaves front, left bay contains a sliding glass door; in the right bay is a garage. There is an open wood deck in the right angle between the main block and the ell. One exterior, 2-story brick chimney is also located in this angle. (Photo 146)

**228. 15 Pine Street, c. 1893. Contributing.**

Italianate vernacular, 2 ½-story, 3x2-bay, north facing gable front main block with a 2-story, 4x1-bay ell attached to its rear, south facing façade. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum siding, vinyl trim, and a stone foundation. Paired, scroll brackets support wide overhanging eaves and gable rakes. The windows are 2/2 sash. Front façade, first story windows, left and center bays, are tall and slender with recessed panels below panes. Double-leaf door in right bay is glazed and paneled and surrounded by wood below panes. Double leaf door in right bay is glazed and paneled and surrounded by wood molding. The front also features a 1-story, flat roofed, full width porch with squared support posts and scroll brackets at the cornice line. Also, there is a lattice skirt beneath the porch floor. East elevation features three sided bay windows with flat roof and bracketed cornice, on both first and second stories. Plain covered entry on west elevation. A brick chimney is located on the roof ridge. A shed dormer projects from ell's south roof slope. Attached to ell's east gable end is large, single story, flat roofed wing featuring a continuous ribbon of tall, multi-paned arched windows. Also, a massive, 2-story exterior brick chimney is located on the wing's east wall. This house has an addition 1-story rear appendage. (Photo 147)

**228a. Shed/Summer House, c. 1893. Contributing.**

1-story, 1x1-bay, gable front with front porch that has lattice frieze and spindled balustrade. (Photo 147)

**229. 15A. Pine Street, c. 1940. Contributing.**

Former garage converted to a 1 ½-story dwelling, c. 1989. Gable front, 2x2-bay, with asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding, wood trim, and poured concrete foundation. There are cornice returns, corner boards, and frieze. There is a full shed dormer on each roof slope. The North facing front façade has one 2/2 double hung sash window in the gable. The first story, right bay contains a three part modern bay window surrounded by vertical boards and original garage bay frame. The left bay contains a wood door flanked by octagonal shaped multi-paned windows and surrounded, as in right bay, by vertical boarding and original garage bay frame. (Photos 147 & 148)

**230. 16 Pine St., c. 1870. Contributing.**

Greek Revival style, south facing gable front, side hall plan, 1 ½-story, 3x3-bay main block with 2-story, 3x3 bay shallow pitched gable roofed wing attached to north facing rear gable wall. Asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum siding, and a brick foundation throughout. Windows are 6/6

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double hung sash, with aluminum lintels and wood sills, except where noted. Cornice returns on gable front, main block. Fenestration on the front includes small attic opening, two windows on upper story, and one window in each of the left and center bays, on the first story. Right bay contains front entry. A paneled wood door is recessed behind the front wall and surrounded by a 4-light transom,  $\frac{3}{4}$  sidelights, and wood reveals. Wide band aluminum trim surrounding the entry is flush with the front wall. The east elevation features shed roofed dormers with paired 2/2 sash. On the first story, one window is in each of the left and center bays; a single story, flat roofed enclosed porch is in the right bay. The west elevation has a shed roofed wall dormer; on the first story, there is one window in each of the three bays. In the rear wing, east elevation features an open deck in the upper story, right bay. The east wall is lighted by a 6/6 sash, upper story, left bay and one 9-light, horizontally oriented fixed window, first story, center bay. The west elevation has a wall dormer in the right bay. The first story, left and center bays each have paired windows. (Photo 149)

**230a. Garage, c. 1924. Contributing.**

2-story, 2 bays wide across south facing gable front with clapboard siding, paneled doors. Round window with fan tracery and keystones is center in the gable. There is a batten barn door in the upper right bay. (Photo 149)

**231. 17-19 Pine Street, c. 1875. Contributing.**

Vernacular, north facing gable front, 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ -story, 3x3-bay main block with a 2-story, 3x3-bay north facing gable front wing with Greek Revival detailing attached to the main block's south facing rear gable wall, west bay, and a 1-story, 3x2-bay gable roofed, north facing eaves front ell projecting from the main block's east facing eaves wall, south bay. There is clapboard siding throughout. All the windows are 2/2 double hung sash, except where noted. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, and a stone and brick foundation. There are cornice returns, corner boards and a wide frieze band. Gable front has attic opening, two windows on the upper story. Tall, 4-paned window in each of right and center bays, first story. The tall windows have wide mullion, molded surround, and a paneled apron. The left bay contains entry with two doors in molded frame. Also on gable front, there is a full width, flat roofed Queen Anne porch with single cornice brackets, denticulated frieze, and squared posts with open shaft resting on chamfered base. Geometric cut-outs in the wood skirt below porch floor. Main block, west wall is lighted by three windows. The east wall, right bay, has one window that has been boarded up. There is one brick ridge chimney. The right wing has shallow pitched gable roof covered with standing seam metal. There is continuous cornice lintel along the front gable, corner boards.

The upper story windows abut wide frieze band on the facades. On the gable front, there is window on each of the upper and first stories, right bay. The first story, center bay contains a front door and a window. The front porch repeats the main porch, except for a variation in the brackets. The ell has asphalt shingle roofing. Cornice returns, wide frieze band. There is a flat roofed dormer in the valley between the ell and the main roof slopes. Eaves front features an enclosed porch with glazed upper  $\frac{1}{2}$  and solid clapboard  $\frac{1}{2}$  wall below. The east façade has one

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gable window, and one first story window, left bay. There is one brick chimney on the ell ridge. By 2011, Upper story gable front windows were 6/6 replacements. (Photo 150)

**231a. Garage, c. 1915. Contributing.**

One story, 2 bays across north facing gable front. Composite roof cover, wide clapboard siding. Small, 4-paned gable window. Double leaf hinged doors made of vertical boarding. (No photo)

**232. 18 Pine Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

Queen Anne style, 2 ½-story, 3x2-bay, south facing cross gable with hipped roof, 1-story ell attached to north facing rear wall. Decorative Queen Anne sash and 2/2 double hung sash windows. Main block has asphalt shingle roofing, aluminum siding as well as asbestos shingle exterior sheathing, and a stone and brick foundation. A clipped gable on the front façade has cornice returns and frieze boards. There is a fish scale patterned imbricated shingles in front, east, and west gables. Front façade fenestration is one small 2.2 sash in gable; one paired 2/2 sash on left and one single 2/2 sash on the right, upper story. There is a first story bay window on the left. The center and right bays contain a shed roofed Queen Anne porch supported by scroll cut brackets and turned wood ½ posts which rest in turn on square balustrade. The center and right bays of the front façade wall are concealed by the porch's glass enclosure. From the front, the porch wraps around to the east wall, and on this side, the porch is open. Also on the east façade, above the porch, is a small Queen Anne window in the gable and a second story shed roofed bay with a window. On the west façade, there is a Queen Anne window in gable, two 2/2 sash on the second story, and a first story bay window on the left, 2/2 sash on the right. There are two chimneys, both on the main block. There is one brick at the juncture of the three gables. There is one 2-story brick on the north wall. The rear wing has asphalt shingle roofing and asbestos shingle exterior. One gable dormer projects from the wing's north facing rear elevation. (Photo 151)

**232a. Garage, c. 1910. Contributing.**

Single story, one bay wide, south facing gable front with asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding. Overhead, sliding paneled modern garage door. (Photo 151)

**233. 20 Pine Street, c. 1860. Contributing.**

Vernacular, south facing gable front, 1 ½-story, 2x2-bay main block with 1 ½-story, 2x2-bay gable roofed wing extending from main block's north facing rear gable wall. Asphalt shingle roofing, clapboard siding. Main block has a stone foundation. Gable front has two 2/2 sash windows, upper story. On the first story, left bay, there is a 3 sided bay window with a flat roof, projecting molded cornice, and recessed paneling surrounding fixed sash. The right bay contains an entry made of a paneled wood door with 6-pane divided transom and 2-pane ¾ sidelights. Scroll sawn brackets flank the entry door, and may be remains of an earlier Queen Anne door. Over the entry is a contemporary hood featuring round and scalloped cut-outs in wood valance. Also main block, west elevation has shed roofed dormer and a first story projecting left bay. In the right bay, there is a 2-story exterior brick chimney and a window. Attached to the east wall of the main block is a 1-story, 1x2-bay south facing, flat roofed garage with an overhead sliding



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door. Rear wing has clipped gable roof on the north end. There is an enclosed porch on the wing's west faced, left bay, and has a glazed upper ½, with clapboard siding on the lower ½. (Photo 152)

**234. 22 Pine Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

Queen Anne, south facing gable front 2 ½-story, 2x2-bay main block with 1 ½-story, 2x1-bay gable roofed wing extending from main block's north facing rear gable wall. A second, 2-story, 2x2-bay gable roofed wing extends from the first wing's north facing wall. The east facing walls of both wings are recessed behind the east wall of the main block. All three blocks have metal roof cover, clapboard siding, and stone and brick foundations. Also, they have cornice returns, frieze, and corner boards. The windows are 2/1 double hung sash with molded wood crown. On the main block, there are fish-scale patterned imbricated shingles in the front façade gable.

There are two windows on the upper story, front façade. The first story, right bay, has a fixed pane modern picture window. In the left bay, the front door is under a Colonial Revival porch made of pedimented gable supported by squared ½ posts resting on squared balustrade. The east eaves wall, second story walls abut frieze. First story, right bay contains flat roofed bay window with projecting molded cornice, frieze, and corner boards. There is one brick chimney, on the east slope of the main roof. The first wing, east elevation has a shed roofed wall dormer. The second wing, north bay has a first story open porch, and a second story enclosed porch. (Photo 153)

**234a. Garage, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This is a 1-story, 1x1-bay, south facing gable front garage with asphalt shingle roofing and clapboard siding. (No photo)

**235. 5 Jacob Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This vernacular 1 ½-story frame classic cottage has a central entrance in the five bay eaves side and two bays on the gable end. Additions of a full front porch, now enclosed, and a rear 1-story ell have standing seam metal roofing while the main roof is asphalt shingles. The house is on a brick foundation and has been covered with vinyl siding. The roof has an open rake and eave and the vinyl capping suggests some molding to the cornice. The doorway within the enclosed porch was not clearly visible and while the window trim and any other trim has been covered, the windows themselves retain 2-over-2 sash. On the south façade of the ell is a shed roofed wall dormer and an entry covered with a small gable roof. There is no chimney on the main roof. This is likely the house that appears in this location on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. (Photo 154)

**236. 6 Jacob Street, c. 1840/50. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story gable front frame Greek Revival house has a side hall plan and a brick foundation. It is presently covered in vinyl siding but still retains its slate roof and has a nearly central chimney of small dimension. It has a recessed entrance that now has a modern door centered in the recess with about 1' of wall on either side that were likely originally sidelights. The vinyl siding has covered all trim details. The roof has an open rake with no cornice return

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but a fairly deep open eave and a modern rectangular vent in the gable. There is a 1-story ell off the rear to the south which also has a slate main roof with a short metal roof over a fully enclosed porch covered in vinyl siding across the front (west) façade. Towards the rear on the north side of the house is a small flat roofed 1-story addition bumping out about 16" by two window bays. On the north, attached just at the rear corner, is a small frame barn with a large wagon or car door on the front eaves side, a hay door above this, and a small 12-pane single sash window on the north end. The barn has a slate gable roof and clapboard siding and other small windows, including a horse stall window on the north gable. (Photo 155)

**237. 7 Jacob Street, c. 1945. Contributing.**

Built sometime after the 1941 Sanborn map, this 2-story frame Colonial Revival cottage has an irregular plan with the main section a gable roofed house entered from the eaves side, parallel to the street and a large gable ell on the north side of the front façade that is about 2/3 the height of the main roof. The front ell as well as a rear detached garage have small molded cornices with cornice returns, flat frieze boards and almost no eave. The same molded cornice, frieze board, shallow eave combination is also present on the main house gable. There is a front porch on the southern half of the front façade next to the ell that is likely original as the southern gable side cornice and siding is continuous over the shallower roof of the porch, but it has been enclosed with a set of windows and clapboards below. A second roof has been added over the original on the ell and provides an extended eave over the cornice return. The present roofing is asphalt shingle and there is a small gable roofed dormer on the front roof just over the porch that has clapboard siding and a full triangular pediment in the gable. Off the front porch over the door is an extended shed roof on braces. There is a more substantial gable roofed overhang at the south side entrance towards the rear that matches the front dormer in trim. There is a large exposed exterior brick chimney on the south façade. The windows have 6-over-1 sash and are placed somewhat irregularly. The foundation is concrete. (Photo 156)

**237a. Garage, c. 1945. Contributing.**

The detached shed/garage on the south side in the rear is a small gable front clapboarded structure that currently has a modern multi-panel, retractable garage door in the front. The narrow, 1-car garage has clapboard siding. (Photo 156)

**238. 9 Jacob Street, c. 1885. Contributing.**

This 2 1/2-story tri-gable-ell plan frame Queen Anne house has patterned decorative shingles in its gables. Below the shingles, the house is sided in clapboards with plain corner and frieze boards. The 2-over-2 windows are trimmed with simple frames with molded cornices and sills. The entrance is on the side of the 2-bay gable front section facing the street and has a simple Queen Anne style porch with chamfered posts and a simple pierced valence under the frieze board. The door has two side by side vertical panels and is flanked by half side lights over a narrow section of clapboards. On the other side of the front gable façade is a three sided bay window with restrained wood trim. Both the porch and the bay window appear to have been built between the 1906 and 1917 Sanborn maps although stylistically they could both be original features. In the gable is a 6-over-6 window. There is a brick chimney centered on the ridge of the main gable

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section. There is a rear 1-story gable roofed addition with a pargetted exterior chimney on the north side and a large picture window on the north side. In the rear of this on the north side of the property is a modern detached two-car garage with a gable end facing the street.

Note: This house is stylistically consistent with a late nineteenth century style and form, however, there was a house on this spot with a similar footprint on both the 1869 Beers map and 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. It seems likely that an earlier house suffered a fire or was torn down and the present house built on its foundation. (Photo 157)

**239. 10 Jacob Street, c. 1840/50. Contributing.**

This small 1 ½-story Greek Revival cottage has been altered a great deal over time but seems likely to be the house indicated in this location on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map. The heavy molded cornice and cornice returns are extant although the siding has been changed to wood shingle and an additional roof has been added on top of the original extending the eave slightly. There is currently an entry on a side of the gable end facing south (not toward the street) that may have been the original location. However, none of the windows appear to be in original locations or of original sizes. There are modern small windows on the south gable: two double hung on the second floor, one fixed pane to the side of the enclosed entry porch and likely another within the porch. On the street (west) façade are two modern windows irregularly placed a small one to the south and a small shaped bay to the north. On the rear or south façade is a raking gable window placed above a central small enclosed entry vestibule addition. This addition has a shallow gable roof and a few steps down and has an open wood shed next to it against the house. Behind this is a modern detached garage shed building with an overhead garage door on one side and a regular door on the other. It is sided in T-111 type panel siding. The house and shed have asphalt shingle roofing.

On Sanborn maps, the house had a long 1-story addition in the location of the present rear addition and woodshed as well as a front porch across the southern façade until 1941. (Photo 158)

**240. 11 Jacob Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story frame gable front Vernacular house has a large cross gabled ell off the rear south side. The siding and all trim have been covered or capped with vinyl siding. The side-hall entrance is modern and may have been flanked with side lights now covered by the modern siding as the door has an unusually large amount of wall space around it on both sides. There are two small double hung windows in the front gable which may not have been original openings. The window sash is all 1-over-1 replacement. The roof on both the main house and ell is standing seam metal and there is a large exposed exterior brick chimney on the north side of the main house and another brick chimney on the rear of the ell. On the south side of the main house, there is a shed roofed dormer. On the south side of the ell, behind the main house is a 1-story enclosed porch. A small modern detached 1-car garage sits in the rear of the driveway on the south. (Photo 159)

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**240a. Garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

Small, 1-car, gable roof garage with clapboard siding. Its arched bay opening has square top double leaf wooden doors. There is an ell in the rear. (Photo 159)

**241. 15 Jacob Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story frame gable front Greek Revival house is very similar in massing to #11 Jacobs Street. It has also been covered and mostly capped with vinyl siding however the elaborate recessed front entrance has been preserved. Surrounding the recess on the side hall entrance is a heavy, fluted, Grecian-style frame with plain square corner blocks. The recessed door is flanked by plain ¾ sidelights. There is a rear addition and shed dormers on each side of the main roof as well as the south side of the addition. The deep eaves are open and plain although details may have been removed for the vinyl siding application. On the south façade of the main house is a small three-sided bay window likely added in the late 19th century. The windows have either true divided or applied muntin 16-over-16 replacement windows and modern small shutters. It once had a front porch shown on the Sanborn maps from 1917 to 1941. (Photo 160)

**241a. Barn/Garage, c. 1850, 1880s, 1970/80s. Contributing.**

In the rear of the property to the north of the house is a free standing barn/garage that has been altered to accommodate an apartment above. It has an asymmetrical 2-story gable front with three garage bays across the bottom with modern overhead doors and a small shed addition with a door to the north of these. The steeper side of the gable is on the north and it was likely extended once to the south. This gable front section itself is a post-1941 ell built onto the main barn to the rear with a gable oriented perpendicular to the front gable. On the 1889 Sanborn map, it was a 2-story barn with a full length 1-story shed addition along the south side. It has been expanded in several campaigns and directions and now has a very irregular roof line. The structure has also been covered in vinyl siding with small modern shutters like the main house.

A rear barn appears on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map in this location and the rear portion of the current structure is likely original. (Photo 160)

**242. 49 State Street, c. 1895. Contributing.**

The small frame 1 ½-story gable-front Vernacular house has clapboards below and decorative notched wood shingle siding in the gable. The simple front porch has turned wood posts. The window and door trim is plain and the roof is asphalt shingle with a shed dormer on each side. The windows are 2-over-2 and there is a pre-1855 1-story rear addition the same width as the house with a slate roof. The house has one small center chimney and is set back from the street with a stone post in front. By 2011 the front porch railings had been removed.

By the 1901 Sanborn map, an older front section of the house had been removed and the remaining center section either removed and replaced or remodeled with modest Queen Anne details to be the new front of the house, along with the turned post porch and new clapboards joining the front and older rear sections. This remodeling remains unchanged today. An older

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barn attached to the southwest corner of the rear addition was retained during the remodeling but was replaced with a detached garage set at an angle by the 1917 Sanborn map. (Photo 161)

**243. 51 State Street, c. 1807, 1870s. Contributing.**

This frame 2 ½-story Federal style is oriented with its gable end to the street but its entrance on the side under an elaborate Italianate porch. The house, originally a 2/3 Georgian plan set back from the street, was altered with Italianate embellishments and enlarged into a full Georgian plan. The house trim, cornices, and window and door frames have been covered in vinyl siding but the double front doors are heavily molded with long vertical oval glazing in the Italianate style and the porch has Italianate brackets. There are thin cornice returns at the gable end and the roof is slate. There are two rear additions with asphalt shingle roofs as well as a two story bay window on the rear façade of the main block. The first addition is 2-story and offset from the main block, extending out to the west, and the second is 1-story with a side porch with Italianate brackets. There are four chimneys: one in the middle plus two along one side of the main block and one on the south end gable of the first addition. Most of the window sash is 2-over-2 but there a few 6-over-6 replacement sash as well. By 2011 the Italianate porch had been replaced with a simple open hip roof porch with square posts and no brackets.

According to the Sanborn maps, the overall house form has not changed (with the exception of the vinyl siding and loss of wood exterior trim) in 110 years. (Photo 162)

**244. 53 State Street, c. 1830-1860. Contributing.**

This small Vernacular 1 ½-story frame cottage has vinyl siding and trim capping and 6-over-6 window sash. It is oriented with its entrance and eaves facing the street and has a modern enclosed porch across the front façade. The front door is glazed with a transom above it. The rear 1-story ell may be original to the house and sits on a stone foundation. The roofs of the main and ell sections are asphalt shingles and there are two small chimneys on either side of the ell. (Photo 163)

**245. 57 State Street, c.1870-75. Contributing.**

This 2 ½-story frame Italianate house is a fairly large and fine high-style example of Italianate architecture. It is nearly square in footprint with a shallow hipped roof of asphalt shingles. The clapboard siding ends at the second floor ceiling level and the building is flush boarded above at the attic level. This narrow attic band has small three-pane fixed sash flanked by large scroll-sawn brackets under the deep eaves. The windows are surrounded by flat trim in the form of columns surmounted by a pediment and are fairly tall and narrow. The windows have 6-over-1 replacement sash. There is a lower 2-story rear addition with similar trim detailing as the main house but simpler. There is no attic band, the window surrounds are flat (not pedimented), and the eaves are slightly less deep with smaller brackets. The addition is ¾ the width of the main house for the first ten feet and then narrows to about ½ the width of the main house maintaining wall flush with the main house on the west side. There is an original 1-story Italianate porch across the front of the building that has been recently enclosed with the addition of clapboard siding under the flat, bracketed roof. The front entrance doors are massively carved double doors

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with Italianate moldings centered on the front porch. On the west side of the rear addition, there is another, smaller Italianate entrance porch that is still open with turned wood posts, small brackets and simple arched bracing at the corners. The house sits on a brick foundation. On the east façade of the main house towards the rear is 3-sided bay window with Italianate detailing. There is another entrance on the east side of the addition with a few concrete steps, as well as an entrance further back on the narrow section of the addition with some wooden steps. There is a small clapboarded shed tucked into the corner the addition makes with the main house. (Photo 164)

**246. 58 State Street, c.1830-60. Contributing.**

The vernacular, 1 ½-story, gable-front frame house has a side hall plan with a slightly lower, rear ell flush with the west wall of the main house and recessed slightly on the east. There is one small gable wall dormer. The ell has a gable front on the eastern façade and has been extended to the rear with a 1 ½-story shed addition and an attached barn/garage. All decorative detailing has been removed and the entire structure covered and capped with vinyl siding, with one small triangular attic vent in the front gable. The front door is glazed with no sidelights. The roof is standing seam on the main house, dormers, and ell. There are c.1910 bay windows on the front façade and the east façade of the rear ell, as well as c. 1910 porches – one wrapping the southeast front corner and another on the east side of the ell. These have been recently enclosed with windows. The windows of the main house and ell have 2-over-2 sash. There is one small chimney near the center of the main house and one in the north east portion of the ell. An older, painted, wood picket fence surrounds the front yard and a higher modern wood picket fence runs along the property line on Phelps Court. (Photo 165)

**247. 60 State Street, c. 1840/50. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story frame classic Gothic Revival cottage has a prominent cross-gable Gothic wall dormer over the nearly central front entrance. Although the overall presentation of the house is Gothic Revival, the decorative trim is an elegant and fine example of Greek Revival style including classical eave line entablature (discontinuous at the gable end), fluted corner pilasters with simple capitals, and a pair of fluted pilasters and entablature around the recessed door opening. The paneled recess contains a Greek Revival style two-paneled door, flanked by narrow ¾ sidelights. The windows on the first floor front are door-sized – with the frames going down to the floor of the former porch, removed since the 1941 Sanborn map. There appear to be 2-over-2 sash in the frames over an approximately 8” high plain wood panel at the bottom. The plain-framed window set in the front gable is currently a small-paned casement and is likely a replacement sash. At the west façade, there is a large 1-story bay window in the front room with paneling below the windows, which is probably original. The other windows are 6-over-6 replacement sash. There is a small exterior chimney on the east gable. There is an original 2-story ell and attached rear barn, now converted into dwelling space with a modern deck off the 2nd floor. There is an entrance off the east side of the ell. There was once a small freestanding ice house in the rear of the property that was removed by the 1917 Sanborn map. (Photo 166)

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**248. 63 State Street, 1882, 1895. Contributing.**

Originally built as a prison shoe factory on the east side of the prison grounds by the W.D Brackett Co. in 1882, it was relocated in two halves in 1895 to make way for a new, larger prison shoe factory for A.E. Mann Co. Purchased by the Cotton family, half was moved to this location, behind their home (#57) and remodeled into a four-tenement apartment house. The other half was moved to another property owned by the Cottons (#114 State Street) and renovated into a similar 4-tenement house known as the "Look Off." This large, 2 ½-story frame building was re-oriented to front on the 8-bay eaves side with four doors centered on this façade under a wood entrance porch with scrolled brackets at the shed roof. There is a centered, 2-window 1895 shed dormer in the main asphalt shingled roof. The original cornice returns at the 4-bay gable ends are narrow and all other trim has been removed when vinyl siding was installed. The windows have 2-over-2 sash (although when a shoe factory, they were six-over-six) and there are two small chimneys symmetrically placed in the middle of each side. (Photos 164 & 167)

**249. 64 State Street, c. 1850, 20th century. Contributing.**

This 2-story frame house with a large rear ell and attached stable, likely started as a Gothic Revival cottage with five bays across the front, eaves side, a steeply pitched roof and centered front cross gable. It still retains a bracketed, front porch with delicate paired wood posts (now enclosed with shingled half wall and windows) and two-over-two window sash in most of the windows. This front façade has been altered in the later 20th century by adding a nearly full width shed wall dormer across the front which retains the top of the cross gable in the center. The dormer has two-pane window sash, possibly reused from other windows and asphalt shingle roofing. The original steep gable can be seen on either side of the dormer and in the rear and has asphalt shingles as do the ell and barn. The original, 1 ½-story rear ell, used to be centered, and was recessed from both sides. After the 1894 Sanborn map, the roof was raised on just the western half of the ell, creating a salt-box profile with a cornice return to enlarge it to a two story section nearly flush with the west wall of the main house. A two story three-sided bay window was also added just behind the main house and projects out from the newer western facade.

Behind the original 1 ½-story ell was a small 1-story attached barn recessed from the western side of the ell. This connected to a larger 2-story perpendicular and offset stable. The post 1894 improvements to the ell expanded the small 1-story barn into a part of the two-story structure which then connected directly to the rear stable with a small section of flat roof from the stable ridge to the rear wall of the ell. The stable has vertical barn siding on the rear and clapboards on the west where it connects to the ell. On the rear façade there are three small square stable stall windows at horse height and other irregularly placed multi-pane windows, and on the west a sliding barn door and small multi-pane windows. On the rear of the ell, a small shed roofed entry porch has been added c. 1915 on the west. By 2011 the enclosed front porch had been removed, exposing the Gothic Revival posts and curved brackets springing from them. (Photo 168)

**250. 66 State Street, c.1840, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story frame Greek Revival house with a side hall plan and a broad gable front roof has been altered with the addition of a large Colonial Revival porch across the front, asbestos shingle

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siding, and a shed dormer on each side of the main roof. In the rear is an original or nearly original half-width addition recessed from the east (street side) and providing a rear entrance. The main roof is asphalt shingle and the rear addition has slate shingle roofing. The house has two brick chimneys, one on the main house on the west side and one on the west side of the addition. At the far (northern) end of the clapboarded addition, there is a pair of double garage doors on the ground level and a second floor rear door exiting onto a platform with stairs leading down to the driveway. The addition side entrance is several steps up off a c. 1905 porch with simple turned posts and railings. Above this porch is a small shed dormer in the addition roof. There is a three sided bay window on the main house on the rear of the east façade. The c. 1910 front porch has a large curved section in the middle and large Tuscan columns. The porch has been enclosed with original or near original (i.e. c. 1910) multi-paned glass sections set within the railings of the porch.

There is an anecdotal account of Underground Railroad use associated with this house and attached to a mysterious patched section of the basement wall facing north, where a tunnel was supposed to have connected to the edge of Paradise Park. (Photo 169)

**251. The Stephen Jacob House, 70/74 State Street. c.1785. Contributing.**

This large 2 ½ -story full Georgian plan frame house retains its early Federal massing and dentilated cornice but lacks frontal symmetry. The simple entrance with a single light transom no sidelights is in one of six bays rather than the customary five and is just east of center. The door is modern but the door frame with eared molding is likely original or early 19th century. The house is four bays deep with full pedimented gables and the second story windows start just below the cornice. The windows mostly have 2-over-2 sash. There are entrances on each gable end as well as on the rear additions. The east side entrance on the main block is quite narrow and in the bay just north of center. On the west façade the entrance is centered on the façade and is off a small, raised Colonial Revival style porch. The window bays on this façade are not symmetrical with the three northernmost being quite close together and the southernmost bay farther removed. In the gable pediments there are two symmetrical windows on each side. There is an (original) large brick chimney in the center of the ridge and an additional chimney on the front main roof just down from the ridge on the western side. The eastern ell also has a brick chimney in the center of the ridge. The main house sits on a concrete or parged foundation and the rear ells are on brick foundations. The clapboard siding on the entire structure is in need of paint. The current roofing is metal on the main house and ells. The garage has asphalt shingles.

Since the earliest available Sanborn map (1889), the Stephan Jacob house has been divided into two distinct dwelling units: east and west. Now, it contains five apartments. The many entrances were likely added over time as the property was divided. Each of these 19th century halves has a separate back ell and there is a detached two car garage in the rear on the west side. The two rear ells have been altered with the addition of a small gable dormer on the east and a shed dormer on the west. The western ell projects a bit past the western wall of the main house and reveals a small section of pedimented gable. The door on the rear of the eastern ell is a four-panel early to mid-19th century door. There is a Windsor tradition (recounted in *Chronicles of Windsor*,



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Conlin) that this house later became a stop on the Underground Railroad. This seems ironic since the house's original owner, Judge Jacob was a slave owner and was sued in 1802 by the Windsor Selectmen over the support of his aged slave, Dinah who had become homeless, in Vermont's first test case on the state's constitutional ban of slavery. (Photo 170)

**252. 78 State Street, c. 1820, 1870/80, 1920s. Contributing.**

This house served as the residence for the Assistant Warden of the Vermont State Prison across State Street. This Greek Revival, classically detailed 1 ½-story gable front frame house, has an (original?) side ell to the east which has a classically detailed front porch recessed under the eave of the gable roof. The squared posts with simple capitals are simpler versions of the molded pilasters on the corners of the main block. Above the posts is a broad, plain band of trim just under the roof cornice. Both these sections have cornice returns at the gable ends and deep, boxed eaves decorated with molding. The main block and ell both have been altered with the addition of c. 1880 Victorian style porches: one on the front and another on the east gable face of the ell. The main block and ell also have 20th century shed dormers: on the west side of the main block and south side of the ell. Behind the main block and ell there are several other additions making up an irregularly shaped structure larger than the main front sections. Off set to the northeast of the front ell, is a c. 1860 1 ½-story section with a higher gable roof than the front and perpendicular to the ridge of the ell. This section has two narrow gable wall dormers on the east side and a door centered between two 2-over-2 windows on the first floor. There is also a corner door on the south facing edge of the addition that opens onto the side of the ell's Victorian porch. Behind the main block and to the west of this addition, is a c. 1930 2-story gable roofed section that intersects the ridge of the eastern addition with the top of the gable exposed above it. On the western gable façade of this rear addition, is an entrance off a centered small Victorian style porch.

Sanborn maps show this western section as a 1-story breeze way connecting the main block to the rear barn from 1889 until 1925. It was enclosed and enlarged into its present configuration sometime before 1941. It does seem possible that an older gable roofed structure was moved here and attached this way, since many of the details are consistent with 19th century architecture and the roofs seem impossibly complex for a new construction project. Behind the western 2-story addition is the older attached barn and behind the eastern 1 ½-story addition is an older 1-story shed addition. The entire structure is clapboarded and roofed with asphalt shingles. There are three small brick chimneys: one on the eastern rear section of the main house roof, a second in the rear of the c. 1860 1 ½-story eastern rear addition, and the third on the ridge of the c. 1930 2-story western rear addition. (Photo 171)

**253. 80 State Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This small 2-story vernacular house has a shallow gable front and a side entrance and is located in the rear lot behind #78 State Street. It now has vinyl siding and a single window centered in the second floor front. The front now has an enclosed porch. A modern gable fronted 1-car garage is attached to the west side. The house has three windows along the sides and a one story rear addition. (Photo 172)

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Vermont State Prison/apartments, 65 - 81 State Street, 1809, 1832, 1882, c. 1890, c. 1910, c. 1920, 1974. Contributing.

The former Vermont State Prison, built in 1809 and expanded and altered over the course of the next 166 years, is a complex of three brick and stone buildings arranged around a rear landscaped courtyard that was formerly the prison yard enclosed by a stone prison wall. The complex was renovated and converted into apartments called the "Olde Windsor Village" in 1975. On the State Street façade, the large former cell block (#254, 1809-1975) is fronted by an attached 1882 High Victorian Gothic Style warden's dwelling and office. The large cell block (#254) is set back from the street behind a wide strip of lawn. On the east end is the attached c. 1920 former main prison gate, a high concrete walled outdoor sallyport, that now serves as a driveway to the rear parking areas and courtyard. On the west end with its gable facing State Street and forming the west side of the prison yard is the long brick service building (#254a, c. 1815-30 through 1875) that housed the chapel, tailor and carpenter shops, and the dining hall. At the rear south eastern corner of the prison yard is a c. 1920 workshop building (254b) that was once much longer.

**254. Main Prison block (Cell Block B) & Warden's residence, 1809/1832/1882/c. 1920/1975. Contributing.**

This brick and stone former prison block has a 1832/1882 four story five-bay block flanked by long three story eight-bay brick wings – the west is 1808/1832/1882 and the east is 1832/1882. On the east, an additional c. 1920 six bay wing extends the building to the attached brick gate house and concrete wall. This building, which had been built in sections over time, was substantially renovated in 1882 and architecturally unified under a Victorian style motif. The roofs and walls of the wings were made symmetrical and the central block expanded to fit evenly between the two wings. The central block originally had a low hipped roof and cupola but was raised in 1882 with a deeply corbelled and arcaded brick cornice and high hipped roof topped by a larger cupola which has been removed c. 1975 to leave a flat roof above the extant corbelled cornice. The arcades are accented by a recessed cross shape in each arched opening of the cornice. Projecting from its north front façade is an attached 2 ½ story 1882 High Victorian Gothic style brick house. The west cell block wing has a flat roof topped by a modern concrete flat frieze while the east cell block wings have a large continuous gable roof with a simple boxed cornice and flat soffit. On the south façade, the tall central block has segmentally arched window openings infilled with square topped one-over-one light replacement sash. There is a five sided, frame oriel window on the first floor of the south façade of the central block with bracketed and dentilated cornice. The cell block wings on the front (north) and rear (south) facades have three story segmentally arched window bay openings that have been infilled with modern casement or sliding windows and frame panel spandrels between floors. By 2011 these windows had been replaced with multi-pane sash. The only exception is the first two bays of the first eastern wing which have square topped three story brick window bays of slightly differing heights. The brick walls of the west wing are built on a regular, high foundation wall of massive granite blocks with cross blocks that tie the wall together. These stone walls are likely all that remain of the original three story 1809 stone cell block. In 1832 or possibly later in 1882, the stone walls were removed

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above the foundation level and replaced with brick. On the east the brick walls of the first wing are built partly on a rubble stone wall above a rough granite block wall. The area of the rubble stone was where an earlier kitchen wing had been attached. The easternmost c. 1920 wing is brick all the way to the foundation.

On the north, the front two story Warden's house was built in 1882 during a major renovation of the prison buildings. It has a gable-on-hip roof with a two story, three sided bay window on both the east and west façades and dormers with jerkinhead roofs, wave patterned barge boards and a vertical paneled frieze above the paired two-over-two light sash windows. There are two dormers each on the west and east roof slopes and one centered on the front (north) slope. The centered front door has an elaborate entry porch with a front cross gable on the shed roofs supported by scroll sawn and turned elements forming an oversized bracket on either side of the door. The small front gable has an arched screen. The door has heavily molded double leaf glazed door topped by a segmentally arched transom. The windows all have granite sills and segmentally arched brick openings within which are square headed two-over-two light sash. The house has a molded cornice and exposed rafter tails. The house is connected to the main prison block by a two story gable roofed brick connector centered on the house's rear façade. There is a modern canopied entrance in the west side of the connector as well as an entrance into the rear (south) of the central block. (Photos 173, 174, 282, 283 & 286)

**254a. Storehouse/Chapel/ Tailor Shop/Dining Hall, c. 1815-30/ c. 1890/ c. 1910/1975.  
Contributing.**

This long brick seventeen by two bay 2 ½ story gable roofed block extends south from the main prison block and is the most architecturally intact of the remaining prison buildings. The elaborately corbelled cornice with bands of decorative brickwork has cornice returns on the gable facades and a plain raised frieze below. The raking cornice is also elaborate with bands of decorative brickwork. The gable roof is sheathed in slate shingles with metal rooftop ventilators. The fenestration is symmetrical and regular. The windows have granite sills and segmental brick arches with square headed one-over-one light replacement sash set within them. On the gable ends there are two windows on each floor and two set close together in the gable peak. There is a line of small square windows in the raised basement level set within a simple projecting water table. It is not clear where the original entry doors were and there may have been only an internal or small entry for security reasons. Presently, the east façade, which faces the courtyard, has six entries in former first floor window openings. They are protected by modern frame entry porches and steps. This building may have started as a c. 1815-30 storehouse and had become a chapel and tailor shop by 1889 and later a dining hall. The southernmost six bays were added in c. 1910 and some of the windows on the west façade appear to have originally been doors. The early brickwork of the walls of the older sections is consistent with the style of early industrial brick architecture and a c. 1815 -1830 date is likely. However, the elaborate corbelling and decorative brick cornice are more consistent with later 19th century industrial architecture and indeed with the 1882 remake of the central block of the main cell block building (#254). It seems possible that when the building was expanded in c. 1910 a new slate roof and decorative cornice was built over the entire new length. (Photos 175, 284 & 286)

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**254b. Rear block, Shoe Factory, c. 1920/1975. Contributing.**

This c. 1920 three story, brick, flat roofed building was once part of a longer and older shop complex. After the 1941 Sanborn map and likely after 1874 when the prison closed, the older portions to the west were removed. The present ten by four bay building has large window openings on the north and south facades with decorative splayed brick lintels, concrete or granite sills and modern sliding metal sash topped by fixed transoms within the brick openings. The building has a recessed northwest corner and an elevator tower that projects above the roof on the southeast corner. Presently a corrugated metal sheathed stair tower has been built in the corner recess. There is another metal sheathed tower on the east façade. The main entrance is on the north façade, facing the yard up a flight of concrete steps and protected by a modern canvas canopy. The western façade has a parapet wall and a piece of a projecting wall of older brick and some arch-topped window openings suggesting that this was the former exterior wall of the earlier attached structures. The stone block and brick prison yard wall just to the south of the building extends for a short section before turning into a high c. 1920s concrete wall that wraps around the east façade. According to the Sanborn maps, this building was constructed outside the original stone prison walls at the same time as the east extension onto the cell block (#254) also went past the original wall. This building was used originally as part of the prison shoe factory. (Photos 176, 285 & 286)

**255. 82 State Street, c. 1820. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story gable front frame house has a side hall plan, robust Greek Revival style entablature and cornice with returns resting on detailed corner pilasters. A smaller version of the same detailing surrounds the recessed door with paneled side walls and ¾ side lights. The door is a replacement six-panel door with small lights along the top. On the eastern façade a steeply pitched cross gable is set back on the slate roof and has the same entablature and cornice detailing. The house has clapboard siding in good condition on the front and east facades and in fair condition (needing paint) on the west and rear. The windows of the whole house have 6/6 sash. There is a 2-story addition behind the main house that has a gable front with a simpler cornice return visible where the addition is offset to the west. Just under the entablature/cornice trim on the west façade of the main house is a small 1-story hipped roof addition – almost a large rectangular bay window. On the eastern façade of the 2-story addition is a shallow 1-story enclosed porch along the whole façade and projecting slightly past the rear corner of the main house. The foundation is brick. There is a 1 ½ -story barn addition behind the 2-story addition and offset from it to the west. The barn is missing some clapboards and is in fair/poor condition. (Photo 177)

**256. 84 State Street, c.1820, 1920. Contributing.**

This 2-story frame Greek Revival house was originally a 1 ½-story gable front house which has had the front half raised to 2-stories by adding a new gable roof perpendicular to the old with a large front cross gable dormer. The alterations include Colonial Revival features such as the small fanlight window in the top of the cross gable and other features which may be based on original trim such the pedimented window trim with top cornice piece on the new second floor

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windows which matches that on the first floor. The window surrounds as well as the eared full pedimented door frame may have all been added when the c. 1920- renovations occurred or could be original Greek Revival features. The rear of the house is still the original 1 ½-stories and has small gable dormers with 8-over-8 sash on each side. The rest of the sash is 6-over-1 Colonial Revival style sash. The house has vinyl siding that leaves the wood trim exposed and asphalt shingle roofing. In the rear there is a 1-story addition. (Photo 178)

**257. 88 State Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

Vernacular, this small, 1 ½-story gable front house has clapboard siding and standing seam metal roofing. It has plain open eaves of medium depth. Originally it had a front door with sidelights centered on the gable which had been enclosed in a small windowed vestibule and now is closed off from use. The present door is on the east side approximately in the center. There is one window to the south of this door, near the front, and two windows to the north of the door right next to each other. The windows have imitation six light replacement sash. There is a shed roofed overhang over the door. The house has a small center chimney. The house has two small additions to the rear. The first is a gable roofed, 1-story addition with a rear chimney and the second is a hipped roof, 1-story addition shorter than the first and hanging over the bank slightly. It has a asphalt shingle roofing and a small deck and entrance on the east side. ((Photo 179)

**258. 90 State Street, c. 1830. Contributing.**

Vernacular, this small 1 ½-story gable front frame house is similar in massing to #88 State Street and has been covered in vinyl siding. It has a side hall plan with ½ sidelights flanking the six panel door. A modern pedimented entry porch supported by scrolled ironwork posts is over the front door. The windows have 6-over-1 sash and the roofing is asphalt shingles. There is a former 2-story barn attached kitty-corner to the rear that has been renovated into a dwelling unit with the addition of large shed dormers on each side of the gable front roof. A small shed roofed overhang spans two doors on the front façade. There is also a small shed dormer on the west side of the main house roof as well as a single small brick chimney. In the rear of the main house is a 1-story shed roofed addition with an entrance off a deck on the east side. The house and especially the rear addition/barn are very close to the eastern property line of #92 State Street. (Photo 180)

**259. 92 State Street, c. 1885. Contributing.**

Although it is possible that the building shown on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards and 1869 Beers maps is still extant on this property, the orientation seems different than the building that shows up on the 1889 Sanborn map, which does seem to be the core of the structure on the property today. The main building seems to be two 1 ½ - 2-story gable roofed structures with their ridgelines parallel to the street, the west section was closer to the street and the east section was an addition offset towards the rear. By 1917, the east/rear addition had a 1-story section added at the southeast corner as well as a porch across the front. Sometime after 1941, the whole structure was enlarged by raising a new roof over a 2-story section incorporating the former porch, and two 2-story gable front sections were built on the west and over the 1-story c. 1917 addition on

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the east. The front façade is currently a prominent gable front section on the west with a shallow roof pitch connecting with a large 2-story ell section set back from the western section with a shallow pitched gable breaking the eave on the eastern end over the garage bay with a second floor above it. The whole structure has vinyl siding and plain wooden trim and frames around 2-over-2 window sash in an irregular fenestration pattern. There are two front doors, one on the side of the western gable front and another next to the garage on the eaves front ell. Both door are modern with modern gable roofs supported on scrolled metal posts. The roof is asphalt shingle and there is a small pent shed roof over the garage bay. There are two small brick chimneys at the rear of the structure. (Photo 180)

**260. 94/96 State Street, c. 1845. Contributing.**

Possibly built as a two-unit house, this property was definitely serving as a two-family building by the 1869 Beers map. The overall form of this house is a double front gable, used often in the Gothic Revival style. However, the vinyl siding and capping has left no decorative trim on the building except the prominent molded cornice and cornice returns at each gable front, a detail used extensively in Vermont Greek Revival houses. Each gable has two windows in the second floor and two windows on the first with a side entry on the inside corners. The center section is a 1-story section with its front façade flush to the gable facades on either side. The main roof over the 1 ½-story building is eaves front with the two prominent cross gable ends. There is one small chimney in the center of the rear and the foundation is brick. The 1-story center section currently has two double hung windows flanking a small square Queen Anne fixed pane sash with small colored lights on the edges. This arrangement is likely not original as the property was converted into a three unit between 1889 and 1894 with the small 1-story center section serving as the third unit. By 1906, the property was once more a two-unit with each side sharing the center section. The roof is asphalt shingle and the current doors are modern with modern concrete steps and metal railings. There was once a rear 1-story addition on the western unit with an attached 1-story barn off to the west which were removed sometime after 1941. (Photo 181)

**261. 100 State Street, c. 1800-1850, 1925-30. Contributing.**

The footprint of the 1 ½-story house and eastern 1-story addition were part of the property shown on the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map and have continued through all maps and match the present configuration. It is not possible to tell from the exterior how old the main building is as it was rebuilt in its present form after a c. 1925 fire. The original footprint was quite classical Colonial Revival with a central 1 ½-story section oriented as a Georgian plan with flanking symmetrical 1-story wings to either side. Attached to the west wing was a 2-story barn perched on the edge of the steep bank down to the meadow and later, Lake Runnemede. The barn was converted into a steam laundry by 1917 and by the fire c. 1925 had been converted into tenements. The western 1-story wing had been removed prior or was lost in the fire. The remaining property was the main 1 ½-story house with its east wing and the now detached damaged tenement property (102/104 State Street). These were renovated in the Colonial Revival style and connected at the top of the bank with a concrete garden balustrade of classical design. This house still has a 5 by 2 bay Georgian plan with a central entrance adorned with a gable portico with curved underside resting on pairs of slender columns. The paneled door is flanked by ¾ sidelights. In each gable

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are round top double hung windows and all other sash is 6-over-1. The siding is wide clapboard and the cornice is decorated with dentils and small cornice returns at the gable ends. The roof is asphalt shingle and has a front central shed dormer. The east 1-story side addition or wing has a nearly flat roof and small 6-over-1 sash with a front door to one side. There is also a sliding glass door entrance and deck at the rear east corner. There is an exposed exterior brick chimney on the western façade which breaks the rear roof line. (Photo 182)

**262. 101/103 State Street, c. 1907-10. Contributing.**

This 3 and 4-story frame Queen Anne apartment building is built into the side of a bank so that the front of the building on State Street is 3-stories with an additional floor and basement below that entered from stairs along the east side. The symmetrical building uses Queen Anne and Italianate details despite the late construction date. The central double entry is recessed on a 3-story porch that is flanked by large 3-sided projecting 3-story bay window towers. There are shallower 3-sided, 3-story bay windows on both the east and west sides. The east bay tower has small square Queen Anne windows in the central bay. The bays have sections of siding (now vinyl) below each window that flares out at the bottom acting as a very slight overhang for the window below. These sections may have been originally covered with decorative shingles. The window sash is 2-over-1 and the glazed doors appear to be original. The cornice is still intact and has small, widely spaced scroll sawn brackets, paired at all angles and corners. The windows all have modern shutters and on the east side, the front three windows on the first (State Street level) floor have an added (modern?) pediment detail above them. The roof is flat and there is a single chimney near the center. The front recessed porches have simple wooden balustrades across between the bay towers and two doors on each floor. The front steps are almost the width of the porch and have wooden (modern?) hand railings. In the very back is an original 4-story section that is about 1 bay deep and is narrower than the main section. On the east side, there are modern wooden stairs, railings and ramps leading down to the rear, lower apartments. (Photo 183)

**263. 102/104 State Street, c. 1840/50?, 1925-30. Contributing.**

(See #261: 100 State Street, above, for site history) It is possible that the original barn structure that once stood here was partially retained when it was rebuilt after a c.1925 fire. The barn had been converted into a Steam Laundry and then into tenements when the fire occurred. The present building, like #261/100 State Street, is a Colonial Revival style building. It is a flat roofed, 2-story 7-by 4 bay building with a deep eave and cornice decorated with modillions and a simple wide frieze band. The four entrance doors are paired on an off-center porch, flush with the east end of the building. The porch has a cornice and modillions similar to the eave, and is supported by pairs of slender half-columns on a clapboarded balustrade. There is also a modern wooden balustrade creating a second floor terrace over the porch. The windows which have 6-over-1 sash are regularly spaced except for two pairs of double windows towards the east end. On the east façade are more paired windows and a modern picture window on the first floor. The west façade has single windows. By 2011 there were replacement 1/1 windows. (Photo 184)

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**264. 106 State Street, c.1840, 1880s. Contributing.**

The front section of this vernacular house was likely originally the small carpentry shop shown on both the 1853 Presdee & Edwards and 1869 Beers maps belonging to "J. Stone" whose house was next door at 110 State Street. This simple, 1 ½-story gable front building has cornice returns and fairly deep open eaves and a side hall entry now surrounded with an enclosed porch/vestibule. There are 2 windows in the gable and two next to the front door on the first floor, all with 2-over-2 sash and modern shutters. On the sides, the windows are modern replacements and are of much smaller dimension. On the east façade, the rear window has a c. 1880 shallow, 3-sided bay. By the time the property was shown on the 1901 Sanborn, it had been converted to a residence and a 1-story rear addition had been added. This is flush on the west and recessed from the east with a porch along its east façade. Towards the rear of the main roof there is a one-window gable wall dormer on each side. The roof is asphalt shingles. To the east, at the end of the driveway is a modern, attached 1-story, 1-car garage with flat roof and overhead door. (Photo 185)

**265. 107/109 State Street, c.1875. Contributing.**

Originally identical with 111/113 State Street, next door, and likely built together, this modest Italianate, 2-story double house has two central entrances on its eaves side with two window bays on either side of them. There was once a central porch and a large section of wood clapboard siding around the doors is the ghost of where it was. Around the porch, the house had been re-sided with asbestos shingles, possibly when the porch was already enclosed and not visible. The porch was removed after 1941. There is a shallow modern wooden stoop in front of the doors with a short shed roof overhang and lattice sides. The front doors are heavy, Italianate doors with rounded moldings and a pair of long vertical oval windows. The window sash are 6/6 and the shallow eaves have a simple cornice and cornice returns at the gable ends. The roof of corrugated metal has two symmetrical chimneys centered on each side of the ridge. The gable ends are four bays wide and there is an original 1-story rear ell on each of the original two sides that are separated from each other in the center and extend out past the outer east and west walls of the house. In the small projecting section of gable of these rear ells are front facing rear entry doors. By 2011 the building had vinyl siding, had replacement 1/1 windows, and a hip roof entry porch with enclosed sides and open front was centered on the front elevation. (Photo 186)

**266. 110 State Street, c.1850. Contributing.**

Greek Revival, this 1 ½-story, front gable, side hall, frame house has a large post-1941, deep, wrap around porch on the front and east facades. The wide gable end has deep open eaves and cornice returns. The paneled door is flanked by ¾ sidelights and the windows have 2-over-2 sash. The porch with a shallow hipped roof has simple turned half-columns on a solid, wood shingled, balustrade wall. There are shed dormers on either side and a rear 1-story addition on the west side. There is also a small 1-story addition projecting out of the west wall. There is one brick chimney near the center of the roof. In 1853 and 1869, this was the J. Stone house and had a detached carpentry shop (#106 State Street) to the east. The roof is asphalt shingles. (Photo 187)



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**266a. Shed, c. 1920. Contributing.**

Single bay, shed roofed building with exposed rafters and double leaf wooden doors. (Photo 187)

**267. 111/113 State Street, c. 1875. Contributing.**

Originally identical with 107/109 State Street, next door, and likely built together, this modest, 2-story double house has two central entrances on its eaves side with two window bays on either side of them. There was once a central porch (removed after 1941) which has been replaced with a smaller modern, gable roofed front vestibule. There is clapboard siding and the front doors are heavy, Italianate doors with rounded moldings and a pair of long vertical oval windows. The window sash is 6-over-6 and the shallow eaves have simple cornice and cornice returns at the gable ends. The roof of corrugated metal has two symmetrical chimneys centered on each side of the ridge. The gable ends are four bays wide and there is an original 1-story rear ell on each of the original two sides that are separated from each other in the center and extend out past the outer east and west walls of the house. In the small projecting section of gable of these rear ells are front facing rear entry doors. By 2011 the front entry porch had been rebuilt and enlarged, siding had been changed to vinyl, and there was a standing seam metal roof. (Photo 188)

**268. “Look Off House,” 112/114 State Street, 1882,1895. Contributing.**

Originally built as a prison shoe factory on the east side of the prison grounds by the W.D Brackett Co. in 1882, it was relocated in two halves in 1895 to make way for a new, larger prison shoe factory for A.E. Mann Co. Purchased by the Cotton family, half was moved to a location, behind their home (#57 State Street) and remodeled into a four-tenement apartment house (#63 State Street). The other half was moved to this property also owned by the Cottons and renovated into a similar 4-tenement house known as the “Look Off.” This large, 2 ½-story frame building was re-oriented to front on the 8-bay eaves side with two doors centered on this façade under a small gable roofed entrance porch. There is a centered, 2-window 1895 shed dormer in the main asphalt shingled roof. The original cornice returns at the 4-bay gable ends are narrow and all other trim has been removed when vinyl siding was installed. The windows have 6-over-6 sash (also seen in a picture of the building as a shoe factory), and there are two small chimneys symmetrically placed in the middle of each side. There are modern shutters flanking the windows. Around 2007 a large dormer with two separate egresses and windows was added to the north side and the existing balcony/stair structure was rebuilt and enlarged. (Photo 189)

**269. 115 State Street, c. 1905. Contributing.**

This 2 ½-story, hipped roof, four-square plan, frame Colonial Revival house is set deeply back from the street and has a large prominent central wall gable on each façade that appear as pediments with the continuous cornice at the base. A deeply molded cornice and eave as well as a front porch matching the roof in classical details are typical features of the Colonial Revival. The shed roof porch has large Tuscan columns and a gable pediment breaking the eave at the center supported by columns. The door is flanked by narrow double hung windows with Queen Anne glazing on the upper sash. This type of window sash is also found in the window pairs in the wall gables. On the second floor there is a central window grouping of three, reminiscent of a Palladian arrangement, and this is flanked by pairs of windows to either side. The second floor

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windows on the sides are singles and more irregular in spacing. The roof is asphalt shingles and there is one brick chimney off center towards the rear. In the rear is a small detached modern garage. (Photo 190)

**270. Marcy-Ide House, 117 State Street, 1814. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story, gable front, brick Federal house has a broad gable with deep, open, eaves, molded cornice, and a cornice return. The narrow, center entry has no sidelights and a c. 1930 Colonial Revival panel door with fanlight. The windows are irregularly placed two to the west of the door and one to the right, with two smaller windows in the gable. The sides has four window bays and all the sash is 2-over-2 with the exception of those in the two c. 1930, full length shed dormers on either side. These windows are very small with 6-over-1 sash. There is a large brick external chimney on the east side and another smaller, internal, one in the rear center. There once had been several large and small additions on the rear of the house which have been removed. At present, there is 1-story, hipped roof screened in porch attached to the west of the rear façade. (Photo 191)

**271. 117 ½ State Street, c.1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

Sited behind (south of) 117 State Street, this small, 1-story frame modern Vernacular cottage replaces a former c. 1910 carriage house and early auto garage (listed on the 1917 Sanborn as “auto” with a dwelling on the second floor). The present house is two rooms wide and one room deep, with a center entry on the front facing eaves side. There are picture windows on either side of the door. The house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. Non-contributing due to age. (Photo 192)

**272. Marcy-Leland House, 118 State Street, c. 1812-1816. Contributing.**

Alvin Marcy was the builder of this house and Thomas Leland was an early long-term tenant. Vernacular, this 1 ½-story, eaves front, frame house has been expanded to the rear and now has a saltbox rear roof. The 4-bay front façade has an entrance in the eastern bay. The windows have replacement 1-over-1 sash and the door is modern. The asphalt shingle roof has two skylights on the front. On the east is a 1-story addition recessed from the front of the house and with another entrance and two windows. There is a small brick chimney near the center of the roof ridge. The house has clapboards and simple wood trim around the doors and windows. (Photo 193)

**273. “The Willows”, 121 State Street, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This 2-story frame apartment building has a very shallow gable roof, parallel to the street, which extends out over a covered two story porch that runs the length of the building. It has vertical wood panel siding and a cut-out wood balustrade on the second floor. By 2011 the balustrade had been replaced with simple square balusters. Non-contributing due to age. (Photo 194)

**274. 124 State Street, c. 1880, 1910. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story tri-gable-ell house has an enclosed wrap around porch. It is likely that originally, it was a c. 1880 1 ½-story gable front Vernacular house with a rear addition directly behind the front section in the configuration shown on the 1906 Sanborn map. By the 1917 Sanborn map,

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the tri-gable-ell configuration is indicated by the footprint but the front gable section appears the same. What had been a simple front porch was rebuilt as a generous wrap around. It was rebuilt in the Dutch/Colonial Revival style. The roofs of the added features: the porches and dormers, all have flared, curving edges and the front gable has a square-top Palladian window group. The siding is wood shingles, and the main roof is asphalt shingles with a smooth, membrane-type roof on the porches. In the corner of the gable-ell intersection, is a large brick chimney. The windows have c. 1910 6-over-1 sash and there are 4 curving shed roofed dormers (with small window pairs) on each side of the front gable as well as the east facing gable. By 2011 there was a bay window in the front gable replacing the Palladian window.

Although houses are indicated on both the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map and the 1869 Beers map, the footprints are so different as to suggest that a farm complex was present around this site in 1853, but was replaced by several smaller houses by 1869, and on this site, the 1869 house was also replaced before 1906. Town Property Records indicate that a structure was built on this site c. 1825-26. Thomas Wells was the builder and is mentioned in the original deed. Property measurements suggest that the present structure incorporates the original Wells house. (Photo 195)

**275. State Street School, 125 State Street, 1914, 1920s, 1990s. Contributing.**

This brick, Tudor-style school with stone trim was originally built with two-stories and had a third story added by 1925, according to the Sanborn maps. The symmetrical façade has a central slightly projecting bay trimmed with stone quoins and topped with an arched section containing a large clock set in carved stone bearing the date “1914” (possibly re-located after the third floor addition.) The large central door has a carved stone recess under a Tudor (flattened pointed) arch with a stone surround and quoining that extends up and continues as window surrounds for the floors above. Above the doorway, the window group at the second floor has three narrow vertical sash above three carved stone panels. These windows are topped with three transoms, and at the third floor a similar group of three narrow vertical sash and transoms are topped with a stone section where the words “STATE STREET SCHOOL” are carved. Within the central projecting bay are also small narrow windows with quoined stone surrounds on either side of the door, and second and third floor window groups. These windows have 4-over-1 sash with 4-light transoms. There is a narrow molded stone belt course dividing the second and third floors and a much heavier cornice above the third floor windows that is topped with a short brick parapet wall. This parapet wall has stone coping at the top and is punctuated by large, rectangular stone medallions with pointed tops that project above the coping, as well as narrow, vertical brick recesses above which the coping is angled in a square cap. The wide façade sections on either side of the central projecting bay has symmetrical window groups with carved stone surrounds with stones projecting into the brick to imitate quoining. On the first floor, there is a group of five windows on either side of the entrance. On the second and third floors, there is a group of three windows on either side. All of these have modern aluminum replacement sash. On the east and west facades, the corner bays are projecting with the large 2-bay center section recessed slightly.

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There are 3-window groups with the same stone frames in the end bays and two five window groups in each floor of the center section. On the sides, the stone belt course is continued between the second and third floor levels and at the cornice, but the brick parapet above is plain except for uninterrupted stone coping. On the west façade, at the first and second floor levels is a rounded c. 1990s addition, twice as deep on the first floor as on the second and with multiple window groups. The siding for the addition is painted metal and the roof is standing seam. To the rear, on the south, has been added a very large series of additions, essentially linking the elementary school (State Street School) to new brick high school buildings, built in the 1990s.

The new buildings are approximately the same height as the older structure and use similar colored brick, light belt courses, and window groupings to be compatible to the existing school. (Photos 196 & 197)

**276. 126 State Street, c. 1860, 1890. Contributing.**

The footprint of this house seems consistent as a Vernacular house from the 1869 Beers map, where it first appears, through the 20th century Sanborn maps to the present. However, the present exterior decorative details suggest that a renovation in the 1890s updated this simple house in the Queen Anne style. The 1 ½-story gable front, side hall plan, frame house has a wrap-around porch on the front and east facades and several dormers. A rear 1-story ell is offset to the east and a c. 1915 detached carriage house/2-car garage is in the rear of the driveway on the west side. There is very plain trim on the gable of this clapboarded house and on the windows and doors but a Queen Anne porch was added to the front and side with a valance of spindles, turned posts, and small quarter round carved accents at the top of the posts. The east side of the porch was been enclosed after 1941 with full clapboard siding. The paneled front door is flanked by ¾ sidelight panels and a three sided bay window has been added to the front façade under the porch to the west of the door. The c. 1890 sash is 6-over-1 in the bay windows as well as in the pair of enlarged windows in the gable. There are gable dormers on either side of the roof. On the east, the gable is asymmetrical with the peak off center to the south. The roof is asphalt shingles and there is a brick chimney near the center of the house and another in the rear west. (Photo 198)

**276a. Garage, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

Gable front, two car, one story garage with clapboard siding and overhead sliding doors. Non-contributing due to age. (Photo 198)

**277. 128 State Street, c. 1905. Contributing.**

This 1 ½-story, gable front, frame Colonial Revival house has a front hipped roof porch and 3 hipped roof wall dormers, 2 on the west and 1 on the east. The main entrance is on a side porch on the west eaves façade and the front porch is only entered from the house through double glass doors. The front porch is now glassed in above a clapboarded balustrade wall. The front gable has narrow cornice returns but all other trim has been removed when vinyl siding was added. The windows have 2-over-1 sash and the roof is asphalt shingles. There is a large 1 ½-story rear

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gable fronted addition offset to the west, and the west shed roofed entrance porch runs along this recessed section. There is a brick chimney near the center of the roof. (Photo 199)

**278. 132 State Street, c. 1850. Contributing.**

This large property includes the 2 ½-story gable front frame Greek Revival house with central chimney and cornice returns at the gable, a long 1 ½-story rear ell that projects past both the west and east sides of the main house, and a large detached 2 ½-story barn in the rear on the west side. On the 1869 Beers map, the property was owned by C. Thompson and the barn was a “Carriage Shop.” The house has simple details, clapboard siding and most of a porch that once wrapped around three sides of the gable front main section to the rear ell. Now the porch is on the front and east with a nearly flat hipped roof, plain round columns and a clapboard balustrade wall. The attic level of the front gable has no window and all other windows have 2-over-2 sash. The rear ell has cornice returns at its gable ends and an asphalt shingle roof. The main house has a metal roof. There is a second chimney in the rear of the ell. The barn has east side and rear 1-story additions and a diamond shaped window in the front gable, now boarded. There are two small square windows at the second floor and a boarded door and 2-over-2 window at the ground floor. By 2011 there were replacement 1/1 windows. (Photo 200)

**279. 9 Pine Street (Telephone Bldg.) c. 1980. Non-Contributing due to age.**

This modern, brick, one story, 4 by 3 bay, commercial building with a flat roof has 2 windows in each of the easternmost bays of the front (north) façade and no windows on the sides. The entry is in the third bay on the north façade under a flat modern canopy. The bays are differentiated by slightly recessed brick panels. (Photo 201)

**280. Located in the Amendment Area – see description on page 29**

**281. 2 Central Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This simple, gable front clapboard house has 1 ½ stories and a side entry with open overhanging eaves and a corrugated metal roof. The entry door and one window are enclosed within a modern shed roofed projecting vestibule. There are a combination of 2/1 and 6/6 window sash with 2 windows in the second floor of the front gable, one on the first floor next to the vestibule, and a small louver in the gable. The south façade has 4 windows on the first floor and the north side has 2 on the first floor and a small window on the second floor. The house has a brick foundation, a brick ridge chimney and a ridge vent. It is nearly identical in form to three other houses on Central Street. It is possible that the four (#s 281, 288, 297 & 298) nearly identical houses on Central built between 1900 and 1910 were built by the same contractor or developer. (Photo 203)

**282. 4-8 Central Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

Set far back on the lot behind and slightly south of 2 Central Street, this 9 by 2 bay eaves front tenement building has three entrances in the center and a central two story porch with two doors and a small window in between. This building is very similar to #302. The roof is a shallow gable with asphalt shingles. The very shallow hipped roof of the porch has a shallow intersecting

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gable over the center and 2 original round columns. The rest of the columns have been replaced with dimensional lumber and a modern wooden staircase leads from the south side of the porch to the ground. There are three 1/1 windows to either side of the entrances on the first and second floors. The south gable end has 2 1/1 windows on both the first and second floors and a small 1/1 window in the gable. The building sits on a concrete foundation and has a ridge chimney on the south end. The building first shows up on the 1917 Sanborn map as a “tenement” and was likely built by the same owner or builder as #302 (24 Durkee Street). These two buildings were likely inspired by three similar multi-family apartment houses (Evarts Colony Houses) built by Maxwell Evarts in 1908 on North Route 5 near the intersection of Juniper Hill Road. These and likely the two here on Central were built to help house the enormous workforce that the rapidly expanding Windsor Machine Company brought to Windsor. (Photo 203)

**283. 13 Central Street, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

This concrete block, modern, 3 bay garage has a flat roof. Non-contributing due to age. (Photo 204)

**284. 14 Central Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This gable front clapboard 2 story, 4 by 3 bay house is set back at the rear of the lot. The entrance is in the third bay of the 4 –bay front façade flanked by three windows. There are four windows above on the second floor. There is a louver in the shallow gable above. The corrugated metal roof has a boxed and molded cornice with cornice returns and a ridge chimney. On the north façade there are three irregularly sized windows on the first floor and two on the second floor. On the south façade, there is one window and one infilled former window on the first floor and 2 windows on the second floor. There is a small detached rear shed. (Photo 205)

**285. Town of Windsor Garage 4-bay shed, 15 Central Street, c. 1945. Contributing.**

This 4-bay shed roofed frame structure has three sets of vertical board double doors on the vehicle/equipment bays plus an office bay with a regular door. It is sheathed in novelty siding. It is possible that this structure was related to a shipping structure of Baxter Canning. (Photo 204)

**285a. Town of Windsor Garage 5-bay shed, c. 1970s. Non-contributing due to age.**

This modern vertical board sided frame 5-bay equipment and storage shed has doors of varying widths on the west front façade. (Photos 204 & 206)

**285b. Town of Windsor Garage Salt Shed, c. 1990s, Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern frame utility structure for protecting road materials. It is a gable roofed tall shed that is open on the front (west) façade. Its walls are formed by horizontal boards laid against long vertical heavy poles (like telephone poles). (Photo 206)

**286. Manchester Vermont Creamery, 18 Central Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 2-story broad gable front building has a modern 2-story porch and a modern central door. Originally constructed as a creamery, the clapboard structure with an asphalt shingle roof has been converted to residential apartments and has some added residential scale windows. There is

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one window on the ground floor front façade and two on the second floor. It is built into the hill that rises to Main Street behind it and the second floor extends back further than the first floor. There is an assortment of windows on the side facades. The large, broad roof has two original early 20th century round metal barn ventilators on the ridge as well as a brick chimney on the north roof slope. It was originally attached to the ice house (#286a) through a small 1 story connector. By 1941 the creamery had ceased operation and the building was being used as a tire dealership. Sometime in the later 20th century it was converted into a dwelling with the former ice house serving as a detached garage. (Photo 207)

**286a. Ice House/Garage, c. 1910. Contributing.**

There is a very deep, detached, two bay, gable front, frame former ice house (now garage) next to the south side of the creamery that is original to the site. The clapboard structure has two large bays of unequal sizes on the east façade and is much deeper than the average car with assorted windows along the sides and a corrugated metal roof. It was originally attached through a small 1 story connector to the creamery and also used to have a small 1-story front addition. By 1941, the Creamery had closed and the structure was used as a sales and service wing to a tire dealership located in the former creamery. (Photo 207)

**287. Town of Windsor Garage, Rear of 147 Main Street with access from 30 Central Street, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This very large, tall gable-front structure has flush board siding and a metal roof. It has an office door and a large vehicle bay door on the front façade. Non-contributing due to age. (Photo 208)

**288. 32 Central Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This tall, 3 by 4 bay, gable-fronted 1 ½ story frame house is very similar to 2 Central Street (#281) with a side door and two windows on the first floor front and two on the second. There is a high kneewall above the first floor under the eaves and there are only windows along the first floor of side façades. The siding is asbestos shingle but there is a remnant of clapboard siding under the front porch. The house has a corrugated metal roof and a concrete block ridge chimney. It is possible that the four (#s 281, 288, 297 & 298) nearly identical houses on Central built between 1900 and 1910 were built by the same contractor or developer. (Photo 209)

**289. 33 Central Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This tall, 2 by 5 bay, eaves front frame house has a central door under a full length porch that was added later (by 1906). It has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof with a center ridge chimney. The door is flanked by two evenly spaced 2/2 windows on each side with a high blind kneewall above the hipped porch roof. The gable ends have two 2/2 windows on the first and second floors with a small louver vent in the top of the gable. The hipped porch roof is supported by heavy round columns sitting on a solid balustrade. There is an original 1 story rear ell with a gable roof and a small shed attached to the rear of the ell.

It is located in an area close to the railroad tracks where three houses are shown on L.R. Burleigh's 1886 Panoramic View of Windsor VT – one of which resembles this house. It may

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well be one of the “3 fr dw” indicated on the Sanborn index maps of 1884, 1889 & 1894. A house and detached rear barn/garage is shown in this location on the 1901 and all subsequent Sanborn maps. The porch is first shown on the 1906 map. (Photos 210 & 211)

**290. 33 ½ Central Street, c. 1980s. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern trailer home set on end facing the street just north of #289. (Phot 211)

**290a. 33 ½ Central Street, small frame shack, c. 1900. Contributing.**

Immediately adjacent to the north of the trailer home is this small frame gable front shed with novelty siding and double leaf vertical board doors. Above the double leaf doors is a loft door, presently made of plywood. There are two 6/6 windows on the north façade and a corrugated metal roof. This small building is labeled “Tool & Gage” and appears to be an older shop that was moved to this location after 1941. (Photo 211)

**291. 34 Central Street, c. 1890 - 1900. Contributing.**

This gable fronted 1 ½ story frame, clapboard house is set back on the lot at an angle that suggests it was built before the south end of Central Street was created c. 1900. It is similar in massing to the four nearly identical houses on Central but appears to predate them. The front gable is adorned with decorative wood shingles and the front northeast corner of the first floor is canted under an overhanging second floor corner. The front façade has a side entrance with two 2/2 windows on the first floor and two 1/1 windows on the second floor. The side facades have windows on the first floor only with a high kneewall above. The standing seam metal roof has deep, open eaves. There is a 1-story gable roofed ell extending north from the rear of the property with a window and a door on the front (east) façade. Both the rear door and front door are sheltered by simple shed roofed canopies supported by dimensional lumber. The main block has a concrete block chimney on the ridge.

The decorative treatment of the gable suggests an earlier c. 1890 date. No detail is shown of the area until 1901 when the property is shown with the discontinuous north and south pieces of Central Street. However, it also seems possible that it is associated with the nearly identical houses that date around 1900 -1910 on Central Street. (Photo 212)

**292. 35 Central Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This small, eaves-front, 3 by 1 bay, 1-½ story, frame house has a larger, 4-bay rear ell. The main block has a central entry under a small hipped canopy supported by decorative trellis-like openwork posts and frieze under the canopy. The design is reminiscent of the diagonals of Chinese Chippendale railings. The door is flanked by single 2/2 windows. The northern gable end has two windows on the first floor and one in the gable above while the south gable has just one window on both the first and second floors. The very simple eaves have cornice returns and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house has been covered in asbestos shingles. The rear ell has a standing seam roof punctuated by two gable dormers on either side which extends into a shed roof over an enclosed porch on the south façade. A small cantilevered gable hood protects a side door in the ell. Attached to the eastern end of the ell is a 1 ½ story gable roofed barn



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oriented the same as the main block. The south gable façade of the barn features a side door and window on the first floor and a window in the gable.

It is located in an area close to the railroad tracks where three houses are shown on L.R. Burleigh's 1886 Panoramic View of Windsor VT – one of which resembles this house. It may well be one of the "3 fr dw" indicated on the Sanborn index maps of 1884, 1889 & 1894. A house is shown in this location on the 1901 and all subsequent Sanborn maps. (Photo 213)

**293. 36 Central Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This simple, gable front, 3 by 3 bay, 1 ½ story clapboarded house has a side entrance totally enclosed within a modern projecting gable vestibule. The house extends in the rear in two additions flush to the north façade. The asphalt shingle roof is topped with a brick ridge chimney and the plain eaves have cornice returns. The front façade has two 2/2 windows next to the door and two windows in the second floor. The north façade has three windows on the first floor with none on the second but rather a high blind kneewall, similar to the four nearly identical houses (#s 281, 288, 297 & 298) on Central Street. The first addition has three windows on the same level as the main block but the second addition has two windows that are lower than the others. The north façade of the additions has an odd assortment of 1 gable and 2 shed dormers on the gable roof. The south façade of the main block has one 2/2 window in the first floor near the front façade and an added 1-story projecting bay with a hipped roof and windows on three sides near the rear. The fenestration of the south façade of the additions follows that of the north side.

This house, while similar in massing and fenestration to the four others, has cornice returns and a different number of windows on side elevations. Its first addition appears original to the building, while the second addition may have been a previous barn that was annexed to the house. It is first shown on the 1901 Sanborn map. (Photo 214)

**294. 39 Central Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 ½ story, 3 by 4 bay, vinyl sided, frame house has a side entry on a full porch across the front façade. The house has an asphalt shingle roof, a concrete block foundation and a rear 1-story gable addition flush to the north façade that was likely original. It is very similar in massing to four nearly identical houses on Central Street that were built later in a space of about ten years (1900-1910). There are two 6/6 windows next to the side entry on the first floor of the front façade, two windows above in the second floor and a former vent opening in the gable. The north façade has 4 windows on the first floor and none above on the very high blind kneewall.

The south façade has three windows and a small opening on the second floor level. The rear addition has several windows on the north and a block of windows on the south side which is recessed from the main block's south façade. There is a small shed adjacent to the rear addition on the south side that was located there post-1941 but appears to be older in construction. Similarly, the front porch doesn't appear on the Sanborn maps but looks older than the post-1941 date this would suggest. It has a flat, hipped roof supported on turned posts with a plain spindle wood railing and a centered set of 4 steps.

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Adjacent to the house on the north and fronting directly onto Central Street is an unfinished modern structure with just a frame and sheathing but no roof. This is likely constructed on the foundation of a c. 1930s five bay garage that showed up in this location on the 1941 Sanborn map.

It is located in an area close to the railroad tracks where three houses are shown on L.R. Burleigh's 1886 Panoramic View of Windsor VT and may well be one of the "3 fr dw" indicated on the Sanborn index maps of 1884, 1889 & 1894. A house is shown in this location on the 1901 and all subsequent Sanborn maps. It is possible that this was the model for the later four (#s 281, 288, 297 & 298) nearly identical houses on Central built between 1900 and 1910. (Photo 215)

**295. 46 Central Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This 2 story, eaves front frame house has a center entry and a large front cross gable. There is a nearly full width porch along the front (east) façade that has been enclosed. The second floor has two 2/2 windows and there is a smaller window in the top of the cross gable. The side facades have two windows on each of the first and second floors. The house has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof with plain eaves and window trim. There is a brick chimney on the ridge. (Photo 216)

**296. 47 Central Street, c. 1915. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This gable front, 2 story, frame house is set back from the street near the railroad tracks. It has a 1 story side ell and a full width front porch that extends across both the main block and the ell. The vinyl siding, irregular modern fenestration, asphalt shingle roofing and the concrete block chimney all suggest that the house was completely renovated recently. The main block has a side entrance door under the porch roof which is flanked by paired picture windows, one pair on the main block and one pair on the side ell. The second floor has only a single 6/6 window on one side and the side elevations have a mixture of window sizes and sash configurations in irregular places on the first and second floors. The low hipped roof porch is supported by square, modern columns with a simple square spindle railing. The side ell has a low, nearly flat shed roof that extends from just below small second floor windows on the north façade. The house sits on a concrete foundation. Non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 217)

**297. 48 Central Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 1/2- story, 3 by 4 bay, frame house sits on a small rise back from the street. It has a modern, enclosed shed porch on the front forming a vestibule entered on the side. The main block entry door is likely on the side of the gable, similar to several other houses on Central Street with the same form. Above the vestibule, there are two 2/2 windows in the gable and two windows on the first floor of the south façade with a high, blind kneewall above. The house, with a brick foundation, asphalt shingle siding and roofing and a brick ridge chimney. A rear, 1 story addition is recessed from the south façade with a rear porch across this façade.

The house is first shown on the 1901 Sanborn map. It is possible that the four (#s 281, 288, 297,

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& 298) nearly identical houses on Central built between 1900 and 1910 were built by the same contractor or developer. (Photo 218)

**298. 49 Central Street, c. 1906. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 ½ story, 3 by 4 bay frame house has a full front porch and brick ridge chimney. It has a side entry and two 2/2 windows on the first floor under the porch shed roof and two windows in the second floor of the gable. On the side facades, there are windows only on the first floor – 3 on either side of various sizes – under a high blind kneewall. On the north façade, the rear window bay has a small shed vestibule addition. The house has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

This is a somewhat wider and larger version of the same simple house form that is found in several other Central Street properties. It is possible that the four (#s 281, 288, 297 & 298) nearly identical houses on Central built between 1900 and 1910 were built by the same contractor or developer. This house appears first on the 1906 Sanborn map and is shown as vacant suggesting that it was just built. (Photo 219)

**299. 51 Central Street, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern trailer home. (Photo 220)

**300. 52 Central Street, c. 1890. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This gable front, 1 ½ story, 3 by 4 bay frame house sits on a rise above the street and has been expanded in all directions with an enclosed shed roofed front porch, and full shed dormers on both side facades. The front gable has two 2/2 windows above the shed porch and a section of decorative shingling above a horizontal trim board in the gable. The clapboard siding extends to all facades but the fenestration on all the modern additions and dormers is varied and modern. The roof is asphalt shingle and the foundation is concrete. A 1 story addition extends from the rear of the main block and an entry porch has been built onto the south façade of the enclosed front porch. Originally, this house may have been similar to the four nearly identical houses on Central all built around the same time (1900-1910).

Its embellishment of decorative gable shingling is similar to #291 and suggests an earlier c. 1890 date. No detail is shown of the area until 1901 when the property is shown with the discontinuous north and south pieces of Central Street. However, it also seems possible that it is associated with the nearly identical houses that date around 1900 -1910 on Central Street. Non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 221)

**301. 26 Durkee Street, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This large 2 story eaves front frame house has a projecting vestibule on the southeast façade and is set at an angle on a lane that leads south from Durkee Street. It has modern 1/1 windows on the first floor of the eaves facades and two windows on both the first and second floors of the gable facades. It has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

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This residential building is on the site of a 2 story c. 1905 ice house that was expanded on both sides in subsequent Sanborn maps. However, the final structure shown as a garage on the last 1941 map appears oriented differently than this structure. If the earlier ice house is present, it is so heavily altered as to be unrecognizable. It more likely was built c. 1970 on the site of the earlier building and is non-contributing due to age. (Photo 222)

**302. 24 Durkee Street, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This multi-family, 9 by 2 bay, hipped roof, frame apartment building is quite similar to #282. The vinyl sided building has a two story porch across the central five bays with a wide central set of steps. There are three entry doors on the ground floor with a window on either side and two doors on the second floor porch with a window between them and on either side of them. There are two windows on either side of the porch on both first and second floors and all sash is 1/1. The side facades each have two windows on the first and second floors. The rear (south) façade has another two story porch across the center five bays and same fenestration and door patterns as the front façade with a narrow set of porch steps. The roof has asphalt shingles, simple boxed eaves, and there are two symmetrical ridge chimneys. The roof also has a center shed dormer with two windows. The porch has square, simple posts and spindle railing.

The building first shows up on the 1917 Sanborn map as a “tenement” and was likely built by the same owner or builder as #282 (2A Central Street). These two buildings were likely inspired by three similar multi-family apartment houses (Evarts Colony Houses) built by Maxwell Evarts in 1908 on North Route 5 near the intersection of Juniper Hill Road. These and likely the two here on Central were built to help house the enormous workforce that the rapidly expanding Windsor Machine Company brought to Windsor. (Photo 223)

**303. 22 Durkee Street, c. 1900. Contributing.**

This small, 1 ½ story, 2 by 3 bay, eaves front house has a small rear addition and center entry. The door is flanked by pairs of 1/1 sash. There are more windows on the side facades and the addition which is recessed from the eastern façade has a porch across this façade flush to the main block east façade. It is set at an angle from the railroad tracks along a small lane extending south from Durkee Street. The metal roof has a brick ridge chimney.

The house first appears with the addition on the 1901 Sanborn Map and remains unchanged through the 1941 Sanborn map. (Photo 222)

**304. 15 Durkee Street, c. 1870. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 ½ story, 3 by 3 bay, house has a full width front porch and a rear side gable roofed ell that is likely original to the main block. The asphalt shingle roof has boxed eaves and cornice returns with brick ridge chimneys on both the main block and gable ell. The original side entry front door is simple Italianate style glazed with two long vertical ovals above paneling. The two long 2/2 windows accompany the door on the front gable façade with two more long 2/2 windows in the second floor above the shed roof of the porch. The porch roof is supported by simple square posts and a geometric styled railing of dimensional lumber that is likely recent.

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There is a second entry door in a small projecting vestibule in the interior corner made by the rear ell. The east side façade has one 2/2 window and there are more on the west façade with similar windows in the ell. The house has a painted brick foundation.

The vernacular house has simple Italianate stylistic elements in the door and windows and post-dates the 1869 Beer Atlas which doesn't show the street. Durkee (originally called "Egg") Street first appears on the 1884 Sanborn map with the house and ell as well as a rear addition. The rear addition is gone and instead there is a small, modern detached garage on the west side. (Photo 224)

**305. 12 Durkee Street, c. 1880. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This large, eaves front, 2-story 3 by 2 bay house has been renovated heavily recently. The center entry has a modern door flanked by 2/3 sidelights under a short cantilevered canopy. The door is flanked on the first floor with modern 3-part picture windows and there are two small windows just under the plain, open eaves. On the gable facades there are two 2/2 windows on both the first and second floors with modern shutters. The metal roof has a single brick ridge chimney. The house has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding and a 1 story rear shed roofed addition.

This house appears to be one of two identical houses on this street that appear on the 1884 Sanborn Map. By 1901, they are shown as doubles. The last Sanborn map of 1941 still shows these houses as doubles. The one nearer to the Main Street has been demolished and this one remodeled into a single residence with modern windows and features. Non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 225)

**306. 9 Durkee Street, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This large, eaves front 2 1/2 story, 6 by 4 bay, double house has a full width 1 story Victorian porch across the front façade and an exterior side chimney (likely not original) on the west façade. It is very symmetrical with regular fenestration. There are two glazed doors in the center of the front façade flanked on either side by two 2/2 windows. There are six 2/2 windows across the second floor. The 4-bay gable facades have three 2/2 windows plus one blind bay on both the first and second floors and 2 smaller windows in the top of the gable. The standing seam metal roof has simple cornice returns and boxed eaves. The house has asbestos shingle siding. The flat roof of the porch is supported by thin square columns embellished with early Victorian scroll sawn brackets with a small pendant detail. One of the center posts has been replaced by a modern 2 x 4. The eastern façade has modern, exterior wood fire escapes leading from the top two floors.

This house first appears on the 1884 Sanborn Map with a centered rear addition and without a porch. It is not shown as a double until 1901 when it also appears to have a porch. However, these features appear original based on style and house form. There appears to be a structure in the vicinity of this house on the 1852 Presdee & Edwards map and not shown on the 1869 Beers which may not have as much detail as the earlier map. However, based on style and features, this house does not appear to be that old. (Photo 226)

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**307. 4 McCarty Avenue, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This gable front, tall 1 ½ story, side entry house has been remodeled recently and retains its form but not many of its original materials. There is an original rear 1 story addition with a modern side shed off of it. The oval-glazed side entry door opens onto a Victorian entry porch with turned posts and scroll sawn brackets under a pedimented gable roof. There are two long windows next to the door on the first floor and two centered in the gable above all with modern replacement sash. The side facades have windows only the first floor and a high kneewall above this. There is another of the long windows on the south façade along with a modern projecting small bay window. There are three long windows irregularly spaced along the north façade. The corrugated metal roof has open eaves and a ridge chimney. The rear ell has a larger brick ridge chimney. The house has a concrete foundation. The side ell has a door on the front (west) façade. The house and additions all have modern vertical wood paneling (T-111 style).

This house appears to be indicated on the 1886 Burleigh Panoramic View of Windsor and is first shown in detail on the 1901 Sanborn in its present configuration. McCarty Avenue was originally an extension of Durkee Street with an at grade railroad crossing. (Photo 227)

**308. 10 McCarty Avenue, c. 1880. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 ½ story, 3 by 4 bay, side entry house has an enclosed front porch that was added post-1941. There are two windows in the gable above the porch and three windows plus a blind bay on each side façade. There is no kneewall above the windows and the corrugated metal roof has open eaves. There is a flat roofed, 1 story rear addition that appears to be original and an attached rear shed. There is a modern concrete block chimney on the north side of the roof and a brick chimney on the north side of the rear addition which is nearly flush to the south façade of the main block.

This house appears to be indicated on the 1886 Burleigh Panoramic View of Windsor and is first shown in detail on the 1901 Sanborn in nearly its present configuration. The map shows no porch and a 2 story barn attached to the east of the rear addition that was removed post-1941 and replaced with the present small 1 story shed. McCarty Avenue was originally an extension of Durkee Street with an at-grade railroad crossing. (Photo 228)

**309. 12 McCarty Avenue, c.1910. Contributing.**

This gable front, tall 1 ½ story, side entry house has an enclosed front porch and has been remodeled recently. There is a short 1 story addition across the rear facade. Both the main block and addition have vinyl siding. There is a large window next to the front door within the porch and two regular sized 6/6 replacement windows above in the gable. On the side facades there is irregular and modern fenestration along the first floor and a high kneewall above this with a single small window on the south façade. The asphalt shingle roof has open eaves and a brick chimney on the north slope. The rear addition has a small window on the north side and a door with a simple hood and window on the south side. The house has a concrete foundation. The front porch has simple Colonial Revival round columns behind the glazed enclosure.

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This house first appears on the 1917 Sanborn map in its present configuration. McCarty Avenue was originally an extension of Durkee Street with an at grade railroad crossing. (Photo 229)

**310. 14 McCarty Avenue, c.1880. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 ½ story, 3 by 4 bay, side entry house has been remodeled with some modern features. The glazed 20th century door is accompanied by two 1/1 windows on the first floor with two more 1/1 windows in the gable above. The south façade has a bank of three windows in the first bay then two more windows with a blind bay that has an exterior modern, concrete block chimney. There is no kneewall above the windows on the eaves façade and a large shed wall dormer on the south façade. The asphalt shingle roof has simple open eaves and a brick ridge chimney. There is a 1 story rear addition that appears to be original. The house and addition have vinyl or aluminum siding.

This house appears to be indicated on the 1886 Burleigh Panoramic View of Windsor and is first shown in detail on the 1901 Sanborn in nearly its present configuration. The map shows a 1 ½ story barn attached to the east end of the rear addition that was removed post-1941. McCarty Avenue was originally an extension of Durkee Street with an at grade railroad crossing. (Photo 230)

**311. 18 River Street, c. 1910 Contributing.**

This originally eaves front, large, 2 story, 3 by 2 bay frame house has a 1 story, enclosed porch across the front (north) façade. The symmetrical house with regular fenestration is located on a short dead-end access lane off River Street. The gable end faces the lane. Currently, a 1 story shed addition on the south side flush with the west facade has an entry door facing the lane. There is a brick ridge chimney centered on the asphalt shingle roof which has plain open eaves. The porch roof is supported by square posts resting on a solid shingled balustrade. The porch is in very poor condition and is enclosed with plastic sheeting. The center entry door on the north façade under the porch is modern and flanked widely by 2/2 windows. There are two 2/2 windows in the outermost bays of the second floor on the north façade. The gable ends each have two 2/2 windows on both the first and second floors and a small square window in the gable. There are more windows on the south façade with the shed addition. The house has asbestos shingle siding with clapboards still underneath seen in areas of broken shingles. By 2011 the front porch had been reconstructed, the shingle siding had been replaced with vinyl siding, and all windows had been replaced with 1/1 sash.

The house first appears on the 1917 Sanborn map in nearly its present configuration. After 1941, the small south shed addition flush to the west façade was extended east across the entire south façade. (Photo 231)

**312. 20 River Street, c. 1910 Contributing.**

This small, 1 ½ story, 2 by 3 bay, gable front, frame house with a side entry is similar in massing and form to several nearly identical 3 by 4 bay gable front houses on Central Street built around the same time but is smaller in scale. The house is located on a short dead-end access lane off

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River Street. There is an attached garage coming off the southwest corner at the end of the lane that appears to have been originally a c. 1920 detached garage which was annexed through a c. 1930 addition that re-sided the entire façade with novelty siding. The glazed front door is protected under a broad shed roofed entry porch supported by turned posts. A single small window accompanies the door on the first floor with two 1/1 windows in the gable above. There are two windows flanking a blind bay on the north eaves façade. There was no access to the south façade. The clapboarded house has a standing seam metal roof with a brick ridge chimney.

The house first appears on the 1917 Sanborn map in nearly its present configuration. Originally there was a small, narrow detached shed near the southwest corner of the house. On the 1925 Sanborn, this was replaced with a detached garage and there was a small addition to the south façade with an irregular footprint following the angled lot line. On the 1941 Sanborn, the irregularly shaped addition was extended to attach the garage to the house. (Photo 232)

Stacy Fuel Property, 28 Depot Avenue (formerly 23 River Street).

Collection of simple utility structures likely built between 1930 and 1940 with one large shed built after 1941 to serve railroad storage needs and Stacey Coal & Fuel Co. The site is adjacent to the main railroad tracks and has an open yard around the buildings. Currently the site is also used by Town of Windsor Garage for storing sand.

**313. Storage Barn, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This long, tall, gable front, 1 story, clapboarded frame storage barn has centered large double leaf openings at loading dock height on the gable ends. One gable end faces the railroad tracks and the other into the yard. Above the doors on the yard gable there is a vertical panel loft door. The north façade has five bays with 4 large 12-pane or 6/6 windows set high right under the eaves and a door in the 2nd bay from the railroad tracks. All these openings are presently boarded on the exterior. The south façade has 2 boarded large windows in the outer two bays and a door towards the railroad track end. The openings are all framed with flat surrounds and the barn has flat corner boards as well. The barn is balloon-framed and unfinished on the interior.

This structure in this location is first shown on the 1941 Sanborn map and its balloon framing bears out a c. 1930 date. However, it could have been somewhat earlier and re-located from elsewhere on the site that was constantly changing through all the 20th century Sanborn maps. (Photo 233)

**313a. Coal Shed, c. 1935. Contributing.**

This simple, open 6-bay tall shed is balloon framed and sheathed in corrugated metal on three sides. The shed roof is also covered with corrugated metal. There are 5 open bays of varying widths and one enclosed garage bay at the south end. This bay has an overhead garage door. Recently, some additional corrugated metal sheeting has been hung from the tops of several of the open bays to provide protection against wind driven rain.



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This structure is labeled “Coal Shed” on the 1941 Sanborn and does not appear on the 1925 map. (Photo 234)

**313b. Frame long shed, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This long shed roofed frame balloon-framed structure has three sections and a small recessed addition on the southwest corner. The easternmost section has 4 bays and two levels of sliding wooden doors. The center section has three large bays with two large openings for tall vehicles to enter and a slightly shorter bay with a double leaf sliding door. The westernmost section has three regular garage bays with an overhead garage door in the center bay and board infill in the other two. One of these infilled bays has a modern door set within it. The structure has a corrugated metal roof and vertical board siding.

This building has served a variety of purposes including storage of a variety of materials and vehicles. (Phot 235)

**314. Grain Shed, 30 Depot Avenue, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This gable front, 1 story, clapboarded frame storage shed was modified c. 1950 on the front (north) façade with a porch and commercial style windows. It is oriented parallel to a railroad siding and has a double leaf door in the front north gable flanked by large picture windows under a simple shed roofed porch which replaced the loading dock when this building housed an office c. 1950. The side eave facades have a variety of high small and regular windows and loading dock height freight doors. On the west, facing the yard, there are three high small windows and two 2/2 windows, one of which is set within a former door opening. There is also a door in the southern end bay. The rear gable façade has 2 small windows and the rail side (east) façade, has four high small windows presently boarded up and a doorway and ghost of a former doorway. The corrugated metal roof has a brick chimney on the western slope and the building sits on a concrete foundation.

This building first appears on the 1941 Sanborn map as grain storage. Based on other site maps in the town land records, it was being used as the Windsor Community Farmers Exchange c. 1950. (Photo 236)

**315. Paradise Park, 17 Paradise Park Road. 1884, Contributing.**

This is a 256-acre landscape complex adjacent to the downtown of Windsor that includes the town-owned Paradise Park and Lake Runnemede plus a collection of 14 private and public structures in and around the park. Kimball and Hubbard Brooks run through the northern section of the park while the southeastern section is taken up mainly by the man-made, oxbow-shaped Lake Runnemede and surrounding wetlands. Lake Runnemede is only 10-12 feet deep and is contained by a large earthen dam along its eastern shore. The western section is the hilly and wooded Paradise Park, which has public walking trails, picnic areas and shelters. On the eastern shore of the lake a series of small structures house public water supply apparatus.

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Structures in Paradise Park include a picnic lean-to (#315n [n/c]), which sits in a clearing in the woods, four well houses (#s 315j, 315k, 315l [n/c], & 315 o [n/c] of which three are defunct) and a concrete foundation (#315m [n/c]) on Pump Station Road, a gazebo (315c [n/c]) at the tip of the lake's peninsula (also known as "The Point"), and a concrete and rubble stone barn foundation (#315d) north of the lake. The peninsula is now leased by a local farmer for bee keeping and the cultivation of pumpkins and corn. Of these structures, three of the well houses and the barn foundation can be considered historic.

(Photo 237)

### **315a. Lake Runnemedede, 1884. Contributing.**

Paradise Park and Lake Runnemedede comprise 256 contiguous acres northwest of Windsor village. The property is bounded to the east by the parcels on the west side of North Main Street (Route 5) and short stretches of Route 5, to the south by the parcels on the north side of State and Pine Streets, to the west by County Road, and to the north by Juniper Hill Road and properties on the south side of each end of Juniper Hill Road (see map). The west section of the property is Paradise Park (#315), which is comprised of wooded rolling hills traversed by dirt trails. The oxbow shaped 63-acre Lake Runnemedede (#315a) is in the southeast corner of the property. (Technically, this body of water is actually a pond, as it is only 10-12 feet deep.) The lake is oriented with the bottom of the oxbow at its south end, and at the east shore of the east bow is Runnemedede Dam (#315b). The park and lake are owned by the Town of Windsor and the park is open to the public.

A farm field with prime agricultural soils lies within the 20-acre peninsula that juts into the lake from the north. North and east of the lake are 37 acres of wetlands. The Hubbard Brook winds west-east through the northern portion of the property and is joined in the center of the park by the Evarts Brook that flows from Juniper Hill and the Kimball Brook that flows east from County Road. The park's trailheads are located behind the Constitution House on North Main Street, on Paradise Park Road off County Road, and on Pump Station Road off State Street.

(Photo 315a)

### **315b. Dam, 1884. Contributing.**

Runnemedede Dam (also known as Runnemedede Dike) is a granite and earthen embankment at the east shore of the east bow of Lake Runnemedede. It is about 1,100 feet in length, 15 feet high, and has a crest width of 12 feet. It was constructed across the Pulk Hole Brook in 1884, by William M. Evarts' son Charles B. Evarts, in order to create Lake Runnemedede. The dam originally had two spillways; the location of the defunct one is marked by the 1884 iron spillway crank near the north end of the dam. Water now flows out of one spillway near the south end of the dam and becomes the Pulk Hole Brook, which leads to the Connecticut River. A dirt lane has always crossed the dam; it leads from the rear of the former Evarts residences on North Main Street to a trail in Paradise Park that begins at the northwest corner of Runnemedede Lake. The dam, which now lacks vegetation and fencing, was once "a path overgrown with wild honeysuckle bushes" lined with low, white paddock fences.

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In July 1998, after a period of flooding, the dam's penstock broke. As a result, the lake drained to 1/3 its capacity and the dam experienced severe erosion. The Vermont Department of Public Safety recommended immediate "repair and replacement in-kind," and the Town of Windsor undertook complete rehabilitation of the dam in 1999. The dam essentially appears as it did one hundred years ago, although the east slope is now less steep and the trees on the dam were cleared to prevent future root damage to the dam. (Photo 238)

**315c. Gazebo, 1998. Non-contributing due to age.**

This octagonal wooden gazebo lies at the tip of the peninsula within Lake Runnemedede. It has a octagonal-spire roof and a raised platform with a wood railing. It is a reconstruction of the gazebo that was constructed in the late nineteenth-century in the same location. It is non-contributing due to its age. (No photo)

**315d. Dairy barn foundation ruin (116 Eddie's Place), c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 4'-high above-ground poured concrete foundation lies just north of the north end of the east bow of Lake Runnemedede, near Eddie's Place. It is rectangular in plan and oriented east-west, with a rubble stone foundation attached to the west end. This foundation appears to date to the early twentieth-century, when the nineteenth-century barn would have been updated as a ground-level barn to accommodate new state laws regarding the sanitation of dairy barns. The barn burned down in 1914. (Photo 241)

**315e. 25 Hemlock Drive, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This small 1 1/2-story frame house has a 1-story ell off the north side almost as long as the main house as well as a 1-story shed roofed addition on the west side. The standing seam metal roof extends off the ell over a small entry porch, now enclosed. The shed addition has an asphalt shingle roof. There is one exposed exterior chimney on the west wall of the main house and another towards the center of the ell. The windows have 6-over-6 sash and there is a door onto the ell-porch as well as a door off the north (gable) end of the ell with a small shed roof over it. The siding is now vinyl and there is no other decorative detail. This house may be on or near the location of the Steel Smith farmhouse – reportedly the oldest frame building in Windsor, built around 1766 and destroyed by fire in 1905. (Photo 239)

**315f. 26 Hemlock Drive, c. 1910. Contributing.**

The 2-story frame farmhouse has an I-house plan with five bays across the front eaves side and two across the gable end. The central doorway has no sidelights or ornamentation and there is a full length porch across the front façade with thin turned posts and railing spindles. There are two symmetrically placed chimneys on the ridgeline and three small gable roofed dormers on the front (east) façade. The 6-over-6 windows have shutters and on the south end one of the windows is a small modern type bay window starting just at sash height. To the north is a 1-story addition that connects to a two-car garage ell. The whole structure has a standing seam metal roof and vinyl siding. (Photo 240)

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**315g. Piggery, 26 Hemlock Drive, c. 1875. Contributing.**

Also on the property at the entrance driveway is a c. 1875 brick barn often referred to as the “pig barn” locally. Tradition has it that the barn was built from the bricks of one of the old Baptist churches. This seems quite plausible as both the property the third Baptist Church was on and this farm were both owned by the Evarts family. The barn is a 2-story structure with a slate roof that has been unused for some time and in fair condition. 1975 photographs of it show a large brick arch opening at the second floor in the south gable. Now that gable contains a large boarded section with a small window in the center. Below that is a center board door about 3’ in width and a slightly narrower similar door on the west edge. There is an engaged brick chimney on the east side of the south gable wall. On the west façade is a small attached shed in poor condition and a full height paneled sliding door added since 1975 as well as two square windows on the ground level and two similar windows on the second level. On the east façade are three sets of similar square windows, all of which are boarded from the interior. On the north gable façade is a tall window set in the gable. (Photo 240)

**315h. 35 Hemlock Drive, c. 1920/1970s. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This small 1-story frame cottage is nearly square in footprint with three windows across the east façade and an enclosed entrance porch on the north side. there is a small deck on the east façade. The roof is standing seam metal, and the siding is vinyl. If, as local tradition holds, this was originally the milk house, it has been so fully remodeled c. 1970s/80s that no external traces of its use as a milk house are left and thus it is considered non-contributing due to alterations. (Photo 241)

**315i. Spring house, c. 1909. Contributing.**

This 1-story brick building lies on the west side of Pump Station Road. It is square in plan and has a pyramidal asbestos or asphalt diamond-pattern shingle roof, a corbelled cornice, a 4-panel wood door in the south elevation, and a brick chimney flanked by a pair of boarded-up wood double-hung windows in the east elevation. The spring house does not appear to have any major alterations since construction. Just north of the building is a concrete water-holding pool. This building is no longer in use. (Photo 242)

**315j. Well house, c. 1930. Contributing.**

This 1-story brick building lies on the west side of Pump Station Road. It is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof and two wood doors in the front elevation. This building is no longer in use. (Photo 243)

**315k. Well house 2, c. 1940. Contributing.**

This 1-story brick building lies on the west side of Pump Station Road. It is square in plan and has a flat roof and a concrete foundation. The south elevation has a boarded-up door and the east elevation has a boarded-up window. This building is no longer in use. (Photo 244)

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**315l. Well house 3, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

This 1-story concrete block building lies at the end of Pump Station Road. It is rectangular in plan and has an overhanging flat roof, a double-leaf plain metal door, and four boarded-up windows. This building has always been used as a well house. It is non-contributing due to its age. (Photo 244)

**315m. Shop foundation, c. 1960. Non-contributing due to age.**

This long, narrow concrete foundation marks the location of a Quonset hut-type equipment shop. The shop was removed in the 1990s. The foundation is non-contributing due to its age. (No photo)

**315n. Park lean-to, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

This wooden lean-to is located in a clearing in Paradise Park. It is rectangular in plan and has one open side and three faux-log walls, and a shed roof. It is non-contributing due to its age. (Photo 245)

**315o. Well house 4, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

This 1-story, concrete block building lies at the corner of County Road and Paradise Park Road. It is square in plan and has an overhanging flat roof and a plain metal door. This building has always been used as a well house. It is non-contributing due to its age. (No photo)

**315p. 116 Eddie's Place, c. 1980. Non-Contributing due to age.**

This is a modern house within the Paradise Park boundaries on a private drive. It is not visible from a public way. The dairy barn foundation (315d) is part of this tax parcel. (No photo)

**315q. 218 Eddie's Place, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a modern house within the Paradise Park boundaries on a private drive. It is not visible from a public way. (No photo)

Cone-Blanchard Complex, 6 Everett Place, 1916-1970s. Contributing.

The Cone-Blanchard Complex is an industrial campus of four contributing and one non-contributing structures located on the dead end Everett Lane off Windsor's Main Street. The Cone-Blanchard Complex is one of two large industrial campuses in Windsor along the railroad line. It was a vibrant and operating industrial facility from its construction until very recently and as such has undergone many changes as the facility and its products changed over time. Starting with the first building (#316) in 1916, the complex has grown over the years into a low level, sprawling set of interconnected industrial buildings. Many of the older buildings are brick and the overall character of both the newer additions and recent alterations to earlier structures is of corrugated sheet metal siding and modern factory design. The main property is a very complicated factory comprised of ten different but now connected sections with the most architecturally significant structure the original, two-story 1916 brick machine shop (#316) and its 1943 matching addition (#316a) fronting Everett Lane. Four of the ten components that make up the main complex are contributing and six are non-contributing due to extensive alterations or

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age. The contributing components face either west or east with the internal structures connecting these and the large attached altered factory to the north too modern to consider contributing. In addition, there are 4 detached structures including an old factory (#316l) and heating plant (#316m) that were originally unrelated to the Cone-Blanchard Company. Of these, one (#316k) is non-contributing due to age. Overall, despite changes and additions, the original and historic components retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Everett Lane is a short east-west road located just north of the Windsor downtown area. Its west end intersects with North Main Street and its east end meets the foot of Coolidge Court, just east of the railroad tracks. Originally occupied by dwellings and farmland, today Everett Lane's only property is #6 which is occupied by one of the two largest building complexes in Windsor, the former Cone-Blanchard Company. The other industrial complex, just south of Cone-Blanchard, is the National Acme/Goodyear campus is also in the expanded Windsor Village Historic District. These two factory complexes are right in Windsor's downtown although not visible from Main Street. They are located along the railroad north-south railroad line and just west of the Connecticut River. Windsor has a very strong industrial heritage – particularly apparent in the early 20th century expansion of which Cone-Blanchard is a part.

### **316. Machine Shop, 1916. Contributing.**

The Machine Shop was constructed in 1916 of brick using a common bond and is a flat-roofed, rectangular block, 2½ stories tall, four bays by twelve bays, with a two bay wide flat monitor roof. This building was originally 1½ stories; the second story was added in the 1930's. Capping both the first and second stories is a corbelled cornice and above the top cornice at the roofline is a wood classical molding. The principal (north) elevation has a parapet wall forming the north elevation of the monitor roof. Full-height brick pilasters articulate each bay, which has one double-width segmental arch window opening at each story. The first and second story window openings contain a pair of double hung windows separated by a mullion and the basement windows contain a pair of awning windows. The original windows have been replaced with vinyl double hung sash. The monitor roof contains steel sash. The main entrance in the second bay of the north facade has been altered. The east elevation has been partially obscured by a late 20th century addition and otherwise covered in the corrugated steel siding common to many of the other later complex components.

A brick, 1943 addition is attached to the rear (south) elevation of the Machine Shop. It is almost identical in appearance to the original Machine Shop, made of common bond brick with a flat-roof and is three bays by eight bays. Like the original Machine Shop, it was originally 1½ stories and was expanded later. The second story was added by 1952. It is trapezoidal in plan, with the southwest corner clipped to accommodate the line of the railroad tracks. Each bay is articulated by a full-height brick pilaster. Capping each story of each bay is a corbelled cornice a wood classical molding. Each bay has one double-width segmental arch window opening at each story; the first and second story openings contain a pair of double hung windows separated by a mullion and the basement windows have a pair of awning windows. The original windows have

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been replaced with vinyl double hung sash. The first floor of the east elevation is obscured by Addition #316b and on the second floor, small square infilled openings above the second floor windows suggest vents were cut into the building at one time.

A modern addition was added in the 1980's or 90's to the east side of both the original Machine Shop and its southern brick addition. It is a plain, flat-roofed structure, sheathed in corrugated steel. It is 1½ stories where attached to the building, then it steps down to 1 story. This addition lacks architectural character. A connector was added c. 1980's or 90's between Factory #316a and the Machine Shop (#316). It is a 1 story, narrow, flat-roofed, windowless building sheathed in corrugated steel. It is possible that Connector conceals a partial section of an early Cone Automatic Machine Co. building – a 1925 brick machine shop. It is in excellent condition but lacks architectural character.

Overall, the Machine Shop with its brick southern addition has retained its historic character and is a contributing structure. It is in excellent condition. (Photos 246 & 247)

**316a. Factory, 1920/1928/1929/1936/1940/1941/1970s-90s. Currently non-contributing due to alterations.**

The Factory is a long set of brick or brick and concrete buildings built in 1920, 1928 and 1940 that were joined internally and altered considerably externally in the 1970s - 90s. In particular, the western halves of the connected structures were all demolished leaving a large open courtyard between the remaining factory and the machine shop. Now known as the "Long Bay," it is a very long, tall 1-story, flat-roofed, building windowless on the west and sheathed in corrugated steel. The western wall is a combination of remnants of earlier brick and concrete exterior walls and steel framed modern walls all of which are sheathed externally with corrugated steel siding. The eastern walls are a combination of brick, concrete and steel and still have industrial window sash in some areas, but these are covered on the exterior with corrugated metal siding. It has one large overhead door in the south elevation.

An addition was added in 1941 to the eastern façade of the Factory. Now it serves as an infill structure between the Factory and the Woodworking Shop (#316b). It is 2 stories, flat roofed and rectangular in plan and retains its common bond brick walls and industrial window sash as presently interior walls. The south elevation is dominated by a large double-leaf wood door. Each leaf has three panels of diagonal board siding and four large hinge straps; surrounding the door is corrugated metal siding. (The left half of this wall is the south elevation of the 1941 addition to Building B.) The north elevation is covered with corrugated metal siding and has a wood door. Factory Addition #1e is in good condition

The Factory conceals partial sections of early Cone Automatic Machine Co. buildings such as a 1920 machine shop but these have been compromised by alterations. It is in good condition. (Photos 249 & 250)

**316b. Pattern Shop/Woodworking Shop, c.1930s/1943. Contributing.**

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The Pattern Shop/Woodworking shop is a brick structure with two attached sections described in more detail below. The southern section was constructed originally as the Pattern Shop in c. 1930 and was adjacent to an earlier wood frame woodworking shop. In 1943, this wood frame structure was demolished and the present brick northern half was constructed onto the pattern shop to match it and serve as the new woodworking shop.

The Pattern Shop is a c. 1930's detached, 2-story, square, common bond brick block, four bays by five bays. Each bay of each story has a large square window opening with a concrete sill and lintel, with the exception of the south elevation, which has segmental arch openings in the third bay, and the west elevation, of which the first bay is obscured by the Factory's eastern addition, and the north elevation, which is completely obscured by the Woodworking Shop. The segmental arch openings once led to an enclosed walkway leading to the former building to the south. All windows are now covered with plywood. At grade is a 3' high concrete apron, and at the roofline is a simple corbelled brick cornice surmounted by a metal drip cap. The Pattern Shop has retained its historic character and is a contributing structure. It is in good condition

The Woodworking Shop is a 1943 2-story, rectangular, common bond brick block, fourteen bays by one bay. It is attached to the north elevation of the Pattern Shop. On the second story of the east elevation there is a pattern of two window openings plus one loading door which repeats four times; on the first story instead of doors there are windows, with the exception of one double doorway in the third repeat. Each window opening contains two six-over-six wood double hung windows separated by a mullion, with the exception of three which have Chicago-style windows. The second story doorways are now covered with plywood. The south elevation is obscured by the Pattern Shop and the west elevation is obscured by the Factory's eastern addition. The north elevation has a large modern truck bay opening with a loading door above it. Both openings are now covered with plywood. At grade is a 3' high concrete apron, and at the roofline is a simple corbelled brick cornice surmounted by a metal drip cap. The Woodworking Shop has retained its historic character and is a contributing structure. It is in good condition. (Photos 248 & 250)

**316c. North Machine Shop, 1929/36/40/41/73/77/78. Non-contributing due to alterations and age.**

This northern Machine Shop was built in stages in 1929, 1936, 1940, 1941, and 1977. It is a long rectangular block lying parallel to the south section of Coolidge Court. It has four parallel sections that alternate in height as either one or two stories. The second stories originally served as monitor roofs; both the first story and monitor roofs originally had bands of steel sash windows. The west, one story section has concrete walls capped with a 3' high strip of corrugated steel. The only windows in this building are a handful of six-pane steel windows widely spaced along the first story of the west elevation. The first story of the north elevation is sheathed in 1977 corrugated sheet metal; the second story is sheathed with vertical wood siding. The east elevation is obscured by an enormous 1973 assembly plant addition. The northern machine shop lack architectural character and are non-contributing due to major alterations. It is in excellent condition (Photos 248, 250 & 251)



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**316d. Assembly Plant, 1973/1978. Non-contributing due to age.**

A large modern assembly plant was constructed adjacent to the eastern side of the northern Machine Shop in 1973. It is a 40' tall windowless, flat-roofed building sheathed in corrugated steel. It has three overhead doors in the north elevation and two in the south. It is the largest and tallest building on the site. The assembly plant is non-contributing due to age. It is in excellent condition. (Photo 248, 250 & 251)

**316e. Shed, 1925-1950. Contributing.**

This is a small detached shed east of the Factory (#1d) and west of the Pattern Shop (#1g). It appears to date to the second quarter of the 20th century. It is square, sheathed in vertical board siding, and has a pyramidal roof. Its east elevation has a six pane wood window and a door opening framed with flat wood boards; the door is covered with vertical wood boards. The roof overhangs slightly, and the wood rafter tails are exposed. The shed is a contributing building due to its age (it appears to be at least 50 years old) and architectural features. It is possible it was moved from another location to its present spot. It is in fair condition. (Photo 249)

**316f. Garage, c. 1970. Non-contributing due to age.**

This is a late 20th century detached garage located to the south of the Factory (#1d). It is a 1-story, rectangular structure with a low double-sloped roof. It is sheathed in corrugated steel and has two window openings in each of the east and west elevations. The north elevation has a large overhead door. The garage is non-contributing due to age and lack of architectural character. It is in excellent condition. (No photo)

**316g. Shoe Factory/Store House, c. 1920/c. 1950. Contributing.**

The Shoe Factory/Store House #4 is a detached building located at the south end of the Cone property, just behind the River Street properties. It is a c. 1920's 2-story, flat-roofed, rectangular, wood framed storage building with a 2-story matching projection centered on the south elevation. The first floor has a band of nine-over-nine wood double hung windows around the perimeter and the second floor is covered with corrugated sheet metal. It is possible that the sheet metal is not original. There is a mid-20th century 1-story, flat roofed addition with steel sash on the north elevation. A brick cylindrical smokestack appears to be associated with this building as it is connected by a stovepipe. The Shoe Factory was built by another Windsor industry; it was annexed by the Cone Company in the 1940's. The building is intact and is a contributing structure. It is in fair condition. (Photo 252)

**316h. Heating Plant, c. 1920s. Contributing.**

This is a c. 1920's small 1-story brick square flat-roofed heating plant just northwest of the Shoe Factory/Store House (#4). It has blocked up industrial size windows with concrete sills and no other significant architectural features aside from its tall blond brick smokestack. The building appears to be intact and is a contributing structure due to its age and association with Windsor industry. It is in fair condition. (Photo 252)

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**317. 17 Coolidge Court, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story gable front Colonial Revival frame house has a side hall entry door enclosed within a projecting one story hipped roof vestibule and several one story rear additions. It has vinyl siding and a standing seam metal roof with cornice returns and a brick chimney. The door vestibule has a modern door and a one-over-one light sash window on the front (east) façade and a window on each of the side facades. The main house's front façade has two one-over-one light sash windows to the left of the vestibule, two on the second floor and one in the gable. The north side facade has two windows on each floor and the south side has the same fenestration except that the first floor rear window has been replaced by a modern bank of three casement sash. The rear façade above the additions has three windows on the second floor and one in the gable.

There is a one story shed roof addition that may have originated as a screened porch on the north side and a small gable addition on the south side which has a modern deck wrapping around it and sheltered by an extension of the gable roof.

This house with a front vestibule and small south rear addition is shown in this location on the 1917 and all subsequent Sanborn maps, but is not on the 1906 map. The garage is first shown on the 1925 map. The larger rear addition is shown on the 1941 map. (Photo 274)

**317a. 17 Coolidge Court, garage, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This one story gable front two car garage has vinyl siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It is oriented south towards the Coolidge Court before it turns east right in front of the garage. It has a shed addition on the east with a front door as well as a small shed addition on the rear. (Photo 275)

**318. 19 Coolidge Court, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story frame Colonial Revival style house is set deeply back from the street and has a hip-on-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a molded cornice, cornice returns and a brick chimney towards the rear. It has vinyl siding, a rear addition, and a hipped roof entry porch with a simple entablature supported on slender Tuscan columns. The first floor front (east) façade has a glazed multi-pane panel door and two one-over-one light sash windows. The second floor has two windows and the gable has one window. The south façade has two windows on each floor and ground level glazed door. The rear addition has a door flanked by two windows. The north façade has similar fenestration except for a third window on the first floor. The rear façade was inaccessible but does have a similar hip-on-gable roof detail. Attached to the rear addition is a connector leading back to a small one car garage. The one story gable roofed garage faces east and has clapboards with vertical plank double leaf doors.

This house with a front porch and small rear addition is shown in this location on the 1917 and all subsequent Sanborn maps, but is not on the 1906 map. The garage and connector are first shown on the 1941 map. (Photo 276)

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**318a. 19 Coolidge Court, garage c. 1910. Contributing.**

A small, detached one-story, one-car frame garage sits at the rear of the driveway. It has a gable roof, clapboard siding and double-leaf, folding vertical plank wood doors. (Photo 276)

**319. 21 Coolidge Court, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story frame Colonial Revival style four-square house has a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a hipped dormer on the south slope, a molded cornice, and a brick chimney towards the rear. It has vinyl siding, a rear addition, and a flat roof entry porch with a flared shingled balustrade and squared battered posts. The posts have been infilled with windows to enclose the porch. The first floor front (east) façade has a door in a side bay and two one-over-one light sash windows. On the second floor are two more one-over-one light sash windows. The side facades have symmetrical fenestration of two windows on each floor with one odd shaped small window on the north façade rear first floor. A one-story rear addition has a low gable roof and a window facing north and entry on the south. (Photo 277)

**319a. 21 Coolidge Court, garage, c. 1910. Contributing.**

A small, detached one-story, one-car frame garage sits at the rear of the driveway. It has a gable roof, clapboard siding and double-leaf, folding vertical plank wood doors. (Photo 277)

**320. 23 Coolidge Court, c. 1910. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This 1 ½ story frame simple small cottage with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with cornice returns is set at the back of the lot. It has vinyl siding, a full length, shed roofed one story side addition, part of which is a partly enclosed porch and entry, and a concrete foundation. The house has small one-over-one light sash windows except above the addition is a single six-light sash. Non-contributing due to alterations.

Although originally listed in the 1917 Sanborn map as a dwelling, it appeared to be used as a garage by the 1941 Sanborn map and a neighbor recalls it being used as a chicken coop. It has since been renovated as a dwelling again. It is not possible to tell what it looked like originally. On the 1917-1941 Sanborn maps, there was another house on the lot nearest the street. (Photo 278)

**320a. 23 Coolidge Court, garage, c. 1940 -1960s. Non-contributing due to alterations.**

This small gable front one car garage has the appearance of a c. 1960-1970 building with its "T-111" type vertical wood paneling for siding and a modern multi-panel overhead sliding garage door. It is either a c. 1940 structure shown on the 1941 map that has been altered considerably or a more modern replacement structure. (Photo 278)

**321. 28 Coolidge Court, c. 1920. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story frame Colonial Revival duplex has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles with a molded cornice, cornice returns and a brick chimney. It has a full length, screened-in front porch supported by Tuscan columns and with a vinyl clapboarded solid balustrade. The glazed and paneled double entry doors are centered on the eaves, front (west) façade. The first floor of the

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house has vinyl siding and the second floor has shingled siding which flares slightly over the vinyl clapboards. The house has one-over-one light sash windows. Four are symmetrical but irregularly spaced across the second floor front façade, with two in the first floor front, and one each gable end there are two windows on the first floor, three on the second, and two in the gable peak. There is a one story rear porch/addition across the rear façade. (Photo 279)

**321a. 28 Coolidge Court, shed, c. 1980. Non-contributing due to age.**

There is a very small frame pre-fabricated shed at the side of the property with a gambrel roof and vertical plank siding. (Photo 279)

**322. 24 Coolidge Court, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story frame Colonial Revival style four-square house has a hipped roof clad in standing seam metal with a hipped dormer on the front (west) slope, a molded boxed cornice, and a brick chimney towards the rear. It has clapboard siding, a concrete foundation, and a hipped roof entry vestibule that was likely originally a porch. The front door and vestibule are in the south bay of the front façade. There are one-over-one light sash windows throughout: two on each floor on each façade. On the north façade, there is another door in the western bay and a pair of smaller, high windows next to it as well as a 1 ½ story hipped roof addition at the rear of the façade. It has a door on the ground floor and no front facing windows. A one-story rear shed roofed addition has a bank of three small windows facing south. It is very similar in style and size to the house directly across Coolidge Court (#319, 21 Coolidge Court). (Photo 280)

**323. 22 Coolidge Court, c. 1910. Contributing.**

This 2 ½ story frame Colonial Revival style house is set deeply back from the street and has a hip-on-gable roof clad in standing seam metal with a molded cornice, cornice returns and a brick chimney towards the rear. It has vinyl siding on the first floor with wood shingle siding above on the second floor, and a hipped roof entry porch with a simple entablature supported on modern square posts. The first floor front (west) façade has a modern decorative glazed door and two one-over-one light sash windows. The second floor has two windows and the gable has one window. The north and south façades have two windows on each floor. It is very similar in style, size, and placement on the lot to the house directly across Coolidge Court (#318, 19 Coolidge Court). (Photo 281)

**323a. 22 Coolidge Court, shed, c. 1965. Non-contributing due to age.**

There is a simple open, multi-bay frame storage shed at the rear of the lot behind the house. (Photo 281)

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_

Social History \_\_\_\_\_

Commerce \_\_\_\_\_

Community Planning & Development \_\_\_\_\_

Government \_\_\_\_\_

Invention \_\_\_\_\_

Industry \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1770 - 1958 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Bacon, Henry \_\_\_\_\_

Beckwith, Hira \_\_\_\_\_

Benjamin, Asher \_\_\_\_\_

Park, Stuart J. \_\_\_\_\_

Parris, Alexander \_\_\_\_\_

Young, Ammi B. \_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

This Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase to the Windsor Village Historic District updates the existing documentation and adds many properties and areas not included in the original nomination. Like the original district, the expanded district is significant under Criteria A and C and includes the documentation of properties that convey the historic development of the Village of Windsor through its residents, its architecture, and its social and industrial history. Many of these properties are architecturally significant examples of building styles and trends important in Vermont as well as fine examples of important property types, such as factories and worker's housing, which are essential to understanding the landscape of Vermont villages and Windsor in particular. Overall, the district, whose period of significance runs from 1770-1958, represents a type of physical town development that is both significant in the early history of Vermont as well as representative of the later growth of precision industries and machine tool manufacturing in the Connecticut River Valley.

The Town of Windsor was initially surveyed for cultural resources in 1974 and in 1975, and this work resulted in the creation of the "Windsor Village Historic District," which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. The boundaries of the Windsor Village Historic District were originally drawn to include the highest concentration of Windsor's tremendous 18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> century architectural heritage. At the time of listing, many of the 78 historic properties identified within the district were not considered "first tier" in importance and as a result were described only briefly, and some not at all, because they dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries or were vernacular structures. In recent years, however, recognition of a broader range of architectural and historic significance has led to a large re-survey of the town. In 1997, the boundary of the Windsor Village Historic District was increased slightly to include three properties (#79, #80 & #81) on State Street and Phelps Court. Some demolition and alteration has occurred within the Windsor Village Historic District as well, and these changes are documented in the Amendment.

In 1997, Historic Windsor, Inc., a non-profit organization dedicated to preserving Windsor House (#69) and fostering an understanding of and respect for our heritage by teaching preservation skills and promoting traditional craftsmanship through The Preservation Education Institute, and the Windsor Historic Preservation Commission began a comprehensive update and expansion of the 1974/75 survey and National Register nomination information by surveying many downtown streets and neighborhoods that were not originally included in the Windsor Village Historic District. The new survey was executed in five separate phases. In 1998, Diane Dolbashian surveyed Bridge Street, Court Street, and Pine Street. In 1999, Lyssa Papazian, Paula Sagerman, and Thomas Arcuti surveyed industrial resources, including sites along and associated with industry on the Mill Brook, the Depot Area, the Cone-Blanchard plant, the National Acme/Goodyear plant and associated housing on Central Avenue, Foster Avenue, Jarvis Street,

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National Street, and River Street. In 2000, Lyssa Papazian and Paula Sagerman surveyed State Street, Jacob Street, River Street, and Route 5 north of the village including Paradise Park. In 2001, Pam Daly surveyed Belaski Road, Buena Vista Court, Clough Avenue, Front Street, Lowell Street, Maple Street, McClinton Avenue, and McKenzie Drive. In 2002, Pam Daly surveyed additional sites within the existing historic district boundaries on Depot Avenue, Dunham Avenue, Main Street, Marcy Court, Runnemedede Lane, State Street, and Wright Court and also updated and expanded the 1975 nomination's existing property descriptions.

Based on the results of these five surveys, the decision was made to expand the existing Windsor Village Historic District in all directions in order to include and document the previously overlooked properties within and surrounding the district. Substantial historic residential neighborhoods along Bridge, River, and State streets were not included in the original district, but they are important components of the core village development and should be recognized as part of the district. Similarly, small side streets near or within the original district, such as Jacob & Pine Streets, Marcy & Wright Courts, Runnemedede Lane, and Dunham Avenue, contain historic residential properties that should be included in the district. The re-surveys also identified the commercial and light manufacturing area around the railroad station ("Depot Area") as significant in the development of the village and recommended its addition to the existing district.

In addition, the important early-20<sup>th</sup> century industrial history of Windsor is represented by many historic properties, both industrial and residential, that are sprinkled throughout the proposed expanded district and should be included as well. The re-surveys identified these structures as a group of properties with the common theme of Windsor Machine/National Acme Company-related resources. The residential properties were built by the company and are sited on National, Jarvis, Foster, River, and Central Streets. The industrial complex is located at 28 River Street and has undergone some demolition in recent years most notably the main plant building, due to severe deterioration. Nevertheless, the remaining buildings of the plant still convey the important history of this site. Another major industrial property in the village is the Cone-Blanchard factory complex, which also had an impact on surrounding residential and commercial development. These properties are geographically and historically so interconnected to the surrounding village that they should be included as part of the expanded Windsor Village Historic District rather than listed separately.

Another important collection of resources that are representative of Windsor's social and recreational development and associated with people significant in the history of the village is the Paradise Park complex located on the northern edge of the village. This 256-acre landscape includes a 19<sup>th</sup> century designed landscape and man-made lake created by William Evarts and designed by his son, Charles B. Evarts. There are 14 associated structures included as well that are either associated with the late 19<sup>th</sup> century park design or with earlier agricultural activity that was incorporated into the landscape. Originally privately owned, it is now a well-used public park, located directly adjacent to the existing historic district. It is integral to understanding the influential history of the Evarts family in Windsor, representative of Windsor's history as a



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vacation spot and summer retreat for wealthy urbanites, and has played an important social role for generations.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

General overview of Windsor:

The history and growth of the Town of Windsor begins with the industry established at Mill Brook in the 1760s, with its three falls harnessed for waterpower. The falls formed the basis for the building of a community by providing waterpower for subsistence industries like grist and sawmills. After the initial establishment of these two types of mills, the waterpower available on the Mill Brook made possible the development of early commercial industry. The early mills were soon joined by local industries producing ironwork, shoes, leather goods, textiles, and other products. In the 1830s, the new concept of precision manufacturing made Windsor a leader of the nascent machine tool industry by producing rotating pumps, firearms, sewing machines and tools to build the new machines. The new "American System" of interchangeable machined parts was created upon the skill and genius of Windsor engineers and machinists such as Lemuel Hedge, Richard Lawrence, Frederick Howe, George Gridley, and Frank Cone. The inventions and innovations coming out of the Windsor machine shops in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century were to be the foundation for Windsor's industrial growth and the spread of the new technology throughout the United States. The Robbins & Lawrence Armory and Machine Shop, located on the banks of the Connecticut River immediately south of the Windsor Village Historic District, was built in 1846 to fabricate rifles with interchangeable parts. It played an essential role in the industrial development of the village (designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966).

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the proximity to water power was no longer a factor for the machine tool industry in Windsor and the Windsor Machine Company relocated and expanded to the river banks near the railroad. The huge new plant was opened in 1910 and the production of automatic lathes increased dramatically during World War I. By 1916, the company was acquired by the National Acme Company of Cleveland, which continued and greatly expanded the construction and rehabilitation of housing for a very large workforce. Also in 1916, The Cone Automatic Lathe Co. began production in its new village plant a bit further north of National Acme on the railroad line. The wartime production of these plants during World War I changed the face of Windsor with an explosion of population. The production of these plants was also essential to the war effort during World War II, although by then the National Acme Plant had become the shoe products division of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. Machine tool and other industries, such those at Windsor, were given top priority in national security.

There were other factors that led to the growth and prosperity evidenced by Windsor Village in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century. The village owes its development and growth to a number of important determining stimuli. In 1777, representatives of the New Hampshire and New York Grants, meeting in the Old Constitution House (#78), adopted the first constitution of the Republic of Vermont. From 1777 to 1808 the village was the part-time capitol of Vermont,

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and from 1778 to 1786 was the county seat of Windsor County. The result was an early influx of people with professional skills and training. Lawyers, physicians, merchants, businessmen and entrepreneurs recognized the political and economic opportunities in the new republic's and then state's seat of government. In 1809, the first Vermont State Prison was erected in the village on State Street. The prison supported numerous local commercial services and supplied a local labor force for some of the village's manufacturing concerns. Windsor's location on the Connecticut River, and the later infusion of the Vermont Central Railroad, provided the village's commercial and manufacturing prosperity by providing river transportation and eventually, direct rail transportation with the rest of New England and the eastern United States.

The area added to the historic district for this boundary increase reflects all aspects of Windsor's history – from its very first years to the more recent effects of the twentieth century machine tool industry and are all inextricable parts of the Windsor village story. The buildings inventoried here meet the criteria for eligibility as contributing resources in a historic district and should be included in the Windsor Village Historic District.

The residential areas in this boundary increase are marked by the broad trends in Windsor's history. In the early years of Windsor's development, first as a frontier town and then as a burgeoning seat of government, commerce, and industry, the centrally-located State Street was where not only prominent 18<sup>th</sup> century citizens built their homes, but also a county/federal courthouse and state prison. The prison, which dominates the south side of State Street, was also one of Windsor's incubators of invention and its workshops were a mainstay of industrial production locally. Bridge Street, leading to the Cornish-Windsor Bridge, was a prominent early thoroughfare and a gateway to the village from New Hampshire. Somewhat removed from the village activity, the areas of River Street and Route 5 remained in agricultural use until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, when the coming of the railroad established Windsor as a vacation place for wealthy Boston or New York urbanites. At that time, more modest residential architecture in the popular 19<sup>th</sup> century revival styles filled in the streetscapes on River, State, Jacob, and also Route 5. On State Street, despite the presence of the Vermont State Prison, construction during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century included some large, high style homes.

Starting in 1846, some of the large, very early-settled farms on Route 5 were acquired by William Maxwell Evarts, a wealthy and powerful New York lawyer and statesman who began to create a large family retreat on several estates and land within the Village of Windsor. The Evarts family was to have a very strong influence on the appearance of Windsor with their creation of Paradise Park and Lake Runnemedede, saving and preserving 18<sup>th</sup> century architectural and historical gems along Main Street and Route 5 (such as the Steel Smith farm [on or near the site of 315e], Constitution House (#78), and Forbes mansion (#72)), financing the local machine tool industry, and constructing multi-family housing to meet the needs of that successful enterprise. The influence of the machine tool industry was felt on State Street too, in the creation of multi-family housing at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century – some out of existing older one-family homes and also new construction of tenement and apartment buildings. These streets were home to other important figures in Windsor's history such as Judge Stephen Jacob (#251), Nicanor

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Kendall (#109), Dr. Elisha Phelps (#79), Asahel Hubbard (#254), Allen Wardner (#201), Henry Wardner (#222), Isaac Hubbard (#194), and Frank Lyman Cone (whose home was destroyed by fire).

The statements of significance for each individual area surveyed and included in the Boundary Increase follow:

### Bridge Street

Bridge Street is a two-block, primarily residential street running from west to east between Main Street and the Windsor-Cornish Bridge. Designated in 1970 as National Historic Civil Engineering Landmark and in 1976 named to the National Register of Historic Places, the Windsor-Cornish Bridge spans the Connecticut River and is the longest remaining historic covered bridge in the nation. Constructed in 1866, it is also the fourth bridge on this site; previous bridges were erected in 1796, 1824, and 1849. The bridge underscores Windsor's association with the Connecticut River, which once served as a principal artery for transportation, connecting Windsor to the wider world. The "toll bridge," followed by the date "1796" appears on an 1809 map of "the Windsor region, drawn from a correct map of the State of Vermont" by James Whitelaw, surveyor-general. Two buildings in particular reflect the history of the bridge and the river. The oldest extant building on the street and the bridge's first toll house at 45 Bridge Street (#136) is a 1 1/2-story, south facing gable front, located on the north side of the street, with the east façade overlooking the river. It was erected in 1796 when the first bridge was constructed. A new toll house was completed around the same time as the present bridge, and this building remains standing at 42 Bridge Street (#134), on the south side of the street, immediately opposite the first toll house. The 1869 Beers County Atlas map shows both the early and later toll houses on the north and south sides of the street, respectively. Proprietorship of both buildings is indicated as the "Bridge Co." In addition, the Beers map indicates that, in terms of the number of buildings, the street was virtually as developed as it is today. In 1906, there was a strong movement to abolish the toll, which was seen as an obstacle to tourism. The collection of tolls continued, however, through the mid-1930s.

Because the bridge served as a main artery of the region's early road system and a principal access route into the state, Bridge Street figures prominently in both town and state history. Teddy Roosevelt, for example, crossed the bridge to enter Vermont by way of Bridge Street in 1902.

The street also reflects Windsor's history at various stages of economic development. In 1813, for example, merino sheep were introduced to the region. The keeper of the toll bridge recorded the number of sheep driven across the bridge – 9500 in 1825, 13,000 in 1837, and 14,000 in 1838, in round numbers. A small carding mill on the upper fall of Mill Brook was enlarged into a textile mill. Earlier mill activity took place in even closer proximity to Bridge Street. The 1810 Whitelaw map indicates the presence of saw mills and grist mills along the Mill Brook, just above the Bridge and Main Street intersection. Just below this intersection, on the south side of Bridge Street, archaeological evidence indicates mill activity dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

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Also at this site, the brook flows behind the house at 14 Bridge Street (#118), a 1 ½-story Gothic Revival possibly built as early as 1820 and distinguished by its central, steeply pitched Gothic gable roof and its front entry. The latter includes a paneled wood door surrounded by a paneled wood transom, pilasters, deep reveals, and divided sidelights and is covered by a projection, flat roofed porch hood with molded cornice and Italianate brackets. There may have been a blacksmith shop associated with this property, located either behind it, toward the brook, or possibly inside the building. The 1810 Whitelaw map, in fact shows 2 structures on the brook at this site.

The Mill Brook in Windsor with its three natural falls creating a 60' drop in 1/3 of a mile, was the reason for the location of the settlement of Windsor in 1764. Although the first settler was apparently Captain Steel Smith, the first industrial development was Israel Curtis' sawmill and log dam at the upper falls and gristmill and log dam at the lower falls both constructed by 1769. Soon afterward, another sawmill was also built by Thomas Cooper above the gristmill at the "middle falls." For many years, these two establishments were the most important in town. Town records of 1770 record a vote to raise a bridge over the Mill Brook between the gristmill and Cooper's sawmill (i.e. where Main Street is now). By 1772, Elisha Hawley owned the gristmill. According to historian Edwin Battison, the 1764 grist mill was rebuilt in 1791 and was soon owned by Jonathan Hubbard. The 1791 mill foundations (#112a) and stone walls are extant below the Main Street Bridge and were the subject of archaeological investigations and some restoration work in 1991. The stone grist mill was surveyed by Sanborn in 1884 along with an adjacent frame structure at the dam although both were listed as "vacant."

Just above the Main and Bridge Street intersection, the Mill Brook provided power for the machine shops that were established toward mid-century (c. 1845). A map of Windsor village showing new construction between 1853 and 1869, indicates that only one new building was erected on Bridge Street during that period, increasing the number of buildings on the already well developed street from 23 to 24. Presumably, then, the majority of the houses already existed at the start of Windsor's industrial boom. One might also speculate that Bridge Street's modestly decorated, gable front vernacular houses, in such close proximity to the machine shops, were residences for the skilled machinists or their supervisors.

Toward the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Windsor County became an important player in the dairy industry. Fresh local milk was carried to Windsor creameries. The commercial block at 20 Bridge Street (#124) was built in 1920 as the Windsor Creamery Building and was sold in 1983 by the Cabot farmers Co-op Creamery to the Knights of Columbus who remodeled the building. The previous wide commercial windows were replaced with smaller windows, and the openings filled in the vertical boarding. The original concrete lintels and sills remain. The property was subsequently sold in 1995 to become a preschool child care facility. At this time, the enclosed entry porch was added.

Soon after the turn of the century, Windsor entered a second period of economic prosperity due to another industrial boom. A map appearing in the July 1931 Geographical Review shows new

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construction in Windsor during the period 1906-1929. Again, Bridge Street remained stable; only one new building was added in this time period. However, there was a significant increase in industrial building - foundries, machine shops - within the strip of land located between the Connecticut River on the east and the railway line which parallels the river, on the west. A factory suburb of small and cheaply built dwellings grew up in this same area. This development is important to note, because it took place just to the north of Bridge Street, thereby geographically connecting the street to this new wave of industrialism.

Bridge Street is thus bound on the southwest and the north by the town's industrial history. While the history of the factories and mills that composed these industrial areas has fluctuated, Bridge Street has remained an essentially faithful representation of a 19<sup>th</sup> century Windsor neighborhood. Despite its industrial environs, it has remained primarily residential. A variety of stylistic influences may be noted on this street, including Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne. For the most part, these styles are present as vernacular derivatives. Although some of the buildings have undergone alterations, e.g. open porches now enclosed (#s115 & 121), or Greek Revival door surrounds that have been concealed or removed (#s126 & 129) the majority retain their original mass and proportions. Commonly seen alterations such as a Queen Anne porch added to a Greek Revival gable front inform the history of the building's evolution. One of the more noteworthy and charming features of the modest Queen Anne porches that appear on several of Bridge Street's houses is the spindled stick valance just under the porch roof cornice (#s 113, 120, 122, 123, 127 & 128). Handsome Greek Revival door surrounds that have been maintained appear most notably at #s125 and 128. As mentioned above, #118 shows a Gothic Revival central gable, as does #131.

### Central Street

(See also Jarvis, National & Foster Streets: Workers Housing)

Originally a railroad spur line came west off the main line in the present vicinity of Central Street and curving westward near the approximate later location of Durkee Street crossed Main Street and served the Windsor Manufacturing Company at the Armory and machine shops along the Mill Brook. The Windsor Manufacturing Company had a rail car factory for a short time and the spur line shown on the 1869 Beers Atlas served this business. The rail line was gone by 1884 when the first Sanborn insurance map was made but the right of way was still shown on the maps of 1884, 1889 & 1894. Although these maps showed no detail of the area, a note indicated that the area contained "3 frame dwellings" and a frame engine house.

The right of way disappeared from the 1901 map and Central Street is shown for the first time as a dead-end dirt lane coming north from an intersection with Durkee Street. There were eleven dwellings shown on the 1901 map and the street ended at the H.C. Baxter & Bro. Canning Factory, a large corn canning business started in 1895 and built along a spur just west of the main railroad line in the general location of present Central Street around the Town of Windsor garage and sheds. According to the Sanborn map, this was a seasonal business that only ran in August, September and October. There was a dirt driveway to the factory south from River Street in the location of present Central Street that ended in a series of irregular shaped large

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“shelters,” likely where loads of corn could park and be prepared for processing.

Between 1906 and 1917 some of the shelters were taken down and Central Avenue was made a through street connecting Durkee Street with River Street but making a large dogleg jog west around the canning factory in the middle. By 1917 the Manchester Vermont Creamery (#286) had opened on the west side of Central Avenue north of the canning factory. A lot more housing was constructed on the through street and several buildings have the same simple vernacular form of tall, gable fronted 3 by 4 bay house with a side entry. The fenestration is nearly the same on all with four 2/2 windows on the first floor only of the eaves sides which have high blind knee walls above. It is possible that the four (#s 281, 288, 297 & 298) nearly identical houses on Central built between 1900 and 1910 were constructed by the same contractor or developer.

The canning factory was so heavily damaged in the 1927 flood that devastated this section of Windsor, that it was closed and the buildings mostly removed. The 1941 updating of the 1925 map shows Central Avenue, still unpaved, but going straight through roughly its path today although the dogleg jog is still shown as well. More development had also taken place on the northern end with some National Acme-built houses (#s 217, 218 & 219). There were also two apartment buildings (#282 & 302) built c. 1910. They were likely built by the same owner or builder and may have been inspired by three similar multi-family apartment houses (Evarts Colony Houses) built by Maxwell Evarts in 1908 on North Route 5 near the intersection of Juniper Hill Road. These and likely the two here on Central were built to help house the enormous workforce that the rapidly expanding Windsor Machine Company brought to Windsor. The creamery buildings were still standing but were used as a tire sales and service garage and have now been remodeled into a residence and garage.

### Cone Blanchard Factory Complex

(see also Everett Lane)

Cone-Blanchard, originally the Cone Automatic Machine Company, has played a significant role in Windsor's 20th century industrial history as a manufacturer of automatic lathes and screw machines. The complex created by the Cone Blanchard Company on Everett Lane includes buildings from all eras of the plant's history and is architecturally and historically significant at the local level as an example of an important Windsor industry and employer and as associated with an important figure in the history of Windsor – Frank Lyman Cone, whose house was demolished. Most of the remaining buildings and property continue to evoke the original early machine tool manufacturing function despite the addition of large modern sections.

In 1916 Frank Lyman Cone bought a 5 acre parcel on the south side of Everett Lane, just east of the railroad tracks, on the former Lamson property. There he built a machine shop for his newly established Cone Automatic Machine Company. Cone (1868-1936) was from Weathersfield, just south of Windsor. At a young age he learned carpentry, blacksmithing and practical mechanics from his father, and became a master at mathematics at school. At high school age he left home to go work for Hira W. Beckwith, an architect in nearby Claremont, New Hampshire, where he learned drafting and blueprint reading. After moving to Windsor in 1891, he worked from 1891-

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1895 doing repairs at the Connecticut River Railroad shop in Windsor. Here he learned pattern making and other machinist skills. In 1895 he started work at the Windsor Machine Company as a shop carpenter and “general handy man.” At that time the company was building engine lathes and turret lathes. Cone learned mechanical drafting and machine design, and was also working in the foundry. He was general superintendent from 1905-1916. During his tenure at the Windsor Machine Company he helped develop the single and multiple spindle Gridley Automatics, and the company grew to over 1,000 employees. The National Acme Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, bought out the Windsor Machine Company in 1915. Rather than join the Acme Company, Cone established the Cone Automatic Machine Co., Inc., with an office on Main Street, and started designing a new “automatic.” On April 20, 1916, he broke ground for his new plant on Everett Lane, and on August 5, 1916, the incorporation of the company was finalized with Cone as President and General Manager. In May of 1917 a new design for the Cone Automatic was introduced--the Conomatic, a multiple spindle machine with four spindles instead of one, and with cams on top of the machine (instead of below or to the side), placed out of the way of the workings and the machine operator. This machine was a larger version of the earlier automatics but allowed for the easy operation of a smaller machine. Conomatics were used to produce duplicate metal parts at low costs. Cone also developed a six and an eight spindle automatic and developed the idea for a set-screw. He has been praised for his single-handed creation and continued success of one of Windsor’s largest businesses. Customers were in the automotive, electrical and anti-friction bearing fields. Cone’s automatics were used by Ford, Timken, General Motors, Westinghouse, Chrysler and Packard, and were also in Russia and Germany.

In 1933, the National Acme Company abandoned its Windsor facility, leaving Cone Automatic as Windsor’s only large industry. The Cone Company survived the Depression due to sales to Europe. Frank Cone died in 1936; his funeral was reportedly the largest that Windsor had ever seen. At this time his company had about 400 employees and had expanded ten-fold since its founding in 1916. Cone’s son-in-law, Henry Chaplin, became Treasurer and General Manager. During World War II, Conomatics were used for the manufacture of tanks, bulldozers, jeeps, aircraft and submarines. To increase output, floor space was doubled and personnel were increased to 2,400. The United States War Department gave the Cone Automatic Machine Company five Army and Navy “E” awards for its productions. A 1940’s company brochure claims that the Cone Company is “Builders of World’s Largest Line of Multiple Spindle Automatic Bar Machines.”

In the 1950’s and 60’s about 800 people worked at Cone. In 1962 Henry Chaplin died and in 1963 the Cone Automatic Machine Co. was sold to Pneumo Dynamics Corporation, a holding company. Pneumo also bought the Blanchard Machine Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts at this time. In 1972, Pneumo sold both companies to a group of investors, which merged Cone and Blanchard at the Windsor facility and changed the company name to Cone Blanchard. Cone Blanchard continued to make Conomatics and the Blanchard Grinder. In March 1997 Cone Blanchard was sold to the Park Corporation, the current owner. Today the Cone-Blanchard Company owns a large parcel of land bounded on the east by the Connecticut River, on the north

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by the Pulk Hole Brook, on the west by the Central Vermont Railway, and on the south by the north boundary of the parcels fronting on River Street. (Six small parcels on Coolidge Court, bounded by Cone property, have other owners.)

The construction history of this site is extremely complicated and detailed. In the following chronology, early buildings that have been heavily altered or demolished will be referred to by letter and existing buildings will follow the nomination numbering.

The first Cone Automatic Machine Co. building, the Machine Shop (#1) was built in 1916 and is a typical early-20th century brick industrial building. It was originally a 1-1/2 story building; its current 2-1/2 story configuration was completed in the 1930's or 40's. Significant architectural features include full-height brick pilasters, segmental arched window openings, corbelled brick cornices at the first and second stories, a classical wood cornice at the roofline, a monitor roof with steel sash, and a brick parapet wall on the principal facade. The only major alteration to the building has been the recent replacement of the windows with vinyl double hung sash.

By 1917, Frank Cone had purchased the Coyle property on the north side of Everett Lane, and the Everett estate at the east end of the road. In 1919, Building B, a 1 story, brick machine shop with steel sash and a monitor roof, was added to the south end of the east elevation of Machine Shop #1. In 1920, this section was enlarged to the east. In 1925, Building C, a 1 story, brick and steel frame storage building with steel sash, was added onto the south elevation of Building B. Also in 1925, Building D, a 1 story, brick and steel frame machine shop with steel sash, was added to the north elevation of Building B and the east elevation of Machine Shop #1. At this time the company office was located in the north end of the Machine Shop (#1). Between 1917 and 1925, a north-south driveway was laid just east of the shops, making a dogleg intersection with Coolidge Court, and Building E, a detached wood framed woodworking shop was built along the east side of the driveway. The Hayes residence was demolished, a 1 story building was built at the northwest corner of Everett and Coolidge, a 1 story residence was built on the northeast corner of Everett and Coolidge, Building F, the JB Ripley Brass Foundry was built on the south side of Everett, east of the Cone complex, and Building G, the J Stacey and Son Saw Mill was built east of the new driveway and south of the foundry. Also by 1925, the original Windsor depot, located to the south of the machine shops and just north of the present depot, had been adapted as the Windsor Foundry (see Depot Street). Both foundries provided Cone Automatic with castings.

Between 1925 and 1941, Everett Lane was shortened to terminate immediately east of the railroad tracks and Coolidge Court's south end was moved west to meet the end of Everett Lane. (This is the current road layout, and since this reconfiguration occurred the Cone Company has been the only property owner on Everett Lane.) All the residences south of Everett and west of the original Coolidge, and the one at the northeast corner of Everett and Coolidge were demolished to make way for the Cone Automatic Machine Company's continued expansion. During this time period the Cone Company had continued to expand north, east, and south towards Windsor's railroad yard. In 1928, Building D was expanded east, doubling its size. Also



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that year, Building H, a detached steel frame building was built northeast of Building D. In 1929, Machine Shop (#316c), a concrete and steel frame machine shop with a monitor roof was added to the north side of Building D. In 1936, Machine Shop (#316c) was expanded to the north, doubling its size. Also that year, Building I, a detached, gabled roofed storage building was constructed east of Building C. Sometime in the 1930's, Building J, a detached boiler room was built near the northeast corner of Building D and connected to Building D by an enclosed hallway. Also during this time, the brick Pattern Shop (#316b) was added to the south end of the woodworking shop, and the JB Ripley Brass Foundry operations were moved to north of Coolidge Court, next to the railroad tracks. In 1940, Building C was expanded east and south. In 1941, Machine Shop (#316c) was expanded west, Building C was expanded west, and Building B was expanded west. At an unknown time a small wood framed shed (#316e) was moved or built in the yard now formed by the Factory (#316a) and Pattern Shop (#316b).

Sometime between 1925 and 1941, the Cone Company acquired the former Shoe Factory (#316g), located south of the complex directly east of the current passenger depot. It is a wood framed building built sometime between 1917 and 1925 by H.S. Collins, Inc. as a shoe factory. The factory building was used by the Cone Company as a store house. H.S. Collins, Inc. also had a small, brick, square, flat-roofed, 1 story heating plant just northwest of the shoe factory. This building (#316h) was also acquired by the Cone company.

In 1942, Machine Shop (#316c) was expanded to the east, completing the current configuration of the structure. In 1943, an addition to the south elevation of the old Machine Shop (#316) was built. Its appearance is identical to the Machine Shop (#316). It was originally a 1-1/2 story structure. Its current 2-1/2 story configuration was completed by 1952. Also in 1943, the woodworking shop, Building E, was enlarged and reconstructed in brick to match the Pattern Shop (#316b). The Pattern Shop (#316b) was connected to Building I via an enclosed hallway. Also in 1943 a small addition was built on the east side of Building C. Sometime during the 1940's an infill structure was built between Buildings B, D and the Woodworking Shop (#316b). Also during this time Building F, the original brass foundry was converted to the Maintenance Department. The only structure that appears to have been built between the war era and the 1970's is a 1955 infill building between the Machine Shop (#316c) and Building H, the 1928 storage shed, to the east.

In 1973, a steel frame Assembly Building (#316d) was added to the west side of Machine Shop (#316c). In 1977, part of this building, plus Building H and the 1955 infill addition to Machine Shop (#316c), were demolished to make way for an enlargement of the steel frame assembly building. Another recent addition is a small garage (#316f) with corrugated steel siding. In 1976, the last remaining dwelling on Everett Lane, located on the southwest corner of Everett Lane and the RR tracks, was demolished to create additional parking for Cone Blanchard.

For most of its history the Cone complex has been a sprawling mass of low-lying buildings. The Cone complex reached its largest size in the 1970's. Later, several buildings were demolished or altered. The western half of Buildings B, C, and D have been demolished, leaving a long,

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narrow, north-south structure (now #316a) and a short connecting structure between Machine Shop (#316) and Building B. The exteriors of these remaining sections (if still there), originally brick with steel sash and monitor roofs, have been almost completely covered with corrugated steel siding. Exceptions are portions of the east elevations of Buildings B, C, and D (now part of #316a), which have their original brick walls and steel sash. The Boiler House (Building J), Maintenance Shed (Building F), and 1936 storage building (Building I) have been demolished (the latter's foundation remains). Machine Shop (#316c) has also had major alterations - the walls have been changed and the windows covered.

Buildings numbered #316, #316b, and #316e of the Cone Automatic Machine Company and associated structures #316g and #316h have retained their historic significance and are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Other buildings on the site have either lost historic significance due to alterations or do not date to within the past fifty years. The original Machine Shop #316 is the most significant building at the Cone Blanchard complex as it is the first shop of the Cone Automatic Machine Co. and has retained its historic character. This building is also the only monument to Frank Lyman Cone, as his home was destroyed by fire. As late as 2002 four, six and eight-spindle "Conomatics" were still in use all over the world. The site is now owned by the Blanchard-Windsor Corporation.

#### Coolidge Court

Coolidge Court was laid out in c. 1910 as a part of a small residential development of modest homes. All the houses on it were built at the same time in c. 1910 (#s 317, 318, 319, 320, 322, & 323) with the exception of # 321 which was built in c. 1920. They are four-square homes designed in the Colonial Revival popularized by mail order catalogs like Sears and sited alternately near the street and set back. The south end of Coolidge Court was changed as the Cone Blanchard factory complex changed and was made the dogleg it is today after 1941 when the large northern factory building was built. The houses were part of a huge building boom in Windsor to answer the need for machine tool factory worker housing. The combined workforce needs of Windsor Machine Co./National Acme and Cone Automatic Machine Company doubled the population of Windsor between 1908 and 1920.

#### Court Street

Court Street is a short, one block residential street running from north to south, between Pine Street on the north and State Street on the south. The first building one encounters on Court Street is actually Windsor's former Town Hall (#60), a c. 1880 Romanesque style public building located on the street's east side. Court Street is on a slight elevation, and from the former Town Hall's parking lot, one can look down on Main Street. While the street is close to the commercial thoroughfare, it gives the impression of seclusion, as it is bordered on the east and north by trees that serve as a buffer to Main Street traffic and on the south by the Village Green (#87) that separates it from the relatively well-traveled State Street.

Four of the houses on Court Street were built prior to 1850. These are #56, the McIndoe House, built in 1847, an outstanding example of the Gothic Revival style with all the Gothic decorative elements, including the steeply pitched roofs and pointed arch windows characteristic of the

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style; #59, a c. 1830 gable front with Greek Revival entry including a paneled door,  $\frac{3}{4}$  sidelights, and a fluted architrave trim appointed with corner blocks; #220, the Ingalls or Engalls House, a c.1786 Cape Cod which is reported to have been originally clad in red clapboard siding and moved from its original location on State Street, near the present Windsor Public Library, to Court Street in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century; and #221, built c.1820, which once served as the parsonage for the St. Paul's Episcopal Church located on nearby State Street. All four buildings appear on the 1869 Beers Windsor County Atlas map. Two additional buildings - #57 & #58 - are examples of handsome late 19<sup>th</sup> century architecture reflecting the best of the century's various stylistic influences including the Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Gothic Revival.

#### Depot Area (Including buildings on Depot Avenue, Railroad Street & Point Shop Lane)

Depot Avenue was the direct route from the Windsor railroad depot to the commercial district on Main Street. The buildings on Depot Avenue were businesses that benefited by their proximity to the depot and Main Street. The Depot Area includes buildings on both sides of Depot Avenue, and the several buildings north of River Street, south of Depot Avenue and west of Railroad Street. The area also includes the Central Vermont Railroad Depot and Freight Station.

The earliest development of the area came with the arrival of the Vermont Central Railroad in 1847. By 1849 the railroad constructed a large depot east of the tracks. This building contained a gable-fronted central block with an east/west orientation. Flanking the central block were two gable-fronted wings running parallel to the central block and connected by north/south oriented, side-gabled ells. The central block and wings appeared to measure 2 1/2 stories each, while the extending ells measured 1 story. The building had brick walls, exposed rafters and 9x9 and 12x12 windows with stone sills and lintels. The 1853 Presdee and Edwards map of Windsor shows at least four railroad related buildings east of the depot. A small rectangular building was shown west of the tracks in the Depot Area which may have been related to the railroad. Depot Avenue was illustrated as a dashed line extending east of Main Street and curving north to the depot. The lane was unnamed and unlabeled.

By 1869 the Depot Area was greatly expanded. The area between River Street and Depot Avenue west of the tracks contained several structures and buildings including a freight depot associated with the railroad (possibly #19), a gas works (site of #209), and a livery stable. The Vermont Central Railroad depot remained in the same location east of the tracks. Two large buildings associated with the depot stood southeast of it. The Beers map of 1869 labeled one of these building as a shed. The freight depot stood just south of the curve of Depot Avenue

The Windsor Gas Light Company, located within the Depot Area on the site of #209, was organized in 1862. Hiram Harlow was president and general manager at the time of its incorporation. In 1883 Harlow remained president, C. J. Jones and E. E. Lamson were treasurer and secretary, respectively. The Gazetteer and Business Directory of Windsor County, Vermont listed the Windsor Gas and Light Company as manufacturers of "oil gas." Horace P. McClary (see Hubbard and McClary) purchased the gas works in 1886.

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The Thurston and Stevens Livery Stable was also located in the Depot Area as early as 1869.

In 1877 George W. Hubbard and Horace P. McClary established a business manufacturing coffee percolators, a refinement of Mr. Hubbard. They also manufactured family scales, cutting nippers for tinsmiths and patented glazier points and drivers, another invention of Mr. Hubbard. The 1884 Sanborn map shows a “point driver mfy” in a building along Main Street. This building was the second building north of Depot Avenue. The building on Point Shop Lane (#209) appears to be where Hubbard & McClary manufactured their celebrated percolators and glazing points in the Depot Area.

An interesting perspective of the Depot Area can be obtained through an examination of the 1884 Sanborn map and an 1886 bird’s-eye-view map of Windsor. According to the 1886 map the depot standing east of the tracks was clearly visible. The central block appeared to measure 5 bays wide by 8 bays deep. The parallel blocks appeared to measure a single bay wide by three bays deep, and the ells extending to the north and south measured 4 bays wide by 2 bays deep.

Opposite the depot on the west side of the tracks was a freight depot. This building was a story and a half with a gable roof, and measured 7 bays long. West of the freight depot facing Depot Avenue was an office building with an attached lumber shed. Moving west along the north side of Depot Avenue was the Rollin Amsden Grist Mill and Machine Shop (#18, now demolished). This 3 story building appeared to measure 9 bays wide by 4 bays deep. It appeared to have a flat roof, although the details of the roof are difficult to discern. The building housed the grist mill on the first floor, the machine shop on the second and flour and grain storage on the third floor. A wood shed was attached to the rear. A 2 story gable-fronted building west of the Amsden block contained stores. East of the Amsden block stood a 2 story office building attached to a 2 story lumber shed. The front-gabled office building measured 3 bays wide by 5 bays deep

South of Depot Avenue another freight depot stood parallel to the tracks. The building stood 1 1/2 stories high and measured 5 bays wide by 3 bays deep. West of this building stood a 2 1/2 story building that contained blacksmith. The gable-fronted building measured 3 bays deep by 5 bays wide. A gable-fronted building just west of this one, stood just back from Depot Avenue and contained another blacksmith shop. This building stood 2 stories high and measured 2 bays wide by 3 bays deep. One of these two blacksmith shops presumably contained the shop of Joseph S. Fairman, a blacksmith specializing in farrier work.

The Windsor Gas Works building stood south of the blacksmith buildings. The gas works building appeared to stand 1 story high and had flat or shed roof. A large smokestack stood at the northeast section of the building. In the southeast corner of the Depot Area stood a carriage shop. This building most likely contained the business of Charles W. Proper, a manufacturer of carriages, specializing in repairs. The gable-fronted building stood 2 1/2 stories high, and measured 3 bays wide and 5 bays deep.

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The Depot Area maintained a sense of continuity in buildings and landscape until the end of the century. Minor variations occurred either in occupancy or location of new structures within the area. Significant changes occurred, however, by 1901.

The most noticeable change was the construction of a new railroad passenger depot (#20) at the site of the southernmost freight house which may have been re-located to the north of Depot Street (#19). Built ca. 1900, this depot is extant and occupies a central location in the district. The blacksmith shops evident in the 1894 Sanborn map were removed, most likely due to the construction of the new depot and the widening of Depot Avenue. A new blacksmith shop stood just east of the gas works. This building was probably the site of Joseph S. Fairman, farrier. A paint shop occupied the former location of the carriage house.

The Windsor Gas Works remained much the same with the exception of the construction of a carriage house at the southwest corner of the building. The Amsden block on Depot Avenue contained the grist mill, machine shop and flour and grain storage.

The primary change that occurred by 1906 was the establishment of the W. Harris Baker Machine Shop at the location of the livery west of the gas works. The machine shop and livery stable had similar footprints, which suggests that the livery was altered and not replaced. The old depot east of the railroad tracks was used for storage.

A modified landscape appeared in the 1917 Sanborn map of the Depot Area. The gas works building housed a machine shop (#209). A large garage and bowling alley was constructed southwest of the former gas works building. The Baker Machine Shop was transformed into another garage. The old depot continued to be used for general storage.

The landscape of the Depot Area remained much the same in 1925, according to the Sanborn map of that year. The old depot became the site of the Windsor Foundry Corporation. By 1941 the Depot Area assumed much the same appearance as it does today, although many same shops and buildings have been removed.

One area of great flux over time is the railroad yard east of the main tracks. The area of the Stacy Fuel property (#s 313, 313a, 313b & 314) continued to change with each Sanborn map and was used as various railroad related storage facilities for grain and coal and lumber throughout the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. They represent a collection of simple utility structures likely built between 1930 and 1940 with one large shed (#313b) built after 1941 to serve railroad storage needs and the Stacey Coal & Fuel Co. They are typical of structures erected for commercial or warehouse use near railroad tracks and often did not last long but were moved or replaced as needs changed. This was the case here as each Sanborn Map shows a different configuration of structures on or near this site. Around 1950, a c. 1930 grain storage building (#314) was used as the Windsor Community Farmer's Exchange office.

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### Dunham Avenue

There had been a dwelling and various outbuildings on Dunham Avenue where 1 Dunham Ave. stands today. This building was destroyed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and in the 1930's three houses (#s 88, 89, & 90) were built as small single family dwellings. Each house has a single bay gable roof garage and the houses may have been a small housing development. The street and the number of houses have remained unchanged since c. 1930.

### Durkee Street

First shown on the 1884 Sanborn map as "Egg" Street, Durkee Street by the time it is shown fully on the 1901 map looped from Main Street across the railroad spur right of way and mainline to Bridge Street. Now the piece of it that was east of the railroad tracks is the dead-end McCarty Avenue and the at-grade crossing has been removed. The western piece remained fairly stable with a group of three duplexes, two single family dwellings from 1884 – 1941. The only changing element was a large pre-1884 livery barn located on the south side near the present intersection with Central Avenue which from 1884-1894 had different appendages but in 1901 is shown as a new or reused structure housing an ice-house. In 1906 a new ice house was shown further south in the interior of the block and the former livery stable was shown as a blacksmith, carriage painting shop and wood sawyer. The main livery barn was removed by 1906 and the wood sawyer remained through 1925 but a garage took its place in 1941.

### Everett Lane

Everett Lane is a short east-west road located just north of the Windsor downtown area. Its west end intersects with North Main Street and its east end meets the foot of Coolidge Court, just east of the railroad tracks. Originally occupied by dwellings and farmland, today Everett Lane's only property is #6 which is occupied by one of the two largest building complexes in Windsor, the Cone-Blanchard Company. Because of its flat, open terrain, this section of Windsor accessed by Everett Lane, between the Connecticut River and the railroad tracks has been ideal for first farming then the later large industrial operations.

Everett Lane became a town road sometime between 1812, when Horace and Mary Everett purchased the adjacent farmland, and 1853, when it appears on a town map. It was originally a dead end road named Everett Place that stretched a few hundred yards east of the railroad tracks. By 1853 the road had four residences on the east side of the tracks and one residence on the west side. One of the properties just east of the tracks was owned by an A.G. Hatch, and Mrs. Mary Everett owned the largest property on the street, a farm bordering the Pulk Hole Brook which feeds into the Connecticut River.

By 1869, there were five properties on Everett Lane on the east side of the tracks. The four smaller lots and homes just east of the railroad tracks were owned by J.S. Simonds, E.C. Lamson, G.P. Hayes (the lot formerly owned by Hatch), and W. Haywood. The Everett farm at this point is called the H. Everett Est. The Hayes, Haywood and Everett residences were 1-1/2 stories, wood framed, with shingle roofs. The home on the west side of the tracks was owned by J. O'Brien.

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Between 1901 and 1906, the name of the road was changed to Everett Lane. Sometime between 1906 and 1916, Coolidge Court was laid, a north-south dead end road with a southern terminus intersecting Everett Lane at its midpoint.

### Jacob Street

Jacob Street, named for Judge Stephen Jacob whose house (#251) is near the corner of State and Jacob Streets, was laid out prior to 1853 but likely after Jacob's death in 1817. It is a short connecting street between State Street and Pine Street. The houses on Jacob are much smaller than on State Street or even Pine Street. Along with Pine Street, Jacob Street added social diversity to the neighborhood near Court Square, anchored by the main thoroughfare: State Street with its large early homes. Later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, development on State Street was somewhat smaller than in the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, but was always more stylish than the simple homes on Jacob Street. The restrained Queen Anne style of #238 and the extant Greek Revival doorway of #241 are the most notable architectural features. Throughout the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Jacob Street was very stable with six houses, including #241 at the end which was more of a farm, owned in 1869 by E. Shattuck. Other residents in 1869 were J. Boyd (#240), H. Thompson (where #238 is), Mrs. Ruggles (#239), and M.C. Hubbard (#236). An earlier (1853) owner of #241 was J. Ellis who also appeared to own #235. Changes and 20<sup>th</sup> century additions to the street included the construction of #237, the enclosure of porches, and the addition of vinyl siding.

Jacob Street is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as all properties are contributing with the exception of #237 (too late) and #239 which has lost both its massing and its fenestration. Alterations on #235 and #240, have resulted in loss of detail but these properties still retain their massing and can convey their mid-19<sup>th</sup> century heritage.

### Jarvis, Central, National & Foster Streets : Workers Housing

The Windsor Machine Company (National Acme's predecessor) started assembling privately owned lots along the river south of River Street in 1906 to build a new factory. Ground was broken for the new plant in 1909 (197). After the company was acquired by National Acme Company of Cleveland, Ohio in 1916, housing construction became a real focus. By that time the Windsor operation had grown to employ 1200 men and was in need of more space and decent housing for the hundreds of workers new to the Town. National Acme started building housing at once on the land that had been acquired earlier by Windsor Machine and on new properties. Following plans initiated by the Windsor Machine Co., the old machine shop on Mill Brook was renovated into the Windsor Club, which had a dining hall, activities, and single rooms for men. The need for even more housing led National Acme to continue the renovations of the 1838 Windsor House Hotel (#69) on Main Street that had been started by Windsor Machine Co. in 1915. It became the only first class hotel in Windsor catering to National Acme's clients and the rear and upper sections were made into additional boarding rooms for workers. The 1917 Sanborn Insurance map of the area even shows a "National Acme Co. Hospital," although this designation and part of the building on Mechanics Avenue are gone by 1925. The war created a huge demand for automatic lathes both domestically and abroad that could produce weapons,

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tanks, airplane parts, and ammunition. By 1919, National Acme had a work force of 1600 and was practically doubling the size of its plant capacity.

The huge new work force actually doubled the entire population of Windsor in just a few years, going from 2500 to 5000 by the end of the war. New houses replaced the "shacks" that had sprung up along the river on newly laid out streets. The National Acme Company created a compact pedestrian workers neighborhood just east of the plant along the riverbank. Between 1916 and 1921, they turned older homes into multi-family units and boarding houses and had built 83 new buildings in the immediate vicinity of the plant that could house 111 families. These included six-tenement buildings on Mechanics Avenue (now the area of a parking lot south of River Street), tiny single tenement homes on Acme (now Jarvis) Street (#s 140 -165) and National Street (#s 167 – 176), and two-tenement homes on River (#s 183 – 186), Foster (#s 177 – 182), and Central Avenues (#s 217 – 219).

The company's newsletter, the NAMCO Eagle, reported the new housing construction and noted that these dwellings replaced "shanty towns" along the river where machine shop and other Windsor workers lived. By 1920 the tiny houses of Jarvis/Acme Street were well established and the second wave of construction was ongoing. According to the Town of Windsor's Grand List for 1916 - 1924, the National Acme Company and its subsidiary, The Windsor Realty Co., owned both tenement housing and the single-family homes that came with the properties they acquired along the river. Starting in 1916, the company owned "shacks" on the "meadow," (perhaps the shantytown referred to in the Eagle.) By 1917, they had acquired the Jarvis properties and had begun laying out the new streets referred to in the grand list simply as "Warsaw" with 28 "Single Homes" and 35 "shacks" served by only two public "closets." In the next several years there are progressively fewer and fewer "shacks" and more and more "single tenements" until there are no more shacks and 67 of the small houses. In addition, the company held six older houses on River and Jarvis Court which were torn down in 1920 to make way for the construction of 11 two-family houses (#s 177 – 186), completed by 1922. The company also owned some "six-tenement" houses on Mechanics Avenue right next to the plant and several older houses.

The incredible expansion fueled by the war and then post war activity led to plans for an enormous apartment block to add another 72 family units of housing. The NAMCO Block, as it was called, was to be built on the site of the old Windsor Machine Co. shops, which had been turned into the Windsor Club but had burned down. A serious business depression starting in 1921 postponed these plans and actually shut down the plant for a few months. But by 1922, the plant was operating again largely on new orders from the burgeoning automobile industry and the apartment block on Union Street was completed in 1924 with its own power and heating plant. (For more detail, see the National Register of Historic Places Form for the NAMCO Block).

Completion of the "NAMCO Block" brought the total number of housing units owned by National Acme to 196, a substantial investment in the neighborhood. National Acme continued



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to own the housing it created until long after the company left Windsor. Eventually the properties were passed to a holding company (Wasserman and Silberstein) which sold them to private owners between 1943 and 1950.

Aside from apartment or large tenement buildings, there were two types of dwellings built by the National Acme Company in the neighborhood right around the plant. Each of those types had two different variations. These are described below as Types A, B, C & D. On Jarvis/Acme Street only Type A houses are found. On National Street types A and B are found. On River Street, Central Street, and Foster Avenue, Types C and D are found.

#### Type A. 1916-18

Type A is a very small frame gable front 1 1/2 story clapboard house. A single second floor/attic window is centered in the gable, underneath on the first floor front facade are one window on the left and a door on the right. The house is one room wide and approximately three rooms deep (about 12' by 30'). Originally each had a simple shed roof front porch with turned posts. The original windows appear to be two over two sash and the roof was likely tin sheeting laid horizontally in line with the ridge. These houses were spaced approximately ten feet apart and lined both sides of Acme Street from Cross Street south to the end and are also found on National Street north of Cross Street.

#### Type B. 1916-18

Type B is the same as Type A except that it is oriented parallel to the street and the entrance is on the long side. The door is not centered but in one of the middle window locations. These houses do not appear to have had porches originally, although several of the Type B houses have added porches.

#### Type C. 1920-21

Type C is a two-family frame dwelling that is two story on one side with a salt box roof on the other sloping down over symmetrical first floor side porches on either side of a giant central wall shed dormer. The entrance is on the two story facade and is a centrally placed vestibule with porch entries off to either side. With twelve over one windows, a semi-circular fan light in the attic, exposed rafter tails, curving barge board, and turned porch columns, these houses have simple, romantic appeal. The roof is standing seam.

#### Type D. 1920-21

Type D is the same as Type C except that the giant central dormer has a gable roof instead of a shed roof. Where these houses are laid out, Types C and Type D alternate for a pattern effect.

#### Main Street

U.S. Route 5 is the northern continuation of Main Street and was originally known simply as "the River Road" or the "Road to Hartland" because it was the main north-south corridor paralleling the Connecticut River. It was likely Windsor's first main road and was part of the Connecticut River Turnpike, chartered in 1800 extending from Bellows Falls to Thetford.

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On north Main Street, some simple, vernacular, homes were built c. 1890, just north of the large and high style homes of Windsor's elite at #s 214, 215, & 216. These joined one earlier c. 1880 vernacular house (#213), set near the railroad tracks.

#### Marcy Court

Marcy Court was created at the turn of the 20th century when two connected houses (#s 100 & 101) were built behind (east) of 153 Main Street (#32). The houses were built to be occupied by workers and their families living in Windsor to work at the factories. Marcy Court has been unchanged from its creation.

#### National Acme Co./Goodyear Plant

The industrial complex at 28 River Street (#197) was originally constructed as the Windsor Machine Company's new plant in 1909. In 1847, when the railroad was built, it crossed River Street about halfway between the Connecticut and Main Street and introduced the potential for industrial and commercial expansion in this sleepy area. There were some railroad related businesses along the tracks, but by and large, the portion of River Street east of the tracks remained primarily residential with about 12 frame dwellings noted in the area around River Street from the Sanborn maps of the 1880s and 1890s until it became the location of a large new industrial facility built by Windsor's biggest employer at the time, the Windsor Machine Company.

In 1909, the Windsor Machine Company broke ground for its new plant along the east side of the railroad and between Bridge and River Streets. (Today, the address of the plant is 28 River Street) at the end of Baxter Lane which led south from River Street. Baxter lane became Mechanics Street by 1917. This company grew so quickly just before and during World War I that it had a tremendous impact on housing in the River Street area and in Windsor generally. The population of the town doubled from 2500 to 5000 in a space of just four years by the end of World War I. As this growth was during a time when automobile ownership was rare and exclusive, most of the housing impact was felt within walking distance to the plant. Early farmhouses and estates were acquired by the Windsor Machine Company and later, its successor National Acme Co. and rented or turned into tenements or rooming houses. In addition, the company constructed a great deal of housing of several different types on farmland and between existing houses between 1916 and 1924 (See information on Jarvis, National & Foster Streets).

The Windsor Machine Co. was started in 1889 as the successor to the Jones and Lamson Machine Co. which had occupied the factories and machine shops on both sides of the Mill brook just below the lower dam, west of Main Street. These premises dated back to some of the earliest water-powered industry in Windsor, and most notably had been run as the Robbins and Lawrence armory and rifle manufacturing facility in the 1840s. Jones and Lamson decided to move to Springfield VT in 1889. Rather than move and see the end of the machine tool industry in Windsor (long famous for its machine shop prowess), several of the veteran Windsor machinists who worked for Jones and Lamson got together with a group of Windsor businessmen to form the Windsor Machine Company. A Windsor lawyer, Gilbert Davis was the

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president, George Hubbard was the managing director and E.H. Austin was the first foreman. The new company located in the old machine shops of the Jones and Lamson Machine Co. on the north bank of the Mill Brook. They were able to purchase the facility by paying in \$5000 worth of company stock. They used their meager capital to purchase machinery and patents from a Massachusetts machine shop (The Birkenhead Spindle Shop) that sold out. Their first products were a redesigned version of the "Birkenhead engine lathe" (an improvement on the purchased patent) and an improved turret lathe called the Windsor wire feed screw machine.

The early history of the Windsor Machine Company was difficult and they struggled for almost ten years until they were approached by an engineer named George O. Gridley to produce his newly patented automatic turret lathe called the "Gridley Automatic." After long negotiations, George Gridley was hired to become the superintendent of the Windsor Machine Co. in 1898 and they started producing his patented machines. At the turn of the century, the company was still struggling to fill German orders for the "Gridley Automatics," hampered by a lack of capital and by unsettled lawsuits. However, with new financial backing by a strong machine manufacturing and marketing company, Manning, Maxwell, and Moore of New York, as well as Maxwell Evarts, an enthusiastic and visionary local investor keen on invention, the Company saw its first real success in 1905. By 1906, the Windsor Machine Co. bought the Gridley patents and geared up for quantity manufacturing. In 1907 they developed the Gridley Multiple, a four spindle automatic lathe. Orders for their machines started to increase and by 1908 the company had outgrown their facilities on the Mill Brook.

They started assembling lots along the railroad tracks and near the Connecticut River. The company recapitalized at \$250,000 in order to build a huge new plant on this property south of River Street. Ground was broken for the new plant in the fall of 1909 and the facility was completed and occupied in the spring of 1910. It was a huge 584' x 134' one story brick building (now demolished) with two railroad sidings and its own power plant (#197d). Originally, the shipping and receiving were located along the west side of the plant on a siding track. The organization of the plant had a large platform for unloading raw materials from railroad cars at the southwest end. These materials were moved northward along the central aisle of the plant through the appropriate departments (such as automatic, grinding, lathe, etc.") until the finished machines were sent to the wash room, paint room, and box room arranged along the west side on their way to the scale and shipping platform at the north west corner, where they were loaded directly onto railroad cars.

The offices of the company were partitioned off at the north end (also now demolished) and the power plant, black smith shop, and store house were in a separate 40' by 60' building adjoining the south end (#197d) and included a 500 hp turbo generator. This generator powered a separate motor for each high-speed line shaft going to each bay of the main plant. South of the plant were two wooden water towers. The company focused on its patented Gridley Automatic but the death of Maxwell Evarts and a serious business depression in 1914 led to a near shut down. However, the beginning of the First World War in Europe led to massive orders from munitions factories in France and England as the Gridley Automatic turned out to be particularly suited for wartime

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production due to their ease of operation by inexperienced workers and ability to quickly produce interchangeable parts.

This success brought the company into direct competition and to the attention of other machine tool manufacturers that made several bids to buy the Windsor Machine Co. In 1915, the National Acme Company, a large automatic lathe and machine parts manufacturer in Cleveland Ohio, was successful and acquired the Windsor Machine Co. Between 1919 and 1921, a second story was added to the office section (now demolished) on the north of the main building, a large storehouse (#197b) and pattern shop (#197c) were built to the east of the main plant, a large garage was built north of the main plant (now demolished), as well as auto sheds (#197h, the other was demolished) and a company fire station (also now demolished).

The National Acme Co. was producing multiple spindle automatic lathes in both its Windsor and its Cleveland plants, but in a reorganization of the company in 1925, production of the machines was consolidated at Windsor, leaving the Cleveland plant to manufacture automatic machine products such as screws and automobile parts. Throughout the second half of the 1920s, National Acme in Windsor maintained full employment at its plant, which expanded its products to six and eight spindle automatic lathes. But by the early 1930s and the depression, the Company consolidated all its operations to one plant in Cleveland and completely shut down the Windsor plant in 1933.

The three six-tenement houses on Mechanics Avenue were torn down in 1934. By 1935, the assessed value of the main plant had dropped to \$300,000 (from a high of \$850,000 in 1930). Some of the automobile sheds were also torn down at this time. In 1936, the plant valuation was at \$100,000 (although this drop may have been due to a bad flood that damaged the property that year) and was transferred to the Windsor Manufacturing Company, which held the property for Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Akron, OH.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber took over the Windsor plant in 1936 and remodeled the interior to accommodate the heavy machinery needed to produce rubber soles and heels. The plant became the Windsor Shoe Products Division for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and initially used largely hand-operated equipment. However, the Second World War changed the availability of the strong backed young men that had been a key part of this labor force, and so the Goodyear Company started automating the operation over the course of the dozen years following the war. This automation process led to the construction of a large three story mixing plant (#197e) at the south end of the main plant known as the "Banbury Room" in 1953. The Banbury machine was a mixer located on the second floor that turned the raw materials fed from hoppers above it on the third story into sole rubber that was fed into a milling machine below on the first floor. The material was cut and sent on conveyor belts into the main (old) plant where it was re-milled, mixed and eventually shaped into soles. In other sections of the main plant, heels were stamped as well. Later the product line expanded to include submarine tiles and rolled rubber roofing among other things. Also in approximately 1950, the rest of the remaining Mechanics Avenue buildings were demolished and a large warehouse (#197a) was constructed at the north end of

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the plant and included many large truck bays, indicative of the increasing dominance of trucking over rail as a means of shipping products. (The removal of Mechanics Avenue led to the eventual change of the plant's official address to 28 River Street.) Other additions over time made by the Goodyear Company included two large metal pole barn sheds (#s 197g & 197i) at the south east corner of the plant grounds and two large steel fuel oil tanks (#197f & 197g and another now demolished).

The considerable number of housing units built by National Acme as well as the NAMCO Club (#68) which had been built by the company in 1918 near the Windsor House stayed in the Company's ownership after it moved operations to Cleveland. The NAMCO Club was sold to the State of Vermont in 1937, and is now vacant and known as "The Armory." The housing continued to be owned and rented by National Acme until 1942 when they transferred all the housing to a holding company called Wasserman and Silberstein of New Jersey which slowly sold the houses to individuals from 1943 to 1950. Starting in 1917, National Acme also used a subsidiary called Windsor Realty that bought and held housing in the Mechanics Avenue and Jarvis Street area and on Maple Street near the old machine shop. Later some of those properties near the plant passed to the direct ownership of National Acme but Windsor Realty continued to hold and acquire properties in other areas of town including Phelps Court and Halls Terrace where some 2-tenement houses seem to have been built in the early 1930s. After National Acme closed the plant, Windsor Realty held property until all units had been sold to individuals by 1947.

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. had a long and prosperous tenure at Windsor and celebrated their 50th anniversary there in 1986. However, shortly thereafter in 1987 they too closed their Windsor plant. It has not had a major manufacturing tenant since then and is currently owned and operated by the Connecticut River Development Corporation. At this time, there are a number of small businesses and manufacturers that lease space in the complex.

The National Acme/Goodyear Plant is the key feature in the 20<sup>th</sup> century industrial history of Windsor which is also represented by the associated housing nearby. The current plant dates to the National Acme and earlier Windsor Machine periods as well as to the Goodyear era and retain a good deal of historic integrity despite the extensive demolition and the heavy industrial use of the site. These companies were very significant to the development of the Town of Windsor as well as the machine tool industry. The Windsor plant was a major international supplier of machine tools that built wartime products during World War I and thus was a business of national significance. After the war, the success of the company affected so many other companies and industries around the country because of the nature of the product – machine tools that are the foundation of modern factory production. In addition, their solution to a housing crisis was a new comprehensive approach based on the nineteenth century model of industrial paternalism. The types and varieties of housing created by this company (including the NAMCO Block) are a fine collection of worker housing with statewide significance. The Goodyear use of the plant beginning in 1936 is locally significant and may have broader

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significance deriving from the wartime activities of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company during World War II.

### Paradise Park & Lake Runnemedede

Paradise Park and Lake Runnemedede are significant for their distinctive characteristics of a historic designed rural landscape. Runnemedede Dam is significant as an example of nineteenth-century engineering. Although the meticulous landscaping and agricultural buildings of this late nineteenth-century estate are now mostly gone, the lake, dam, fields, wetlands, woodlands, and trails still depict the historic summer retreat and farm of William M. Evarts, renowned lawyer and statesman. The park, lake and dam are reminders of Windsor's heyday as a summer vacation destination for the wealthy elite of Boston and New York, and as a gentleman's farm, one of many that appeared in Vermont during the late nineteenth-century.

Paradise Park, Lake Runnemedede, Runnemedede Dam, and associated structures both within the public park boundaries and on Hemlock Drive are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C as contributing sites and structures in the Windsor Village Historic District (Boundary Increase). The park, lake and dam contribute to Vermont's historic contexts of Tourism, Historic Architecture and Patterns of Town Development, and Agriculture.

In the early nineteenth-century, Paradise Park was simply called "Paradise" because of the beauty of its white pine forest. It was probably similar to today's park, which is mostly wooded. Before Lake Runnemedede was created, the land contained a low swamp traversed by the winding Pulk Hole Brook, which was believed to originate in a subterranean lake.

The area now encompassing Paradise Park was purchased in sections by William M. Evarts in the mid nineteenth-century. He turned it into a playground for his children and grandchildren and had most of the extant trails established. The park probably appears much as it did one hundred years ago. Most of the park has always been a wooded area, although in the late nineteenth-century, the current wetlands and the northern sections of woods were pasture and crop land for the Evarts farm. All of the park's trees were downed during the 1938 hurricane, so the woods are now a mix of 60-year old deciduous and conifer trees.

Runnemedede Lake was created for recreational purposes in 1884, when William M. Evarts' son Charles B. Evarts built the Runnemedede Dam across the Pulk Hole Brook. Before the dam was built, the Pulk Hole Brook ran west-east across what is now the south end of the lake, and swamp land occupied what is now the lake. The 1884 Windsor County Directory reveals that Charles' father William Evarts owned 600 acres of farmland on both sides of the Connecticut River.

A line of several nineteenth-century agricultural buildings once stood on the shore at the north end of the east section of the lake, and appear in several historic photographs taken from the south end of the dam. These structures included a large dairy barn, horse barn, and farmhouse. The farmhouse faced North Main Street and was a 2-1/2 story residence with a large 2-1/2 story rear ell. It burned down in 1905, and a smaller house now stands in its place. West of the

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farmhouse was what appears to be the horse barn, a 2-1/2 story structure with a ventilator. West of the horse barn was the dairy barn, a long 2-1/2 story structure with a ventilator. A small, 1-story square building sat directly west of the dairy barn. In 1914, the dairy barn was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Surviving structures from this group of buildings include a c. 1875 brick piggery (#315g), and a wood frame milk house that has been converted to a residence (#315h [n/c]); these are now on private parcels on Hemlock Road off North Main Street. The Evarts' stable stood on North Main Street, on the spot where the Constitution House was relocated in 1914.

The extant gazebo (#315c) on the peninsula is a reconstruction of a historic gazebo built by the Evarts. A boat house once stood at the south end of the dam, behind the Evarts residences on Main Street. Between the boathouse and the residences were terraced gardens, meticulously landscaped yards with neat paths, trimmed hedges, large trees, and a fish pond with a stone fountain, and a glass and metal frame greenhouse with a brick half-wall.

### Pine Street

Pine Street is a short, one block residential street running from east to west between Jacobs Street on the west and Court Street on the east. The north side of Pine Street was already well settled by 1853, according to the Presdee and Edwards map of that year which showed 6 buildings. By 1869, the Beers Windsor County Atlas map showed one new construction on that side of the street. The north side of Pine Street today overlooks Lake Runnemede, also known as Evarts Pond, after the estate of the lawyer and later statesman, William Evarts, who made his summer home in Windsor. In 1869, much of the land on the south side of Pine Street, i.e. between the Episcopal parsonage on the corner of Court Street and the house at the corner of Jacobs Street, was owned by Dr. Clark, according to the Beers map. That property is now the site of #s 225 & 228, built in 1878 and 1893, respectively. #225 has been owned by the same family since its construction and is distinguished for its excellent condition and decorative architectural detail, including the gable screens trimmed with bargeboard, label lintels over doors and windows and wraparound porch with attenuated Tuscan columns.

Like Court Street, Pine Street is close to the main commercial and civic center of town, but gives the impression of seclusion because it is bordered on the north by the pond and the south by the town green. The houses are relatively sophisticated, in terms of style and also in the complexity of the massing, although they are more vernacular than high style. Built c. 1855, the Wardner House (#222) is particularly grandiose in scale compared to the neighboring houses that also line the north side of the street. Its owner was Henry Wardner, a successful businessman and lawyer whose daughter married William Evarts. Next to the Wardner house, is a gable front Greek Revival with a wraparound Queen Anne porch (#223). The house was built c. 1860 and the porch added c. 1880.

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the street's development was comparable to its current configuration, the owners or occupants of the Pine Street properties belonged for the most part to the merchant or professional classes. The Hartford, Windsor, Woodstock Directory, v. 1,

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published in 1913 by W.E. Shaw, indicates that the house on the corner of Pine and Jacobs was the residence of Windsor High School principal Rufus Barton. Postmaster Stanley Bryant also lived on Pine Street at this time. Frank L. Cabot of the Windsor Auto Company, Amos S. Chase, insurance agent for Met Life Insurance, dentists Henry Harpin and Henry Williams, and Henry R. Weston, U.S. Army surgeon all lived on Pine Street, according to the Directory, as did the widow Lizzie Weston, Charles Rofers, employed by the Windsor Machine Co., Dora J. Fernald, "saleslady," and William Bordo, livery employee.

### River Street

River Street appears on some of the earliest maps of the Town of Windsor and originally led from the Main Street down to the farms on the broad flat fields along the Connecticut River. The ferry across the river, however, was located farther south at the end of Bridge Street and so did not add traffic to River Street. It was likely laid out as early as 1800, when the original long farm lots that extended from the "old river road" or Main Street to the river were starting to be subdivided. Later in 1847, when the railroad was built, it crossed River Street about halfway between the Connecticut and Main Street and introduced the potential for industrial and commercial expansion in this sleepy area.

One of the earlier farms closer to the river was the Allen Wardner farm with its one extant farmhouse (#201) that dates to approximately 1810. Allen Wardner (1786-1877) was long considered one of Windsor's leading citizens. He came to Windsor in 1801 as Dr. Green's apprentice in the apothecary and mercantile business. After a stint at West Point, he returned to Windsor in 1809 to accept Dr. Green's offer of a partnership. He represented Windsor in the legislature several times, was instrumental in building the 1835 Ascutney Mill Dam, was a member of the Governor's Council, served as State Treasurer during the critical financial depression of 1837, and founded the Ascutney Bank in Windsor in 1847 and became its president. In 1853, this farm included property with another large building on both sides of River Street. He was married to Minerva Bingham of Lempster, N.H.

The other early extant houses on the street are the Isaac W. Hubbard house (#194), c. 1820-30 and 43 River Street (#202), possibly as early as c. 1810 with later remodeling. In 1830, Isaac Hubbard was listed as a merchant and in 1829 was a founder and clerk of the Connecticut River Steamboat Company. On the 1853 Presdee & Edwards map, in addition to his house, he owned property including 5 buildings along the south side of River Street just east of Main Street, one of these just east of Main was listed as a paint shop. In 1855, Hubbard also owned the corner property on Main Street. By 1869, Hubbard owned four of the business buildings on Main Street including the Tuxbury block and one on State Street.

By 1855 there were approximately 20 buildings along the street, with the 1849 railroad tracks bisecting it just east of the Hubbard house. West of the railroad the properties began to be more commercial with a paint shop, blacksmith shop, and appendages to the Hubbard house that suggested some light manufacturing or commercial use. By 1900, several of the buildings on the north side were converted to storefronts on the ground floor with apartments above. In



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photographs taken of the 1927 flood which hit River Street particularly hard, the Hubbard property had a commercial addition in front and 13 River Street (# 192) was a restaurant called "Windsor Lunch." and there were a couple of storefronts beyond it to the west. On the south side of River Street at the corner of Main Street, where an auto parts store (#97) is now, was a Baptist church which burned. Behind the church further east on River Street was a small black smith shop, now an empty lot. Next to this lot are a tiny dwelling house (#188) and a larger house (#190) that probably date to c. 1840 - 1850.

East of the railroad tracks, the dead end street remained a sleepy area of farms and dwellings until 1906 when the Windsor Machine Co. started acquiring lots to build their new plant. This new plant was completed in 1910 and soon afterward was acquired by the National Acme Co. of Cleveland OH. (For a more detailed description of the history of the plant and the companies that ran it, see the section on 28 River Street - The National Acme/Goodyear complex, above.) The south side of this eastern end of River Street also became the location for some of the company housing built by the National Acme Co. in 1920. The Company acquired several lots on the south side of River Street and tore down the existing houses to construct four new two-family homes for their workers, adding to the small compact workers neighborhood they had created in 1916 with the laying out of National and Acme streets. In 1920, the Company built a total of 13 of these largely identical two family homes on River Street, Foster Avenue (which was specifically laid out for the construction) and on Central Avenue.

The north side of this section of River Street has remained very stable and has not changed much from the 1869 Beers map which shows most of the properties still extant. However, there was a significant change in the demographics and population of the neighborhood after the Windsor Machine Company, later National Acme, was built. The census of 1920 shows that the population of Windsor had doubled from 2500 to 5000 to supply National Acme with a workforce. The pressure this put on all existing housing within walking distance to the plant was considerable and the census shows that nearly every house on River Street (and many other streets in Windsor) had taken in multiple boarders.

At the far eastern end are two very simple c. 1860s Gothic Revival cottages (#s 204 & 205) that may originally have been as identical in trim as they are in massing. Next to these is the vernacular Mansfield farm house with a Gothic Revival roofline built c. 1840-50 (#203). West of this is the Billings house (#202), a large, interesting building that may originally have been a c. 1810 brick cape with a rear frame addition that was expanded upwards with a full second story and a half in frame and a Colonial Revival roof. The brick Wardner house (#201) c. 1810-20 is next west across the railroad siding and has an older detached barn converted into a garage as well as twentieth century "auto sheds." Then proceeding west are several smaller dwellings some built in the 1850s and 1860s (#s 197 & 199) and some more recent (#s 198 & 200) replacing buildings built at that time. Finally at the intersection with the railroad tracks is a former barn (#195) that was once remodeled for a dwelling or possibly a shop and is now empty and deteriorated. The house at the very corner is now gone after the 1927 flood, as are some of the

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sheds behind it along the tracks. A few sheds are still extant and newer ones have been built and it is possible that the granite turntable is also still extant.

River Street has a fine collection of simple 19<sup>th</sup> century houses that have changed little over 150 years. River Street is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as a part of an extension of the Windsor Village Historic District. The only modern intrusion would be #193. (The Hubbard property (#194) has had modern additions and alterations, but still retains enough of its original massing and form behind these to still be contributing.)

### Runnemed Lane

When the first Baptist Church was built in Windsor, it was located to the west of William M. Evarts property that is now 24 Main Street (#75). Runnemed Lane was created for parishioners to access the church from Main Street or from the area of Court Square and upper State Street by continuing north on Court Street down the hill along Lake Runnemed. The houses (#s 82, 83 & 84) were each built independently over the span of approximately sixty years.

### State Street

State Street was originally laid out very early in Windsor's history as the main east-west route to Reading. The courthouse and first town square were located on State Street where the road rises above Main Street. Many of Windsor's prominent citizens of the late eighteenth century built their homes on State Street such as Dr. Elisha Phelps (#79) and Judge Stephen Jacob (#251). In 1807, Stephen Jacob sold the land across from his house to the state to build the first Vermont State Prison (#254) which operated until 1974. The presence of the prison on State Street did not deter the construction of fine homes such as the early 1814 brick Marcy/Ide house (#271) and many fine Greek Revival examples such as #s 252, 255, 267, and 279. Later as Main Street merchants, prison officials and employees, bankers and lawyers lived on State Street, other 19<sup>th</sup> century revival style homes were built. #245 is a very fine Italianate home and likely inspired the Italianate renovations to nearby #243. Lost now, was the 1862 Stocker/Cone home on the corner of State and Ascutney which was another classic Italianate building.

During the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, multi-family buildings and apartment houses joined the single family homes on State Street. These include the Greek/Gothic double house at #260, the pair of Italianate double houses at #266 and # 268, as well as the re-located prison shoe factory which was split and became the tenements houses at #248 and the "Look-Off House" at #269. The c. 1907 Queen Anne apartment building at #262 was one of the first 3-story apartment houses in Windsor. The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw many Colonial Revival additions and re-modelings including the porch on #250 and the fine examples at #261, #263, and #275. As well as new construction in that style at # 272 and #278. The 1914 State Street School (#276) replaced the earlier district schoolhouse further out County Road and is a strong example of Tudor style institutional architecture

The Vermont State Prison had been a manufacturing center utilizing prisoner labor since 1809. First as a nail factory, then for a period in the 1830s, it was a key place of invention when

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hydraulic pumps were produced there under warden and inventor Asahel Hubbard. Later it was a cotton mill and then for many years, a shoe factory. Although, the prison had always been an industrial site, there was very little commerce or industry on the rest of State Street. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a carpentry shop at #265 as well as a carriage shop behind #279 and in 1917 a short-lived steam laundry was started at #261. The street has been and continues to be predominantly residential and institutional with a wide social mixture of residents. The large valley south and west of the prison was once farmed but now serves as playing fields for the high school. In 1938, the street was particularly hard hit by the serious east coast hurricane and lost many of its very large shade trees.

This section of State Street is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as part of an extension of the Windsor Village Historic District. Only the modern #274 (“Willows”), and #272; and the heavily altered #s244, possibly #s 249, 253, 259, and 273 would be considered non-contributing.

#### Vermont State Prison

In addition to other histories, a great deal of detail about the early years of the prison is given by Zadock Thompson in his 1842 *History of Vermont*. The prison, completed in 1809, was designed by Boston architect, Stuart J. Park and originally contained 35 cells meant to house up to 170 prisoners. It was made of stone quarried from nearby Mount Ascutney and was 84' by 36' and three stories high. The outer walls were three feet thick with iron doors and windows that got larger as they got higher up the façade. The third story was used as a hospital. Adjoining the original cell block to the east was a four story building of brick and stone and 54' by 24' which was used by the keeper and guards and for a dining hall on the ground floor. Major alterations in 1882 must have removed most of the original cell block stone walls. However, the bases of these walls appear under the present brick walls of the extant cell blocks (part of #254).

The yard which enclosed these two buildings was 4' thick, 20' high, and made of stone at the bottom with brick above. Again only the bases of these walls remain. A third building serving as a prison workshop was located in the yard and was a three-story brick structure 100' long by 24' wide that is no longer extant. The cost of erecting the original buildings was \$39,000. In the next several years, a storehouse and an office building were built in the yard that may be part of the present #254a. In 1830-32, the capacity of the original cell block was insufficient as the philosophy of prisoner rehabilitation had shifted to favor solitary confinement for prisoner's personal reflection and a new cell block was built (part of #254). The new building was east of the keeper's house and was 112' by 40' with four floors of 34 individual cells each arranged with the cells in the center and a wide gallery all around them to provide light. The building was finished in 1832 at a cost of \$8000. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from 1889 through 1941, the detached buildings in the yard behind have been modified over time. The western brick building (#254a) may have started as a c. 1815-30 storehouse and had become a chapel and tailor shop by 1889 and later a dining hall. There is conflicting evidence on the construction history of this building. It appears, based on Sanborn map evidence, to have been, expanded on the north end in c. 1890 (although this may reflect a mapping correction) and more

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definitively on the south end in c. 1910. But in early maps and documents such as the 1855 Bloten map, the 1869 Beers Atlas, and the 1886 Burleigh Panoramic View of Windsor, the building appears long in relation to the other structures similar to its current footprint. The brickwork on the building supports the c. 1910 expansion on the south end (clearly different and later brick is used in the last six bays) but not the c. 1890 change. This was most likely a mapping correction. Stylistically the decorative cornice suggests further that the roof and cornice were added after the c. 1910 addition. The early shop building along the south edge of the yard had a tall brick chimney stack and was expanded in c. 1920 to the east with a three story section (#254b) that is the only portion of the building still extant. The main cell blocks (#254) evolved over time with earliest sections the western cell block (or its base) and the lower three floors of the central section which originally had a hipped roof and cupola. The cell block immediately east of the central section was built in 1830. The prison was expanded and re-worked dramatically in 1882 in order to unify the appearance of the disparate cell blocks. At that time the central section was expanded to be flush with the side cell block wings and given a new, higher hipped roof topped with a bigger center cupola. The side cell block wings were raised with new gable roofs that joined the center section smoothly. The oldest section was re-bricked or re-built in brick above the stone base. Finally the high Victorian style front warden's residence and office building was constructed directly in front of the higher central section. This re-construction is depicted in detail in the 1886 Panoramic View of Windsor by Burleigh. In c. 1920, another cell block was added to the east end of the 1832 cell block (both part of #254) and the gate and east wall was reconstructed further to the east.

The prison represents many phases of penological philosophy. When built, it was part of a legal shift away from proscribed corporeal punishments such as branding, whipping, public humiliation (stocks and pillories), and even cutting off ears in addition to fines, confiscation of property and local jail confinements that were regularly handed down in court sentences and locally carried out to a system of punishment by long term confinement. It was a major commitment of state funds to maintain and care for prisoners who, if confined at all, were kept in local and county jails. The first Vermont State Prison was constructed to house 170 inmates in 35 cells with the idea that it would offer a place for quiet reflection and meditation. Capital punishment was still carried out locally in very public hangings. By the 1830s, the prevailing penological theory that criminal thinking was contagious led to the development of the "penitentiary" which was a design of solitary confinement cells where private reflection could lead to penitence. An example is the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia and others designed by architect John Haviland. In Vermont, the switch to solitary confinement for all prisoners meant the need to construct considerably more cells and a new cell block was built to the east of the earlier buildings and also the re-building of existing cells to meet the new standards. The new cell blocks were an island within the building surrounded by corridors and plenty of natural light from the outer walls which had three story window bays lighting the entire interior. Each cell side by side looked only straight out at the perimeter windowed walls and so prisoners could not see each other. After 1839, there was a shift in Vermont's practice of capital punishment from public hangings to have all executions take place within the walls of the Windsor State prison. However, the public spectacle component of the penal system was not

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entirely lost. Windsor prison opened its doors on Thursdays to public tours and people could also attend the executions in the yard. The yard also served as cemetery for prisoners who died in captivity through execution or other means. The present yard is landscaped as a park for residents but still contains the unmarked graves of prisoners from 1809 through about the mid-1840s when the town of Windsor found space in other cemeteries for prisoners. In 1882, the prison underwent a major expansion and renovation in which the disparate blocks were architecturally unified with a Victorian style design. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century the facility served both as a prison and as a house of correction based on the penological theory of rehabilitation. Throughout its history the prison was a place of industry where prisoners worked first for the state in shoe and nail making and later for private industries in cloth making, pump and rifle parts manufacturing and shoemaking. The compensation the private industries paid the state for prisoner labor was used to pay for the operations of the prison and often actually turned a profit for the state. Prisoners also operated a nearby prison farm. Early on, women were housed in the top floor of the center office building but were later transferred to other locations and then out of the facility altogether. Some of Windsor's most notorious prisoners were women including some who were executed there. By the 1940s commissions studying the prison recommended building an entirely new facility but debates went on for decades about how and where that should occur. In the meantime, fires, protests and several escapes including two that resulted in the murder of area residents caused additional concerns about keeping the facility open and in Windsor. At the time it was finally closed as a prison in 1975 it was known as the oldest continuously operating prison in the country. After it was closed it was sold to a private developer who rehabilitated it and adapted the buildings into affordable apartments. The "Olde Windsor Village" apartment rehabilitation project was designed by architect James Alexander and built by the Peabody Construction firm of Braintree, Mass working with a Massachusetts developer. Originally it served mainly senior residents but now has affordable units for families as well.

#### Wright Court

Wright Court was created to provide access to the houses built behind (west) of 150 Main Street (#37). The houses were built to house the workers and their families that lived in Windsor to work at the machine tool factories. The houses (#s 103 & 104) were built at different intervals. #102 was built very recently and #103 was heavily altered recently so these two are considered non-contributing.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Windsor Historical Society

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** ±475 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 709946 | Northing: 4818691 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 711307 | Northing: 4818747 |
| 3. Zone: 18 | Easting: 711800 | Northing: 4817853 |
| 4. Zone: 18 | Easting: 711668 | Northing: 4816578 |
| 5. Zone: 18 | Easting: 711267 | Northing: 4816558 |
| 6. Zone: 18 | Easting: 710287 | Northing: 4817818 |

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**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

As delineated by Town of Windsor Tax Maps 21, 22, 24, & 25, the boundary increase for the district includes all the following parcels:

Map 21: 191000.017; 740132; 740128; 740126; 740124; 740118; 740112.114; 740110

Map 22: 180017; 180019; 180021; 180022; 180023; 180024; 180027; 180030; 200005; 200007, 200008; 200009; 200010; 210040; 210044; 210046; 340004; 340006; 436000.000; 436000.025; 436000.036; 437000.116; 437000.218; 437000.316; 480005; 480006; 480007; 480009; 480010; 480011; 480015; 560001; 560003; 560005; 560007; 560009; 560015; 560016; 560018; 560019; 560020; 560021; 560024; 560025; 560028; 560029; 560033; 560035; 560037; 560039; 560041; 560043; 560044; 560046; 560047; 560048; 560051; 560052; 560053; 561032.000; 561034.000; 561038.000; 561040.000; 660002; 660006; 660009; 660010; 660011; 660012; 660014; 660015; 660015.001; 660016; 660017; 660018; 660020; 660022; 710001; 710002; 740080; 740084; 740088; 740090; 740092; 740094; 740100; 740102.104; 740106; 740106.A

Map 24: part of 020019 (northwestern portion with school buildings); 740115; 740117; 740121; 740125

Map 25: 030005; 030013; 030017; 060005; 060007; 060009; 060011; 060014; 060015; 060019; 060020.000; 060021; 060023; 060025; 060026; 060028; 060029; 060030; 060031; 060033; 060037; 060038; 060039; 060042; 060043; 060045; 130001.003; 130002; 130002.001; 130005; 130009; 130013; 130014; 130015; 130018; 130030; 130032; 130033; 130033.001; 130035; 130036; 130039; 130045.047; 130046; 130048; 130049; 130050; 130051; 130052; 200004; 200006; 250009; 250012; 250019; 250022; 250024; 250025; 250026; 250027; 251021.00; 280001; 280002; 280003; 280004; 290009; 290012; 290015; 290022; 290024; 290026; 390003; 390004; 390007; 390008; 390011; 390012; 490020; 490024; 490025; 490026; 490028; 490029; 490030; 490032; 490034; 490036; 490037; 490038; 490039; 490041; 490044; 490045; 490047; 490048; 490049; 490050; 490052; 490054; 490056; 490057; 490058; 490059; 490062; 490064; 490066; 490068; 490070; 490072; 490074; 490076; 490079; 560054; 560055; 560057; 560060; 560061; 560063; 560064; 560070; 560072; 560076; 560080; 560081; 560085; 560085; 560086; 560094; 560105; 560108; 560119; 560127; 560131; 560137; 560146; 560147; 560149; 560150; 560151; 560153; 560156; 560158; 560160; 560161; 560165; 560169; 560170; 560172; 560176; 560183; (small piece of #560196: north of Mill Brook); 562056.000; 562058; 564133.000; 564137.000; 565106; 566139.000; 566143.000; 566145.000; 580157; 580159; 600004; 600010; 600012; 600014; 640007; 640009.013; 640015; 640019.001; 640021; 640023.25; 640027; 640029; 640031; 640033; 640035; 650008; 700005; 700008; 700006; 700009; 700010; 700011; 700013; 700014; 700018; 700020; 700021; 700023; 700026; 700027; 700029; 700033; 700035; 700036; 700037; 700040; 700043; 700044.46; 700047; 700048; 700053; 700055; 740009; 740010; 740012; 740013; 740016.20; 740017; 740024;

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740027; 740039; 740040; 740043; 740045; 740049; 740051; 740053; 740054; 740057;  
740058; 740060; 740064; 740066; 740070.74; 740078; 740081; 740082; 740093;  
740101.103; 740107.109; 740111.113; 830002; 830003; 830004

The boundary follows the tax lot lines for all the edge parcels. The Windsor Village Historic District Boundary Increase starts at the intersection of Bridge, Union and Main Streets at a point on the north bank of the Mill Brook where it crosses Main Street at the rear of 187 Main Street (Property # 112) and proceeds east by the southern lot lines of the properties fronting on the south side of Bridge Street to the Connecticut River; then follows the west bank of the Connecticut River to a point at the northeastern corner of lot # 340006 , the Cone-Blanchard complex property (Property #316 & 316a-h) where the Puck Hole Brook enters the Connecticut River; then proceeds northwest along the Puck Hole Brook to northeast corner of lot #180024, 24 Coolidge Court (Property #322); then follows the eastern and northern lot lines of #180024, 180030 (28-30 Coolidge Court, Property # 321), 180027 & 180023 (23 Coolidge Court, Property #320) to the railroad tracks of Central Vermont Railway; then crosses the tracks in a westerly direction to the eastern lot line of 560019 (19 Main Street, Property #3); then proceeds north along the eastern (rear) lot lines of the properties fronting on the east side of Main Street to the northeast corner of lot #560001 (1 Main Street, Property #213); then proceeds west along the northern lot line of #560001 to Main Street/U.S. Route 5; then crossing Main Street/U.S. Route 5 it follows north on the west side of U.S. Route 5 to northeastern corner of lot #436000.000 (part of Paradise Park, Property #315); then follows northerly and westerly along the irregular northern lot line of #436000.000 to where it meets lot #191000.017 (rest of Paradise Park); and then continues northerly and westerly following the north lot line of #191000.017 as well as the south side of Juniper Hill Road to the intersection of lot # 191000.017 with County Road; then proceeds in a southerly and easterly direction along the east side of County Road to the northwest corner of lot#190000.064; then proceeds in a northeasterly direction along the north lot line of #190000.64 to its northeast corner; then proceeds in a southerly and easterly direction along the irregular western lot line of #191000.017 (Paradise Park) also being the rear lot lines of properties fronting on the east side of County Road and West State Street to the northwest corner of lot#740132 (132 State Street, Property #278); then turns south to follow the western lot line of #740132 to State Street; then follows easterly on the north side of State Street to the southeast corner of lot #740132; then crosses State Street in a southerly direction to the northwest corner of lot #020019 (125 State Street/19 Ascutney Street, Property # 275); then continues roughly southerly along the irregular western lot line of #020019 and includes a western spur out to front on Ascutney Street and back to turn easterly along the southern lot line of #020019 to the northeast corner of lot #020023; then proceeds northerly along an old parcel line within #020019 to the southwest corner of lot #370123; then continues northerly along the western lot line of #370123 and the eastern lot lien of this portion of #020019 to a spot on the west side of Farnsworth Court opposite the southwest corner of lot#740121 (121 State Street, Property #273); then crossing Farnsworth Court in an easterly direction follows the southern lot line of #740121; then proceeds easterly along the irregular southern lot lines of properties fronting on the south side of State Street to a point at the northwest corner of lot

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#28003, the property at 3 Dunham Avenue (Property # 90); then proceeds southerly along the irregular western lot lines of properties fronting on the west side of Main Street to a point on Union Street at the southwestern corner of lot #560176 , the property at 176 Main Street (Property #110); then proceeds east on the north side of Union Street to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Windsor Village Historic District was originally drawn to include the best concentration of Windsor's tremendous 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century architectural heritage. When it was listed in 1975, many of the 78 historic properties within the district were not considered first tier in importance and so were described only briefly and some not at all because they dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries or were simply vernacular structures. In recent years, recognition of a broader range of architectural and historic significance has led to a large re-survey of the town that identified considerably more areas of historic housing and industrial properties contiguous with the original district. These areas share a common history with the original historic district and are a true continuation of development in the town.

Also when initially listed, the district boundary did not reflect or follow the property lines but rather a single distance from the streets it followed. The new boundary will be defined as following the property lines of the included parcels.

The new boundary increase was determined partly by geography and partly by a concentration of contributing properties along major streets. The area represents the entire core village downtown and immediately surrounding residential and industrial areas plus the 257-acre significant landscape of Paradise Park. Several of the boundaries are water. The southern boundary is determined by geography with the Mill Brook forming a deep valley that marks the southern edge of dense village development on Bridge Street. This density does not continue west onto Union Street where many non-contributing properties make this street inappropriate to include in the district. The western boundary is formed partly by the large playing fields of the high school and follows the residential and commercial properties that front onto Main Street and then extends out along State Street, an early, major village road with a high concentration of contributing and important historic properties. On the west, the boundary is determined by the transition of State Street into West State and eventually into County Road beyond the intersection with Ascutney Street. This also marks a change from the core to the outer village. The rest of the western boundary is determined by the geography of the large and irregular Paradise Park which is an important private and later civic designed landscape. The northern boundary is determined partly by the continuation of Paradise Park and partly by the abrupt change in character on Main Street. After Property #213, a modern shopping center marks the end of the core village and the beginning of the outer village along Route 5 to the north. The properties north beyond the shopping center are very spread out and include many non-historic structures. The eastern boundary is determined geographically by the edge of the Connecticut River. This new eastern boundary

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widens the old district to encompass most of Windsor's historic industrial properties both major and minor as well as a great deal of Windsor's worker and modest housing related to those key industries.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Lyssa Papazian, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization: \_\_\_\_\_

street & number: 13 Dusty Ridge Road

city or town: Putney state: VT zip code: 05346

e-mail: papazian@gaw.net

telephone: 802-387-2878

date: April 29, 2005

Form revised and updated by Devin Colman, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation,  
October 2014

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Windsor Village Historic District Update & Boundary Increase (2014)

City or Vicinity: Town of Windsor

County: Windsor County

State: Vermont

Photographer: Lyssa Papazian (Photos #1 - #107; #112; #115 - #286)  
Paula Sagerman (Photos #108 - #111; #113; #114)  
Judy Hayward (Photo # 287)

Date Photographed:	Photos #1 - #107; #112; #115 - #138	April 2004
	Photos #108 - #111; #113; #114	February 1999
	Photos #139 - #273	December 2004
	Photos #274 - #286	April 2006
	Photo #287	July 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 287. (L to R) Properties #11, 12, & 13. View looking northeast.
- 2 of 287. Property #19. View looking northwest.
- 3 of 287. (L to R) Properties #21, 22 & 23. View looking northeast.
- 4 of 287. Property #24. View looking east.
- 5 of 287. Property #26. View looking east.
- 6 of 287. Property #27. View looking east.



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- 7 of 287. (L to R) Properties #32, 33 & 34. View looking northeast.
- 8 of 287. Properties #32, 100 & 101. View looking east.
- 9 of 287. Property #36. View looking northwest.
- 10 of 287. (L to R) Properties #42, 43, site of 44, 45, & 47. View looking southwest.
- 11 of 287. (L to R) Properties #76 & 77. View looking southwest.
- 12 of 287. Property #82. View looking southeast.
- 13 of 287. Property #83. View looking southeast.
- 14 of 287. Property #84. View looking northwest.
- 15 of 287. Property #87. View looking northwest.
- 16 of 287. Property #88. View looking east.
- 17 of 287. Property #89. View looking east.
- 18 of 287. Property #90. View looking west.
- 19 of 287. Property #93. View looking north.
- 20 of 287. Property #94. View looking north.
- 21 of 287. (L to R) Properties #15, 16, 17, 95 and 21. View looking northeast.
- 22 of 287. Property #96. View looking east.
- 23 of 287. Property #97. View looking southeast.
- 24 of 287. Property #98. View looking southeast.
- 25 of 287. (L to R) Properties #27, 99 & 28. View looking north.

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- 26 of 287. (L to R) Properties #100 – 101. View looking northeast.
- 27 of 287. (L to R) Properties #102 & 103. View looking northwest.
- 28 of 287. (L to R) Properties #104 & 37. View looking west.
- 29 of 287. (L to R) Properties #106, 36, 29 – 35. View looking north.
- 30 of 287. Property #105. View looking northwest.
- 31 of 287. (L to R) Properties #35, 107 & 111
- 32 of 287. Property #108. View looking west.
- 33 of 287. Property #109. View looking northwest.
- 34 of 287. Property #110. View looking north.
- 35 of 287. Property #112. View looking southeast.
- 36 of 287. Property #113. View looking north.
- 37 of 287. Property #114. View looking northeast.
- 38 of 287. Property #115. View looking northeast.
- 39 of 287. (L to R) Properties #116 & 117. View looking north.
- 40 of 287. Property #118. View looking southeast.
- 41 of 287. Property #119. View looking northeast.
- 42 of 287. Property #120. View looking north.
- 43 of 287. Property #121. View looking north.
- 44 of 287. Property #122. View looking northeast.

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- 45 of 287. Property #123. View looking northwest.
- 46 of 287. Property #124. View looking south.
- 47 of 287. Property #125. View looking southwest.
- 48 of 287. Property #126. View looking southwest.
- 49 of 287. Property #127. View looking northeast.
- 50 of 287. Property #128. View looking south.
- 51 of 287. Property #129. View looking northwest.
- 52 of 287. Property #130. View looking south.
- 53 of 287. Property #131. View looking northwest.
- 54 of 287. Property #132. View looking northeast.
- 55 of 287. Property #133. View looking southwest.
- 56 of 287. Cornish-Windsor Covered Bridge and Property #134. View looking east.
- 57 of 287. Property #135. View looking northeast.
- 58 of 287. Property #136. View looking northeast.
- 59 of 287. Property #137. View looking southeast.
- 60 of 287. Property #138. View looking east.
- 61 of 287. Property #139. View looking northeast.
- 62 of 287. Property #140. View looking southwest.
- 63 of 287. Property #141. View looking southeast.

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- 64 of 287. Property #142. View looking northwest.
- 65 of 287. Property #143. View looking northeast.
- 66 of 287. Property #144. View looking northwest.
- 67 of 287. Property #145. View looking west.
- 68 of 287. (L to R) Properties #148 & 146. View looking northwest.
- 69 of 287. Property #147. View looking east.
- 70 of 287. (L to R) Properties #149 & 150. View looking southeast.
- 71 of 287. Property #151. View looking southwest.
- 72 of 287. Property #152. View looking southeast.
- 73 of 287. (L to R) Properties #153 & 154. View looking northeast.
- 74 of 287. (L to R) Properties #156 & 155. View looking southwest.
- 75 of 287. (L to R) Properties #158 & 157. View looking southwest.
- 76 of 287. Property #159. View looking east.
- 77 of 287. (L to R) Properties #161 & 160. View looking northwest.
- 78 of 287. (L to R) Properties #163 & 162. View looking west.
- 79 of 287. (L to R) Properties #165 & 164. View looking west.
- 80 of 287. Property #167. View looking northeast.
- 81 of 287. Property #168. View looking northeast.
- 82 of 287. Property #169. View looking northeast.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

- 83 of 287. Property #170. View looking south.
- 84 of 287. Property #171. View looking southeast.
- 85 of 287. Property #172. View looking southeast.
- 86 of 287. Property #173. View looking east.
- 87 of 287. Property #174. View looking northeast.
- 88 of 287. Property #175. View looking northeast.
- 89 of 287. Property #176. View looking east.
- 90 of 287. Property #177. View looking northeast.
- 91 of 287. Property #178. View looking southwest.
- 92 of 287. Property #179. View looking northwest.
- 93 of 287. Property #180. View looking southwest.
- 94 of 287. Property #181. View looking northwest.
- 95 of 287. Property #182. View looking southwest.
- 96 of 287. Property #183. View looking south.
- 97 of 287. Property #184. View looking south.
- 98 of 287. Property #185. View looking southwest.
- 99 of 287. Property #186. View looking northeast.
- 100 of 287. Property #187. View looking northeast.
- 101 of 287. Property #188. View looking south.
- 102 of 287. Property #189. View looking north.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

- 103 of 287. Property #190. View looking northwest.
- 104 of 287. Property #191. View looking northeast.
- 105 of 287. Property #192. View looking northeast.
- 106 of 287. Property #193. View looking south.
- 107 of 287. Property #194. View looking west.
- 108 of 287. (L to R) Property #195 & 196. View looking north.
- 109 of 287. Property #197a. View looking southeast.
- 110 of 287. Property #197a. View looking northwest.
- 111 of 287. (L to R) Properties #197b & 197c. View looking northeast.
- 112 of 287. Property #197d. View looking north.
- 113 of 287. (L to R) Properties #197e & 197d. View looking southwest.
- 114 of 287. Property #197e. View looking east.
- 115 of 287. Property #197h. View looking southeast.
- 116 of 287. Property #197i. View looking southeast.
- 117 of 287. Property #197j. View looking east.
- 118 of 287. Property #198. View looking northwest.
- 119 of 287. Property #199. View looking north.
- 120 of 287. Property #200. View looking north.
- 121 of 287. (L to R) Properties #201 & 201b. View looking northwest.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

122 of 287. Property #202. View looking north.

123 of 287. (L to R) Property #203a & 203. View looking northeast.

124 of 287. Property #204. View looking north.

125 of 287. Property #205. View looking northwest.

126 of 287. (L to R) Property #206 & 207. View looking southeast.

127 of 287. (L to R) Properties #208, 209 & 207. View looking south.

128 of 287. (L to R) Properties #209 & 208. View looking west.

129 of 287. (L to R) Properties #208 & 207. View looking southwest.

130 of 287. (L to R) Properties #211 & 210. View looking south.

131 of 287. (L to R) Properties #214 & 213. View looking west.

132 of 287. (L to R) Properties #214 & 215. View looking east.

133 of 287. (L to R) Properties #215 & 216. View looking southeast.

134 of 287. (L to R) Properties #215, 216, 1a, 2a & 1. View looking southeast.

135 of 287. (L to R) Properties #1a, 1 & 2. View looking southeast.

136 of 287. Property #217. View looking southeast.

137 of 287. Property #218. View looking southeast.

138 of 287. Property #219. View looking southeast.

139 of 287. Property #220. View looking west.

140 of 287. Property #221. View looking northwest.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

- 141 of 287. Property #222. View looking northwest.
- 142 of 287. Properties #223 & 223a. View looking northwest.
- 143 of 287. Properties #224, 224a & 224b. View looking north.
- 144 of 287. Property #225. View looking northwest.
- 145 of 287. Property #226. View looking northwest.
- 146 of 287. Property #227. View looking north.
- 147 of 287. Properties #228, 229 & 228a. View looking south.
- 148 of 287. Property #229. View looking south.
- 149 of 287. Properties #230 & 230a. View looking north.
- 150 of 287. Property #231. View looking southeast.
- 151 of 287. Properties #232a & 232, View looking north.
- 152 of 287. Property #233. View looking north.
- 153 of 287. Property #234. View looking north.
- 154 of 287. Property #235. View looking southwest.
- 155 of 287. Property #236. View looking southeast.
- 156 of 287. Properties #237 & 237a. View looking west.
- 157 of 287. Property #238. View looking northwest.
- 158 of 287. Property #239. View looking south.
- 159 of 287. Properties #240a & 240. View looking northwest.



Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

160 of 287. Properties #241 & 241a. View looking west.

161 of 287. Property #242. View looking southeast.

162 of 287. Property #243. View looking northwest.

163 of 287. Property #244. View looking south.

164 of 287. Properties #245 & 248. View looking southeast.

165 of 287. Property #246. View looking northwest.

166 of 287. Property #247. View looking north.

167 of 287. Property #248. View looking south.

168 of 287. Property #249. View looking northeast.

169 of 287. Property #250. View looking north.

170 of 287. Property #251. View looking northwest.

171 of 287. Property #252. View looking northwest.

172 of 287. Property #253. View looking north.

173 of 287. Property #254. View looking northwest.

174 of 287. Property #254. View looking southeast.

175 of 287. Property #254a. View looking northeast.

176 of 287. Property #254b. View looking east.

177 of 287. Property #255. View looking northwest.

178 of 287. Property #256. View looking northwest.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

179 of 287. Property #257. View looking northwest.

180 of 287. (L to R) Properties #259 & 258. View looking north.

181 of 287. Property #260. View looking northeast.

182 of 287. Property #261. View looking north.

183 of 287. Property #262. View looking southeast.

184 of 287. Property #263. View looking northeast.

185 of 287. Property #264. View looking north.

186 of 287. Property #265. View looking southeast.

187 of 287. Properties #266 & 266a. View looking north.

188 of 287. Property #267. View looking southeast.

189 of 287. Property #268. View looking northeast.

190 of 287. Property #269. View looking south.

191 of 287. Property #270. View looking southwest.

192 of 287. Property #271. View looking south.

193 of 287. Property #272. View looking northwest.

194 of 287. Property #273. View looking southeast.

195 of 287. Property #274. View looking northwest.

196 of 287. Property #275. View looking southeast.

197 of 287. Property #275. View looking south.

198 of 287. Properties #276 & 276a. View looking north.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

- 199 of 287. Property #277. View looking north.
- 200 of 287. Property #278. View looking north.
- 201 of 287. Property #279. View looking north east.
- 202 of 287. Property #280. View looking northeast.
- 203 of 287. Properties #282 & 281. View looking northwest.
- 204 of 287. Properties #283, 285 & 285a. View looking southeast.
- 205 of 287. Property #284. View looking west.
- 206 of 287. Properties #285a & 285b. View looking northeast.
- 207 of 287. Properties #286a & 286. View looking southwest.
- 208 of 287. Property #287. View looking northwest.
- 209 of 287. Property #288. View looking west.
- 210 of 287. Property #289. View looking east.
- 211 of 287. Properties #290a, 290 & 289. View looking southwest.
- 212 of 287. Property #291. View looking west.
- 213 of 287. Property #292. View looking northeast.
- 214 of 287. Property #293. View looking northwest.
- 215 of 287. Property #294. View looking northeast.
- 216 of 287. Property #295. View looking west.
- 217 of 287. Property #296. View looking east.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

- 218 of 287. Property #297. View looking northwest.
- 219 of 287. Property #298. View looking northeast.
- 220 of 287. Property #299. View looking southeast.
- 221 of 287. Property #300. View looking northwest.
- 222 of 287. Properties #301 & 303. View looking west.
- 223 of 287. Property #302. View looking south.
- 224 of 287. Property #304. View looking north.
- 225 of 287. Property #305. View looking southwest.
- 226 of 287. Property #306. View looking northeast.
- 227 of 287. Property #307. View looking southeast.
- 228 of 287. Property #308. View looking northeast.
- 229 of 287. Property #309. View looking southeast.
- 230 of 287. Property #310. View looking northeast.
- 231 of 287. Property #311. View looking south.
- 232 of 287. Property #312. View looking southeast.
- 233 of 287. Property #313. View looking southeast.
- 234 of 287. Property #313a. View looking east.
- 235 of 287. Property #313b. View looking southeast.
- 236 of 287. Property #314. View looking southeast.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

237 of 287. Property #215, trails & brook. View looking east.

238 of 287. Properties #315a & 315b. View looking north.

239 of 287. Property #315e. View looking east.

240 of 287. Properties #315f & 315g. View looking west.

241 of 287. Properties #315d & 315h. View looking north.

242 of 287. Property #315i. View looking north.

243 of 287. Property #315j. View looking west.

244 of 287. (L to R) Properties #315k & 315l. View looking west.

245 of 287. Property #315n. View looking southwest.

246 of 287. Property #316. View looking southeast from Coolidge Court.

247 of 287. Property #316. View looking northwest.

248 of 287. (L to R) Properties #316b, 316c & 316d. View looking northwest.

249 of 287. (L to R) Properties #316e & 316a. View looking northwest.

250 of 287. (L to R) Properties #316a, 316b, 316c, 316d. View looking northwest.

251 of 287. (L to R) Properties #316d & 316c. View looking southwest.

252 of 287. (L to R) Properties #316g & 316h.

253 of 287. (L to R) Properties #2a & 2. View looking southeast.

254 of 287. Property #3. View looking northeast.

255 of 287. Property #5. View looking east.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

- 256 of 287. Property #9. View looking east.
- 257 of 287. Property #10. View looking northeast.
- 258 of 287. Property #11. View looking east.
- 259 of 287. Property #14. View looking northeast.
- 260 of 287. Property #25. View looking southeast.
- 261 of 287. Property #46. View looking south.
- 262 of 287. (L to R) Properties #50 & 50a. View looking south.
- 263 of 287. (L to R) Properties #53 & 53a. View looking west.
- 264 of 287. Property #57. View looking southeast.
- 265 of 287. Property #58. View looking northeast.
- 266 of 287. Property #59. View looking northeast.
- 267 of 287. Property #68. View looking south.
- 268 of 287. (L to R) Properties #70, 70b & 70a. View looking northwest.
- 269 of 287. Property #71. View looking southwest.
- 270 of 287. Property #85. View looking southwest.
- 271 of 287. (L to R) Properties #92 & 86. View looking west.
- 272 of 287. Property #91. View looking southwest.
- 273 of 287. Property #166. View looking southeast.
- 274 of 287. Property #317. View looking west.

Windsor Village Historic District (Additional  
Documentation and Boundary Increase, 2014)

Name of Property

Windsor, Vermont

County and State

275 of 287. Property #317a. View looking northwest.

276 of 287. Properties #318 & 318a. View looking west.

277 of 287. Properties #319a & 319. View looking west.

278 of 287. Properties #320a & 320. View looking west.

279 of 287. Properties #321 & 321a. View looking northeast.

280 of 287. Property #322. View looking northeast.

281 of 287. Properties #323a & 323. View looking east.

282 of 287. Property #254. View looking north.

283 of 287. Property #254. Detail of gate house.

284 of 287. Property #254a. View looking northwest.

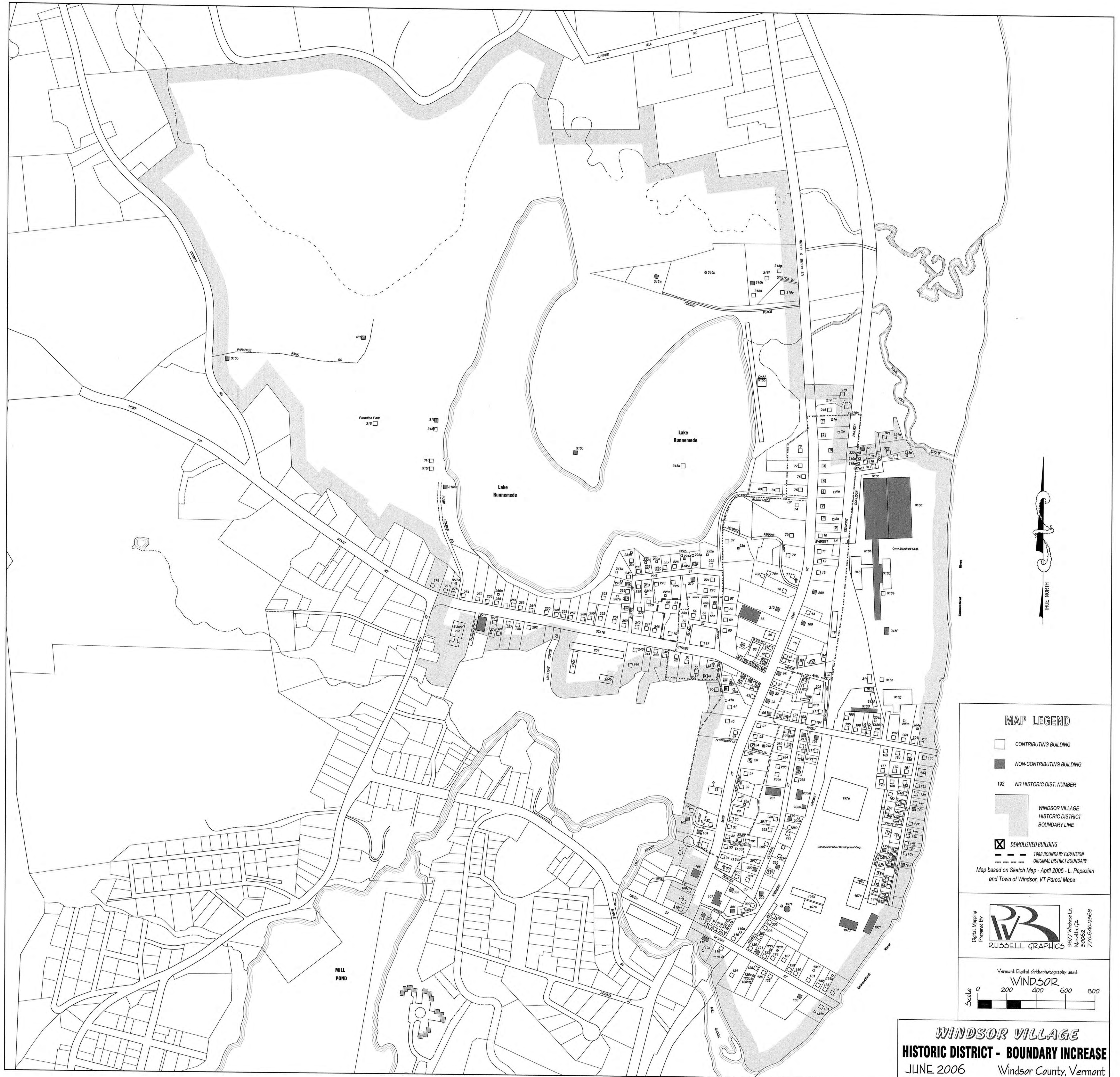
285 of 287. Property #254b. View looking northeast with part of wall.

286 of 287. Properties #254, 254a & 254b. Historic view: 1886 Burleigh Panoramic map.

287 of 287. Property #45. View looking southwest.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**MAP LEGEND**

- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- 193 NR HISTORIC DIST. NUMBER
- WINDSOR VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY LINE
- 1988 BOUNDARY EXPANSION ORIGINAL DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- DEMOLISHED BUILDING

Map based on Sketch Map - April 2005 - L. Papazian and Town of Windsor, VT Parcel Maps

Digital Mapping Prepared By

**RUSSELL GRAPHICS**  
 5877 Walden Ln.  
 Merietta, CA  
 90062  
 770-660-9568

Vermont Digital Orthophotography used

**WINDSOR**

Scale 0 200 400 600 800

**WINDSOR VILLAGE**  
**HISTORIC DISTRICT - BOUNDARY INCREASE**  
 JUNE 2006 Windsor County, Vermont





































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































































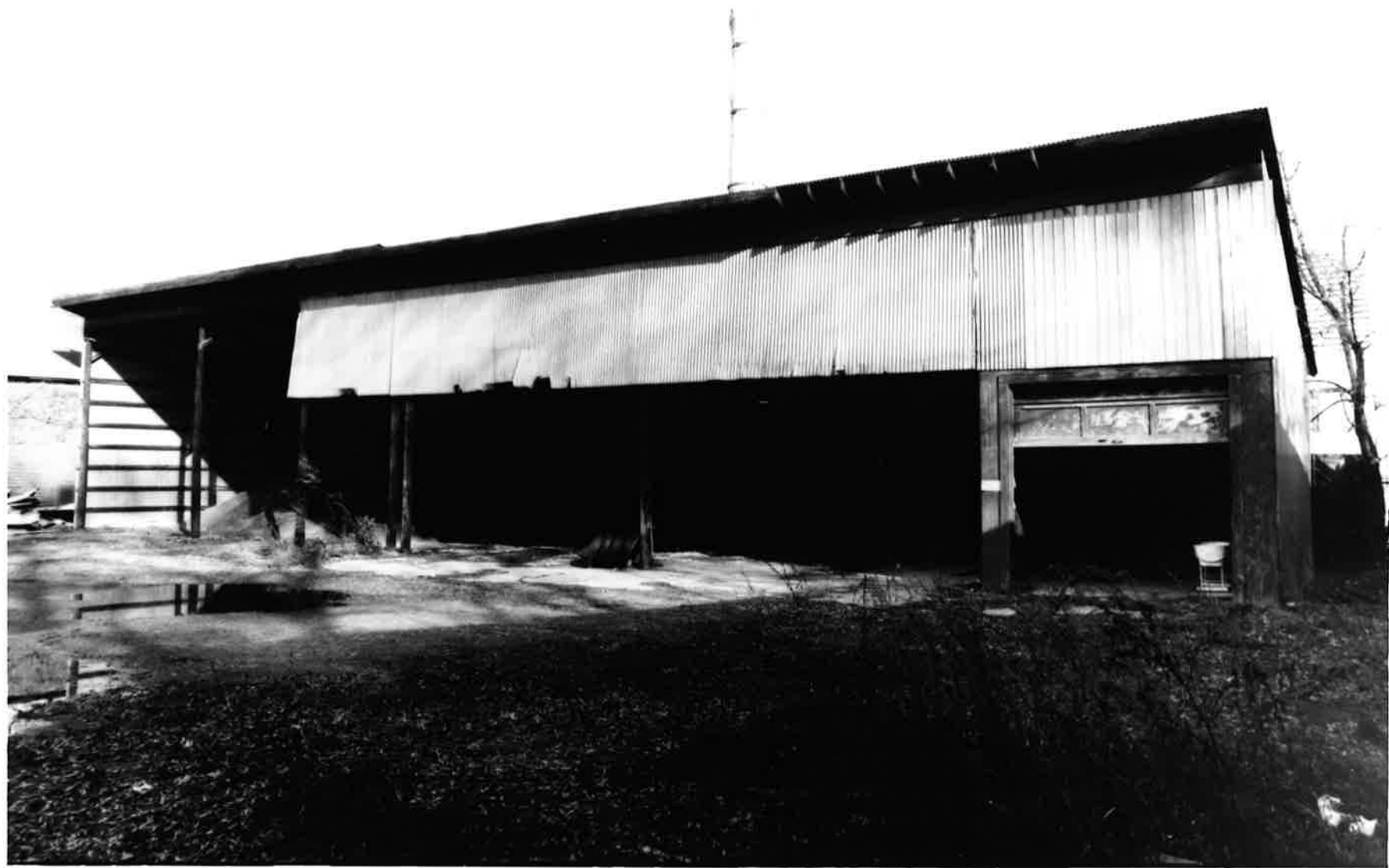






















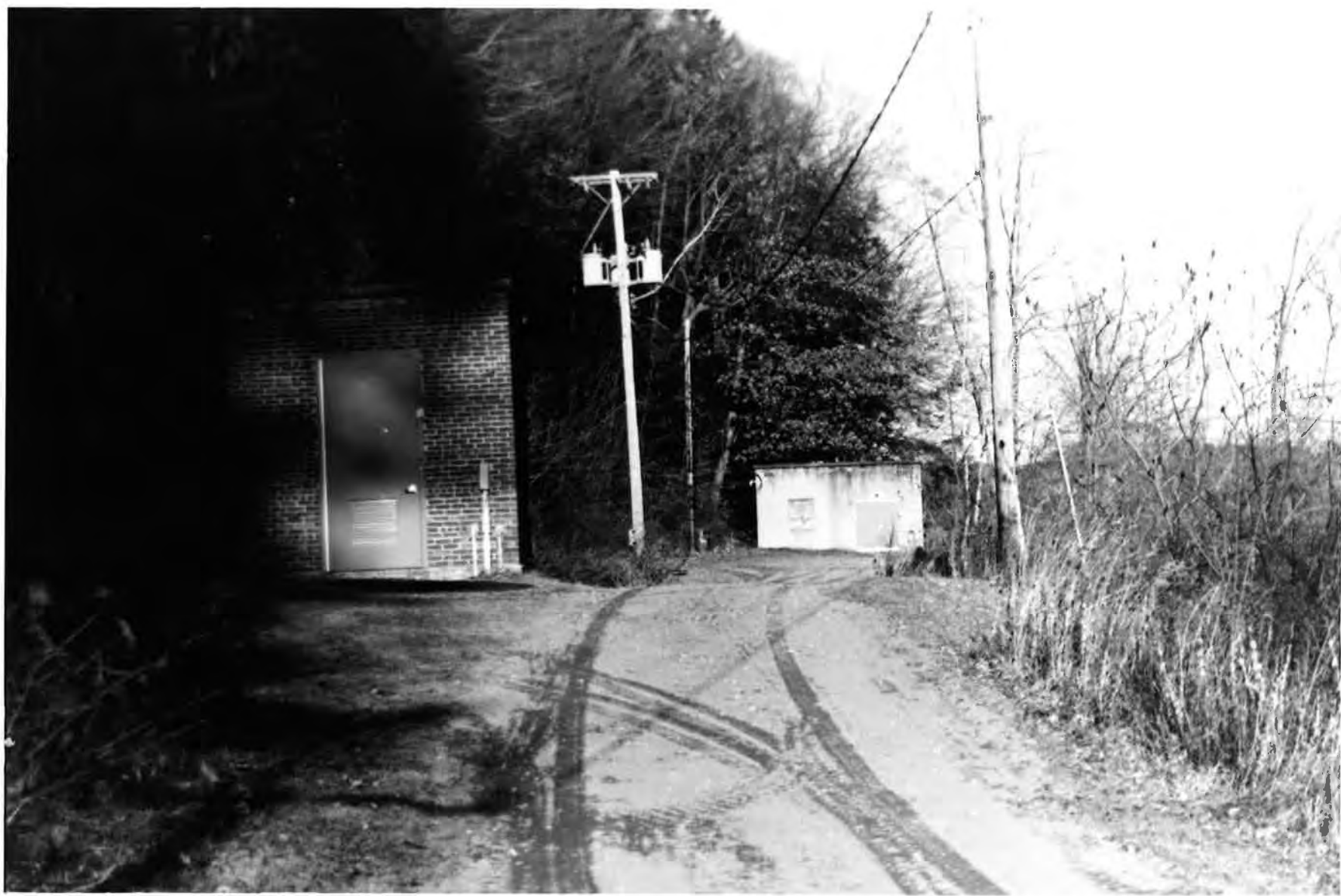
























NO  
PARKING



NO  
PARKING















































TRINITY  
EVANGELICAL  
FREE CHURCH







































