

THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE OF RUTLAND COUNTY

*Including a Listing of
the Vermont State Register of Historic Places*

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Preservation

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

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

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

CAUTION

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

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

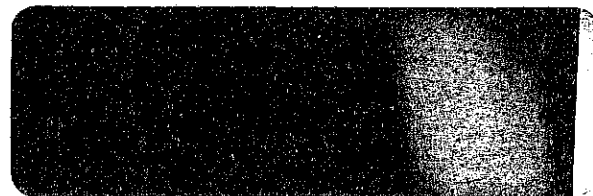
County is gathered by surveying the exteriors of the struc-
tures and examining readily available sources. There may
be discrepancies between demonstrable or asserted
building dates and those dates given here.

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

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

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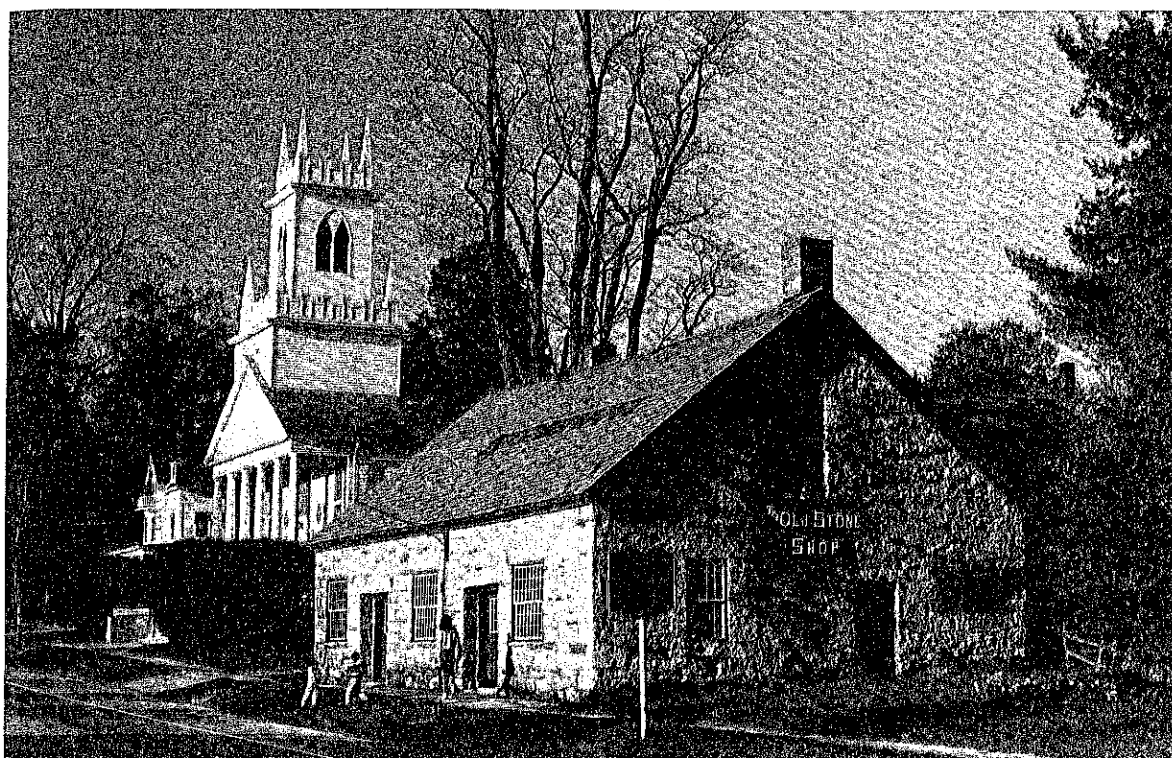


County is part of the effort by the Division for Historic
Preservation to encourage and enhance the apprecia-
tion and continued thoughtful use of our historic
architectural resources and to save and protect them
for the future. This publication identifies and docu-
ments the resources making up the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

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

Eric Gilbertson
Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

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WALLINGFORD

The forests and streams of the Green Mountains and the fertile soil of the Otter Creek valley provided the settlers of Wallingford with the wood, waterpower, and farmland needed to establish their frontier agricultural community as early as 1780. Wallingford village, a milling and manufacturing center for the valley farms, developed at the confluence of Roaring Brook and the Otter Creek on the Bennington to Rutland stage road (now U.S. Route 7). To the south a stage stop along the same road evolved by 1830 into the village of South Wallingford. After the completion of the Bellows Falls to Rutland railroad in 1849, East Wallingford grew up around a station on that line as a lumbering and manufacturing center. For a time small hamlets devoted to lumbering and milling, including Centreville, Hartsboro, and Aldrichville, were active on the forested mountain slopes during the 19th century. Wallingford village, which became a stop on the Rutland and Bennington Railroad in 1852, continued throughout the century as the commercial and civic focus of the town and acquired an impressive array of public and domestic buildings in the process. With its valley farms, stage stop and railroad villages, and prominent town center, Wallingford today retains a significant architectural heritage.

Wallingford village owes much of its present appearance to the Batcheller Pitchfork Manufactory (founded in 1835) and related companies that thrived here in the 19th century. Standing side by side on Main Street are the Congregational church (A75, 1829) and the Old Stone Shop (A76, 1848), the only building remaining from the pitchfork company.

EARLY SETTLEMENT in Wallingford progressed slowly, in part because the major transportation routes in the area skirted all but the northwest corner of town. The old Crown Point Road, blazed in 1759 and used as a major immigration route before and after the American Revolution, ran through towns to the east and north. Prior to 1800 the main road between Bennington and Rutland ran through Tinmouth east of Wallingford, reflecting the greater economic importance of that town in which the 1791 census found 935 residents compared to 538 residents in Wallingford. Some of the first wood-frame residences in town were built near a road from southern Tinmouth into the Otter Creek valley. Two (34, 36; c.1795) are simple 1½ story, gable-roofed types, but another (49, c.1795) with a similar plan has a gambrel roof, which is unusual for this period in much of Vermont, although there are four examples found in Tinmouth.

Wheat farming in the Otter Creek valley became well established by 1800, and the Bennington to Rutland stage road shifted from Tinmouth to an Otter Creek valley route through Wallingford about the same time. Among the

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



Among the most prominent residents of 19th century Wallingford were members of the Munson family, who established a number of farms in the fertile Otter Creek valley. Isaac Munson, the head of the family, lived in a brick Federal style, sidehall plan home (40, c.1830) with marble lintels and a delicate wooden entry fan. It is similar to one (35, c.1830) built for his eldest daughter, Sarah, whose husband, Gen. Robinson Hall, was a founder and director of the Rutland and Bennington Railroad. In 1845 her sister Louisa and husband,

P. Goodyear Clark, had a large, Georgian plan, Greek Revival style house (42) built, sided with horizontal boards laid flush and detailed by an elegant doorway and paneled corner pilasters. Brother Israel's farm (41) has an elaborate barn, built in 1888 by the Middlebury architectural firm of Smith and Allen. His home is similar to Louisa's except that it is sided with clapboards and has a sophisticated front entry porch supported by fluted Ionic columns and paneled posts.

farmhouses still in the valley from this period are two I-houses (37, 39a; c.1810) and a hip-roofed, Georgian plan house (1, c.1810). The quality of their Federal style details, including an entry entablature and sidelights on the I-houses, and a bead and reel molded cornice with mutules and a triglyph frieze on the hip-roofed house, provides an insight into the success of the cash-crop agriculture of the time.

While most valley farmers raised wheat, Isaac Munson moved to Wallingford in 1814 to raise Merino sheep with the backing of his brother Israel, a Boston merchant. Although the resumption of massive British woolen imports after the end of the War of 1812 had depressed wool prices, the protective tariffs of 1824 and

1828 later boosted them, allowing the Munsons to profit from their farsighted venture. Around 1830 Isaac had a handsome, sidehall plan, brick Federal style home (40) built to replace the frame house originally associated with his property. Not long afterward a similar brick home (35) was built for Isaac's oldest daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Robinson Hall. Isaac's younger sister, Lois, married a local merchant, Joe Hill, and c.1830 Israel bought a brick Federal style house (45, c.1820) for the couple where he stayed when visiting his siblings in Wallingford.

After Isaac died in February of 1835, his other children began farms of their own. His two eldest sons, Elizur and Isaac, divided their father's farm, Elizur living in the family home

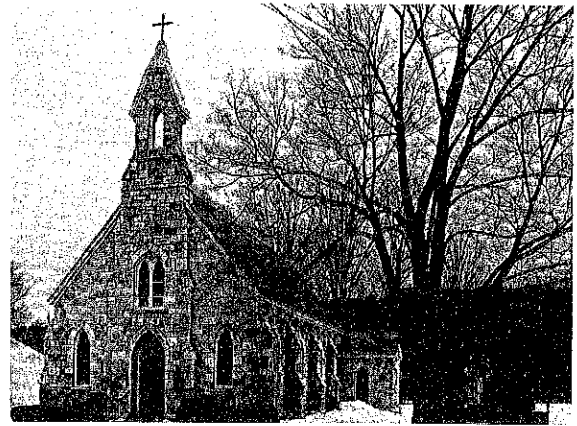


This brick schoolhouse (A15), its front wall highlighted by segmental arches over the door, windows, and in the gable fan, was built in Wallingford village in 1818 by James Rustin. It is now named in memory of Paul P. Harris, founder of the International Rotary Club, who went to school here and grew up in a house two doors down.

(40) and Isaac in a substantial brick house (recently destroyed by fire) that was built on the east side of the Otter Creek according to a design by architect Asher Benjamin of Boston. Daughter Louisa lived on the family farm with her husband, P. Goodyear Clark, until the couple acquired their own farm in 1839. After Uncle Israel Munson died in 1844, bequeathing to his nieces and nephews some \$40,000 each, Louisa and Goodyear had an elegant, flushboard-sided, Greek Revival style house (42) constructed in 1845. The same year Isaac's third son, Israel, named after his merchant uncle Israel, married Goodyear's sister, Matilda Clark, and settled on a farm adjoining that of his sister and wife's brother. The home (41a, c.1850) that Israel had erected is the most impressive of the surviving Munson farmhouses. Heavy, paneled corner pilasters with capitals supporting a broad entablature, projecting cornices over the windows and, most significantly, an entry porch with Ionic columns and paneled posts make this one of the outstanding Greek Revival style farmhouses in the Otter Creek valley.

WALLINGFORD VILLAGE developed after 1800 as a cluster of valley farms around a milling site on the Roaring Branch. Two, brick Federal style farmhouses (A79, c.1810; A140, 1809) at either end of the present village were, at that time, surrounded by the barns, stables, and sheds of their working farms. A substantial, Federal style, brick schoolhouse (A15) was erected in 1818 for the village, evidence of the educational aspirations of the fledgling community.

The village soon attracted professionals and tradesmen. Dr. John Fox and attorney Harvey Button had their homes (A16, 1818 and A18, 1830, respectively) built among the farms. At the main intersection of the village an inn was built in 1824 (now incorporated into the Wallingford Inn, A19), with stores, offices, a barbershop, and a cabinet shop. Across the street a grocery and dry goods store (now A48) opened the same



In 1865 members of the Roman Catholic faith joined to build the Gothic Revival style St. Patrick's Church (A8) on North Main Street. It was completed the next year at a cost of \$8,888. Its walls of large stone blocks, quarried nearby, were laid up according to plans by New York City architect Patrick C. Keely, who in the course of his career designed some 700 churches across the country, including St. Bridget's in West Rutland and St. Peter's in Rutland City.

year. The construction of two churches—the First Baptist Church (A21) of 1827 on School Street and the First Congregational Church (A75) of 1829 on South Main Street—signaled the maturation of the village as the town center.

While Wallingford village came of age, other small villages developed in town. South Wallingford began as a stage stop at a tavern (C2, c.1815) on the stage road. Gristmills, sawmills, and a marble quarry supported its economy throughout the century. Holden Stafford, a miller and merchant in the village, donated land for the South Wallingford Congregational Church (C9) built in 1840. With its pinnacled tower and interlacing window muntins, this church remains a relatively unaltered example of Gothic Revival design as interpreted by local builders.

IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF TOWN the hill-farm hamlet of Centreville evolved into a lumber milling center during the second quarter of the 19th century. By about 1840 the Pelsue family ran a sawmill on Feller Brook, and a district schoolhouse and a number of homes were clustered near the brook crossing. Of the small group of buildings that remains from this period, one (25, c.1835) has a nicely finished, late Federal style entry with a paneled, recessed door and flanking pilasters, which extend through an entablature to a deep, thin, overhanging cornice. Hosea Pelsue operated his family's mill and lived in a small house (27, c.1845) with a modest Greek Revival style entry. As lumbering on the neighboring Green Mountain slopes increased in the 1850s and 1860s, Hosea's milling business increased, and he added an Italianate style door and side porch to his home.

The Rutland to Bellows Falls railway, constructed through the northeast corner of Wal-

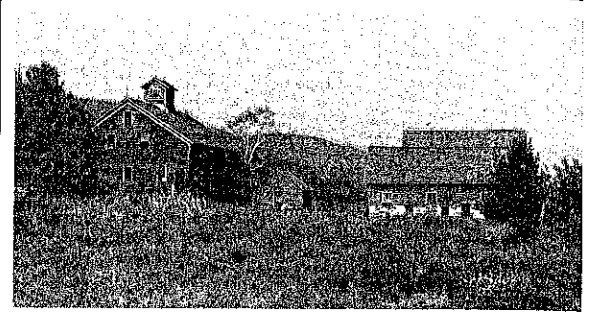


In 1877 Justin Batcheller, a partner in the prosperous pitchfork manufactory, commissioned the firm of Clinton Smith and William H. Allen to build his Main Street home (A118), an elaborate example of the French Second Empire style. The lavish woodwork trim, from the porch posts and window surrounds to the cornice brackets and handsome dormers, all came from Smith and Allen's mill in Middlebury, Vermont.

Wallingford in 1849, created a convenient shipping route for the lumber produced in places like Centreville. A depot located near a tannery on the Mill River was soon surrounded by the village of East Wallingford, a focal point for trade in eastern Wallingford and western Mount Holly. E. R. Allen, who owned a store and post office across from the depot, built an elegant Greek Revival-Italianate style residence (B14, c.1855) at the intersection of School and Main streets in the village. L. Paye, "manufacturer of Boots & Shoes of the latest and most desirable Style & Quality," lived on School Street in a simple Greek Revival style house (B2, c.1865) next door to his cobbler's shop (B3, c.1865). The village school (B18, c.1865) and Baptist church (B13, 1860) date from the same period and are good examples of the Greek Revival style, the predominant architectural style in Vermont when this railroad village boomed.

The Rutland and Bennington Railroad, completed through Wallingford village in 1851, opened up new markets for such local businesses as Lyman Batcheller's pitchfork manufactory, a major employer in the village. Founded in 1835, the Batcheller works burned in 1848, but townspeople donated money and labor to help rebuild. A stone shop (A76) dates from after the fire and is the only building remaining from the manufactory. The works prospered as its pitchforks were shipped by the railroad to a national market.

WALLINGFORD VILLAGE in the second half of the 19th century grew with the successes of local industries. In 1866 the Batcheller company moved to a larger plant on the Otter Creek, and in 1869 Franklin Post founded a company to compete with the Batcheller works. Post had small workers' houses (8, 9, 10, 11; c.1875) constructed along River Street near his factory.



The bank barn, to the left, on the Isaac Munson farm (40) is one of the largest in the Wallingford Otter Creek valley. Built about 1900, after an earlier barn burned down, it stands behind several c.1880 outbuildings.

Small L-plan homes, these buildings were individualized by varying porch treatments. In contrast to the workers' housing on River Street, the houses of the principals of Batcheller & Sons display ornate stylistic detailing. Justin Batcheller commissioned architect Clinton Smith of Middlebury to build a magnificent French Second Empire style home (A118) on Main Street in 1877. A gazebo and carriage house were built at the same time and echo the wooden decoration and polychrome slate roofing of the house. John Scribner, Justin's brother-in-law, hired Smith the next year to add Italianate style doors, porches, and bay windows to Scribner's Georgian plan, Greek Revival style home (A78). The same year Lyman Batcheller, Jr., also commissioned Smith to transform his brick home (A88) with a Mansard roof and applied wood ornament. Many other older buildings in the village were remodeled during this period of prosperity. The commercial block (A48) at Main and School streets was enlarged and embellished with brackets and quoins, another Clinton Smith design. Residents all along Main Street had bay windows and porches added to their homes.

Farmers in the valley concentrated on dairying and stock breeding after the Civil War and made improvements on their farms to accommodate the expanding size of their agricultural enterprises. The Israel Munson family commissioned Clinton Smith to design a multi-unit barn (41b, c.1888), with a distinctive cupola and a sunburst-decorated hoist, to house their extensive stable of horses and other livestock. Other farmers had large bank barns built for dairy cattle. On the Isaac Munson farm (40, c.1900), south of the Israel Munson farm, a mammoth bank barn was built with a ventilator cupola similar to that on the Smith-designed barn. On the next farm south a more typical bank barn (39b) with ventilator cupola was erected about 1890.

At the turn of the century Wallingford reached its population peak of over 2,000 residents, and the successful merchants, lumbermen, and farmers of the town expressed their civic pride through contributions to public



The old "True Temper Inn" (A19), located in the heart of Wallingford village, has undergone several dramatic remodelings in the course of its history. The original structure, 2 stories high with an encircling porch, was built in 1824 according to plans by John Ives. In 1892 it was substantially enlarged and updated with gables, porches, and other projections by owner W. D. Hullett, who named it the "New Wallingford." The American Fork and Hoe Company, successor to the Batcheller company, bought it in 1926 and transformed the inn into the Colonial Revival style building seen here.

architecture in the village. Gilbert Hart, a Wallingford native who invented the emery wheel and became a successful Detroit businessman, financed construction of a library (A103) on Main Street in 1894. Built of high quality marble and brick, and beautifully detailed in terra cotta, the library helped inspire local philanthropy. In 1898 the children of Arnold Hill donated the "Boy with the Leaking Boot" fountain (A20) at Main and School streets in memory of their father. In 1906 three prominent residents supplied the funds for construction of a new Town Hall (A23) just up the School Street hill from the library and fountain. Built in brick and stone with a clock tower, the Town Hall included a 300-seat auditorium that was used for plays, dances, and movies, as well as town meetings.

THE FIRST QUARTER of the 20th century witnessed an important shift in the economy of Wallingford as local concerns were bought by out-of-state corporations and the recreation industry gained prominence. In 1902 the American Fork and Hoe Company of Cleveland, Ohio, acquired the Batcheller works. The Wallingford Manufacturing Company, the heir to Franklin Post's manufactory, was incorporated in 1902, then acquired by the Wellard Vale Manufacturing Company of Canada in 1910. Sometime during the first decade of the century, this company built a row of nearly identical workers' houses (A1, A2, A3; c.1905) on Franklin Street.

After 1910 the population of Wallingford



As tourism became an increasingly important contributor to the local economy, the American Fork and Hoe Company built several summer camps, such as this one (5, c.1925), on Lake Elfin, formerly known as Fox Pond. Although each is slightly different, all share such similar features as cobblestone chimneys and foundations skirted with log veneer.

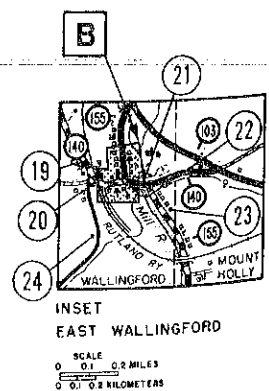
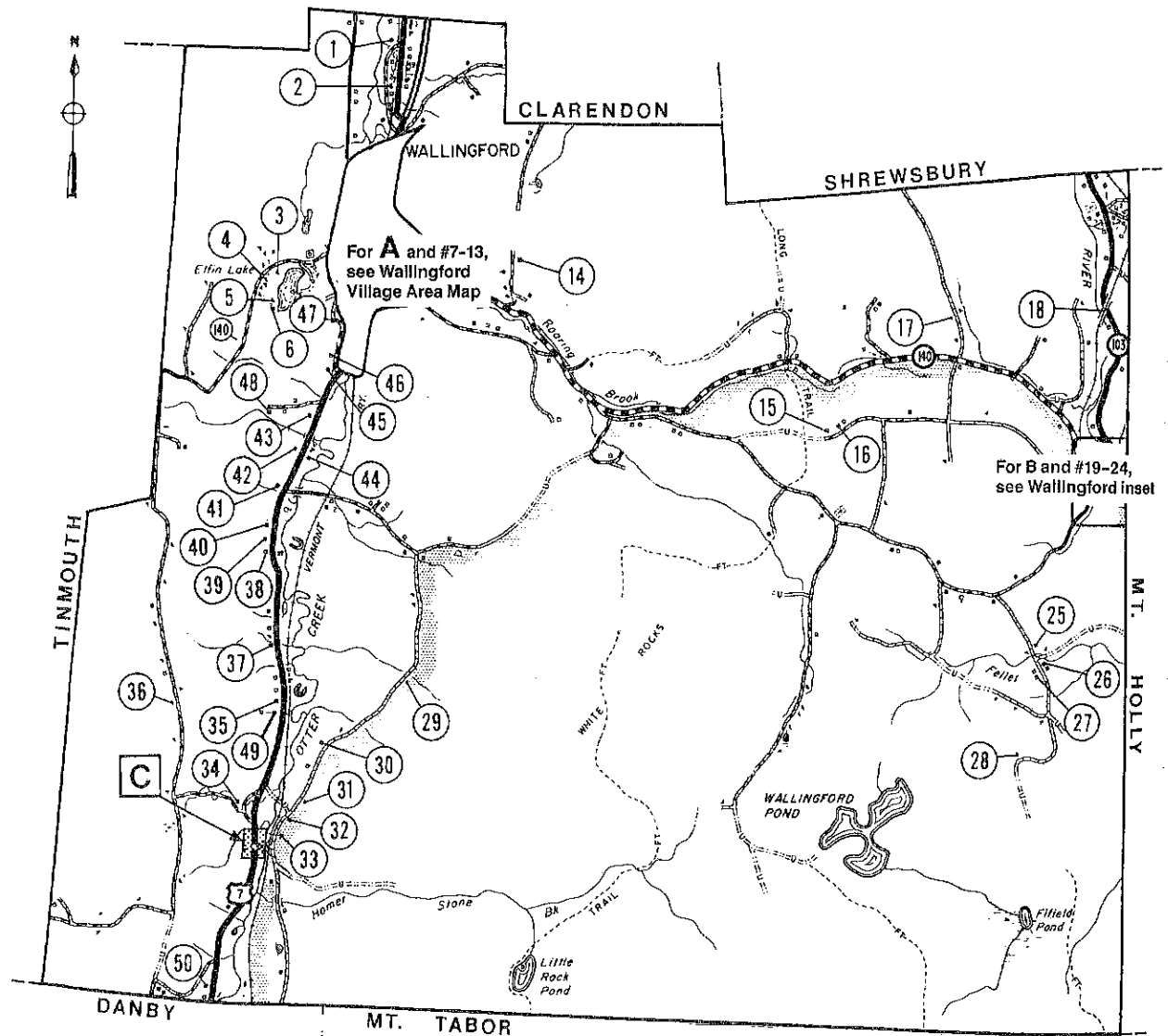
began a decline as summer residents attracted by cool air and beautiful surroundings began to occupy what had formerly been working farmsteads. Recognizing the change that was occurring in the regional economy, the American Fork and Hoe Company got involved in the tourist business in the 1920s. Several summer camps (3, 4, 5, 6; c.1925) were built on land the company owned on Elfin Lake (just west of the village). In 1926 the company purchased the Old Wallingford Inn and brought the company architect from Cleveland to completely remodel it in the Colonial Revival style, renaming it the "True Temper Inn" (A19), after the brand name of the pitchforks manufactured at the local plant. The same year the company also converted the Old Stone Shop (A76) into a tearoom. By 1930 the factory itself had been converted from the manufacture of farm implements to golf clubs and other recreational products.

Despite the widening of Main Street in 1937 to accommodate increased automobile traffic on U.S. Route 7, Wallingford village has retained a coherent 19th century streetscape. In recognition of its architectural integrity, a large part of the village is listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. East Wallingford, with its remarkably homogeneous array of mid 19th century structures, and South Wallingford are listed as historic districts in the State Register of Historic Places. In the broad Otter Creek Valley, early 19th century farmhouses surrounded by the large barns of later years create an important and visually pleasing rural landscape, which is also listed in the National Register. Together with a variety of other historic buildings ranging from the remnants of lumbering hamlets to camps on Lake Elfin, the villages and farms combine to offer a valuable insight into the life and history of the town of Wallingford.

TOWN OF WALLINGFORD MAP

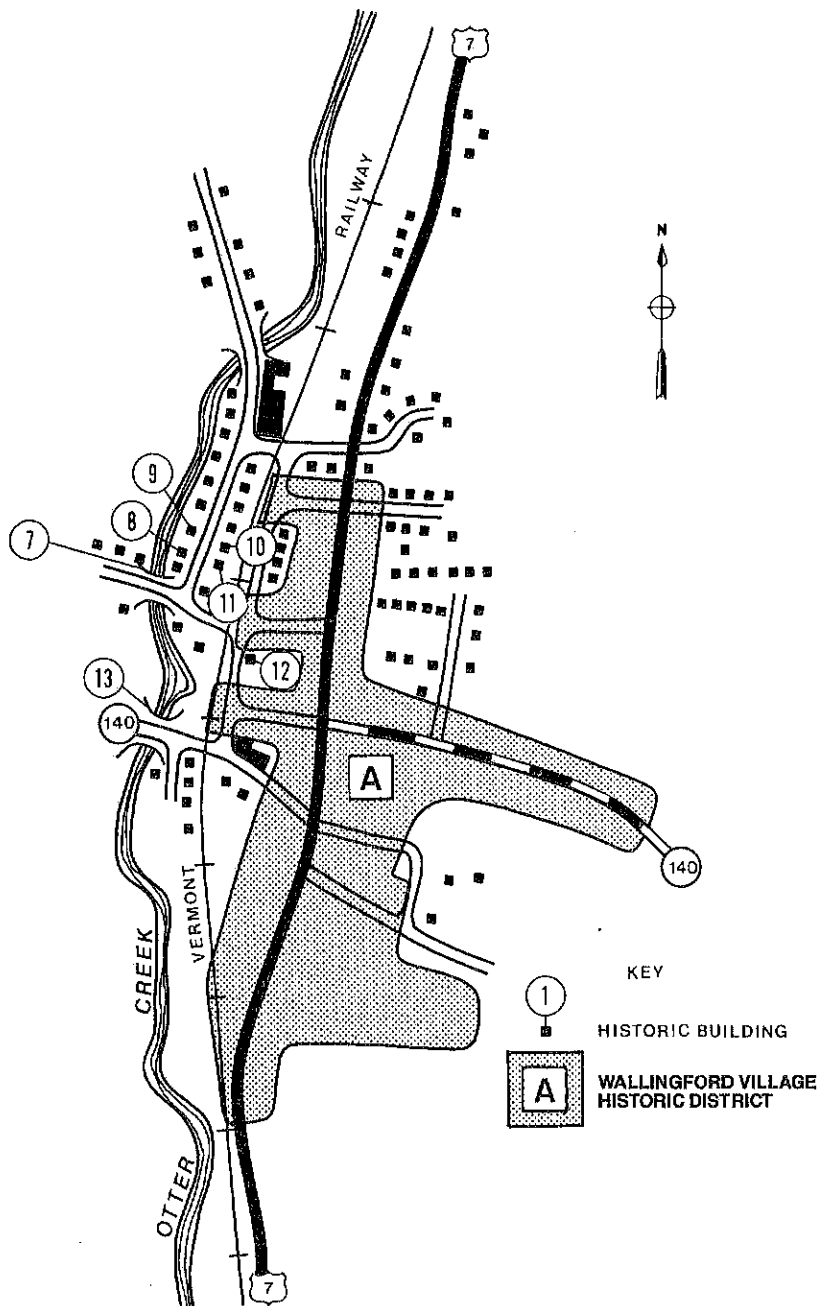
Sites Listed in the State Register of Historic Places
(Numbers correspond to Register listings that follow.)

For **A**, **B**, and **C**, see historic district maps.)



WALLINGFORD VILLAGE AREA MAP

(Numbers correspond to Register listings that follow.
For **A** see historic district map.)



TOWN OF WALLINGFORD

Sites listed in the State Register of Historic Places
(For locations see town, village area, and historic district maps.)

1 House, c.1810
Federal style, Georgian plan, hip roof.
Features: Greek Revival porch, entry fanlight, sidelights, entry pilasters, enriched cornice, enriched frieze, leaded glass window, distinctive chimney. Related barn, shed, barn.

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

3 Camp, c.1925
Vernacular-Adirondack Rustic style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: rafter tails, distinctive dormer, porch, rustic work.

4 Camp, c.1925
Adirondack Rustic style, gable roof, 1 story.
Features: stickwork, rustic work, porch.

5 Camp, c.1925
Vernacular-Adirondack Rustic style, gable roof, 1 story.
Features: recessed porch, rafter tails, rustic work.

6 Camp, c.1925
Vernacular-Adirondack Rustic style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: distinctive chimney, cobblestone, rafter tails, distinctive dormer, porch, rustic work.

7 Bridge, c.1910

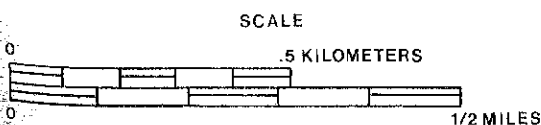


Pony truss.
Features: Warren truss.

8 House, c.1875
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

9 House, c.1875
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Italianate porch.

10 House, c.1875
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Italianate porch.



SOURCE: U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY QUADRANGLES.

11 House, c.1875
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, shinglework, Queen Anne window.
Related garage.

12 House, c.1840
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: kneewall window, entry pilasters, entry entablature, sidelights.
Related barn.

13 Bridge, c.1928
Through truss.

14 House, c.1830
Federal style, I-house.
Features: entry entablature, sidelights.
Related barn, shed.

15 House, c.1860



Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
Features: sidelights, entry pilasters, entry entablature, corner pilasters, full entablature.

16 House, c.1840
Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature, wood carving.
Related barn.

17 House, c.1820
Federal style, Cape Cod.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature.

18 Bridge, c.1900
Features: Warren truss, granite.

19 Barn, c.1880
Features: cupola, full entablature, arcading.

20 House, c.1850
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2 stories.
Features: full entablature, corner pilasters, entry entablature, Queen Anne porch.

21 Bridge, c.1928
Pony truss.
Features: Warren truss.

22 House, c.1860
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: full entablature, sidelights, Colonial Revival porch.
Related barn.

23 House, c.1850
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2 stories.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature, Queen Anne porch, entry pilasters.

24 House, c.1885
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, bay window.

25 House, c.1835



Vernacular-Federal style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: reveals, full entablature, corner pilasters, entry entablature, entry pilasters.
Related shed.

26 House, c.1835
Vernacular-Federal-Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, transom.

27 House, c.1845
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: marble, entry pilasters, entry entablature, Italianate porch.
Related barn.

28 House, c.1810
Cape Cod.

29 House, c.1800
Cape Cod.
Features: entry entablature.
Related barn.

30 House, c.1865
Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
Features: marble, entry entablature, entry pilasters, sidelights, full entablature, porch.
Related chicken coop, carriage barn, barn.

31 House, c.1850
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: full entablature, entry entablature, paneled entry pilasters.

32 House, c.1890
Queen Anne-Shingle Style, gable roof, 2 stories.
Features: shinglework, gable screen, bay window, porch.

33 House, c.1820/c.1880
I-house.
Features: marble, full entablature, distinctive chimney.

34 House, c.1795
Vernacular-Federal style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature.

35 House, c.1830
Federal style, sidehall plan, brick, 2½ stories.
Features: gable fan, entry fan, marble, splayed lintels.
Related barn, barn, barn.

36 House, c.1795
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: kneewall window, entry entablature.

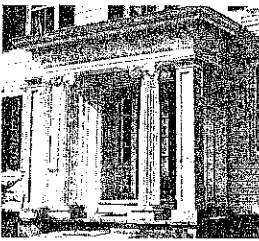
37 House, c.1810
Federal style, I-house.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature.

38 House, c.1830
Vernacular-Federal-Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
Features: transom, entry pilasters, entry entablature, Bungalow porch.
Related barn, shed.

39 (Farm)
a. House, c.1810
Federal style, I-house.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature, entry pilasters.
b. Barn, c.1890
Features: cupola.
c. Chicken Coop, c.1920
d. Shed, c.1880
e. Barn, c.1900

40 House, c.1830
Federal style, sidehall plan, brick, 2½ stories.
Features: marble, reveals, splayed lintels, entry fan, full entablature.
Related barn, barn, milkhouse.

41 (Farm)
a. House, c.1850



Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
Features: paneled corner pilasters, Greek Revival porch, entry columns, full entablature, transom, sidelights, distinctive chimney, paneled entry pilasters, reveals, distinctive door.

b. Barn, c.1888
Architect/builder: Smith and Allen
Features: cupola, carriage bays, sunburst.
c. Shop, c.1880
d. Barn, c.1900

42 House, 1845
Greek Revival style, Georgian plan, flushboard.
Features: full entablature, porch, entry entablature, paneled entry pilasters, transom, sidelights, paneled corner pilasters, distinctive lintel-boards.
Related barn, ground level stable barn.

43 (Farm)
a. House, c.1840
Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, Italianate porch.
b. Barn, c.1880
c. Barn, c.1890
Gambrel roof.
d. Barn, c.1885
e. Garage, c.1970
f. Shed, c.1895

44 House, c.1865
Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
Features: entry entablature, full entablature, paneled entry pilasters, Italianate porch.
Related barn, chicken coop.

45 House, c.1810
Federal style, Georgian plan, brick.
Features: entry fanlight, sidelights, reveals, bay window, splayed lintels.
Related barn.

46 House, c.1855
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2 stories.
Features: full entablature, gable fan, entry pilasters, entry entablature.
Related ground level stable barn.

47 (Farm)
a. House, c.1835
Classic Cottage.
b. Barn, c.1860
c. Barn, c.1880
d. Barn, c.1890

48 (Farm)
a. House, c.1810
Cape Cod.
Features: sidelights.
b. Barn, c.1860
c. Milkhouse, c.1910
d. Barn, c.1860
Board and batten.
e. Garage, c.1940
f. Ice House, c.1860
g. Slaughter House,

49 House, c.1795
Cape Cod, gambrel roof.
Features: enriched cornice.
Related barn, shed, shed.

50 (Farm)
a. House, c.1800
Cape Cod.
Features: Colonial Revival porch.
b. Barn, c.1840
c. Barn, c.1840
d. Shop, c.1880
e. Shed, c.1900

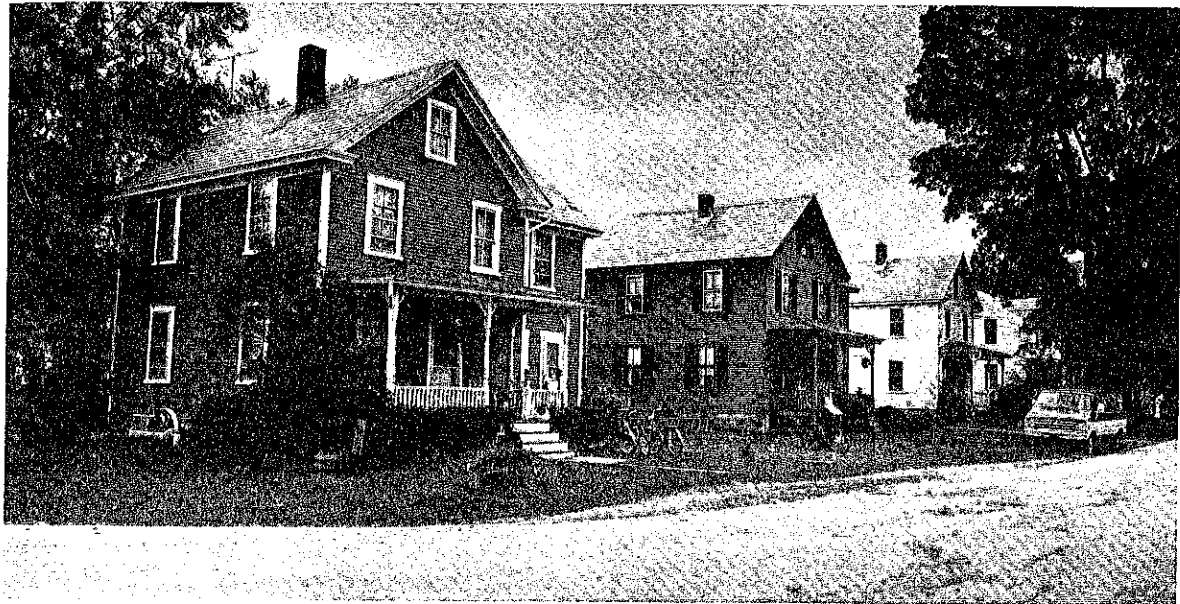
WALLINGFORD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Listed in part in the National Register of Historic Places

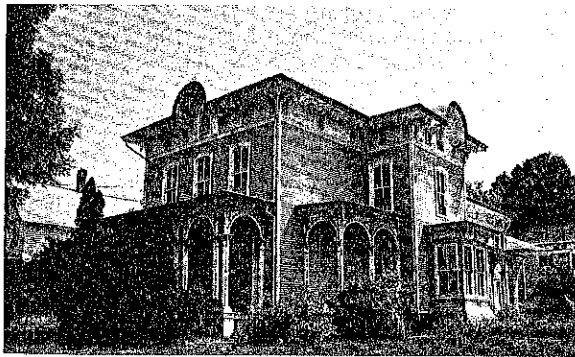
A variety of well-preserved buildings tell the story of the rise of Wallingford village from milling center to the bustling industrial home of the Batcheller Pitchfork Manufactory and related companies. Standing side by side along the village streets are both modest and elaborate versions of many 19th century styles, from the Federal, Greek and Gothic Revival to Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival.



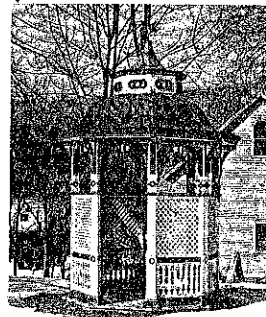
Gilbert Hart Library (A103, 1894)



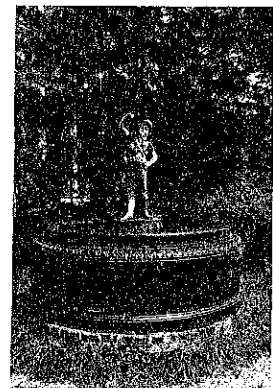
Franklin Street (A1, A2, A3; c.1905)



Isaac Bradley Munson House (A50, 1856)



(A118a, c.1877)



(A20, 1898)

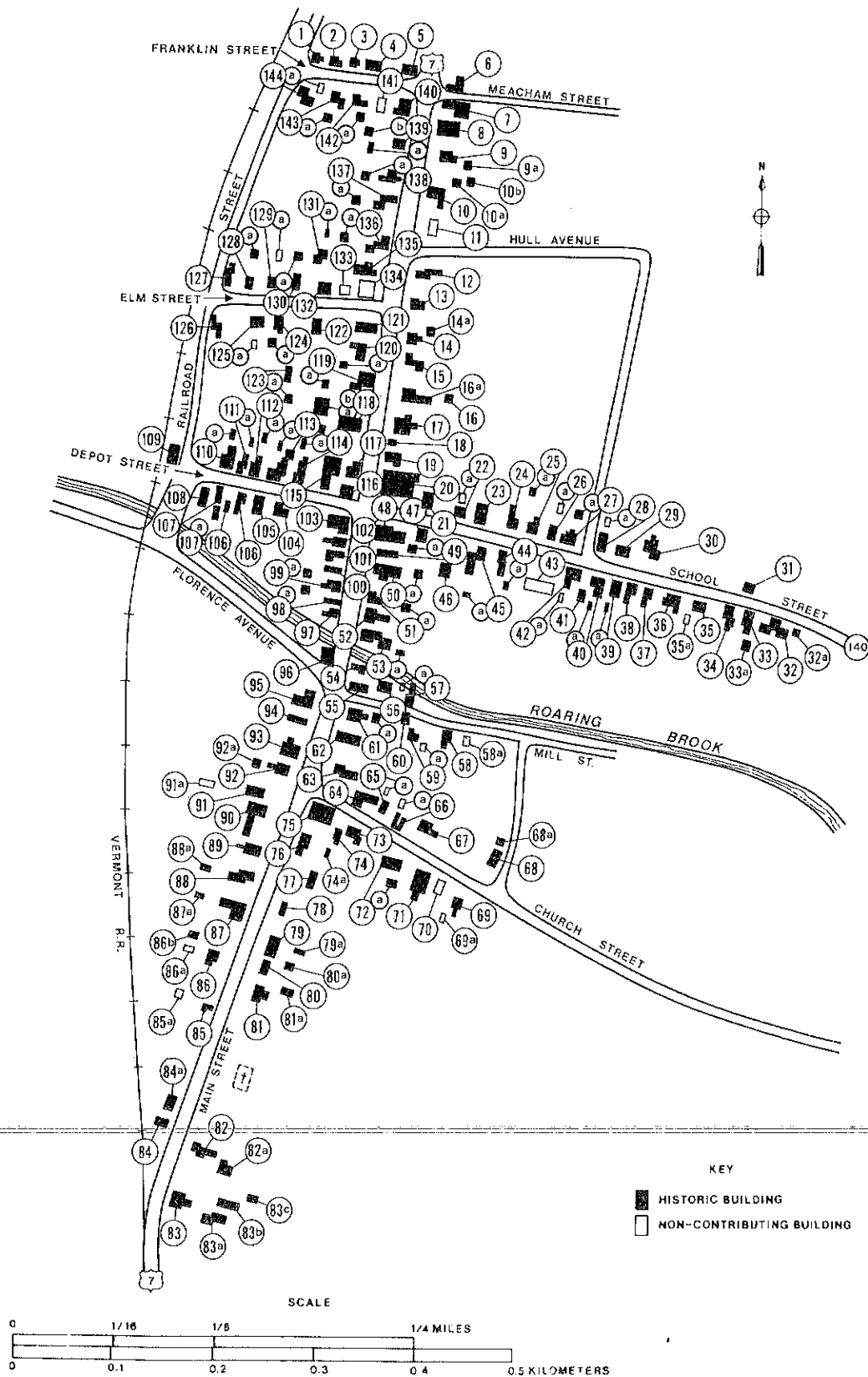


(A463, c.1895)

A WALLINGFORD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

Listed in part in the National Register of Historic Places

(Numbers correspond to accompanying Register listing.)



WALLINGFORD VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

*Listed in part in
the National Register
of Historic Places*

A1 House, c.1905
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A2 House, c.1905
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A3 House, c.1905
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A4 House, c.1910
Vernacular-Colonial Revival
style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: distinctive dormer,
shinglework.

A5 House, c.1900



Vernacular-Queen Anne style,
gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch, gable screen.

A6 House, c.1840
Three-quarter Georgian plan.
Features: kneewall window,
entry pilasters.

A7 House, c.1850
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A8 Church, 1866
Architect/builder: Patrick C.
Keely.
Gothic Revival style, stone,
gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: buttresses, roof fini-
als, marble, pointed arch win-
dow, central tower, iron
cresting.

A9 Rectory, c.1911
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch, bay window.

A9a Garage, c.1920

A10 House, c.1830
Federal-Greek Revival style,
sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: reveals, entry entab-
lature, corner pilasters, full en-
tablature, entry pilasters.

A10a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A10b Barn, c.1860

A11 Store, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A12 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch.

A13 House, c.1830
Vernacular-Greek Revival
style, Georgian plan.
Features: bay window, corner
pilasters, porch.

A14 House, c.1830



Vernacular-Federal style,
I-house.
Features: Queen Anne porch,
sidelights, entry pilasters.

A14a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A15 School, 1818
Federal style, brick, gable roof,
1 story.
Features: sidelights, gable fan,
window fan, entry fan.

A16 House, 1818
Vernacular-Federal style, Clas-
sic Cottage, brick.
Features: stone lintels, entry
fanlight.

A16a Barn, c.1880

A17 House, 1853
Classic Cottage.
Features: peaked lintelboards,
cornice brackets, enriched cor-
nice, entry fan, porch, corner
pilasters.

A18 House, c.1830
Greek Revival style, gable
roof, 1½ stories.
Features: full entablature, cor-
ner pilasters, entry entabla-
ture, paneled entry pilasters,
reveals.

A19 Inn, 1824/1926
Vernacular-Colonial Revival
style, wood shingle, hip roof,
3½ stories.
Features: monumental portico,
entry pediment, distinctive
dormer, transom, entry
pilasters.

A20 Fountain, 1898

A21 Church, 1827/1904
Vernacular-Greek Revival-
Gothic Revival style, gable
roof, 1½ stories.
Features: corner pilasters,
peaked lintelboards, Palladian
window, rafter tails, roof fini-
als, stained glass, gable fan-
light, Queen Anne window.

A22 House, c.1830
Three-quarter Georgian plan.

A22a Garage, c.1945
Non-contributing due to age.

A23 Town Hall, 1906
High Victorian Gothic-Neo-
Classical Revival style, brick,
hip roof, 2½ stories.
Features: marble, beltcourse,
stone lintels, cornice brackets,
full entablature, side tower,
clock, roof finials, window fan,
transom, keystones, quoins.

A24 House, c.1870
Sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: Italianate porch.

A25 House, c.1870
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch.

A25a Carriage Barn, c.1870

A26 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 2½ stories.

A26a Garage, c.1945
Non-contributing due to age.

A27 House, c.1835
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: entry entablature.

A27a Carriage Barn, c.1860

A28 House, c.1915



Bungalow style, wood shingle,
gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: rafter tails, recessed
porch, bay window, Queen
Anne window.

A28a Garage, c.1945
Non-contributing due to age.

A29 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch.

A30 House, c.1870
Georgian plan.
Features: transom, full entab-
lature, round arch window.

A31 House, c.1870
Georgian plan.
Features: round arch window,
Colonial Revival porch, full
entablature.

A32 House, c.1835
Classic Cottage.
Features: entry entablature.

A32a Barn, c.1860

A33 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A33a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A34 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A35 House, c.1840
Greek Revival style, Classic
Cottage.
Features: corner pilasters,
entry pilasters, entry entab-
lature.

A35a Garage, c.1945
Non-contributing due to age.

A36 House, c.1845
Vernacular-Greek Revival
style, Georgian plan.
Features: entry pilasters, entry
entablature.

A37 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: shinglework, bay
window, Colonial Revival
porch.

A38 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch.

A39 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival
porch.

A39a Garage, c.1930

A40 House, c.1910
Three-quarter Georgian plan.

A40a Garage, c.1930

A41 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A42 House, c.1860
Vernacular-Greek Revival
style, Three-quarter Georgian
plan.
Features: full entablature.

A42a Garage, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A43 School, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A44 House, c.1865
Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: sidelights, Italianate
porch.

A44a Garage, c.1920

A45 House, c.1860
Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: peaked lintelboards,
entry pilasters, entry entab-
lature.

A45a Barn, c.1860

A46 House, c.1910
Vernacular-Colonial Revival
style, gambrel roof,
2½ stories.
Features: sidelights, Colonial
Revival porch.

A47 House, c.1865
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A48 Commercial Block, c.1824/1879
Italianate style, 3 stories.
Features: cornice brackets, quoins, beltcourse, distinctive lintelboards, original storefront.

A49 House, c.1870
Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, Colonial Revival porch.

A49a Barn, c.1870

A50 House, 1856



Italianate style, sidehall plan, hip roof, 2½ stories.
Features: full entablature, segmental arch window, entry fanlight, bay window, reveals, cornice brackets, sidelights, arched, distinctive dormer, Italianate porch, distinctive lintelboards, round arch window.

A50a Carriage Barn, c.1860

A51 House, c.1870
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: sidelights.

A51a Barn, c.1860

A52 House, c.1825
Georgian plan.

A53 House, c.1850/1895
Vernacular-Greek Revival-Queen Anne style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: side tower, Queen Anne porch.

A53a Barn, c.1860

A54 Fraternal Hall, 1908
Gable roof, 1 story.

A55 House, c.1900
Vernacular-Queen Anne style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival porch; bay window, marble, cobblestone.

A56 House, c.1860
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A57 House, c.1860
Three-quarter Georgian plan.
Features: entry entablature.

A57a Garage, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A58 House, c.1860
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A58a Garage, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A59 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A59a Garage, c.1945
Non-contributing due to age.

A60 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A61 House, c.1915
Vernacular-Colonial Revival style, hip roof, 2½ stories.
Features: distinctive chimney, beltcourse, bay window, Colonial Revival porch, unusual window, distinctive dormer.

A61a Garage, c.1910
Wood shingle, hip roof.

A62 Multi-family Dwelling, c.1870
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Italianate porch, corner pilasters.

A63 House, c.1895
Queen Anne-Colonial Revival style, hip roof, 2½ stories.
Features: distinctive dormer, distinctive chimney, Colonial Revival porch, Queen Anne porch, bay window, shingle-work, balcony, hood moldings.

A64 House, c.1840
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, Three-quarter Georgian plan.
Features: entry entablature, sidelights, paneled entry pilasters.

A65 House, c.1885
Vernacular-Queen Anne style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch, gable screen, bay window, corner pilasters, distinctive chimney.

A65a Garage, c.1950
Non-contributing due to age.

A66 House, c.1930
Georgian plan.

A66a Garage, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A67 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 2½ stories.

A68 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A68a Barn, c.1860

A69 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A69a Garage, c.1950
Non-contributing due to age.

A70 House, c.1980
Non-contributing due to age.

A71 Multi-family Dwelling, c.1870
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: full entablature.

A72 House, c.1860
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: corner pilasters, full entablature.

A72a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A73 House, c.1855
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: full entablature, Italianate porch.

A74 House, c.1880



Vernacular-Italianate-Queen Anne style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: gable screen, door hood, distinctive lintelboards, peaked lintelboards, cornice brackets.

A74a Garage, c.1915

A75 Church, 1829
Greek Revival-Gothic Revival style, gable roof, 2 stories.
Features: corner pilasters, peaked lintelboards, monumental portico, entry pilasters, full entablature, entry entablature, pointed arch window, ridge tower, roof finials, stained glass.

A76 Factory, 1848
Stone, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: stone lintels.

A77 House, c.1870
Three-quarter Georgian plan.
Features: door hood, full entablature.

A78 House, 1845
Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
Features: full entablature, paneled corner pilasters, Italianate porch, paneled entry pilasters, distinctive door, Italianate porch; bay window.

A79 House, c.1810
I-house, brick.

A79a Carriage Barn, c.1870

A80 House, c.1825
Federal style, Georgian plan, brick.
Features: marble, Italianate porch, splayed lintels, distinctive chimney.

A80a Barn, c.1830

A81 House, c.1810
Cape Cod.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature.

A81a Barn, c.1830

A82 House, c.1840
Federal-Greek Revival style, hip roof, 2½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature.

A82a Barn, c.1840

A83 House, c.1830
Vernacular-Federal style, Georgian plan.
Features: sidelights.

A83a Barn, c.1840

A83b Barn, c.1840

A83c Barn, c.1840

A84 House, c.1920
Wood shingle, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Bungalow porch.

A84a Garage, c.1920

A85 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 2½ stories.

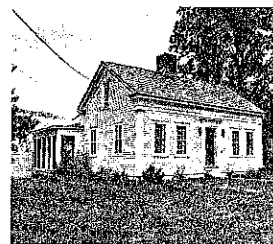
A85a Garage, c.1960
Non-contributing due to age.

A86 House, c.1875/c.1915
French Second Empire style, Mansard roof.
Features: cupola, roof finials, Colonial Revival porch, distinctive dormer, cornice brackets, full entablature, sidelights, round window.

A86a Garage, c.1945
Non-contributing due to age.

A86b Carriage Barn, c.1880
Hip roof.

A87 House, c.1835



Greek Revival style, Classic Cottage.
Features: full entablature, paneled corner pilasters, entry entablature, distinctive door.

A87a Sugarhouse, c.1900

A88 House, 1856/1878
French Second Empire style, brick, Mansard roof, 2 stories.
Features: distinctive dormer, cornice brackets, full entablature, Italianate porch, distinctive door.

A88a Barn, c.1870
Hip roof.

A89 House, c.1900

Colonial Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: enriched cornice, bay window, unusual window, corner pilasters, porch, full entablature.

A90 House, 1807

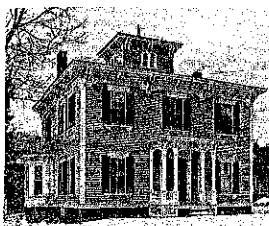
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature.

A91 House, c.1860

Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A91a Garage, c.1970

Non-contributing due to age.

A92 House, c.1870

Italianate style, hip roof, 2 stories.
Features: Italianate porch, cornice brackets, belvedere, bay window, entry pilasters, distinctive door, distinctive lintelboards, roof finials.

A92a Carriage Barn, c.1870

Hip roof.

A93 House, c.1880

Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival porch, Gothic Revival porch.

A94 House, c.1915

Bungalow style, wood shingle, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Bungalow porch.

A95 House, c.1820

Vernacular-Greek Revival-Italianate style, Georgian plan.
Features: Italianate porch, bay window, sidelights, corner pilasters.

A96 House, c.1900

Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: bay window, Colonial Revival porch.

A97 House, c.1835

Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
Features: porch, entry entablature, entry pilasters.

A98 House, c.1835

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, Half Classic Cottage.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature.

A98a Barn, c.1880**A99 Store, c.1840**

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Italianate porch, original storefront.

A99a Barn, c.1870**A100 House, c.1825**

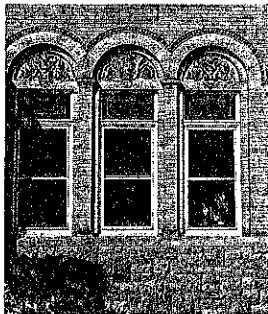
Vernacular-Federal style, Georgian plan.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, distinctive door.

A101 Store, c.1890

Gable roof, 2 stories.
Features: cornice brackets.

A102 House, c.1830

Vernacular-Federal style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature.

A103 Library, 1894/c.1940

Neo-Classical Revival style, brick, hip roof, 1½ stories.
Features: porch, marble, enriched cornice, arcading, full entablature, stone lintels, belt-course, stained glass, terra cotta, tile.

A104 House, c.1875

Vernacular-Italianate style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Italianate porch, gable screen, door hood, distinctive lintelboards.

A105 House, c.1900

Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A106 House, c.1900

Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: peaked lintelboards.

A106a Barn, c.1870**A107 House, c.1900**

Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A107a Barn, c.1900**A108 House, c.1910**

Vernacular-Colonial Revival style, wood shingle, gambrel roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A109 Railroad Station, c.1870

Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: bay window.

A110 House, c.1910

Colonial Revival style, hip roof, 2½ stories.
Features: distinctive dormer, Colonial Revival porch, gable fanlight.

A110a Barn, c.1870**A111 House, c.1855**

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: corner pilasters.

A111a Barn, c.1890**A112 House, c.1865**

Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

A112a Barn, c.1870

A113 House, c.1845
Gable roof, 2½ stories.

A113a Barn, c.1860**A114 House, c.1870**

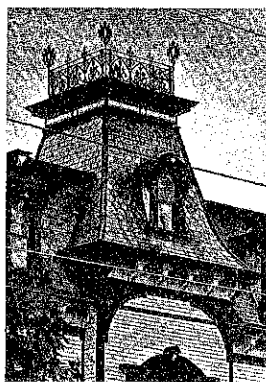
Vernacular-Italianate style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: cornice brackets, round arch window, Colonial Revival porch.

A114a Barn, c.1870**A115 Carriage Barn, c.1900**

A116 Commercial Block, 1879
Italianate style, wood shingle, 2 stories.
Features: cornice brackets, window pediment, hood moldings.

A117 House, c.1824

Sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: corner pilasters.

A118 House, 1877

Architect/builder: Smith and Allen.

French Second Empire style, Mansard roof, 2 stories.
Features: central tower, iron cresting, distinctive dormer, enriched cornice, distinctive lintelboards, Italianate porch, segmental arch window, round arch window, cornice brackets, distinctive door, bay window.

A118a Gazebo, c.1877

Features: stickwork, bellcast roof, cupola.

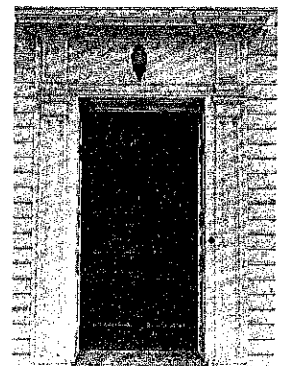
A118b Carriage Barn, c.1880
French Second Empire style, Mansard roof.

A119 House, c.1825

Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: entry entablature, entry pilasters, porch.

A119a Garage, c.1920

A120 House, c.1830
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A120a Barn, c.1860**A121 House, c.1835**

Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2 stories.
Features: gable fan, monumental portico, paneled corner pilasters, paneled wall pilasters, reveals, entry entablature, full entablature, entry pilasters.

A122 Carriage Barn, c.1910
Features: carriage bays.

A123 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A123a Garage, c.1920

A124 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A124a Barn, c.1880

A125 House, c.1925
Vernacular-Colonial Revival style, gambrel roof, 1½ stories.
Features: distinctive chimney, distinctive dormer, gable fan, porch.

A125a Garage, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A126 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A127 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A128 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A128a Garage, c.1930

A129 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A129a Garage, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A130 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A130a Carriage Barn, c.1870

A131 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A131a Garage, c.1930

A132 House, c.1880
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Gothic wall dormer, gable screen, Bungalow porch.

A133 House, c.1910
Non-contributing due to alterations.

430 WALLINGFORD

A134 Gas Station, c.1950
Non-contributing due to age.

A135 House, c.1840
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
Features: Queen Anne porch, corner pilasters.

A136 House, c.1840
Vernacular-Greek Revival style, I-house.
Features: corner pilasters.

A136a Carriage Barn, c.1870

A137 House, c.1840



Vernacular-Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival porch, corner pilasters, distinctive door.

A137a Carriage Barn, c.1870
Wood shingle.

A138 House, c.1845
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, side-lights, entry entablature, corner pilasters, full entablature.

A138a Carriage Barn, c.1870
Board and batten.

A139 House, c.1910
Gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival porch.

A139a Shed, c.1920

A139b Carriage Barn, c.1920

A140 House, 1809



Federal style, Georgian plan, brick.
Features: entry fanlight, stone lintels, Italianate porch.

A141 Mobile Home, c.1970
Non-contributing due to age.

A142 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

A142a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A143 House, c.1900
Gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival porch, entry pilasters, entry entablature.

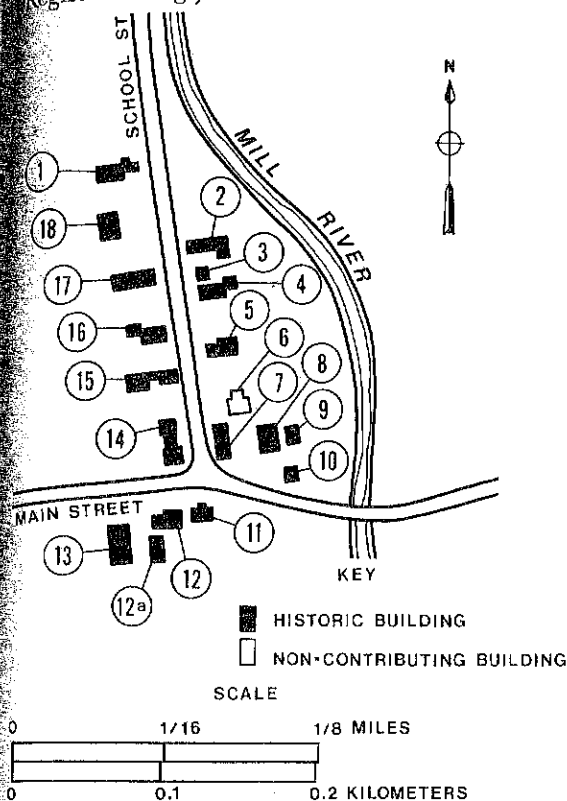
A143a Carriage Barn, c.1900

A144 House, c.1880
Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry entablature.

A144a Garage, c.1950
Non-contributing due to age.

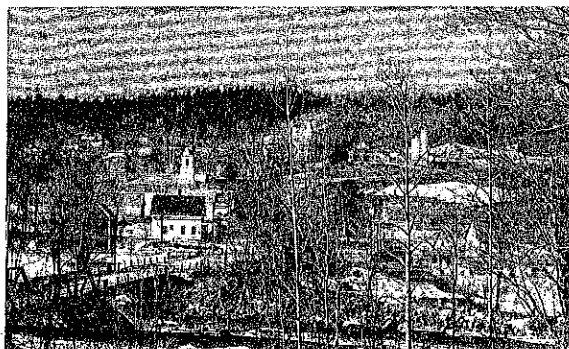
EAST WALLINGFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

(Numbers correspond to accompanying
Register listing.)



SOURCE: VT. MAPPING PROGRAM ORTHOPHOTOS, 1975.

East Wallingford grew into a flourishing manufacturing and commercial center in the years after the 1849 completion of the Belloves Falls to Rutland Railroad through the northeast corner of town. Although mills and tanneries have disappeared, the houses, stores, a church and a school, all built about 1860, remain to indicate the rapid development of this village.



East Wallingford Village



(B15, c.1870)

EAST WALLINGFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

B1 House, c.1865

Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, bay window, Italianate porch.

B2 House, c.1865

Vernacular-Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, full entablature, Colonial Revival porch.

B3 Shop, c.1865

B4 House, c.1865

Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature, full entablature, kneewall window.

B5 House, c.1900

Gable roof, 2 stories.

B6 Store, c.1920

Non-contributing due to alterations.

B7 Store, c.1860

Greek Revival style, gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: Colonial Revival porch, full entablature, polychrome slate.

B8 Store, c.1915

Wood shingle, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: bay window, door hood.

B9 Shed, c.1910

B10 Mill, c.1895

Gable roof, 2½ stories.

B11 House, c.1880

Sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: sidelights, entry pilasters, Colonial Revival porch.

B12 House, c.1875

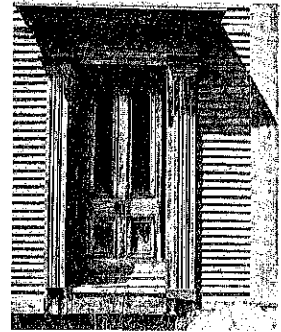
Italianate style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: cornice brackets, full entablature, bay window, Italianate porch.

B12a Barn, c.1900

B13 Church, 1860

Architect/builder: Jacob Gray.
Greek Revival style, gable roof, 1-story.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, gable fan, ridge tower, belfry.

B14 House, c.1855



Greek Revival-Italianate style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: full entablature, corner pilasters, entry pilasters, entry entablature, distinctive door.

B15 House, c.1870

Vernacular-Gothic Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: porch, Colonial Revival porch, Gothic wall dormer, bay window, sidelights, Gothic Revival porch.

B16 House, c.1855

Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 1½ stories.
Features: sidelights, entry entablature, entry pilasters, corner pilasters, full entablature, kneewall window.

B17 House, c.1870

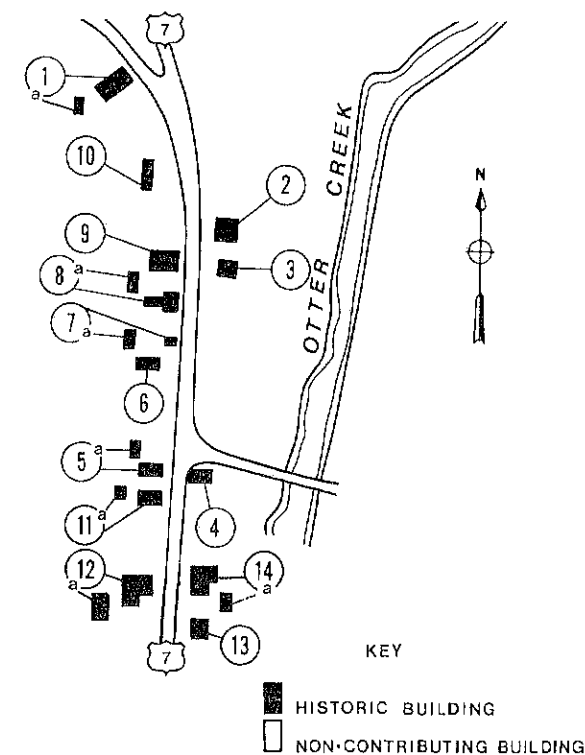
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: corner pilasters.

B18 School, c.1865

Greek Revival style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: transom, entry entablature, paneled corner pilasters, sidelights, full entablature, cupola, entry pilasters, gable fan.

C SOUTH WALLINGFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT MAP

(Numbers correspond to accompanying Register listing.)



SOURCE: VT. MAPPING PROGRAM ORTHOPHOTOS, 1975.

South Wallingford was important as a stop along the stage road and later the railroad connecting Bennington with Rutland. Historic buildings include an early Federal style tavern, an attractive 1840 Gothic Revival style church similar to others in Rutland County, a store, several homes from the mid 1800s, and the 1909 Grange Hall.



(C6, c.1880; C7, c.1940; C8, c.1850; C9, 1840)

SOUTH WALLINGFORD HISTORIC DISTRICT

C1 Fraternal Hall, 1909
Gable roof, 1½ stories.

C1a Shed, c.1890

C2 Tavern, c.1815
Federal style, Georgian plan.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature, Colonial Revival porch.

C3 House, c.1850
Classic Cottage.

C4 Store, c.1830
Vernacular-Federal style,
gable roof, 2½ stories.
Features: entry pilasters, entry entablature.

C5 House, c.1865
Greek Revival style, sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: entry entablature, entry pilasters, Italianate porch.

C5a Garage, c.1920

C6 House, c.1880
Sidehall plan, 2½ stories.
Features: Queen Anne porch.

C7 Store, c.1940
Gable roof, 1 story.

C7a Barn, c.1930

C8 House, c.1850
Greek Revival style, Georgian plan.
Features: distinctive chimney, Queen Anne porch, corner pilasters, full entablature.

C8a Barn, c.1930

C9 Church, 1840
Gothic Revival style, gable roof, 1½ stories.
Features: pointed arch window, roof finials, central tower, entry entablature.

C10 Sugarhouse, c.1940

C11 House, c.1840
Classic Cottage.
Features: distinctive chimney, Bungalow porch.

C11a Shed, c.1910

C12 House, c.1840
Sidehall plan, 2 stories.
Features: gable fan, corner pilasters, Colonial Revival porch.

C12a Barn, c.1900

C13 House, c.1905
Gable roof, 2 stories.
Features: porch.

C14 Store, c.1860
Gable roof, 2 stories.

C14a Carriage Barn, c.1900

GLOSSARY

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

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

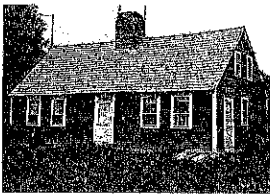
bargeboard Decorative board, often scroll sawn or carved, ornamenting rooflines.

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

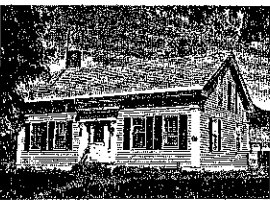
belvedere Rooftop structure, usually with windows on all sides.

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

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



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



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

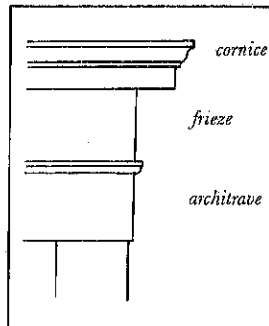
column A vertical support that consists of a base, shaft, and capital. In classical architecture there are five types: Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

keystone Wedge-shaped center stone in an arch.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

pilaster Flat representation of a *column*.

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

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

shed roof Roof with a single slope.



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

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

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

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

transom Row of glass panes located directly above a door.

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

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

STYLE GUIDE



BUNGALOW

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



COLONIAL REVIVAL

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



FEDERAL

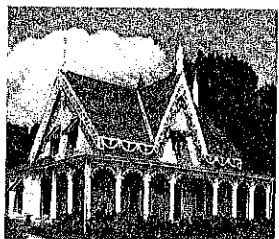
The Federal style, with its light and delicate detailing inspired by the classical architecture of ancient Rome, was the first major style in Vermont. It was widely used from the late 1700s through the 1830s to

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



FRENCH SECOND EMPIRE

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



GOthic REVIVAL

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

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



GREEK REVIVAL

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

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



ITALIANATE

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

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



QUEEN ANNE

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

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