

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 6 1984

date entered OCT 4 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Old Bennington Historic District

and/or common Old Bennington Historic District

2. Location

street & number *bounded by* Monument Avenue, Monument Circle, Main St., Elm St., West Road, Seminary Lane,
~~Catamount Ln., Bank St., Walloomsac Rd., Fairview St.~~ *N/A* not for publication

city, town Bennington

vicinity of

Old Bennington
~~Congressional District~~

state Vermont

code 50

county Bennington

code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: library, inn

4. Owner of Property

name See continuation sheet.

street & number

city, town

___ vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bennington Town Clerk

street & number 205 South Street

city, town Bennington

state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date 1974, 1983

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier

state Vermont

(continued)

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date (See text)

*only #'s 56A, 72A, 75, 86A, 89

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Old Bennington Historic District consists of approximately 130 structures, of which over 100 date from 1763 through the early 20th century, representing primarily the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, Shingle and Colonial Revival styles. Focused on a grand tree-lined avenue which ascends a hill to a massive granite obelisk, the 1887-91 Bennington Monument, most of the structures are 2½ story, wood-frame clapboarded residences rich in classical detail. An outstanding Federal style church, a rambling hotel begun in 1764 and an 1821 brick school round out the district with public structures. The well-preserved buildings of the District constitute one of the oldest and finest collections of historic resources in the state.

The Old Bennington Historic District is situated on a height of land half a mile to the west of where the main village of Bennington nestles into the Walloomsac River valley. Looming above the historic district to the southwest is the summit of Mt. Anthony. The district boundary encompasses over 200 acres and is almost exactly coextensive with the boundary of the incorporated village of Old Bennington. The northern third of the district is elevated by a ridge of land called Monument Hill. Along the eastern edge of the district the land falls sharply away in a steep slope towards the village and river below. The remainder of the district is fairly level.

All told there are approximately 130 structures standing in the district, of which more than 100 contribute to its historic character, and more than 80 are substantial single-family residences. Except for heavy auto traffic during the summer tourist influx, the village has a sedate ambiance which is unharried by any commercial activity. Large, well-spaced houses are surrounded by even larger, beautifully-landscaped yards. Majestic native trees line the unusually wide streets and tower over the houses. Scattered throughout the district are more than a dozen historic site markers, ranging from simple bronze tablets to the 306' Bennington Battle Monument which towers above the district from Monument Hill.

Old Bennington has an axial street configuration, with Monument Avenue bisecting the district on a north-south axis. Five secondary streets radiate out from this axis, and several tertiary streets branch out in turn from them. At the northern terminus of Monument Avenue is Monument Circle, a 5-acre elliptical park on which the Battle Monument stands and a half dozen other historic site markers are located. Prior to the Monument's construction in 1887, Monument Avenue (then Main Street) extended through the center of what is now Monument Circle and down the hill to the north. A score or more buildings, including a large inn, were razed to make room for the Monument.

A second park area is located almost exactly in the center of the district, at the intersection of Monument Avenue, Main Street, and West Road. Three islands of grass and trees are the remains of the original village green. Fronting on this open space are some of the district's most significant structures, including the Old First Congregational Church (#5), the Walloomsac Inn (#50), the Jediah Dewey House (#1), and the elegant, urn-topped white fence which borders the Old Burying Ground (#6).

Except for a few public buildings, the district's architecture is exclusively residential in character. The majority of the dwellings date from before 1830, with the bulk of the remainder dating from 1896-1932. The newer buildings and most of the alterations to the older houses are remarkably compatible in style to the original building stock. The overall stylistic theme is Federal and vernacular Georgian mixed in with similarly-detailed Colonial Revival facades. Victorian eclecticism, with its characteristic turned verandas and opulent exterior detailing is almost unrepresented.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

Facades are almost uniformly 2½ stories high and sheathed in clapboards. They are only slightly less frequently painted white. There are only four brick buildings (two of them painted white) and one stone building in the district. The most common house type, during both periods of development, was the 5-bay, central hall type with symmetrical eaves-front plan. Nearly a third of the houses in the district employ a variation of this design. The 3-bay, gable-front house type, with side hall plan, was also quite popular during the Federal period. The quality of the architecture is probably highest along Monument Avenue but is generally spread evenly throughout the district. The mixture of newer and older buildings is also fairly even throughout the district, except along Catamount Lane and Elm Street. Both of these streets were built in the 1920's and are lined with high quality Colonial Revival houses.

The individual buildings in the historic district are described as follows (numbers refer to the enclosed sketch map):

1. Jedediah Dewey House, 1763, (78 Monument Avenue)

This large clapboard house is one of the oldest frame structures in Vermont. It was built in 1763 by Reverend Jedediah Dewey, a carpenter/preacher who accepted a call to serve the newly-formed Bennington Church in that year. The town proprietors gave Dewey a choice 420-acre lot which extended east and south of here. Dewey's children married into the town's wealthiest families and became part of the tightly-knit oligarchy which dominated Vermont politics for a quarter century. His oldest son, Elijah, built the Walloomsac Inn across the green and became the wealthiest man in town.

The house is 2½ stories, with a 3 x 2 bay rectangular plan and eaves-front orientation. Its form and central hall plan are similar to the 5-bay central hall house type which dots the village landscape. The large central chimney and unusually wide clapboards are indicative of its early construction date. Framing the central entrance is a wide surround composed of paired pilasters supporting a full entablature; over the cross & Bible panelled door is a 4-light transom; half-sidelights originally set between the pilasters are now blind. Other facade detail includes 12/12 sash, a molded cornice, pedimented gables, and oval gable windows. In the rear is a broad 1-story gabled ell with 12/12 sash and cornice returns.

Projecting from the north gable end of the main house is a 1-story, 3 x 1 bay, gabled wing added c.1920 in compatible Colonial Revival style. Detail includes cornice returns, gable lunettes, an on-ridge chimney, and a west elevation door with glazed transom and neo-Federal style surround.

1A. Guest Cottage, c.1920

A 1-story 2 x 2 bay clapboard guest cottage, similar in style and construction to the north wing on the house, and probably also built c.1920. Semi-circular gable louvres, 12/12 sash, a glazed door and an exterior chimney on the south gable end are typical period detail.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

2. Gardner House, c.1900, (72 Monument Avenue)

A large, 2½ story clapboard house built c.1900 in an elaborate Colonial Revival style which blends nicely into the Federal period villagescape. Its massing and proportions are similar to the Dewey House (#1) to the south, and the stylized neo-classical facade detail mimics the church to the north (#5). It exemplifies the care which Bennington's early twentieth century architects took to integrate their designs into the existing historic street-scape.

The eaves-front plan is a 5 x 3 rectangle with a central hall entrance in front and a large 3 x 3 bay, 2½ story ell centered in the rear. Large fluted Ionic pilasters at all the corners support a full denticulated cornice.

The Ionic order is also profusely employed on entrance porches in front, on the north gable end, on the north side of the ell, and on a 2-tiered veranda which wraps around the south-east corner of the ell. These porches all use triple fluted columns at the corners, pilasters in matching style at the wall line, and full denticulated entablatures. Turned balustrades appear on all porches except in front.

The front entrance has a large 2-panel door enriched with decorative moldings, stained and leaded sidelights encased in Ionic colonettes, and a surround of Ionic pilasters supporting a broad denticulated entablature. Centered on the facade above the entrance is a modified Palladian window with stained glass and a delicate semi-elliptical molded surround. Small Palladian windows also appear in the north and rear gables; a shouldered exterior chimney is centered on the south gable end. Sash is all 12/1. The north side entrance has a glazed door with wide honeycomb-motif half sidelights; an oval oculus with tracery muntins lights the hall and staircase behind it.

3. Thibodeau House, c.1900, (Church Street)

A gable-fronted cottage of vernacular style and construction, built c.1900 as the living quarters for house servants in the adjacent Gardner House (#2). The rectangular plan is 3 x 3 bays and 1-1½ stories with high kneewalls; the slate-clad roof has projecting eaves and an on-ridge chimney. Sash is 2/2, with a double window in the front gable. The glazed front door has a gabled entry porch with small scroll-cut brackets and plain balustrades. On the east side of the house is a semi-enclosed shed porch of the same construction.

4. Thibodeau Stable, c.1900, (Church Street)

A 1-1½ story clapboard stable with gable roof, originally built to serve the Gardner House (#2), but now substantially altered to serve as a dwelling. The plan is roughly a U. New exterior fabric includes: paired 6/9 aluminum sash, 3 garage doors on south side, glazed door on west wall inside U. Original loft doors in gables and some 6/6 sash remain. Non-contributing due to alterations.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

5. Old First Congregational Church, 1805, (Corner of Church Street and Monument Avenue)

The clapboarded Old First Congregational Church, built in 1805 by master builder Lavius Fillmore, is one of the state's truly exceptional examples of Federal style architecture. It was entered on the National Register on April 24, 1973, and is recorded in The Historic American Buildings Survey (#VT-90).

6. Old Burying Ground, 1762, (Corner of Monument Avenue and Main Street)

A 1 1/2 acre cemetery which was included in the 1973 nomination of the Old First Congregational Church to the National Register. Headstones date to 1762; buried here are scores of early pioneers, as well as five governors of Vermont and poet laureate Robert Frost. A stone marker commemorates the Bennington pastorate of William Ellory Channing, a transcendentalist luminary and early leader of American Unitarianism. Fronting on Monument Avenue and Main Street is a large white fence with scalloped sections of balustrade set in an inverted arcade between tall square posts topped by urns. Inside are two stone mausoleums, one in the style of a Greek temple, and the other in the style of a Roman temple.

7. Catamount Tavern Site Marker, (Monument Avenue)

A stone and bronze statue marking the site of the Catamount Tavern, the inn where Bennington's early settlers spurned and hatched the revolution against New York. The polished brown granite base is 6' x 2' at the ground and tapers slightly as it rises to its 7' height. Surmounting it is a larger-than-life bronze statue of a catamount (American panther) looking west, toward New York; the original tavern's signpost was a stuffed catamount with fangs bared in the same direction. Sculpture by G. Moretti.

8. Roberts House, c.1895, (42 Monument Avenue)

This large, rambling, 2 1/2 story clapboard house combines features of the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles in a somewhat subdued design. The plan is essentially Queen Anne in its asymmetry and use of porches, but the facade's texture, detail and evenly spaced, small-paned fenestration are quite compatible with the overall historic character of the district. The house was built on the foundation of the old Catamount Tavern sometime after the landmark inn burned in the 1880's.

The plan and roofline are very irregular, with block-like juttings of the wall lines, angular groupings of hip, steeply-pitched gable and dormered rooflines, and the purposeful asymmetry which is so typical of the Queen Anne style. Gables are trimmed with solid Queen Anne style vergeboards. Windows are in a Colonial motif: small-paned, shuttered and often grouped into two's and three's, with a variety of 16/16, 1/6, 8/8 sash and some casement windows. The front entrance is also Colonial in character, with a panelled door framed by

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

wide sidelights; the pedimented entry porch has square columns, pilasters at the wall line, and plain balustrades. Projecting on the south is a 1 story hipped sun porch and a large 1 x 1 bay gabled porch with square columns and balustrades. Two garage bays are built into the west side of the north wing.

8A. Garage, c.1920

A 20' x 10' clapboard garage with slate-covered gambrel roof and small-paned casement windows. Built c.1920.

9. Klein House, c.1915, (38 Monument Avenue)

A small gambrel-roofed clapboard cottage built in a Dutch Colonial Revival style, c.1915. The plan is 3 x 2 bays, 1½ stories, with a garage ell projecting back from the northeast corner and a glazed 3 x 2 bay sun porch projecting from the south gambrel end. Fenestration is mostly 6/6 sash, sometimes coupled into mullion windows, with full shed dormers on the wood-shingled roof; dormers have 9-light casement windows. An exterior chimney is centered on the south gambrel end. The main entrance, centered on the west elevation, has a panelled door framed by narrow sidelights and is semi-enclosed behind a projecting vestibule with molded cornice. The garage ell has a gable roof with cornice returns. The foundation and frame possibly date from an earlier building.

10. Spargo House, c.1800, (34 Monument Avenue)

A 2-story clapboard house with hip roof, probably dating from the late 18th or early 19th century but substantially altered over the years. The main block has a 5 x 2 bay rectangular plan with central entrance hall, of the type found on more than a score of the district's older buildings. It is oriented with the central front entry facing south, perpendicular to the street rather than facing it. At the rear (east) end of the house, a 2-story, 3 x 1 bay wing juts out to the east, disturbing the symmetry of the main block. It was added sometime in this century. Other alterations include sun porch glazing on the wing, a large fieldstone exterior chimney on the west end, and new 1/1 sash. The hip roof is nearly flat and projects out at the eaves as a plain box cornice. Window and door surrounds are plain. Despite the alterations and very unadorned style, the form and clapboard facade help maintain the character of the villagecape.

11. Old Bennington Academy, 1821, (30 Monument Avenue)

This small Federal style brick academy is one of the most architecturally significant buildings in the district. The 4 x 4 bay gable-front plan displays absolute bilateral symmetry. The gable roof has a typical period belfry and is screened in front and rear by distinctive crowstep gable parapets. This latter feature was almost unknown in Vermont and suggests the influence of the Colonial Dutch architectural heritage in nearby Albany, New York.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

Other features, particularly the use of recessed, elliptically-arched panels around the ground floor windows and doors, the lunette-like decorative wood panel in the front gable, and 12/12 sash, are all common Federal period details. Centered in front are two panelled doors which open into a small foyer. In the peak of the front gable is an oval stone tablet inscribed "1821". The side eaves have wood cornices. The bell tower has a square clapboard first tier surmounted by balustrades and a hexagonal open belfry with attenuated columns supporting a gold dome and weathervane.

Originally, the basement housed the district school, the first floor was the common school, and the second floor was the academy, or high school, where the town's better students learned Latin and Greek in preparation for admission to a college and a career as a minister or lawyer. The building now houses the village library and serves as a hall for public meetings. It is in an excellent state of preservation.

12. Samuel Robinson Marker

A 4' granite stone with bronze tablet marking the site of the log cabin of Captain Samuel Robinson, the man who organized, financed and led the town's settlement in 1761.

13. Samuel Raymond House, c.1821, (22 Monument Avenue)

A 2½ story, gable-front brick house with Federal period detail and sidehall plan. Bonding is Flemish bond in front and American bond elsewhere. Marble trim is employed for lintels, sills, water table, and front steps. The house was built c.1821 for Samuel Raymond, who was to manage Bennington's first bank in 1828. In the early 20th century, a large 2-story gabled ell with brick veneer facade was added, set back on the south side to create an overall L-plan. This addition featured Colonial Revival detail which is quite compatible with the original Federal style, including an ornate arched entrance which is an elaboration on the original entrance and gives the house the unusual feature of two formal entrances.

The original building has a central chimney, molded wood cornice with gable returns, 6/6 sash, and a large 3-part gable window set under a pointed arch. The entrance has a delicate egg-and-dart molding around the door, and sunburst panel in the fan position, and a frontispiece of attenuated Ionic columns supporting a modillioned pediment. The glazed door and 6-light vestibule window to the right are early 20th century additions. Projecting to the north is a 1-story gabled ell built of load-bearing brick, with marble trim and 6/6 sash. A modern 2-bay brick garage entrance faces out to the north.

The large south ell has 6/1 sash, quadrant lights framing a shouldered exterior chimney on the south gable, and a molded wood cornice with returns. In front is a finely-detailed entrance composed of a heavily panelled door, leaded sidelights encased in fluted pilasters, and a tracery fanlight. The barrel-vaulted entrance porch has thin, doubled and tripled square columns. To the right is a honeycomb-muntined vestibule window. In the rear is a porch with square posts and lattice balustrade.

The Colonial Revival additions are compatible with the house's original character and architectural integrity.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

14. Richard Carpenter House, 1819, (20 Monument Avenue)

A large Federal style clapboard house of the 2½ story, 5 x 3 bay, central hall type, similar in form and style to a score of Federal period houses in the district. Corner pilasters support a box cornice and pedimented gables. Sash is 6/6, set flush to the eaves on the second story. The central hall entrance has a panelled door framed by half-sidelights encased in pilasters which support an entablature. The entry porch has attenuated square columns supporting a pediment; above is a 3-part mullion window, in a vernacular Palladian design. A lunette is set in the south gable; 12/12 sash is in the north gable. Added to the gable end is an exterior chimney and a 2-bay gabled garage wing, set back off the rear corner. Shed addition in rear. Built in 1819 for Richard Carpenter, a tailor.

15. Uel Robinson House, 1828, (18 Monument Avenue)

A Federal period clapboard house with 3-bay gable front plan, nearly identical to the General Henry Robinson House on Walloomsac Road (#38). The use of corner pilasters, cornice and pedimented gables to delineate the facade is similar to the Carpenter House (#14) next door. The side hall entrance has fine Federal style detail: cross-and-Bible panelled door, half sidelights encased in pilasters, and an entablature with decorative moldings applied to the frieze. Sash is 12/12; in the front gable is a lunette with radiating muntins. An on-ridge chimney is set to the rear of the slate-clad roof. A 1-story, 2-bay, gabled north ell with 12/12 sash extends almost flush to the front wall line. A recent addition to this ell extends it in a slightly lower roof line to accommodate a 1-bay garage.

15A. Stable, c.1885

A 1½ story clapboard stable with small fixed lights, 2/2 sash, slate roof, large sliding door. Built c.1885.

16. Ellenwood-Conkling House, c.1820; c.1857, (14 Monument Avenue)

The Ellenwood-Conkling House is one of the village's few brick buildings and one of its few examples of early Victorian architecture. Its hipped, 5 x 4 bay, 2-story massing dates from the original Federal style house erected c.1820 by Calvin Ellenwood, a carriagemaker. The central hall entrance is typical of that period, with a cross-and-Bible panelled door and a glazed surround of sidelights and rectangular transom. The symmetrical 5-bay facade and interior end chimneys were also standard features of this house type. The absence of a utility wing in the rear is unusual.

In 1857 Daniel Conkling purchased the building and "modernized" the facade into a stylish Italianate-like villa. This style was just then emerging to replace the Greek and Gothic Revivals as the predominant domestic architectural styles, but the architect here could not entirely put aside time-tested designs and detail. He used a pretentious monumental portico which is Greek in form if not in its stylistic detail, while the profuse ornamentation covering the entire facade is just the opposite, being more Italianate in form but using the scroll-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

sawn 2-dimensional woodwork typical of Gothic cottage architecture, rather than the 3-dimensional woodwork more generally used on Italianate facades.

The portico employs four octagonal columns, a Gothic feature, with double rows of volutes at the caps. The pediment has an architrave, wide flushboard frieze, and a projecting box cornice supported by oversized scrollcut consoles set in pairs. Ornate applied scrollwork embellishes the tympanum. The cornice, consoles, frieze and architrave, all of wood and measuring fully four feet in depth as a whole, extend around the entire house. Zig-zag motif scrollcut balustrades appear on the portico both at the ground level and on a second-story balcony supported by scrollcut brackets. The window lintels were rebuilt during the 1857 alterations into segmented arches.

Mid-20th century alterations include an exterior chimney on the south wall, and a 1-story, 2-bay, gabled, clapboard garage wing projecting from the north wall.

17. Fay-Brown House, 1781, 1853, 1937, (10 Monument Avenue)

The district's only stone structure was built in 1781 as a 1½-story blacksmith shop for Benjamin Fay, youngest son of innkeeper and revolutionary leader Stephen Fay. Upon Benjamin Fay's death in 1857, his widow sold their frame house next door and enlarged the shop into a gabled, 2½ story dwelling. In 1937 the building was reworked with new windows, doors, chimneys, clapboard north wing, and new interior, all in simple Colonial Revival motifs that compliment the solid but rustic character of the original stone walls and massive interior framing.

Wall construction is of gray and yellow limestone laid in rubble coursing. The plan is a rectangular 3 x 2 bays with central hall entry and eaves-front orientation. The roof is covered with slate and trimmed with a wood box cornice, frieze boards, gable returns and interior end chimneys. The 1937 entry has panelled door, fanlight and gabled entrance porch with square columns and denticulated cornice. Fenestration is small-paned and in a variety of sizes, with 12/8, 16/12, and 6/6 double-hung sash, and 9-light casements, all set within stone lintels and sills on the main block and plain surrounds on the wood wing. The southern section of the wing has a tall exterior chimney flanked on the roof by small gabled dormers. The northern section of the wing has a panelled door and two pairs of large ogee-arched stable doors mounted on strap hinges. Although built in 1937, this wing uses much older fabric salvaged from other buildings.

17A. Garage, c.1937,

A 12' x 18' gabled outbuilding built c.1937. Vertical board siding, fixed small-paned windows, garage door are chief features. Appears to stand on older foundation. Non-contributing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

18. Sanford Estate Caretaker's Cottage, c.1898, (4 Monument Avenue)

A small, 1½ story Shingle Style cottage, built c.1898 as part of the Mary Sanford Estate. It is related historically and architecturally to the Sanford Houses (#21, 22) and Carriage House (#23) and is significant as one of the district's half dozen good examples of the Shingle Style. Its chief stylistic features are a twin-peaked gable roof, all wood shingle siding, lattice-muntined windows, and a circular corner porch with a shingled skirt.

The rectangular plan is oriented eaves-front, with a cross gable and pedimented dormer set on the front roof slope; molded wood cornices delineate all roof lines. The circular porch is partially recessed under the northwest corner. Columns mounted on the skirt support the cornice and roof. On the south elevation is a 2 x 2 bay, shed-roofed entry porch with square posts and balustrades. Fenestration is irregularly spaced, with sash composed of lattice work muntins over large single lights, and some 2/2 sash. Modern oriel-type greenhouse windows are added to the south and east walls.

19. Sanford Estate Carriagehouse, c.1898, (1 Monument Circle)

A large Shingle Style carriagehouse built c.1898 as part of the Mary Sanford Estate (see #18 21, 22). The plan is a U, with a large gambrel-roofed main block oriented north/south, and symmetrically-placed hipped ells projecting to the west from either end of the main block to form a small courtyard. The facade is covered entirely by wood shingles and trimmed by molded wood cornices. A broad cross-gambrel is centered on the front (west) roof slope, overlooking the courtyard.

Fenestration is all small-paned windows, both double-hung and casement types, in a variety of shapes and sizes but predominantly 6/6 sash. The windows are generally evenly spaced and banded horizontally into groups of 2, 3 and 4 windows. Centered on the cross-gambrel is a segmental-arched grouping composed of a glazed door framed by very wide half-sidelights. Small shed dormers flank the cross-gambrel. Large hip dormers are set on the rear roof slope. Large 1/3 glazed swinging double doors open onto the courtyard from all three sides, with recessed elliptical arches over the ell entries. On the south gambrel end is a large fieldstone exterior chimney. A corbelled brick chimney is set on the ridge of the main block's roof.

The building exterior appears to be virtually unaltered and is in an excellent state of preservation.

20. Toolan House, c.1936, (3 Monument Circle)

A large, 2½ story, clapboard house, built on the grounds of the Sanford Estate some time before World War II. Its style is a somewhat fanciful Colonial Revival, utilizing Colonial motifs and detailing, but in a rather haphazard eclectic manner. The rectangular main block is 5 x 2 bays, with a 2½ story gabled ell in the rear. Narrow corner pilasters support a denticulated cornice with a wide frieze, and pedimented gables showing Palladian windows.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 9

In front, on the central entrance bay, a porte-cochere with a low pedimented gable and plain columns projects out over an entrance with large panelled double doors and a semi-circular hall light set to the right. Above is a Palladian window with swag-enriched wood spandrel panels. The windows flanking the center bay have round-arched upper sash; wood panels are set between the sills and the lintels of the ground story windows. Three pedimented dormers with paired windows are evenly spaced on the front roof slope.

The building site slopes back, allowing for an exposed basement level in the rear. Greenhouses have been added on the south basement wall. A 2-bay, flat-roofed garage projects on the north.

21. Sanford Estate, c.1898, (7 Monument Circle)

A large, 2½ story, Shingle Style house built as a summer "cottage" for Mary R. Sanford. The winter house (#22), carriagehouse (#19) and caretaker's cottage (#18), all built in matching Shingle Style, comprise the remainder of the Sanford summer estate which once extended around the entire eastern half of Monument Circle. The house is a good, high style example of Shingle Style architecture, characterized by all wood shingle siding, an extremely irregular plan, and a broken, asymmetrical roofline showing no less than eight gables, a number of shed dormers, and corbelled multiple-flue chimneys with ceramic pots. The wall planes are broken by a large porch and bowed bay window in front, large bay projections on the west and rear elevations, and a 2-story gabled wing with shed projection in the rear. The wall surfaces are enriched by narrow molded cornices used at the eaves, across gables as pediments, in a continuous belt course around the house, and on the porch and bay window projections; shingles flare out over all cornices.

Fenestration is irregularly spaced and makes much use of lattice muntins, both in casement windows and in transoms over large single sash. Windows are grouped in bands of 2, 3 or more, and have deep molded surrounds. The front bow window has leaded stained glass transoms over each of five large lights. Stained glass also appears in a bank of five lights on the west elevation. The east elevation has a recessed first story sun porch built out of walls of small-paned glazing divided by fluted columns employed as muntins.

The front entrance has a large door with a single panel below, a single light above, and ornate wood moldings in between; full lattice-transom windows frame the door as sidelights. The flat-roofed entry has columns (triple at the corners) mounted on a shingle skirt. Secondary entries appear on the sun porch and on the east side of the rear wing.

The house appears to be well preserved and virtually unaltered, both interior and exterior.

22. Sanford-Santarcangelo House, c.1900, (9 Monument Circle)

A large Shingle Style house, finished c.1900 as the winter home of Mary R. Sanford, whose estate stretched southward from here, around Monument Circle, to Monument Avenue. It is in similar style to the summer cottage (#21) and other components of the estate (#18-19), but simpler and more vernacular in character. The proportions of the building's frame, as well

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

as its location and the theories of local historians, all strongly suggest that the frame was salvaged from an earlier structure when Monument Circle was cleared of some two dozen buildings in the late 19th century.

The building stands today as a large 2½ story gabled house clad in wood shingles and trimmed by molded, box cornices with end returns. The main block is rectangular in plan, with a large central chimney; a 1½ story gabled ell projects to the west, with a 1-story gabled ell projecting to the north from it. The main entry on the south side of the ell has a glazed door and shed porch standing on shingled posts, with a gabled wall dormer above. The east elevation shows a full-length shed-roofed sun porch on the ground floor and three gabled wall dormers highlighting the roofline. An oriel window projects from the west wall of the main block. Sash is small-paned, mostly 12/1, with some smaller 6/1, 8/8, 6/6, and 4/1. In the rear (north) is a porch with shed roof and lattice balustrade.

Although much more vernacular in style than the elegant summer cottage to the east (#21), this house maintains the uniform Shingle styling of the Sanford estate.

22A. Shed, c.1940

A 3 x 1 bay, flat-roofed, clapboard utility building, approximately 20' x 15'. Built c.1940. Non-contributing to the historic district

22B. Garage, c.1960

A 2-bay gabled garage with vertical board siding. Built c.1960. Non-contributing to the historic district.

22C. A large iron gateway, constructed of matching wrought iron gates in valentine motif, mounted on stone piers. A remnant of the former Bahan Estate, located to the north. Now part of the Santarcangelo property.

23. Moore House, 1983, (13 Monument Circle)

A large clapboard house, in saltbox-form Colonial Revival style, built in 1983. Non-contributing, but architecturally compatible with the surrounding historic district.

24. Bennington Battle Monument, 1887-1891, (Monument Circle)

The Bennington Battle Monument is a 306' 4½" obelisk, constructed of rock-faced blue limestone. Construction began in 1887 and was completed in 1891. It was erected as a monument to the American victory at the Battle of Bennington, fought in 1777 on rolling farmland some six miles to the west of here in New York State. The monument was built and maintained by the Bennington Battle Monument Historical Association, a private group of local citizens,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

until 1953, when the state of Vermont took over its operation. Money for its construction was raised, beginning in 1877, from the U.S. Congress, the states of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and local citizens. Today it is one of the state's best known historic sites, and constitutes a unique and dominating focal point for the surrounding historic district. Visitors can ascend some 225 feet by elevator to an observatory, marked on each face of the exterior by a series of five slit windows.

The monument was designed by John Philipp Rinn, a Boston architect. The contractor was William Ward of Lowell, Massachusetts. The Monument was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on March 31, 1971.

25. Anthony Haswell Marker, 1942, (Monument Circle)

A granite marker with engraved legend commemorating the site of Anthony Haswell's printing press in the 1780's and 1790's. Haswell's Vermont Gazette was Vermont's first successful newspaper. He was jailed under the Alien and Sedition Act for anti-Federalist editorials printed here.

26. Continental Storehouse Marker (Monument Circle)

A granite marker with engraved legend commemorating the site of the Continental Army Storehouse which was the goal of the British Army repulsed by General Stark at the Battle of Bennington.

27A. New Hampshire Militia Marker, 1977, (Monument Circle)

A glacial boulder with bronze tablet commemorating the role of the New Hampshire militia at the Battle of Bennington.

27B. Colonel Nichols Marker, (Monument Circle)

Granite marker honoring an officer who led one of the New Hampshire detachments at the Battle of Bennington.

28. Seth Warner Statue, (Head of Monument Avenue)

A large granite statue looking down the length of Monument Avenue. The multi-tiered base, composed in part of a 9' obelisk shaft, supports a larger-than-life statue of a heroically-posed Revolutionary War military officer. Warner was a Bennington farmer of modest wealth and social position who was the undisputed field commander of Vermont's regiment of rangers in the Continental Army. Along with Ethan Allen and other local citizenry, Warner was also a brash leader of the paramilitary Green Mountain Boys in the land title controversy before the war.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

29. Monument Gift Shop, c.1890, (15 Monument Circle)

A 2-story clapboard house with vernacular Stick Style facade enrichment. It has apparently been associated with the Battle Monument since its construction in the late 19th century. The plan is rectangular, with a steeply-pitched gable roof oriented eaves-front. The front roof slope sweeps down and flares out over a low porch which was originally open, but was enclosed to house the gift shop c.1960. The main part of the house is a residence for the monument caretaker.

The building's major significant stylistic feature is the use of trabeated stickwork on the gable ends and in the front dormer. Originally, the second floor gables and front dormer were stuccoed between the stickwork. Clapboarding replaced the stucco in the late 1940's. Sash is mostly 8/1, with some 10/1; a large gabled dormer with paired sash is centered on the front roof slope. The roof is covered with slate and trimmed with a molded cornice. In the rear is a 1½ story gabled ell. The front porch has a bowed bay window flanked by glazed doors with molded caps.

29A. Garage, c.1890

A small clapboard garage with gable front plan, large sliding and hinged door and loft door in front, and a 2-bay novelty-sided, flat-roofed addition projecting to the east. 6/6 sash in rear gable end. Built c.1890. Non-contributing due to extensive alterations.

29B. Rest Rooms, c.1955

Rest rooms for monument, built c.1955, 10' x 8' with gable roof, rough board siding, shake roof. Non-contributing to the historic district.

30. Stearns House, c.1847, (5 Walloomsac Street)

A large clapboard house built c.1847 over the foundation and frame of a barn purchased by Jason Stearns from Nathan Robinson. As a result, the form and proportions are not typical of that period's residential architecture, and the overall effect is highly vernacular late Greek Revival styling. The main facade, fronting on the street from a well-elevated site, presents a broad 3 bays with cornice returns and no entrance. A frieze and architrave molding under the cornice and 6/6 sash are typical Greek Revival features. On the west wall is a polygonal bay window; on the east roofline are hipped wall dormers which were probably later additions. In the rear is a taller, 3 x 2 bay, 2-story, hip-roofed section, with a simple panelled door on the west side serving as the building's main entrance. A modern gabled garage wing projects two bays to the far rear. Although the house is not highly significant as an individual structure, it contributes to the district by maintaining the texture, rhythm, and 19th century character of the villagecape.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

31. Isaac Tichnor Robinson House, c.1830; c.1910, (9 Walloomsac Street)

A 2½ story "temple front" house which is transitional Federal/Greek Revival in style and was originally very similar to #5, 15, 38, and 39. It was extensively altered early in the 20th century by the addition of ells and much facade detail; these alterations were so well matched to the original style that it is difficult to determine what is original and what was added later.

The main block has a 3-bay facade and 2 x 2 bay east ell. Another L-plan section was added c.1910 to the northeast corner of the main ell, creating an irregular overall configuration. All roofs are gabled and trimmed by narrow Federal style molded cornices supported by narrow corner pilasters. Gables are clad with flushboards, pedimented, and rimmed with interior end chimneys except in front, which shows a lunette. All other wall surfaces are covered with wide, beaded clapboards which were also added c.1910. The chimneys, constructed of stone, were also built at that time, but probably in original locations. The sidehall front entrance which appears to be original, has an exceptional Federal style frontispiece around a cross-and-Bible panelled door: narrow pilasters support a pedimented entablature with a denticulated cornice and architrave, finely-detailed elliptical moldings on the frieze, and swag ornament inscribed on the pilaster caps. Fenestration is evenly spaced, with 12/12 sash on the ground story, 12/8 sash on the upper story, and 9/6 and 6/6 on the rear section. Gabled wall dormers rise through the eaves in the rear and east ells. A c.1960 porch with shed roof, square posts and arched fascia extends across the front of the main ell. Shed porches also appear in the rear. In front of the house is a heavy stone retaining wall surmounted by a terraced, balustraded fence with urn-type ornament on the piers.

31A. Carriage Barn, c. 1910

A 3 x 2 bay gabled clapboard garage built c.1910 in Colonial Revival style to simulate a c.1800 3-bay cape: 8/8 sash, cornice returns, on-ridge stone chimney, large 3-part double garage doors on south wall.

32. LaRowe House, 1974, (7 Fairview Street)

A garrison-motif Colonial Revival style house built in 1974: 2½ stories, 3 x 2 bays, clapboard walls, gable roof, wing and ell projecting to the west. Non-contributing to the historic district.

33. Hall House, c.1945, (11 Fairview Street)

A 1½ story gabled house with c. 1945 clapboard facade and Colonial Revival detailing. The proportions of the frame and the stone and brick foundation suggest that it was rebuilt from

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

an earlier structure. The present exterior fabric, however, is virtually all mid-20th century in style and thus, due to age, the house is non-contributing to the historic district. Chief exterior detail includes clapboard sheathing, panelled door with sidelight, and small-paned windows, mostly fixed or casement types.

34. The Lilacs, c.1845, (15 Fairview Street)

A 2½ story clapboard house of the Greek Revival "temple front" type, now somewhat altered, but retaining its distinctive form and much original fabric. It was built c.1845 for a member of the Robinson family. The 3 x 3 bay main block has a pedimented front gable, heavy box cornice with wide frieze and architrave molding, and a 2-bay porch on the east elevation with heavy fluted Doric columns, all in typical Greek Revival style. In the rear, a long gabled wing extends the building back six bays, but at a lower, 2-story level. At the far rear a 2-story gabled ell projects to the west; an entry set on the interior angle of the wing and ell has a shed porch with fluted Doric columns. Doors on the ell and wing are panelled, with plain surrounds. Other original features include a central chimney and windows with 6/6 sash and molded surrounds. The exterior alterations, dating from c.1960, include a large polygonal bay window in front, a glazed front door with gabled door hood on brackets, a large exterior chimney on the west wall, a large 16-light gable window, small-paned casement windows on the wing, and a deck with lattice balustrade attached to the east side of the house. While these changes impact the building's original architectural integrity, they are generally reversible and do not alter the building's overall historic character.

A modern garage standing to the west of the house lies outside of the village and outside of the district boundary.

35. Stocking House, c.1885, (14 Fairview Street)

A 2-story, 2 x 3 bay clapboard cottage, built c.1885. Style is quite vernacular, with design elements typical of the Italianate (wide projecting eaves) and Queen Anne (veranda with turned posts) periods. Gable front with glazed door, on-ridge chimney, and new 8/8 sash are other features.

36. West House, c.1910, (23 Walloomsac Street)

A large Colonial Revival clapboard house which ranks among the most important turn-of-the century houses in the district. Its hipped, double-pile form, modillioned cornice supported by quoins, Palladian window and 12/12 sash are among the Federal style's most characteristic features, and the architect was clearly trying to design a house which not only blended into but contributed to the architectural character of the surrounding village. He generally succeeded, but, curiously and inexplicably, employed two features which detract

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 15

somewhat from the overall effect. The most important is the use of a six-bay facade with an asymmetrical off-center entrance, in place of the expected symmetrical five-bay facade with central hall entrance. Secondly, the heavy Greek Doric columns which appear on the porches are out of place in what is essentially a neo-Palladian design, although this use is less incomprehensible in light of the Colonial Revival's tendency to mix sources without regard to historical authenticity.

The overall plan is a 6 x 5 bay rectangle with the main facade facing north. The front entrance has a cross-and-Bible panelled door framed by leaded 2/3 sidelights and an elliptical fanlight with a keystone motif surround supported by narrow pilasters. The entry portico has Ionic columns and pilasters at the wall line supporting a full entablature with denticulated cornice. Above it is a Palladian window with heavy drip molding. The 3-bay east elevation porch has fluted Doric columns supporting a full entablature with a denticulated architrave molding. The entrance centered underneath has a cross-and-Bible panelled door framed by sidelights and pilasters supporting an entablature. The west elevation has a ground level sun porch with fluted Doric columns set as mullions, and a low parapet screening the low hipped roof.

A small, gabled 1-story wing projects at an angle from the southeast corner of the house to connect it to a large, 1½ story, 3 x 2 bay gabled garage. On the east side are two garage doors and a panelled door with elliptical hood; other details include 8/8 sash, narrow molded cornices, and on-ridge chimneys.

36A. Shed, c.1950

A 2 x 1 bay clapboard utility building with gable roof; built c.1950; non-contributing to the historic district.

36B. Swimming Pool, c.1970

A poured concrete swimming pool, built c.1970. Non-contributing.

36C. Bathhouse, c.1970

A small clapboard bathhouse with gable roof, built c.1970; non-contributing to the historic district.

37. Luksis House, c.1900, (20 Walloomsac Street)

A large Shingle Style house built as a seasonal dwelling during Old Bennington's turn-of-the-century resurrection as a summer resort. The 2½ story, L-plan form is sheathed entirely in wood shingles, including the roof and porch posts. Tall, heavily-corbelled chimneys,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 16

randomly-spaced, small-paned fenestration, and large gables and dormers on the roof are the other features which distinguish the structure. Molded wood cornices with gable returns, and courses of flared shingles at the belt and pediment positions are also typical of Shingle Style design. The main facade shows a large double-peaked gable with deeply-recessed entrance and porte-cochere below. The porte-cochere has heavily shingled piers supporting a pediment which is embellished with two large, ornate iron sconces. The entrance has an ogee-arched opening, deep panelled reveals, and a 2-panel door framed by wide sidelights. The whole entrance recess is richly panelled. The side entrance in front has a glazed door served by a porch with shingled posts and skirt. On the west end is a large 1 x 1 bay porch with shingled posts and skirt, with French doors underneath. On the east end is an enclosed 1 x 1 bay hipped porch with shingled posts and skirt. From this porch, a shingled fence, now badly deteriorated, extends eastward about 50'. Fenestration is a variety of 16/1, 12/1, 8/1 sash, paired on the 2nd story, with round-arched slit windows in the gables.

37A. A simple tea house constructed of a 12' diameter tent roof supported by six plain columns.

38. General Henry Robinson House, c.1830, (16 Walloomsac Street)

A 2½ story clapboard house of the common Greek Revival "temple front" type, but with vestigial Federal detailing. It was originally similar in form and style to #15, 31, and 39, but has been substantially altered in this century by the addition of two large, gabled, 2-story ells flanking the main block. Yet the distinctive temple front facade, with its pedimented gable, Federal style cornice with frieze, gable lunette, and entrance surround, remains intact and makes a significant contribution to the district's architectural resources. Other original features include panelled corner pilasters, a large central chimney, and 12/12 sash. The entrance has a Cross-and Bible panelled door framed by half-length sidelights and panels encased in pilasters which support an entablature with decorative raised panels applied to the frieze.

The east ell was added c.1920 when the original rear wing was razed and the interior altered; it has a garage door, small gabled wall dormers, and 12/8 and 8/8 sash. The west wing was built 1944-46 and has similar wall dormers and sash and a 1-story gabled garage added to the west end.

38A. Shed, c.1970

An 8' x 12' gabled outbuilding with board-and-batten siding, built c.1970. Non-contributing.

39. Dr. R. P. Williams House, c.1786, (10 Walloomsac Street)

A 2½ story clapboard house with a 3-bay gabled facade, originally a Federal style house built c.1786 for Dr. R. P. Williams, but much altered over the years. The facade retains

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 17

its original molded cornice, and elliptical lunette set in the pedimented front gable, and a side hall entrance with a simple Georgian frontispiece composed of pilasters supporting a pedimented entablature. Major alterations made in the third quarter of the 19th century included the addition of a large 2½ story ell in the rear, the replacement of the original central chimney with four stove chimneys, a 2-tiered polygonal bay window and a 2nd story cantilevered projection on the east side, new 6/6 sash, imbricated roof slates, and two porches - a 4 x 1 bay veranda on the west side and a 2-bay side entry porch, both with chamfered posts, scroll-cut brackets and plain balustrades on both roof and deck. A second 2-story gabled ell with novelty siding was added c.1910. In recent years a 1 x 1 bay gabled sun porch was built over the veranda in the rear. Overall, the house retains its historic character as a vernacular mid-19th century dwelling, with some interesting 18th century features remaining from the original house.

39A. Garage, c.1920

A 15' x 20' clapboard garage with hip roof, built c. 1920.

40. Kimball House, c.1860, (6 Walloomsac Street)

Local sources date this small, 1½ story clapboard house at 1806, but all the exterior fabric appears to be c.1860, in a very vernacular early Italianate period design. A round-arched window in the front gable, projecting eaves, 6/6 sash, a 6-panel door, and an L-plan are all typical of the immediate pre-Civil War era. The slate roof is trimmed with on-ridge stove chimneys. A polygonal bay window on the east wall and a 2-tiered bay window in the rear further suggest a midcentury construction date. A large gabled non-contributing garage with cupola was added c.1970 and connected to the west gable end of the house by a small gabled wing.

40A. Barn, c.1860 A 1½ story, gable-front, novelty-sided barn with open eaves, an asphalt-shingled roof, cornerboards, front pass door, 2/2 gable window, and concrete foundation.

41. Captain David Robinson House, c.1790, (3 Monument Avenue)

A 2½ story clapboard house of the common 5-bay, central entrance, eaves-front plan. It was built in the late 18th century by Captain David Robinson, Jr., grandson of Bennington's founder. Its substantial size and important corner location attest to the endurance of the Robinson family's financial fortunes and social status well into the third generation. Although not as high style as the senior David Robinson's house down the street (#46), its distinctive form and plan, with large gabled rear ell, inside end chimneys and central hall interior, are highly typical of the period, and one of more than a dozen of this type in the district.

Facade detail includes a molded cornice with end returns, 6/6 sash, and an entrance surround composed of a panelled door framed by sidelights and pilasters supporting an entablature. (The door surround may have been altered in the Greek Revival period.) The rear ell is 2

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 18

stories, 2 x 1 bays, with projecting eaves, a panelled door on the north side and a small gabled utility wing in the far rear.

41A. Stable, c.1875

A 1½ story clapboard stable with gable roof, 6/6 sash, large doors on north side. Built c.1875.

42. Governor John S. Robinson House, c.1860, (9 Monument Avenue)

A well-preserved 2½ story clapboard house built in 1860 by Governor John S. Robinson. In form it is a "temple front" house of the type commonly built during the Greek Revival period, but its facade is quite unusual in its use of throwback Federal style detailing, mixed together with a variety of early Victorian stylistic elements. The result is an example of vernacular architecture at its best, in which a skilled local builder combined time-tested forms with trendy stylistic detail into unique and pleasing designs, with features spanning up to a century of architectural development. In this case, the composite approach worked extremely well.

The Greek Revival features, other than its basic gable-front form and sidehall plan, are the rectangular, classical-motif entrance frontispiece, the flushboarded and pedimented front gable, and 6/6 window sash. Large quoins and an elaborate modillioned cornice are features common to both the Federal and Italianate style, but far more commonly associated with the Federal period in Bennington. Dentils used on all cornices including on the entrance and porches, add further textural complexity to the facade.

The south ell has the same quoins and modillioned cornice in miniature, with a delicate Federal style tracery lunette in the gable, and a 3-bay porch across the front; the porch is early Victorian vernacular; a fascia of shallow peaked arches spring from chamfered square columns, with French doors behind. The bay window set on the ell's gable end, and the elliptically-arched window in the main front gable are also post-Greek in character. In the rear is a gabled 2-story wing with wall dormers rising through both eaves, and a small utility wing set behind it. Along the rear of the ell is a 3-bay porch with chamfered square columns. The only later exterior alteration is a c.1900 shed addition to the north side of the main wing. It houses recessed porches in the front and rear, with a low, gabled sun room in between.

42A. Shed, c.1960

A 15' x 12' clapboard outbuilding with gable roof, built c.1960. Non-contributing.

43. Liu House, 11 Monument Avenue, c.1794

A 2½ story gabled I-house with large central chimney and wide clapboard siding, dating from

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 19

the early Federal period. The 5-bay facade with central entrance is typical of this house type. Facade detail includes a molded box cornice with gable returns, 6/6 sash, and a sunburst panel over the panelled front door. The small gabled entrance porch, with its attenuated columns supporting a full cornice, may be original. In the rear is a 2-story, 2 x 1 bay gabled ell with matching cornice and fenestration.

Circa 1930 alterations include a glazed 1-story sunporch added to the south gable end, and a 2-story clapboard building adjoining in the rear. The latter structure has a low pitched gable roof with projecting eaves, several large dormers, 12/12 and 8/1 sash, and a plain shed porch on the west gable end. The chimneys and interior were rebuilt c.1930 as well.

43A. Garage, c.1930

A 20' x 15' clapboard garage with broad glazed doors and cornice returns showing on the broad gabled front elevation; 6/6 sash; built c.1930.

44. Graves House, 25 Monument Avenue, c.1975

A modern Colonial Revival clapboard house, 1-story, with terraced gable roof, built c.1975. Non-contributing to the historic district.

45. Robinson Homestead, 29 Monument Avenue, c.1795

A large exceptionally-detailed Federal style house, built c.1795 for General David Robinson, son of Bennington's founder. Its high-style clapboard facade is one of Vermont's most significant examples of 18th century architecture. Although its 1795 date technically puts the house in the Federal period, the facade is organized to effect a pedimented central pavilion which is essentially Georgian in character. Facade detail is also transitional Georgian/Federal in style.

The plan is 5 x 2 bays, with a central hall and "double pile" interior plan. An elaborate modillioned cornice with fluted frieze boards is supported by fluted Ionic pilasters at the corners, and extends across the gables as pediments. The center bay in front is framed by the same Ionic pilasters which support a small pedimented cross gable; although the wall line is flush to the facade and thus not technically a pavilion, the effect is the same. The entrance has a fine Adams style portico; above is a handsome Palladian window with round arches over each of the three sections. The similarity of this window and the house in general to the Galusha House in nearby Shaftsbury begs speculation that the Robinson House was the work of Lavius Fillmore, Connecticut's master architect who designed the Galusha House (entered on the National Register of Historic Places on November 30, 1979) and Bennington's Old First Church (#4).

The entrance is composed of a Cross-and-Bible door, tracery fanlight, and a highly decorative portico on which attenuated columns with fluted banding at the caps support a pedimented entablature with a dentil molding and applied elliptical paterae on the frieze. The Palladian

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 20

window has four fluted pilasters supporting keystone-motif drip moldings; the upper sash of each portion of the window has lancet tracery. Oval tracery windows appear in the gables. Other sash is primarily 12/12. The exceptional quality of the decorative wood ornament was state-of-the-art at the time the house was built. The interior is also exceptionally well detailed. The architectural standard which the house achieved was quite advanced for Bennington at the time of its construction. Compare it, for example, with the austere facade of the Governor Tichnor House (#51), which was built just a few years earlier by a cultured Princeton graduate to an almost identical plan. The Robinson House represented a quantum leap for Bennington in terms of its architectural consciousness.

The facade and interior of the main block were carefully restored in 1937. At that time, the original rear ell had already been destroyed. Two small, 2-story, 2 x 1 bay gabled wings were added at that time, and were symmetrically set back off the rear corners of the main block. They are historically plausible designs, with small 6/6 sash, narrow denticulated cornices, and, on the north wing, a finely-detailed neo-Federal style entrance with an elliptical-motif surround. In the rear of the house are a modern gabled garage and, on the rear elevation of the main house, extensive new fenestration.

46. Lyons House, 33 Monument Avenue, 1930

An unusual example of the Colonial Revival, this house was modeled directly on one of its neighbors, the Governor John Robinson House (#42). The architect presumably tried to ensure that a brand new house would appear authentic in a unique historic neighborhood by building a near-replica of an existing house. The large clapboard temple front with quoins, denticulated cornice, sidehall entrance and arched gable window are identical in form, scale and style to the Governor Robinson House.

The entrance is detailed with full-length sidelights and a portico composed of a denticulated pediment, full denticulated entablature and Doric columns and pilasters.

Other features include a bay window with denticulated cornice on the south wall, and a 2-story porch recessed under the southwest corner; this porch is glazed on the first story and open with a turned balustrade above; at the corner is a single large column. In the rear is a 2-story gabled wing with matching quoins and cornice. On its north side is an entry porch with columns and a turned balustrade.

47. Asa Gardner House, 43 Monument Avenue, c.1844, c.1910

A large, 2½ story clapboard house, first built c.1844 and substantially rebuilt in a vernacular Colonial Revival style after an early 20th Century fire. The original house was square with a hip roof and large hipped wing in the rear. The present building incorporates portions of the old frame and foundation into an L-plan with gable roof and long gabled rear wing. Both the plan and facade treatment are very vernacular, with a Colonial Revival entrance and window treatment being the only discernable stylistic theme. Gables are clad in shingles and show tracery lunettes; other fenestration is irregularly-spaced 6/6 sash. Corbelled chimneys. On the north side is the main entry, composed of a panelled door, elliptical tracery

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 21

fanlight, and half-sidelights encased in pilasters. A gabled entrance porch has columns supporting a denticulated cornice with returns. A large exterior chimney to the left of the door is shouldered and has a large recessed panel at the base. A small section of the north wall projects in an overhang, supported by scroll-cut brackets. On the south wall is a bay window and a shed porch with columns. On the rear wing are kneewall windows, cornice returns, and a gabled utility wing in the far rear.

Although the house is quite vernacular, its gabled form, scale and clapboard facade maintain the historic character of the villagecape.

47B. Stable, c.1860

A 20' x 15' gabled stable with board-and-batten siding, cupola, loft door in gable, built c.1860. It was originally an appendage of #56A, which was moved from here to Seminary Lane sometime in the early 20th century.

47A. Garage, c.1975

A 5-bay modern garage with gable roof, clapboard sides, built c.1975. Non-contributing.

48. Asa Hyde House, 55 Monument Avenue, c.1787

A 2-story clapboard I-house of similar style and construction to the adjacent Swift House (#49) and a dozen other buildings in the district. Other features include gable roof, end chimneys, molded box cornice with returns, 12/12 sash, and a Federal style entrance composed of a panelled door, wide half-sidelights encased in pilasters supporting a broad entablature. In the rear is a 1½ story gabled ell with an extremely tall central chimney, 9/6 sash, and a panelled door on the south side. A modern clapboard garage in matching style projects north from the ell. Built for Asa Hyde c.1787.

49. Dr. Noadiah Swift House, 57 Monument Avenue, c.1779

A large clapboard house built during the Revolution for Dr. Noadiah Swift. Its 5-bay, 2½ story facade, with Federal style central entry, is nearly identical to the Hyde House beside it (#48), but the house is deeper (3 bays, 2 rooms) and has tracery lunettes in the gables and a small portico over the fanless front entry. A single on-ridge chimney is off-center and corbelled. On the south gable end is a plain shed entry porch. In the rear is a large, 2½ story gabled ell with cornice returns and irregularly-spaced windows. All sash is 6/6. Projecting to the south from the ell is a 1½ story gabled ell with projecting eaves, panelled door, large exterior chimney, all built during the post-Civil War period.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 22

50. Walloomsac Inn, 63 Monument Avenue, 1764, 1900

The Walloomsac Inn has been in continuous operation as a hostelry since its construction c.1768, possibly longer than any inn in Vermont and perhaps the nation. It was built for Elijah Dewey, the son of Reverend Jedediah Dewey, Bennington's first minister. During Bennington's heyday as the jumping-off point for settling the Vermont frontier, the Walloomsac was one of the village's commercial and social centers, as well as an important stage stop. Today it stands on an important corner site in the village, looking substantially as it did two centuries ago.

The original inn is a 3½ story clapboard building with a 5 x 3 bay, central hall plan. The gable roof, oriented eaves-front, is trimmed by a molded cornice with returns, inside end chimneys and quadrant lights in the pedimented gables. A 6 x 5 bay veranda with plain columns extends around the east and south elevations. In the rear are gabled utility wings and ells. A large 3½ story, 10 x 3 bay annex wing is joined to the southwest corner and fronts on West Road. It is faced with large 2-tiered porches and has a large belvedere rising above the gable roof. This wing was built in 1900 by Walter Berry, who also added the veranda to the main block at that time. Originally, the inn had a gambrel roof. The present 3rd story and gable roof were added c.1800 to accommodate a ballroom. A tall, Federal style portico was added to the facade at that time as well. An ornate Italianate style porch replaced it c.1860; French doors on the ground floor and 2/2 sash on the main block remain from this alteration. The main entrance is very wide and deeply recessed. Glazed double doors are framed by heavily panelled reveals. The exterior surround is composed of pilasters supporting an entablature, and may date to the building's original construction. Above the entrance is a 3-part window.

The 1900 annex has eight glazed doors with transom lights on each of the first two stories. The porches serving these entries have chamfered and bracketed posts, with plain balustrades. The roof has pedimented gables and three large gabled dormers on the south side. The square belvedere has a hip roof. On the west gable end are Queen Anne style windows with latticework muntins. In the rear are two 2½ story gabled utility ells with cornice returns, 6/6 sash, inside end chimneys; now in very deteriorated condition.

50A. House, c.1870

A 2-story, 3 x 2 bay clapboard house with gable roof, 6/6 sash, projecting eaves, and glazed doors on the south and east sides. Built c.1870 as servant's housing; now much deteriorated.

50B. Barn, c.1870, c.1900

A 2-story gabled barn with vertical board siding, slate roof, 6/6 sash. A large 2½ story north ell has three large sliding stable doors on the front (east) side. Built c.1870; an unusual 2-story, 10' x 10' tower with hip roof was added in front c.1900.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 23

50C. Shed, c.1900

A 2 x 1 bay, 1-story gabled outbuilding with novelty siding, 2/2 sash, panelled door, diamond-muntined gable window. Built c.1900.

51. Governor Isaac Tichnor House, 11 West Road, c.1790

A large clapboard house of the common 5-bay, central hall type, with a 2½ story gable roof and interior end chimneys. It was built c.1790 by Isaac Tichnor, who first came to Bennington in 1777 to oversee the Continental Army storehouse over which the Battle of Bennington was fought. Tichnor was then a recent graduate of Princeton whose refined manners and dress earned him the nickname "Jersey Slick". After the war, he entered the bar and eventually rose to become a longtime governor and U.S. Senator. He built this large house to help legitimize his place in Bennington society. Although austere in style and not nearly as flamboyant as houses like the Robinson Homestead (#45) which were built soon afterward, the Tichnor House was one of the village's biggest and most elegant homes when built. It typifies the period's vernacular architecture. It is set well back off the street behind a broad lawn.

Facade detail includes oval tracery windows set in pedimented gables, a molded cornice, 6/6 sash, and a central hall entrance with cross-and-Bible door, glazed rectangular transom, and an entry portico of columns on bases supporting a pedimented entablature. In the rear, where a utility ell is believed to have once stood, renovations undertaken in 1938 extended the building back under a shed roof to create a saltbox form. Gabled wall dormers and 12/8 sash light this new rear wall. A tall, massive chimney centered on the rear roof slope may be the original kitchen chimney. Other 1938 additions include three 1½ story gabled wings projecting east from the rear shed in a series of successively lowered rooflines. These wings are in compatible Colonial Revival style, with, cornice returns, 8/12 sash and gabled wall dormers. The third wing is a garage with doors opening to the east.

52. Four Chimneys, 21 West Road, c.1925

A large, 2½ story house with eaves-front gable roof and wide clapboard siding. The style is Georgian Revival, in the neo-Colonial mode, with four tall chimneys spaced evenly across the roofline to define and accentuate the building's absolute bilateral symmetry. The facade is organized into three large sections, with broad, 2-tiered bay windows in the outer sections and large, 1-story sun porches flanking on either side. The central section has three windows above and altered fenestration, including a simple Colonial Revival entrance set to the left, on the ground floor. A more formal main entrance was probably originally centered on this section. Otherwise, the building's exterior appears to be unaltered and in good condition. Fenestration is small-paned and symmetrically organized. Sash is mostly 6/6, 6/1, and 4/4, with casement windows in the three shed dormers set on the front roof slope. The sun porches have flat roofs supported by heavy columns which function as mullions for glazing in the summer and wood panels in the winter.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 24

The rear elevation shows gabled projections of unequal lengths at the ends, with a porticoed and elaborately-detailed rear entrance and a large Palladian window filling up the center. Shed dormers are set on the roof. Extending back from the west gabled projection is a 2½ story, 6 x 1 bay, gabled utility wing with cornice returns and lunette on the rear gable. Its west side shows a tall exterior chimney, a gabled wall dormer, and a balustraded shed porch with square columns.

52A. Garage, c.1925

A square brick garage, 15' x 15', with a very tall shingled hip roof with cupola and weather-vane. In front is a triple Dutch door with a shingled gablet and hoist arm above it. Projecting to the west is a shed-roofed, 2-bay clapboard garage wing with 2 pairs of glazed double doors. This stylish little outbuilding is connected to the main house by a brick wall with scalloped picket gate. It also probably dates from c.1925 and contributes to the historic character of the district.

52B. Stable, c.1925

A 1½ story, 30' x 10' clapboard stable with gable roof, 6/6 sash, panelled doors, and blind gable lunettes. Vernacular Colonial Revival style. Built c.1925.

53. Jones House, 40 West Road, c.1800, c.1905

An unusual house which employs a late 18th or early 19th century frame, but which was totally reworked into a vernacular Colonial Revival facade sometime early in this century. The clapboard siding, corner pilasters, full cornices, pedimented gables and window openings may date from the original structure. Other detail, including Palladian windows in the gables, entrance detail and sash are all c.1905. The plan is a very large L, with a 3-bay eaves-front facade fronting on the street. The recessed side hall entrance on the west gable end has square columns supporting an elliptical recess with a panelled door, stained glass transom, and stained sidelights encased in colonettes. Recessed under the northeast corner is a 2 x 1 bay glazed sun porch with Queen Anne type picture windows, pilaster mullions, and full cornice. In the rear is a bay window and an entry porch with elliptical-arched fascia. Sash is 8/1 in the front, 6/1 in the rear. The overall effect is of a carpenter who purchased facade ornament of a certain stylistic period (1895-1915) and applied it indiscriminantly to a house which was being almost totally rebuilt. Despite this eclectic appearance, the facade generally maintains the form, texture and scale of the villagescape.

53A. Carriage House, c.1905

A 2-story, 3 x 2 bay clapboard carriage house with slate-clad gable roof, 6/6 sash, corbelled chimney, and large panelled garage doors and loft doors on the east wall. Built c.1905.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 25

54. M. C. Hall House, 38 West Road, 1830, c.1852

The M. C. Hall House is the most outstanding example of the Greek Revival style in the district. It was built in 1830 by Jonathan Kentrick as a smaller, simpler house with 3-bay gabled front and Federal stylistic detail, similar to #15, 38, and 39. In 1852, M. C. Hall, son of Governor Hiland Hall who lived next door, rebuilt the facade to add the tetrastyle Doric order monumental portico with flushboard tympanum and a heavy Greek cornice supported by corner pilasters. The rectangular entrance surround, composed of pilasters and sidelights supporting a glazed transom and heavy, denticulated cornice, was probably added then as well. From the east corner of the portico a veranda of fluted Doric columns supporting a heavy cornice runs back along the east side of the main block and then across the face of the large east ell. Fenestration on the ground floor in front is French doors, with two panelled doors framed by pilasters on the ell. All other windows have 6/6 sash except for a delicate tracery lunette in the ell's gable which may date to the original Federal period house.

In the rear, a 2-story gabled wing extends back three bays. It has a cornice with returns, 6/6 sash, a panelled door on the west side, and was probably built c.1852. Stove chimneys are centered on the roof ridges of all three of the house's sections. In the far rear is a 1-story gabled utility wing with a lean-to, with a modern concrete-block L-plan garage/office adjoined to its southeast corner. The house is now clad in aluminum siding.

54A. Parks Cottage, c.1860(?)

A small, 1½ story clapboard cottage of vernacular style and construction, built sometime in the mid to late 19th century. Plan is 2 x 2 bays with a gable roof; molded cornice with returns. In the rear is a 2 x 1 gabled ell with chimney. The main entrance on the east side, has a glazed door and full window set as a sidelight. Sash is 6/1 (replacement). The entrance porch has square posts, plain balustrade and hip roof. Although very plain, the house retains its historic character and contributes to the district.

54B. Shed, c.1975

A small gabled outbuilding with board-and-batten siding, built c.1975. Non-contributing.

55. Mt. Anthony Seminary, 3 Seminary Lane, c.1829

This large, clapboard structure was built c.1829 to house the chapel and classrooms of the Mt. Anthony Seminary, a private, non-denominational secondary school. A domed belltower originally surmounted the roof. Today it appears as a large gabled rectangular block, 6 x 3 bays, 2½ stories, with a molded cornice, pedimented gables, and evenly-spaced windows. Sash is 6/1; paired 6/6 in gables. On the north wall is a glazed door with pedimented entry portico; on the south side are two glazed doors and a shed dormer on the roof. On the west gable end is a small hipped utility wing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 26

Originally there were lunettes in the gables. When the building was converted to a golf clubhouse in the 1890's, a circular Shingle Style porch, now gone, was added on the south side. The seminary's dormitory stood to the south.

55A. Stable, c.1870

A 40' x 15' clapboard stable with gable roof, cornice returns, 6/6 sash, garage doors; built c.1870 as part of Mt. Anthony Seminary.

56. A clapboard replica of a c.1800 Cape Cod farmhouse, built c.1945. Non-contributing due to age.

56A. Gardner Barn, 7 Seminary Lane, c.1865

A large, well-preserved barn dating from the Civil War period. It originally stood on the A. B. Gardner property on Monument Avenue (#47), where a matching remnant of it remains (#47A). The plan is a 45' x 30' rectangle with gable roof running north-south and a large cross gable centered on the east elevation and a louvered monitor on top. Siding is board and batten. Sash is 6/6 with peaked window heads. On the east side is a panelled door with shed hood. The molded cornice has a frieze and gable returns; large loft doors are set in the gables. Large modern garage doors on the east side are only alteration.

57. Krause House, 16 West Road, c.1906

A very tall, 3½ story Dutch Colonial Revival house with a slate-clad gambrel roof over the upper 1½ stories. Wall covering is wide clapboards, with a molded and denticulated cornice and fluted cornerboards. The facade is symmetrically organized on the tall gambrelled front, but elsewhere is generally asymmetrical, with irregularly spaced and grouped windows, large east elevation porches, and tall, broad exterior chimneys on each elevation. The house is a good example of the Dutch Colonial Revival, and the only such example in the district. The exterior appears to be virtually unaltered.

The front shows a neo-Federal style side hall entrance, with leaded sidelights and fanlight set inside a molded keystone-motif surround. The pedimented entry portico has triple columns supporting a denticulated cornice. In the peak of the front gambrel is a lunette with keystone molding. Fenestration elsewhere is mostly 6/6 sash, sometimes paired, with shed dormers on the roof. On the west side in the rear is an entry with a glazed door, tracery oculi set as sidelights, and a small pedimented portico with triple columns supporting a denticulated cornice.

On the east side of the house is a two-tiered porch: the 3 x 1 bay glazed sun porch below has a clapboard skirt surmounted by columns, triple at the corners, supporting a flat roof

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 27

with denticulated cornice; the smaller enclosed sleeping porch above has 6/6 sash banded together and a flat roof with denticulated cornice. In the rear is a 2½ story, 2 x 2 bay wing with gambrel roof and evenly-spaced windows. Behind it is a small porch with columns supporting a hip roof.

57A. Carriage House, c.1906

A clapboard carriage house built c.1906 in matching style to #57. The plan is an L with slate-clad gambrel roofs, garage and loft doors on the west side, 2 garage doors on the east side, a glazed door with stick-motif hood on the north side, and 6/6 sash throughout.

57B. Shed, c.1940

A gabled outbuilding, 8' x 12', with novelty siding. Built c.1940. Non-contributing.

58. Forest House, 12 West Road, c.1910

A 2½ story clapboard house with a well developed vernacular interpretation of a Colonial Revival facade. The blockish 3 x 4 bay plan has a hip roof with deck, hip dormers, and a denticulated box cornice. An unusual belt course of wide molding encircles the building. In front, the center bay entrance has a panelled and glazed door served by a pedimented entry porch constructed of a denticulated cornice and square posts and balustrades. The flanking windows have large 12/1 sash; all other sash is 6/1 except on the west side where a large oriel has Queen Anne sash. On the east side is a large 2-tiered enclosed porch with denticulated cornices on each tier and bands of sash enclosing each. A 1-bay, flat-roofed wing in the rear has an entry on the west side with glazed door and plain entry porch.

59. Old Bennington Schoolhouse, 7 West Road, 1881

A low, gable-front clapboard building built as a district school and now converted to a dwelling. Several reliable local sources date its construction at 1881, at the height of the Queen Anne period and Victorian eclecticism in general. Yet this building's minimal Queen Anne references are really overshadowed by its overall Federal style organization and features, harkening back nearly a century. One possible explanation for this incongruity would be the inordinate amount of pride and awareness which Old Bennington's residents have always held for their heritage. They may have built a school which recalled the community's early years and prestige, in the same way as the battle monument, whose construction had begun four years earlier. In effect, the building may fairly be termed a premonition of the Colonial Revival, inspired by the unusual colonial history of a particular community, even though the Colonial Revival proper did not affect popular architecture for a least another decade.

The school's 3-bay, main facade has a 9-panel door with narrow sidelights and a hipped entry porch in the center bay. Flanking it are 2/2 sash capped by sunburst panel headboards

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 28

(a common Queen Anne motif also found in the Federal period) with drip moldings. In the peak of the low, broad front gable is a lunette with radiating muntins; while the lunette form is Federal, the arched border of small lights set within it is a vague reference to typical Queen Anne sash. Molded cornice returns and a small belfry complete the facade. On the sides are mostly new 1/1 and 2/2 sash, some fixed windows, some grouped, all set in irregular order. The foundation is built of rusticated concrete blocks.

60. Nathaniel Brush House, 69 Monument Avenue, c.1775, c.1824

A large, 2½ story clapboard house standing on a visually-strategic corner site. It was built in 1775 by Nathaniel Brush, an important Revolutionary leader in Bennington, and is one of almost a score of houses in the district of the common 5-bay, central hall, eaves-front type. It was substantially reworked c.1824, and most if not all of the present Federal style facade detail dates from then. In the rear is an unusually large gabled ell which was also probably added c.1824.

The building's most significant feature is the extensive use of Ionic pilasters with projecting volutes on the caps. These appear on the entrance frontispiece, at the corners supporting an elaborate beaded cornice with frieze and architrave, and as square columns on a large veranda which extends seven bays down the entire south elevation of the house and ell.

The central front entrance has a cross-and-Bible panelled door encased in Ionic pilasters. Over the door, in the fan position, is a solid wood sunburst-motif panel. The pilasters support a broad entablature with projecting cornice. Sidelights display elaborate tracery. A detached steel gabled entrance hood is a recent addition.

Other facade detail includes 6/6 sash, large tracery lunettes in the pedimented gables, and a c.1850 polygonal bay window on the north gable end. The veranda has lattice balustrades, pedestals under the columns, and is recessed under the west side of the ell.

61. First Meetinghouse Marker, Old Bennington Common

A 12' x 6' granite slab lying prone on the ground. Two bronze tablets display the Vermont State seal and commemorate the site of the first protestant church in the state, erected here in 1763.

62. William Lloyd Garrison Marker, Old Bennington Common

A 6' marker of undressed granite with bronze tablet, marking and commemorating the site where William Lloyd Garrison edited The Journal of the Times from 1828-29. He left Bennington for Baltimore to begin The Banner, the most famous and influential propaganda organ of the abolitionist movement.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 29

63. National Humane Alliance Fountain, Old Bennington Common, 1906

A polished marble fountain standing 3' high with a saucer-shaped top. Presented by the National Humane Alliance in 1906.

64. Mainen House, 77 Monument Avenue, c.1920

A 2½ story clapboard house with somewhat vernacular c.1920 Colonial Revival style clapboard facade. The frame may date as early as the early 19th or late 18th century, and some facade details may remain from the mid-19th century. The rectangular plan is 3 x 2 bays, with a central hall entrance in front and a gable roof oriented eaves-front. A large, 2 story gabled ell extends back from the southwest corner. Fenestration is symmetrically organized.

The entrance has a cross-and-Bible door framed by a glazed transom and half-sidelights over panels; pedimented entrance portico with fluted Doric columns. Centered on the 2nd story over the entrance is a modified Palladian window with a pointed arch over the center section. Sash is all 6/6. Panelled corner pilasters support a full cornice and pedimented gables. Imbricated slate roof. The ell has a low-pitched roof with projecting eaves and little stylistic detail; on its south wall is a shed porch on square posts.

65. Isaiah Hendryx House, 81 Monument Avenue, c.1830

A 2½ story house constructed of bonded brick in 1830 for Isaiah Hendryx. The 3-bay facade features a pedimented gable with tracery lunette, and a sidehall entrance with a delicate tracery fanlight recessed in an elliptical-arch panel. This repeated use of arches is a distinctive characteristic of the Federal style, but the "temple front" format used here was more typical of the Greek Revival style which was just coming into use. The narrow molded cornice and flat arched window openings are also Federal features. Sash is 6/6. The side elevations were altered somewhat in the early 20th century. On the north side, a 2-tiered Queen Anne style bay window is polygonal below, rectangular above, and has a pediment with sunburst-panel tympanum on top; scrollcut brackets with pendants support the framed overhangs above the first story. On the south side are two large small-paned windows; below is an oversized lunette and above is a fixed rectangular window. In the rear is a 2-story, 2 x 2 bay gabled utility wing with shed porches on each side; behind it is a 1-story gabled wing with novelty siding and north side entry.

66. Hiram Waters House and Shop, 85-87 Monument Avenue, c.1820

A small gabled house and connected shop of vernacular, Federal/Greek Revival clapboard construction. They were both built c.1820 and for much of the 19th century were the home and carpenter shop of Hiram Waters. The main block of the house, to the south, is a 1½ story frame structure with gable roof set eaves-front, irregular fenestration and a small ell which projects toward the street. Applied to the gable of this ell is a large sunburst-motif.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 30

pediment of the type commonly found on Queen Anne designs, but apparently added to this house only recently. The c.1970 garage which adjoins the house on the south has an identical pediment on its south gable. The house has two entries, one on the front and one on the north side of the ell, both of which are served by a c.1900 2-bay shed porch with round posts and an arcaded fascia. Both entries have elaborately molded and panelled doors and panelled surrounds with rectangular corner blocks.

The clapboard shop is a 1½ story gable-front building standing to the north of the house and linked to it by a short gabled wing. It is a simple but well-preserved example of Federal/Greek Revival vernacular architecture, with symmetry of form and some finely detailed stylistic ornament. The plan is 3 x 3 bays with the entrance centered in front. Fluted corner pilasters support a beaded cornice with architrave, frieze and gable returns. The 2-panel door is enriched with delicate moldings and framed by fluted pilasters supporting an entablature. Chimneys are centered on both the main block and the small gabled rear wing. The Waters carpenter shop is one of the few buildings of its kind left in Old Bennington. At the village's hiatus there were scores of these small artisans' shops, turning out great volumes of tinware, furniture, tools, iron goods, harness and other necessities of life in a pre-industrial economy.

67. Raymond House, 97 Monument Avenue, c.1870

A 2-story clapboard house built sometime during the 19th century, probably after the Civil War but perhaps as early as c.1820. An old map suggests that it may originally have been a store or shop. The low-pitched roof has projecting eaves and a central chimney. The 3-bay gabled front has a sidehall entrance with a plain panelled door and a gabled entrance porch with square posts. In the front gable is a paired window with 9/6 sash. All other sash is 2/2. In the rear is a 1-story gabled utility wing with novelty siding, added c.1930. Although exterior fabric suggests that the house was built c.1870, its proportions, central chimney, and location make a much earlier date possible. The very plainness of its style further muddles the question.

67A. Garage, c.1940

A small novelty-sided garage with gable roof, built c.1940. Non-contributing.

68. Henchey House, 99 Monument Avenue, c.1965

A modern, 1½ story cape house, 5 x 3 bays, with clapboard siding, 8/8 sash; built c.1965. Non-contributing due to age.

68A. Garage, c.1965

A 2-bay clapboard garage with gable roof, built c.1965. Non-contributing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 31

68B. Garage, c.1940

A 3 x 1 bay, gable-front, clapboard garage, built c.1940. Non-contributing.

69. Frost-Chandler House, 101 Monument Avenue, c.1780

A large clapboard house built during the Revolution for Albert Frost, a farmer. The eaves-front plan is 3 x 3 bays, with a central entrance in front and a central chimney. The entrance has a panelled door, plain surround, and a c.1910 entry portico with columns supporting a pedimented entablature. Over the entrance is a paired window; sash is all 2/1 with plain headboards. On the south gable end is a glazed door and hipped entry porch with balustrades and chamfered posts. To its left is a rectangular bay window with shed roof. In the rear is a large adjoining stable with board-and-batten siding, gable roof, 6/6 sash, and large double doors on the south side. The porch, bay window, and stable were all probably built c.1860.

Although the house is very vernacular in its appearance and has been altered somewhat over the years, its form is unmistakably that of an early dwelling. It is one of a small number of buildings in the state dating back to the Revolutionary War.

70. Lozier House, 107 Monument Avenue, c.1860, c.1960

Although the frame and foundation appear to be mid-19th century, the Colonial Revival facade is relatively new, dating from c.1960. The frame is a 3 x 3 bay square with a steeply-pitched gable roof oriented eaves-front. The second story and an attic rise under the roof. The roof has projecting eaves and is clad with heavy shakes. Centered on the north gable end is a shouldered exterior chimney.

The central front entrance has a panelled door framed by fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with decorative bullseye and diamond-motif wood ornament applied to the frieze. Fenestration is evenly spaced 6/6 sash with 9-light kneewall windows under the front eave. A plain shed is attached to the southwest corner in the rear.

Although much if not all of the exterior fabric is new, the window and door openings appear original and the house probably retains much of its original appearance, so that it still contributes to the historic character of the district.

70A. Garage, c.1920

A gabled garage with novelty siding and two sets of double doors on the south gable end. Built c.1920.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 32

70B. Shed, c.1920

A small gabled outbuilding with vertical board siding, built c.1920.

70C. A 6' x 8' clapboard tool shed with gable roof, 6/6 sash, built c.1900.

71. MaClay House, 115 Monument Avenue, c.1940

A 3 x 2 bay cape type house with attached garage, dormers, 6/6 sash, central hall plan and central chimney. Built c.1940; non-contributing due to age.

72. Elisha Waters House, 129 Monument Avenue, c.1806

A large, 2½ story clapboard house with 5-bay Federal style facade, central hall entrance, and large central chimney. Of the many houses in the district of this type, the Waters House ranks with the Robinson Homestead (#45), the Tichnor House (#51), and the Dewey Homestead (#1) as the most architecturally significant. It was built c.1806 as a farmhouse for Elisha Waters and is in an excellent state of preservation.

The front entrance has a cross-and-Bible door with a glazed rectangular surround and an entry portico composed of columns and pilasters supporting a plain pediment. Sash is 12/12 with decorative splayed headboards on the 1st story and molded surrounds on the 2nd story. Gable windows have 6/6 sash. The plain molded cornice returns at the gables.

In the rear is a large 4 x 2 bay, 2-story gabled ell. On its north side are two panelled doors with glazed transoms, served by a 4-bay shed porch with plain square posts. A similar shed porch extends two bays across the rear wall of the main block. The only exterior alterations are large modern bowed bay windows on the gable ends which are not visible from the street.

72A. Stable, c.1855

A large gabled stable with board-and-batten siding, built c.1855 in the town of Searsburg and moved to this site in the mid-twentieth century. Three modern garage doors at the basement level of the south gable end are the only alterations. Panelled door on north side and 6/6 gable windows are the only other exterior features.

72B. Garage, c.1915

A novelty-sided garage, 15' x 20', with a very tall gambrel roof. A large sliding door is on the south side; fixed 9-light windows are elsewhere. Built c.1915.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 33

73. Foxman House, 132 Monument Avenue, c.1825

A 2½ story, clapboard house dating from the Federal period, with numerous vernacular Italianate alterations. The gable-front main block has a low-pitched roof with a central chimney, and 1-story, 2-bay gabled ells flanking it symmetrically on either side. The Federal style entrance surround has pilasters supporting an entablature. The front door is Italianate style, with paired arched lights. Porches on the ells have chamfered posts and scroll-cut brackets, also in the vernacular Italianate style; fishscale roof slates and 2/2 sash are other c.1865 additions. Some original 9/6 sash remain on the sides and rear. A large shed projecting back from the south ell appears to be original as well.

73A. Stable, c.1865

A clapboard stable, 35' x 15', with imbricated slates on a gable roof, 6/6 sash, and a large sliding door and loft door on the west side. It is set back about 50 yards behind the house. Built c.1865.

74. Harris House, 130 Monument Avenue, c.1905

A large Shingle Style house with gambrel roofs, clad entirely in wood shingles above the foundation. The plan and wall surfaces are very broken and irregular, with a 3-story main block presenting a tall, projecting gambrel to the street. A 2-story ell is centered on the main block and projects 3 bays to the south. Fenestration is evenly spaced; sash is all small-paned, mostly 12/1, with small shed dormers on all roof slopes. Tall chimneys appear inside the front gambrel and centered on the ell. Although not as academic in its design as some of the other examples of the Shingle Style in the district, it is representative of the style and period and contributes significantly to the village's architectural resources.

The front gambrel peak projects out over exposed joist ends and displays a Palladian-type window (with blind panelled center section) and two circular louvers. On the ground story, a 2-bay projection flairs out from the wall plane, leaving the chimney exposed on the second story and covered on the ground and third stories. The other two gambrels show single sash and lunettes with keystone-motif surrounds. The main entry is a glazed door located on the ell near the main block; it is sheltered by a 4-bay shed-roofed porch extending across the front of the ell. On the rear (east) gambrel are two large oriels. On the north side of the house is a 2-bay porch with shingled skirt and posts. Projecting out over the ell from the main roof is an unusual 3 x 3 bay gambrelled rooftop sun porch with sliding windows.

74A. Stable, c.1905

A large clapboard stable with gambrel roof, built at the same time as #74. It is one of the more stylish outbuildings in the district, but is currently in deteriorating condition. The gambrelled main block has a slate roof, 6/6 sash, some fixed windows, a shed dormer, a large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 34

sliding door, and a gabled east ell with on-ridge chimney.

75. Zenas Jones House, 120 Monument Avenue, c.1830, c.1850

A small, 1½ story, clapboard L-plan house of vernacular style and construction. It was originally built c.1830 as the village post office, and was located near the Catamount Tavern. It was moved here c.1850 by Zenas Jones and rebuilt into a dwelling. A slate roof and corbelled chimney were added then. Exterior facade detail includes 12/12, 6/6 and 2/2 sash, mostly with molded surrounds; east shed; modern exterior chimney, doors and oriel window.

75A. Garage, c.1940

A 10' x 20' gabled garage with novelty siding and a garage door on the north gable end, fronting on Elm Street. Built c.1940. Non-contributing.

76. Ricks House, 370 Elm Street, c.1900

A well preserved, 2½ story Shingle Style house built at the turn of the century. Characteristic features include all shingle siding and heavy fieldstone piers on the numerous porch projections. The plan is very irregular, with jutting and recessing wall and roof lines. The roof is hipped, clad with slate, and trimmed by numerous hipped dormers and tall corbelled chimneys. Roof and wall lines are further delineated by molded cornices and flared overhangs in places; these projections are supported by decoratively-carved joists and rafter ends. Exposed joists are also used to a decorative effect on the porches and porte-cochere.

Fenestration is irregularly spaced small paned windows, mostly 6/1, 6/6 and lattice-muntined sash, with some casement windows and is frequently banded horizontally into twos, threes, and fours. The main entrance, on the west side, is recessed under a large porte-cochere constructed of large stone piers supporting a shingled second-story sleeping porch with jerkin-head roof. The large panelled door is flanked by paired, small-paned casement windows set as wide detached sidelights. To the rear (south) on the west side of the house is a secondary entry with a glazed door and a shed porch with square posts and balustrades. On the north end of the house is a large fieldstone porch with hip roof, notched joist ends, and French doors on the house underneath. On the east side of the house is a large bay window and a patio which is partially covered by a shed porch on fieldstone piers. Entrance to the patio is gained from inside by a wall of French doors.

The house is an excellent example of the style, and the only one of the seven Shingle houses in the district to make more than token use of stone, a fairly common element of Shingle architecture.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 35

The village boundary runs east-west through the middle of the house and consequently, the district boundary juts away from the village boundary to include the entire house, the only place where the village and district boundaries are not directly co-extensive.

77. Stanley Pike, Sr. House, 364 Elm Street, c.1947

A 3 x 2 bay clapboard cape with a recessed entry in front, vertical boards in the gables, and a small rear ell. Built c.1947. Non-contributing due to age.

78. McKee House, 3 Appletree Lane, c.1950

A 1½ story Colonial Revival style clapboard house, built c.1950. Irregular plan; wide clapboards; slate-clad gable roof; small-paned windows: attached garage. Non-contributing to the historic district due to age.

79. Donovan House, 7 Appletree Lane, c.1970

A small, c.1970 gambrel-roofed clapboard house in Colonial Revival style; 5-bay facade; 6/6 sash; neo-Federal central entrance. Non-contributing to the historic district due to age.

80. Stanley Pike, Jr. House, 362 Elm Street, c.1930

A 2½ story Colonial Revival clapboard house, built c.1930. The central hall, eaves-front plan is the type employed on houses throughout the district. This one differs from the norm, however, in that it has a slate-clad, saltbox-form roof. Facade detail includes cornice returns, 12/12 sash, and a large shouldered exterior chimney on the east gable end. The front entrance has a cross-and-Bible panelled door framed by sidelights and a rectangular transom; the entrance portico has Doric columns supporting a pediment. A large sun porch is recessed under the rear roof slope. A 1½ story gabled west wing has a hip dormer and oriel window. The house is a good example of a very popular house type built throughout the country in the 1920's and 30's. It maintains the form, scale and texture of the villagescape.

80A. Garage, c.1930

A gabled garage of matching style and construction, with clapboard siding, slate roof and 12/12 sash. Built c.1930.

81. Rollins House, 359 Elm Street, c.1932

A large 2½ story Colonial Revival house with an asymmetrical, eaves-front facade and wide clapboard sheathing. The main section is 4 bays wide with a pavilioned entrance bay left of

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 36

center. Set back off the west gable end is a large, 2½ story, 2-bay wing; 3 x 3 bay, 1-story porch with balustraded flat roof projects from the east gable end. The overall frontal effect is of a very wide (approximately 60') facade. The house is at no point more than 20' deep, however, so the sense of scale is more veneer than substance.

The entrance bay has a projecting pavilion with cornice returns; on the ground floor the pavilion is recessed and supported by four columns in a portico effect. A cross-and-Bible panelled door with elliptical fanlight is framed by leaded half-sidelights encased in pilasters. The pavilion's second story shows a Palladian window with a wood sunburst panel and keystone molding in the fan position. Other facade detail includes: a denticulated cornice with gable returns; a wide, 3-part cornice set as a belt course; large chimneys centered on the gables; a bay window to the left of the front entrance and a large 3-part window to the right. Sash is irregularly spaced 6/1, with some lattice-muntined casement windows and large French doors under the east porch. In front of the west wing is a 1-story sunporch with corner pilasters and balustraded flat roof. Behind the wing is a 2-story porch with large square piers below and an enclosed sleeping porch above.

81A. Garage/Guest Cottage, c.1932

A clapboard garage/guest cottage of similar style and construction, also built c.1932. L-plan has 7 x 1 bay gabled main block with quarters for guests or servants; ell is garage; main facade has central glazed door flanked on each side by three 6/1 sash.

82. Kevorkian House, 363 Elm Street, c.1927

A large, eaves-front type. The 3 x 2 bay plan and use of shingle siding are typical of 1920's interpretations of the style. Other detail includes: quadrant lights and exterior chimneys on the gable ends; a molded cornice; and, small-paned fenestration. The central entrance has a cross-and-Bible door, elliptical fanlight, half-sidelights, and a portico with columns supporting an elliptically-vaulted gable roof. Three-part windows flank the entrance on the ground level and surmount it on the second story. A 1-story sunporch with French doors and lattice balustrade on a flat roof projects from the east gable end. In the rear is a small shed entry porch.

82A. Garage, c.1927

A 18' x 18' clapboard garage with hip roof. Built c. 1927.

83. Williams House, 116 Monument Avenue, c.1980

A large 2½ story clapboard house with saltbox form and passive solar design. Non-contributing.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 37

84. Mills House, 100 Monument Avenue, c.1968

A low, 1-story, flat-roofed house constructed of poured concrete. The stark; geometric effect evokes the International style of the 1940's, but the house was built c.1968. Non-contributing. Not visible from the street

85. Pliney Dewey House, 88 Monument Avenue, c.1800

A large, 2½ story clapboard house built in 1800 for Pliney Dewey, son of Reverend Jedidiah Dewey and brother of Elijah Dewey of the Walloomsac Inn (#50). This lot was part of the original "minister's right" of 420 acres given to the Deweys by the town proprietors in 1763. The Federal style house has a 5 x 2 bay, central hall plan, with an eaves-front gable roof and interior end chimneys, and is one of the best examples of its type in the village. A molded cornice with modillions and gable returns lines the eaves. Elliptical tracery windows framed by quadrant lights appear in the gables. The entrance surround is composed of pilasters supporting a denticulated entablature; the door is a replacement. Sash is 6/6 on the first story and 12/12 on the second story. In the rear is a large, 5-bay gabled ell which is a low two stories and extends the entire breadth of the rear elevation; it retains some original window sash but has otherwise been altered by the addition of new windows, dormers, and a Colonial Revival entrance on the south side.

86. Bennington Museum, Main Street, c.1854, 1923

A large stone building which houses one of New England's finest regional museums. The plan is an irregular configuration of five narrow rectangular wings, each with 2½ story gable roofs, and each constructed of undressed, random or rubble coursed limestone which is a mottle of biege, gray and rust in color. The core of the museum has a U-plan with a courtyard opening on the south side. The remaining two sections project to the south and west from the southwest corner of the U. The main entrance fronts on the middle section of the courtyard, under an unpedimented monumental portico of fluted Doric columns.

The northernmost wing was built in 1854 as St. Francis deSales Catholic Church to serve a parish of French Canadians, and later Irish immigrants. In 1923 the Catholic Diocese of Vermont donated the then-vacant church to the Bennington Battle Monument Historical Association for use as a museum. The church entrance, originally centered on the east gable end, was filled in, but the original, symmetrically spaced Gothic style lancet windows were left unaltered. The other four sections were added in the following years in nearly identical form and construction, with matching masonry cornices and paired, evenly-spaced windows, but with rectangular window openings in place of the church's pointed arch windows. A heavy wrought iron gate was erected to enclose the courtyard; iron shutterpins screen the windows. The overall effect is an unusual stylistic combination of Gothic Revival (lancets, iron gate and shutterpins) and Colonial Revival (form, entrance portico and new fenestration); the distinctive masonry construction is very compatible with both styles.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 38

86A. Grandma Moses Schoolhouse Museum, c.1834, c.1972

The Grandma Moses Schoolhouse Museum is a typical Greek Revival period district schoolhouse sheathed in clapboards with a gable roof, projecting eaves, and a 3 x 4 bay plan. The 3-bay gabled front has two vertical-board doors flanking a single window; sash is all 6/6, evenly spaced on the sides. The pedimented belfry was added when the school was moved here c.1972. It was originally built in 1834 in nearby Eagle Bridge, New York, and stood for 130 years on the family farm of Grandma Moses, the noted primitive artist. It now houses her artwork as an annex to the museum. Having been recently removed from its original context in New York State, the building is included in the District as a non-contributing structure. Although the Museum building was associated with the prominent folk artist, Grandma Moses, her home farm is still extant in Hoosick Falls, New York, and thus this structure does not appear to be the "surviving structure" most importantly associated with her life.

87. Monument Elementary School, Main Street, c.1972

A large, 1-story elementary school with beige-tinted brick veneer facade, quoins, elliptical gable window. Built c.1972; non-contributing.

88. Peff House, 40 Monument Avenue, c.1910

A large, 2½-story clapboard house with a c.1910 Colonial Revival clapboard facade. It looks out from a steep bluff above Catamount Lane, fronting formally to the east, but with driveway access extending westward to Monument Avenue as well. The plan is typical of the Neo-Adamesque mode, with rectangular 5 x 3 bay plan, hip roof with central chimney and pedimented dormers, and a symmetrically-organized 5-bay facade with central hall entrance. The main cornice has modillions and dentils. At the belt position, a garrison-type overhang is supported at the corners and center by scroll-cut consoles. The front entrance has a cross-and-Bible door with plain surround. Sash is 8/1 with plain headboards. The middle dormer on the front roof slope has a swan's neck pediment.

In the rear is a large, 3 x 4 bay, 2-story wing with hip roof. The north elevation shows two porches constructed of turned balustrades and columns supporting cornices; a similar porch appears on the south side of the wing.

88A. Garage, c.1910

A clapboard garage in matching style: hip roof with denticulated and modillioned cornice, hip dormers. The sloping site is 2½ stories in front, with two basement-level garage doors; the rear is 1½ stories with garage doors. Sash has diamond-motif muntins. Probably built at the same time as the house.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 39

89. "The Moorings Stable" - Miller House, 1 Catamount Lane, c.1898, c.1925.

Originally constructed as a stable next to the railroad tracks behind "The Moorings" (#90), circa 1925 this structure was moved to its present location and remodeled into a residence. The original stable, built by Scotch carpenter-contractor, Walter Dunham, housed a carriage room, stalls, hayloft and upstairs coachman's quarters. Today the structure appears as a 2½ story Colonial Revival house with hip roof and 5-bay central hall plan. The original wide clapboards are now covered with aluminum siding. The central entrance has a cross-and Bible door with half-sidelights, and is sheltered by a pedimented entry portico with four plain columns. Sash is 3/1. On the south slope of the slate-clad roof is a hip dormer. The building site slopes back to expose the basement in the rear.

90. "The Moorings" - Van Der Linde House, 5 Catamount Lane, 1895-6, c.1925

This eclectic residence was originally constructed in 1895-6 as a summer home for Navy Commander (later Rear Admiral) Wells L. Field and his wife, Ruth Clark Field. Mrs. Field's father, Reverend Frederick G. Clark, often preached at the Old First Congregational Church (#5), and had purchased the property, part of the former Governor Robinson estate, in the 1870's. In 1895-6 the Fields employed a Scotch carpenter-contractor, Walter Dunham, to build a 2-story, shingled, 5 x 2 bay, hip roofed house with expansive side and rear 1 story Colonial Revival verandahs and a front porte-cochere. They christened the house "The Moorings".

This house was smaller than the present structure. Circa 1898, the house was expanded with a large south wing and a stable was constructed to the rear (see #89). In 1917, the property was sold and circa 1925, it underwent a substantial Colonial Revival remodeling which largely created its present appearance. The original porte cochere and verandah, except for the eastern section, were removed. An overscaled Palladian window was installed to light a new stairway and the present five-part window on the south wing was converted from a former picture window. In 1953, the son of Admiral and Mrs. Field repurchased the house and shortly thereafter added the garage wing. The house has subsequently changed ownership several times. The facade of the house is covered with clapboards on the first story and shingles on the second. In front, it has a large gabled projection to the right and a broad hipped surface with large Palladian window and hipped roof dormers which extends to the north. Fenestration is irregular, approximately 6 x 3 bays, and uses mostly 8/1 sash, frequently in mullion windows. The main entrance, set to the far left in front, has a glazed door framed by a surround of 20-light windows, columns, and pilasters. On the south end is a shouldered exterior chimney and a 1-story, shed-roofed, clapboard garage which projects three bays to the south. It has two garage doors and a glazed door with gabled entry porch.

91. Burak House, 9 Catamount Lane, c.1925

A large, 2½ story Colonial Revival house with an 11-bay facade which displays absolute bilateral symmetry. The steep, dormerless gable roof is oriented eaves-front. The 7-bay main block has a central hall entrance and a monumental portico and is framed by large end chimneys. The portico is composed of four extremely attenuated columns supporting a pediment

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 40

with an elliptical tracery window in the tympanum. Flanking the main block are 2-bay, 2-story wings with slightly lower rooflines. The roof is sheathed in slate and trimmed all around by a denticulated cornice with mutule blocks. The walls are sheathed in very wide clapboards. The front entrance has a cross-and-Bible door framed by colonettes and leaded sidelights, with an elaborately molded fan panel and keystone-motiff surround above. The house is an excellent example of a certain mode of the Colonial Revival, seen elsewhere in the district at #5, 82, and 52.

92. Malumud House, 11 Catamount Lane, c.1924

A 2½ story clapboard house with Colonial Revival style detail. The 3-bay gabled front faces parallel to the street and displays cornice returns and a gable lunette. The sidehall entry has a cross-and-Bible door with fanlight and a barrel-vaulted entry porch on columns. Sash is all 6/6. On the west (street) side is a large round-arched window on the 2nd story with polygonal bay projection below it. On the east side, looking down a steep open slope, is a 3 x 1 bay sun porch with bands of 6/6 sash set on wood panels between columns; the flat roof is trimmed by a balustrade. A low, 1-story L-plan wing projects northward in the rear; it has the same construction as the main block, with a lunette in the west gable and a glazed door recessed under the southwest corner. Built c.1924, it is similar to #90 in its informal use of facade detail.

92A. Garage, c.1924

A 10' x 14' clapboard garage with gable roof, 6/6 sash, and double doors on the north gable end. Built c.1924.

93. Baker House, 32 Bank Street, c.1970

A 2½ story, 5 x 2 bay clapboard house with gable roof and garrison-type Colonial Revival facade. Attached garage. Built c.1970. Non-contributing due to age.

94. Binnick House, 31 Bank Street, c.1965

A "split-level" type house with asbestos siding; low-pitched gable roof with wide projecting eaves; L-plan; built c.1965. Non-contributing.

95. Scully House, 41 Bank Street, c.1830

A 2½ story clapboard house, originally built c.1830 as a gable-front house which was probably transitional Federal/Greek Revival in style. It was substantially altered in recent years by the addition of aluminum siding, exterior chimneys, new sash and some new windows,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 41

and a large new ell projecting to the east. The front entrance was removed and replaced by a modern Colonial Revival frontispiece. Remaining original fabric includes the excellent very wide denticulated cornice with gable returns which is supported by panelled corner pilasters. In the front gable is a triangular louvre. Despite the alterations, the distinctive gable-front form and symmetrical fenestration mark this as a 19th century structure, and it thus contributes to the character of the district.

96. Zwynenburg House, 45 Bank Street, c.1975

A 2½ story clapboard house with c.1975 Colonial Revival style detail: gable roof, 5-bay central hall plan, cross-and-Bible door with fan panel. Non-contributing due to age.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** (See text)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Old Bennington Historic District is significant for its outstanding collection of late 18th and early 19th century architecture and a late 19th to early 20th c. complément of classically-derived houses, and as the home of a handful of residents who shaped the early history of both the state and the nation from their homes in the village. The buildings in the District date primarily from 1761 to c.1830, a period in which Bennington was Vermont's first and most important settlement. The Georgian and Federal structures form one of the greatest concentrations of early architecture in the state. During the Revolution, the District was the home of the cunning political operators who forcefully resisted New York's claims to this land, and who engineered both the defeat of a British army in 1777 and the creation of a sovereign Vermont republic from 1777-1791. In the decades following the Revolution, Bennington was a prototypical frontier "boom town". After a long period of dormancy and decline in the mid-19th century, the village was rediscovered at the turn of the century and rehabilitated into a wealthy summer community. The renaissance associated itself closely with the village's strong historical traditions. All of the village's old Georgian and Federal period houses, many of them long-neglected or even abandoned, were restored into tasteful summer homes, frequently with compatible Colonial Revival additions and alterations. Of the many new homes which were built, a number are excellent examples of the Shingle Style, with virtually all others built in a variety of Colonial Revival motifs which respected and contributed to the village's historic architectural character.

The first permanent settlement in Vermont occurred at Bennington in 1761, at the close of the last French and Indian War. Captain Samuel Robinson was a Massachusetts militia officer who had passed through the Walloomsac Valley on his way home from duty with the British Army at Lake George. He located the owners of the land, mostly seaboard merchants in New Hampshire who had acquired title on speculation, and purchased Bennington and several surrounding townships at very low cost.

Robinson recruited and organized a "hiving out" of his friends, relatives and neighbors. The first settlers were mostly Separatist Congregationalists who wanted to create a new church, unfettered by the established Orthodox Congregationalists in their home towns. They were also farmers and aggressive, opportunistic businessmen in search of profitable farms and capital ventures. Their home towns were becoming increasingly overcrowded and young couples found it increasingly difficult to establish themselves among the middle class in which they had been raised. Bennington and the frontier offered opportunities for wealth and social status. Patriarchs like Robinson transplanted their whole multi-generational clans in an attempt to pass a high standard of living on to their descendants. Bennington benefitted heavily from the fact that a working social structure was brought in along with the axes, muskets, seed and other tools of pioneer life. The church also provided a social coherence not generally seen on the frontier. Robinson and other patri-archs provided leadership, capital and strong family support groups until a dynamic new society emerged out of the subdued forest. Travelers to Bennington in the early years

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 220±

Quadrangle name Bennington, VT

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1 18</u>	<u>6 4 16</u>	<u>1 18 10</u>	<u>4 17</u>	<u>5 10</u>	<u>0 4 10</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

B	<u>1 18</u>	<u>6 4 16</u>	<u>2 12 10</u>	<u>4 17</u>	<u>4 18</u>	<u>3 18 10</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

C	<u>1 18</u>	<u>6 4 15</u>	<u>4 10 10</u>	<u>4 17</u>	<u>4 18</u>	<u>7 10 10</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

D	<u>1 18</u>	<u>6 4 15</u>	<u>2 18 10</u>	<u>4 17</u>	<u>4 19</u>	<u>9 13 10</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

E	<u> </u>					
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

F	<u> </u>					
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

G	<u> </u>					
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

H	<u> </u>					
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

N/A

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Page

organization Consultant

date September, 15, 1983

street & number 387 Mitchell Road

telephone 207-799-3892

city or town Cape Elizabeth

state Maine 04107

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Director, Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

date August 24, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 10-4-84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

remarked at the town's relative affluence, culture and vitality, especially when compared to the "miserable huts" of neighboring communities.

The frontier economy was almost totally agricultural and extremely lucrative once the hard job of clearing the land was done. Laborers earned high wages and the virgin soil produced huge crops. Wheat and corn were the staple commodities and the most common mediums of exchange in a cashless barter economy. The Bennington area was one of the best wheat-producing regions in North America in the 1780's. A young couple could build and pay for a profitable 150-acre farm in four or five years, with almost no capital investment.

Bennington was the hub of this booming frontier economy, serving as a rendezvous, fitting-out and jumping-off point for settlements to the north. By the outbreak of the Revolution, only 15 years after settlement, the town had a population of about 1500. This number was surpassed in the New England backcountry only by Springfield, Massachusetts, which had been settled more than a century earlier. The village boasted two churches, four large inns, seven mills, and a growing number of merchants, lawyers, doctors, artisans and others who did not farm for a subsistence. An academy, a men's debating society, and the presence of college graduates in the community suggest a relatively high level of cultural awareness in the midst of the frontier society.

Shortly after Bennington's settlement, the King in London decreed that the New Hampshire titles under which the settlers owned their land were void, and that the so-called New Hampshire Grants (present-day Vermont) were part of New York. This action initiated a long, bitter struggle in which the Bennington settlers refused to recognize New York's authority and backed up their refusal with vigilante mob activity directed at any attempt to settle in the area under New York title. Led by the notorious Ethan Allen, in counsel with Bennington's leading politicians, the Bennington Mob was the first step toward self-government and the eventual formation of the sovereign republic of Vermont in 1777. The five leading families of Bennington (Robinson's, Fossetts, Fays, Saffords and Deweys) became knit together by intermarriage. This "family compact" so completely dominated the new government through patronage, nepotism and multiple office holding, that historians frequently describe the early republican government as a political oligarchy.

The northern frontier collapsed in 1777 in the face of Burgoyne's invading British army, and Bennington found itself crowded with refugees and vulnerable to attack. When Burgoyne sent an army to capture the Continental Army storehouse located at Bennington, the Vermont and New Hampshire militia was raised to defend the town. In two days of intense fighting a few miles west of the village (actually in New York State), the untrained colonials virtually annihilated a professional European army, and thus sealed Burgoyne's fate at Saratoga. Military historians consider the Battle of Bennington to be one of the most decisive and pivotal engagements of the American Revolution.

This victory made a lasting impression on the town's self-identity and gave it a deep sense of historical tradition. A century later local citizens expressed this pride and erected the huge limestone shaft which stands at the north end of the village. The Bennington Battle Monument was built between 1887 and 1891 under the auspices of a private association of Bennington residents. It commemorates the early settlers' valor in defense of their homes. In both appearance and purpose, it resembles the Bunker Hill Battle Monument in Massachusetts.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

After the war, Old Bennington continued to grow in size and wealth until the 1820's, when a nascent milling industry on the river plain to the east began to draw businesses and development away from Old Bennington to what is now the main village of Bennington. Old Bennington's fundamental physical character was fully developed by the 1820's. Because the village's period of peak development coincided almost exactly with the predominance of the Federal style (c.1790-1830), it is not surprising that this is the village's dominant style of architecture. In 1830, there were probably twice as many buildings of all types standing within the present district boundaries, almost all of clapboard construction. Scores of shops, stores, stables and outbuildings created a busier, more crowded streetscape. Most of the original dwellings remain, but today the village's ambiance is more sedate and spacious, with large landscaped yards separating stately homes.

Three important non-residential buildings remain from this period. The Walloomsac Inn (#50) is an imposing edifice on an important corner site. Built c.1768 by Elijah Dewey, son of Reverend Jedediah Dewey, it is one of the oldest continuously operated inns in the state and perhaps the nation. Except for the addition of a large wing in 1900 and the replacement of the original gambrel roof with the present gable roof, it appears today much as it did when built before the Revolution. Directly across the green from the Walloomsac is the Old First Church (#5), a magnificent Federal style meetinghouse built in 1805 by master architect Lavius Fillmore. After the Battle Monument, it is the most physically dominating structure in the village, and its white clapboard Adamesque facade sets the tone for the whole district. It was placed on the National Register in 1972. The third significant public building dating from the Federal period is the Old Bennington Academy, built in 1821 for the secondary and college preparatory education of the town's youth. A large number of its early graduates went on to college studies, mostly at Williams, Dartmouth, Middlebury, Harvard and Yale. The building features distinctive "crowstep" gables which suggest the influence of Dutch colonial culture in nearby Albany, New York.

The most popular domestic house type constructed during Bennington's formative years stood 2½ stories, with a central hall and a formal entrance centered on a symmetrical 5-bay facade. This house type was ubiquitous throughout the English colonies, with minor variations in plan and detail from region to region. Most of Bennington's sixteen examples dating from before 1830 were probably built by men from Connecticut, with New York and Massachusetts influences also evident. Chimneys were sometimes centrally located, but more often were placed at the gable ends or framing the central hall. Hip and gambrel roofs were originally fairly common, but today all but two examples are gabled. The most common facade detail was the classical entrance surround, composed of pilasters supporting an entablature, sometimes with an elliptical fanlight. Gables are frequently pedimented and show tracery lunettes or elliptical windows. Cornices are delicate and enriched with modillions and dentils on the more high style houses. The best examples of this house type are the Robinson Homestead (#45), the Brush House (#60), the Elisha Waters House (#72), and the Pliny Dewey House (#85). The Jedediah Dewey House (#1) is a 3-bay variation with vernacular Georgian stylistic detail. Built in 1763, it is perhaps the oldest framed structure in Vermont.

As the village became more crowded in the early 19th century, a new type of dwelling gained popularity. It presented a narrower 3-bay gabled facade to the street, with side hall entrance and interior plan. Most of Old Bennington's eight remaining examples of this house

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

type were built in the 1820's with Federal detail. Elsewhere, the gable-front house type did not achieve widespread popularity until the 1830's when builders found that gabled facades were particularly well suited to the temple forms of the Greek Revival. The district's best examples of this pre-temple-front house type are the Uel Robinson House (#15), the General Henry Robinson House (#38), the Issac Tichnor Robinson House (#31), the Dr. Williams House (#39), and the Samuel Raymond House (#13).

Old Bennington's fortunes declined rapidly after 1830. Industry mushroomed along the banks of the Walloomsac River in the valley to the east. The lower village quickly surpassed the old settlement on the hill in both size and wealth. The post office and courthouse were relocated below after stubborn resistance from the residents on the hill. With no industry and little commerce, Old Bennington lapsed into a period of dormancy. Its buildings began to deteriorate and increasingly became vacant. The ultimate consequence of this physical decline may now be seen as positive; the cohesive architectural character of the early village was preserved relatively intact until the time came when it was appreciated and restored to its original grandeur. The number of buildings in the district built in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate or Queen Anne styles, the dominant domestic styles from 1830 to 1890, are few. The best of these are the M.C. Hall House (#54), an excellent Greek Revival house with full Doric portico, and the Ellenwood-Conkling House (#16), a Federal period house which was reworked in the 1850's with an opulent Italianate style facade.

The turning point in Old Bennington's decline came with the laying of the Battle Monument cornerstone in 1887. A score of old buildings which stood within the present Monument Circle were razed to make room for the new construction. One local historian suggests that the choice of sites for the monument amounted to a form of slum clearance, as the buildings torn down were, as a group, in the worst condition in the village. The monument's completion in 1891 brought attention and tourists to the village, and within a few years Old Bennington became a prestigious place to spend the summer. Wealthy industrialists from Troy, New York and elsewhere either purchased the old Federal houses and restored them or built new "cottages".

The new summer crowd took great interest in Bennington's historical traditions. They restored the Old Academy and the cemetery, contributing the beautiful cemetery fence to the villagescape. The Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association gained enough support to build an excellent museum (#86). The lawns and grounds around the village's homes became the object of extensive landscaping, so that today the district's majestic trees and beautiful gardens compete with the old houses for the spectator's eye. The village was incorporated in 1896 and in 1911 its name was changed from Bennington Center to Old Bennington. Fifteen large, expensive houses were built during these years, with another eight added between the years 1925-32. In addition, virtually all of the old houses in the village were restored. Since 1932, new houses have been built in the village at the rate of two or three every decade.

The architecture of Old Bennington's renaissance is remarkable for the care which its designers took to respect and embellish the existing historic building stock. Except for eight examples of the Shingle style, only two of which are easily visible from the street, all new construction, either of whole new houses or as alterations to old houses, was in a Col-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 4

onial Revival style which blended with the historic villagescape. There are numerous examples of architects replicating features with facade details of old buildings and incorporating them into new designs, and other cases where it is impossible for even the trained eye to distinguish between original fabric and 20th century additions to old houses. Given the number of old houses which underwent substantial alteration (more than half of those in the village), only a few suffered any real loss of architectural integrity in the process. In many cases the main facade was left intact or perhaps restored to its original appearance from earlier unsympathetic alterations, with the bulk of new change focused on the interior, chimneys, appendages and other areas which impact more directly on livability.

The most popular mode of the Colonial Revival in Bennington was the Neo-Adamesque, which bore the closest resemblance in style to the existing Federal period architecture. The best examples of this mode are the Gardner House (#2), the West House (#36), and the Peff House (#88). The Four Chimneys (#52) and Burak House (#91) are examples of the Neo-Colonial mode which was more symmetrical and rectangular in its forms, with less detail and prominent use of chimneys to accentuate its symmetry. There is also an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Revival in the Krause House (#57). The wide use of the Shingle style in Bennington, well after its zenith elsewhere, and to the exclusion of all other eclectic late Victorian styles, can probably be explained by its particular popularity for summer cottage architecture, and by the fact that its historical sources lay, if anywhere, in colonial New England. It first appeared in Bennington on the four buildings erected in 1898 as a summer estate for Mary R. Sanford. Of these, the summer cottage and carriage house (#'s 21, 19) are particularly significant. Three excellent examples of the style quickly followed elsewhere in the village (#37, 74, and 76).

Today the District remains an outstanding well-preserved collection of classically-influenced structures, particularly well-known for its rich heritage of late 18th and early 19th century buildings and the efforts of early 20th century residents to respect that heritage and to draw from it for designs of later residences in the Village.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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Burleigh, L.R., Bennington Bird's Eye View, Troy, New York: 1887.

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Communication from Wells N. Field, Captain USN Retired concerning the history of
of #'s 89 and 90, July 20, 1984, on file with the Division for Historic
Preservation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

The boundary of the Old Bennington Historic District is coextensive with the boundary of the incorporated Village of Old Bennington with one small exception. At a point approximately 500 feet west of the southeasternmost corner of the Village boundary, the District boundary departs from the Village boundary by jutting south, then west, then north to include all of Building #76, as depicted on the enclosed sketch map. This portion of the boundary runs south approximately 30 feet along a line parallel with the east wall of Building #76, then west approximately 70 feet along a line parallel with the south wall of Building #76, then north approximately 75 feet along a line parallel with the west wall of Building #76, where it rejoins the Village boundary. Building #76 is bisected by the Village boundary, thereby necessitating this departure in the District boundary.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property coincides (with the above exception) with the boundary of the Village of Old Bennington which was incorporated in 1896. The boundary includes all of the structures in the Village, along with the extensive grounds which were historically associated with some of the larger dwellings.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 1

(All addresses are in Old Bennington, Vermont, 05201, unless otherwise noted.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Margaret A. Ellis
1A. 78 Monument Avenue | 16. Josephine Taylor
14 Monument Avenue |
| 2. Joan Gardner
72 Monument Avenue | 17. Walter A. Lapham
17A. 10 Monument Avenue |
| 3. Alfred Thibodeau
Church Street | 18. Peter S. Buckley
4 Monument Avenue |
| 4. Alfred Thibodeau
Church Street | 19. First Congregational Church of
Bennington
Monument Avenue |
| 5. First Congregational Church of Bennington
Monument Avenue | 20. Helene W. Toolan
3 Monument Circle |
| 6. First Congregational Church of Bennington
Monument Avenue | 21. Elliot Robinson
372 Linden Road
Birmingham, MI 48009 |
| 7. Village of Old Bennington
c/o Bennington Town Clerk | 22. Salvatore Santarcangelo
22A. 9 Monument Circle
22B.
22C. |
| 8. Arthur M. Roberts
8A. 42 Monument Avenue | 23. Carleton Moore
13 Monument Circle |
| 9. Lillian E. Kleine
38 Monument Avenue | 24. State of Vermont
Vermont Division for Historic
Preservation
Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 10. Nora Stevenson, Trustee
George Spargo Estate
34 Monument Avenue | 25-29. State of Vermont
29A. Vermont Division for Historic
29B. Preservation
Montpelier, Vermont 05602 |
| 11. The Bennington Museum
Main Street | 30. Charles Fallass
9 Walloomsac Road |
| 12. Village of Old Bennington
c/o Bennington Town Clerk | 31. Marie Hadwen
31A. 11 Walloomsac Road |
| 13. Mrs. Weston Hadden
22 Monument Avenue | 32. Franklin and Marjorie LaRowe
7 Fairview Street |
| 14. Norton Barber
20 Monument Avenue | |
| 15. Marie Baldwin
15A. 18 Monument Avenue | |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 2

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>33. Joyce B. Hall
11 Fairview Street</p> <p>34. Janet P. Fabricius
15 Fairview Street</p> <p>35. Fred H. Stocking
14 Fairview Street</p> <p>36. Frederick H. West
36A. 23 Walloomsac Road
36B.
36C.</p> <p>37. Tzaims Luksis
37A. 20 Walloomsac Road</p> <p>38. Arthur Towmas
38A. 16 Walloomsac Road</p> <p>39. John McClellan
39A. 10 Walloomsac Road</p> <p>40. Michel T. Kimball
40A. 8 Walloomsac Road</p> <p>41. First Congregational Church of
41A. Bennington
Monument Avenue</p> <p>42. Gene Baro
42A. 9 Monument Avenue</p> <p>43. Lloyd Liu
43A. 11 Monument Avenue</p> <p>44. Louis G. Graves
25 Monument Avenue</p> <p>45. James Jerome
29 Monument Avenue</p> <p>46. Bill and Marguerite Lyons
33 Monument Avenue</p> <p>47. Virginia Laumeister
47A. 43 Monument Avenue
47B.</p> | <p>48. Harry and Hilda Allen
55 Monument Avenue</p> <p>49. John Percy
General Delivery
Hoosick Falls, NY 12090</p> <p>50. Elizabeth Berry
50A. Walloomsac Inn
50B. 63 Monument Avenue
50C.</p> <p>51. Marshall Witten
11 West Road</p> <p>52. Robert and Carol Domanski
52A. Four Chimneys
52B. 21 West Road</p> <p>53. Francis Jones
53A. 40 West Road</p> <p>54. Joseph Parks
54A. 38 West Road
54B.</p> <p>55. Danforth Geer
55A. 3 Seminary Lane</p> <p>56. Mary Howard
56A. 7 Seminary Lane</p> <p>57. Douglas Krause
57A. 16 West Road
57B.</p> <p>58. Oakley Frost
12 West Road</p> <p>59. Anthony Marro
87-24 115th Street
Richmond Hill, New York 11418</p> <p>60. Marcus R. Honey
69 Monument Avenue</p> <p>61-63. Village of Old Bennington
c/o Bennington Town Clerk</p> <p>64. Eugene and Barbara Mainen
77 Monument Avenue</p> |
|--|--|

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 3

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 65. | Julius Held
81 Monument Avenue | 80. | Stanley Pike, Jr.
80A. 362 Elm Street |
| 66. | John Morrison
85-87 Monument Avenue | 81. | Richard and Annie Rollins
81A. 359 Elm Street |
| 67. | Lorraine Raymond
67A. 97 Monument Avenue | 82. | Harvey Kevorkian
82A. 363 Elm Street |
| 68. | Eleanor H. Miller
68A. 101 Monument Avenue
68B. | 83. | Deborah Williams
110 Monument Avenue |
| 69. | J. Leo and Eleanor Miller
101 Monument Avenue | 84. | Thomas Mills
100 Monument Avenue |
| 70. | George and Katrina Lozier
70A. 107 Monument Avenue
70B.
70C. | 85. | Eugene Grabowski
88 Monument Avenue |
| 71. | James McClay
115 Monument Avenue | 86. | Bennington Museum
86A. Main Street |
| 72. | Fabian W. Kunzelmann
72A. 129 Monument Avenue
72B. | 87. | Town of Bennington
Town Clerk
Bennington, Vermont |
| 73. | Steven and Nancy Edwards
73A. 132 Monument Avenue | 88. | Peter and Marjorie Peff
88A. 40 Monument Avenue |
| 74. | Roger Harris and Jill O'Connor
74A. 130 Monument Avenue | 89. | Stanley and Doris Miller
1 Catamount Lane |
| 75. | William F. and Janis Ketterer
75A. 120 Monument Avenue | 90. | Reinhardt Van Der Linde
5 Catamount Lane |
| 76. | Patricia Ricks
370 Elm Street | 91. | Carl and Ronnie Burak
9 Catamount Lane |
| 77. | Stanley Pike, Sr.
364 Elm Street | 92. | Bernard and Anne Malamud
92A. 11 Catamount Lane |
| 78. | Lucie McKee
3 Appletree Lane | 93. | Geraldine Baker
32 Bank Street |
| 79. | Mark Donavon
7 Appletree Lane | 94. | Alan and Diane Binnick
31 Bank Street |
| | | 95. | Peter Scully
41 Bank Street |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

Page 4

-
96. Jay Zwynenburg
45 Bank Street

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 6

Page 1

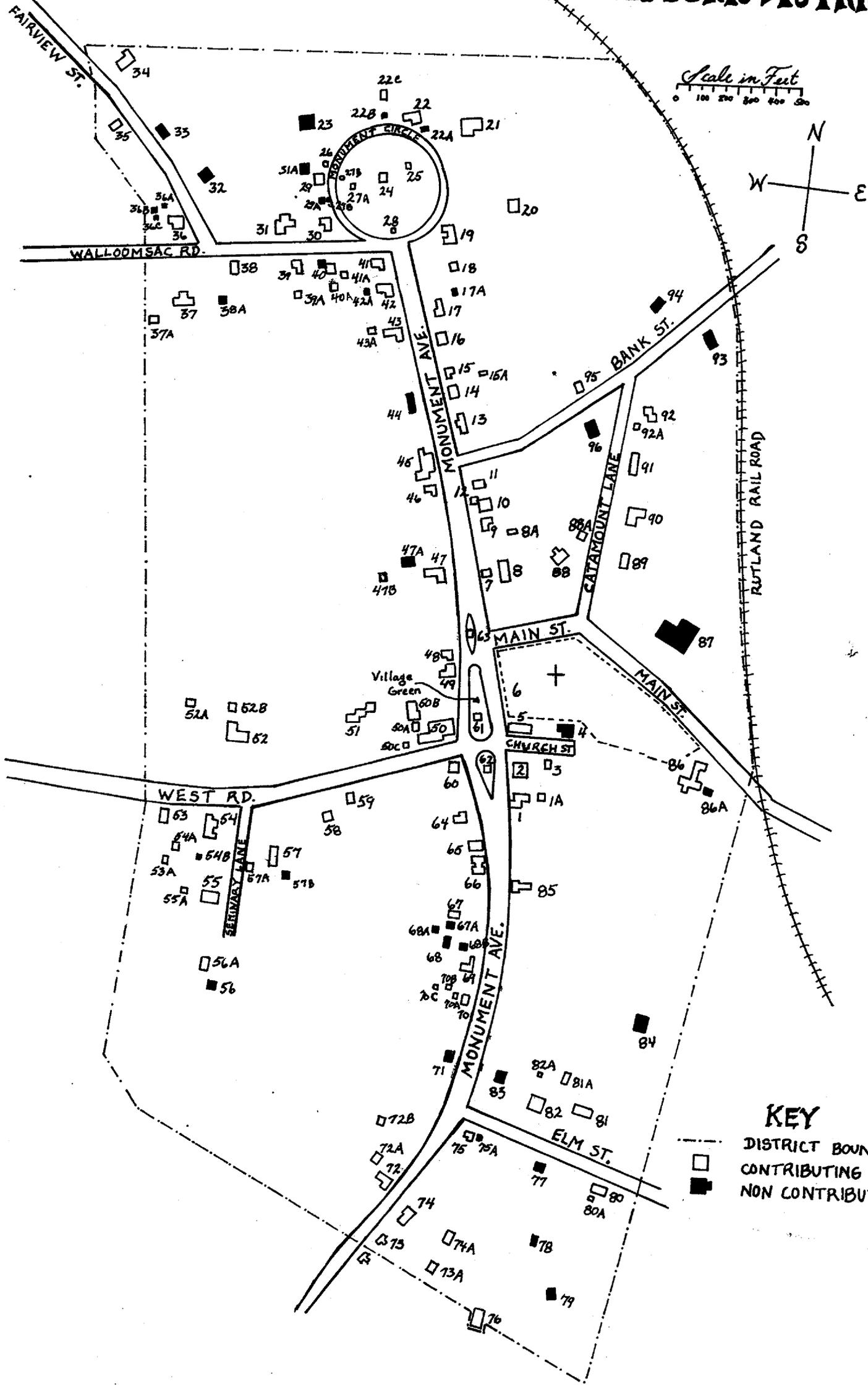
Representation in Existing Surveys

Building #5
Historic American Buildings Survey - federal
no date
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Building #5 and Cemetery #6
National Register of Historic Places - federal
April 24, 1973
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

Structure #24
National Register of Historic Places - federal
March 31, 1971
National Park Service
Washington, D.C.

OLD BENNINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT



KEY
 DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
 NON CONTRIBUTING BUILDING