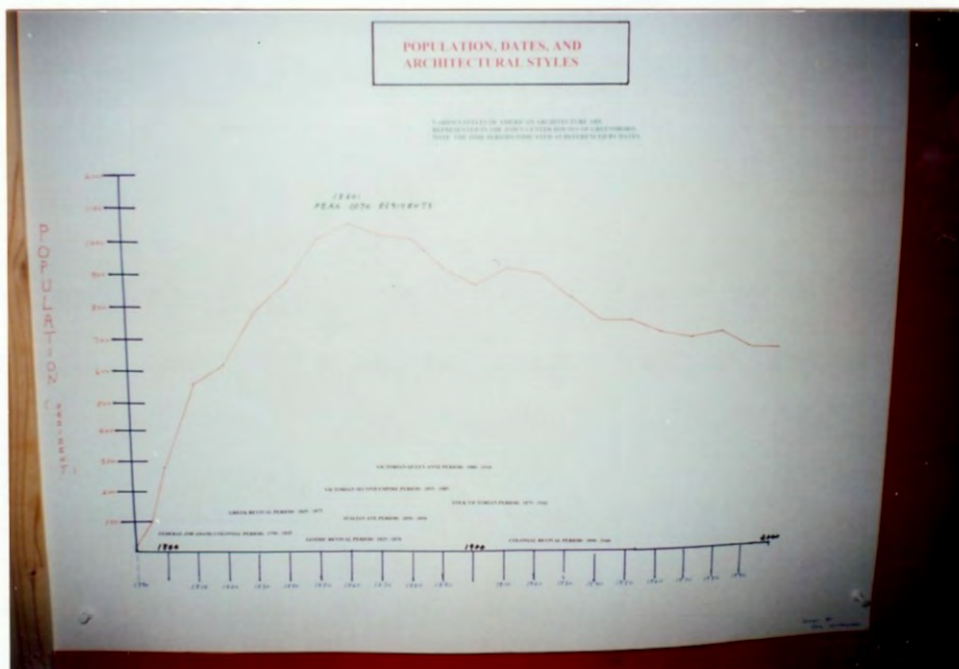


Greensboro Architecture

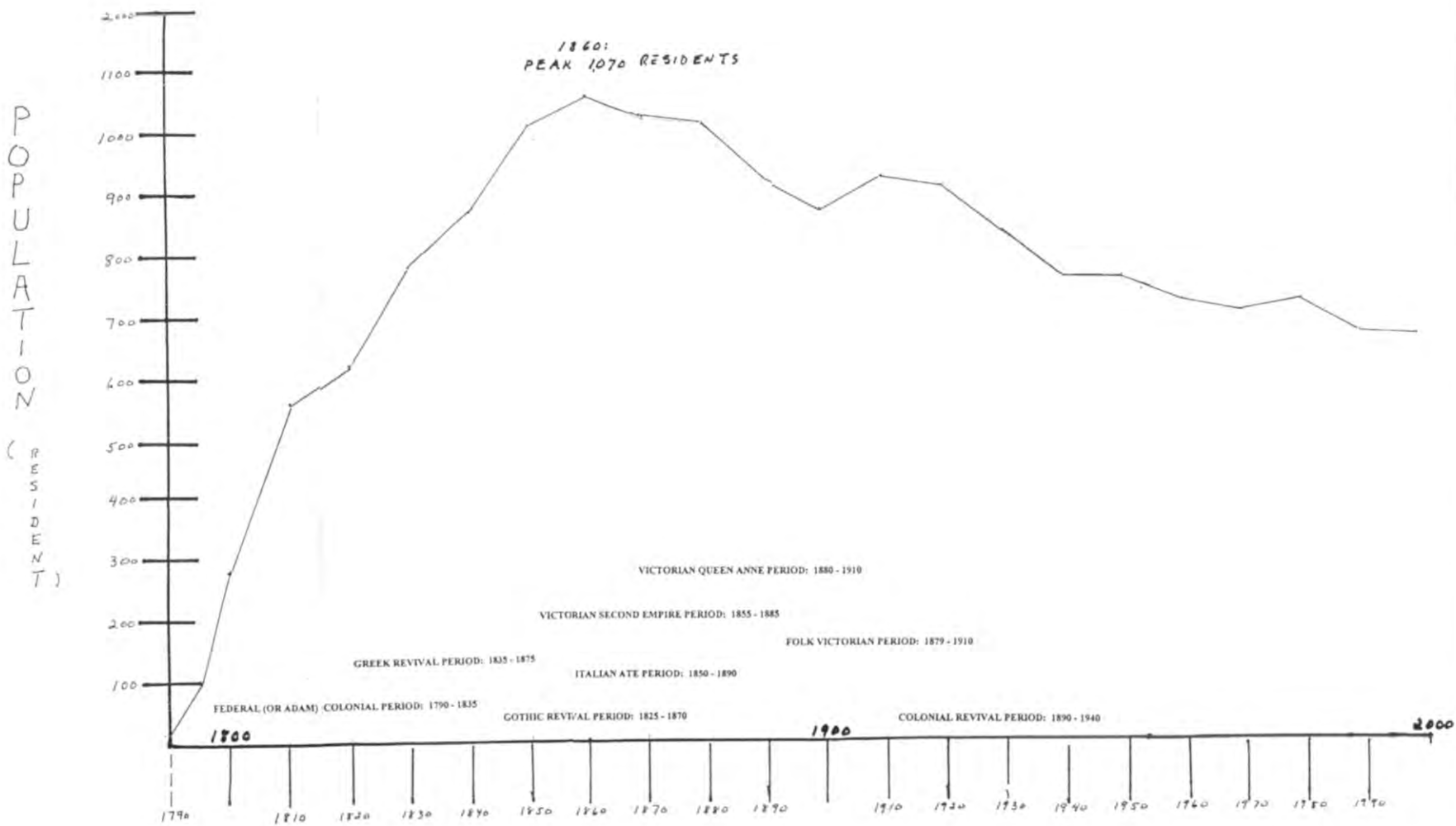
“A Trip Through Time”

- **Changing Needs and Uses**
- **Changing Architectural Styles**
- **Disappearances**



POPULATION, DATES, AND ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

VARIOUS STYLES OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE ARE
REPRESENTED IN THE TOWN CENTER HOUSES OF GREENSBORO.
NOTE THE TIME PERIODS INDICATED AS REFERENCED BY DATES



Construction Dates of Greensboro Village Buildings

6 bars History

1988
Farm Map

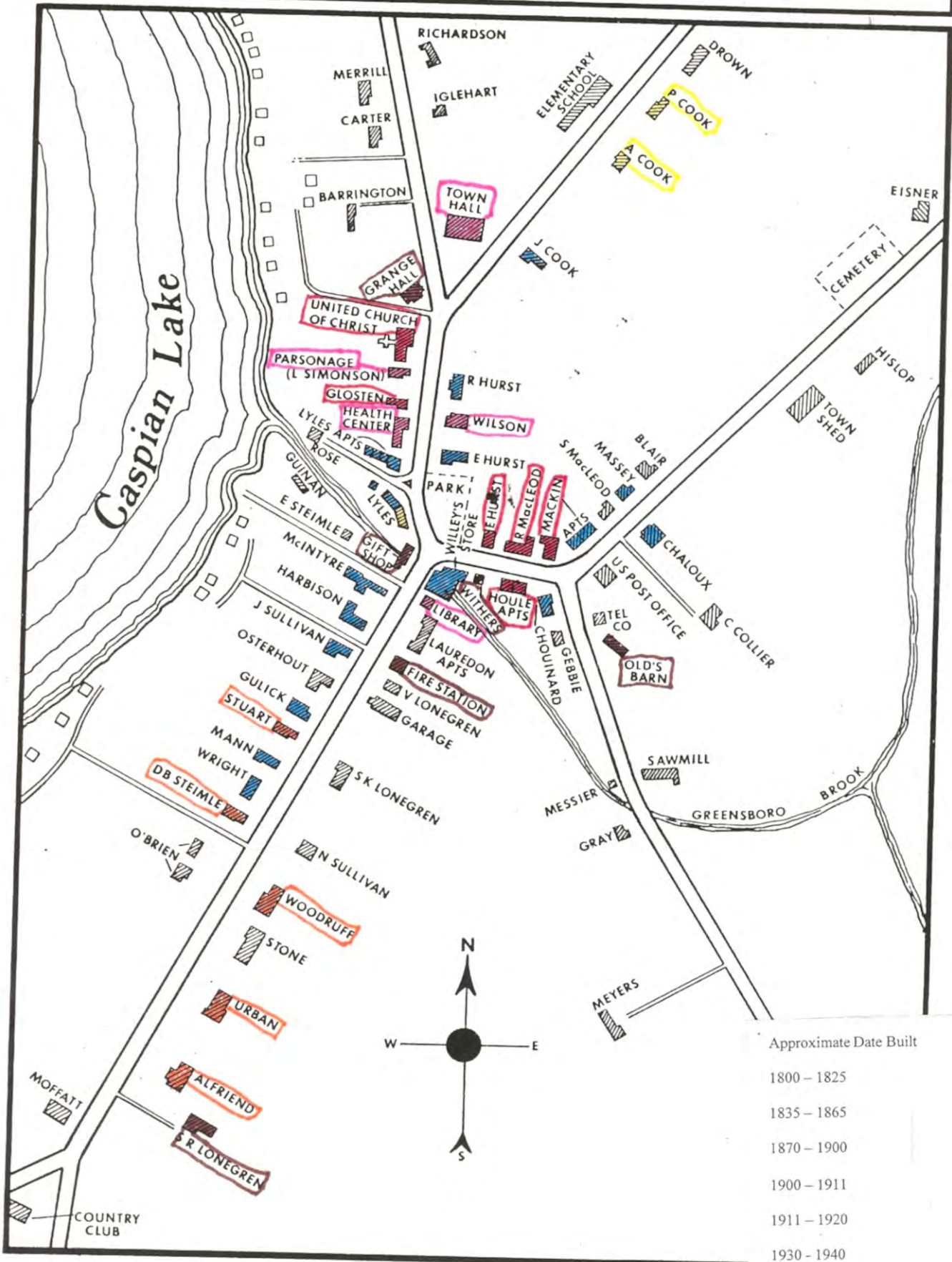
WHO BUILT YOUR HOUSE?

House #	Owner	Builder	Date built
	L Hill	Aaron Hill	1840
	T Smith	J. Mackin	1997
414	D Smith	Brainla	1968
243	Jim Cook	J. Bed Cutler	1858/9
1	Hussey	Was the bathhouse for Caspian Lake House	?
228	Altman	Victor Perron	1959
	D+A Gebbie	Donald Gebbie	1977
	M. Harvey	Huntington Homes	1996
	E. H. BISHOP	?	1900
	G. H. OSTERHOUT	?	1875
81	CW & PC CARVER	Geo Fowler	1908
82	CW, FD, & SN CARVER	" "	1905
	Cassidy	Dick Alexander	1999
	Clarke	John Mackin	1999
	Pinkney	K. Tyleheart	1988
47	Morris	Jenkins	1890
242	Geo K / Anderson	Geo. Fowler	~ 1938
147	PECK	De Valcour? for Mrs. Helen Crosby, arch. F. S. Coombes	1949
454a	Corneille & Mikko de Schegner	Paul Lefevre & Son (sp?)	1986
429	Margaret Bascom	Joe Levertue	1974
52	Margaret Bascom, Richard Hale, + Sally Hale	Charles U. Bear	
406	S & I Cannon	Shirley Mallam Joe LaVitar	1950 ±
453a	Lichtenstein	John Mackin	1987

for Ronald SAVITT

GREENSBORO

Town of Greensboro





Interior Door – James Cook House

This interior door was probably made locally in 1859. The pieces of the frame are assembled with mortise and tenon joints held with wooden pegs. The resulting door is thin but very rigid. Hinges were probably made locally.



Post from a post and beam shed torn down at the Highland Lodge in 1978 when the play room was added on the side.

Writing on Block Given to Greensboro United Church of Christ
by The Fairbanks Museum, Spring of 1992

I made this little block from a brace used in a barn built by Ashbel Hale in 1798 & where in 1814 the first S.S. in the State was organized. The barn is now taken down.

Joshua O. Cutler

Greensboro Vt

Sept. 11, 1892

My great grandfather
Nathan Cutler & his
brother in law Ashbell
Shepard & their families
were in 1789 the first &
only white folks in
Orleans Co., and my gran-
dfather Obed Cutler &
Azubah [?] Shepard his wife
were two of the
original S.S. Schoolars
in 1812 at the house of
Mr. Asahal Washburn.

I think that ever since
there has been one or more
of the desendants of the
Cutlers in Greensboro
Sabath School.

Joshua O Cutler

Born Sept 11, 1819

Extract from church records

"The first S.S. ever known
to have existed in Vermont was
commenced by catechismal [?]
instructions of children on
Sabbath evenings at the house
of Col Ashel Washburn
a member of the Congregational
Church of Greensboro Vt
& in 1819 was formalay organized
& named Sabath School &
in June 1814 & in June 1817 in
connection with simalar
Schools in adjoining
towns the first S.S. Convention
ever known took place in a
barn belonging to Ashbel
Hale."

"On the 24 of Nov. 1804 in the
Store chamber of Messrs
Hale & Strong 21 persons 9
males & 12 females were
organized into a Christian
Church & at their request
were presant Rev. Leonard Worcester
Rev. Samuel Collins and
Elder Amos Tuttle & other
Christian friends from
other towns to witness the
solemn business which was
about to be transacted."



Ruth Crane

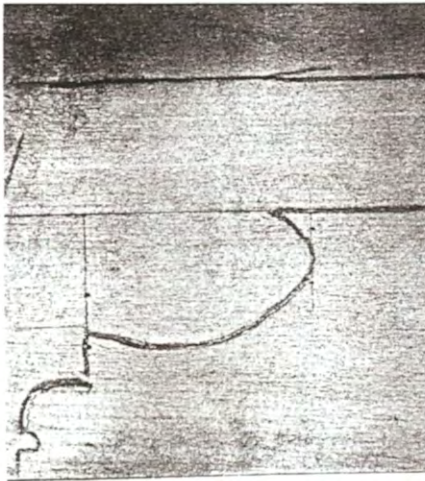
THE FAIRBANKS MUSEUM AND PLANETARIUM
Main and Prospect Streets, St. Johnsbury, Vermont 05819
802-748-2372

Received from the Fairbanks Museum and Planetarium on
March 31, 1992 a piece of timber from brace in
(date)
barn where first Sunday School in the state was held,
Greensboro, VT (Accession #1001).

Signed Lewis Hill

DRAWING FOUND IN THE MAKIN HOUSE

This pencil drawing on a piece of scrap board was discovered in the wall of the house currently owned by John Makin. It appears to be a sketch of an interior trim detail, probably a windowsill. John tells us that nowhere in the house now is there any trim that resembles the sketch..





John
Mackin 1999
House

Fred Goodrich
House
Store
c 1890

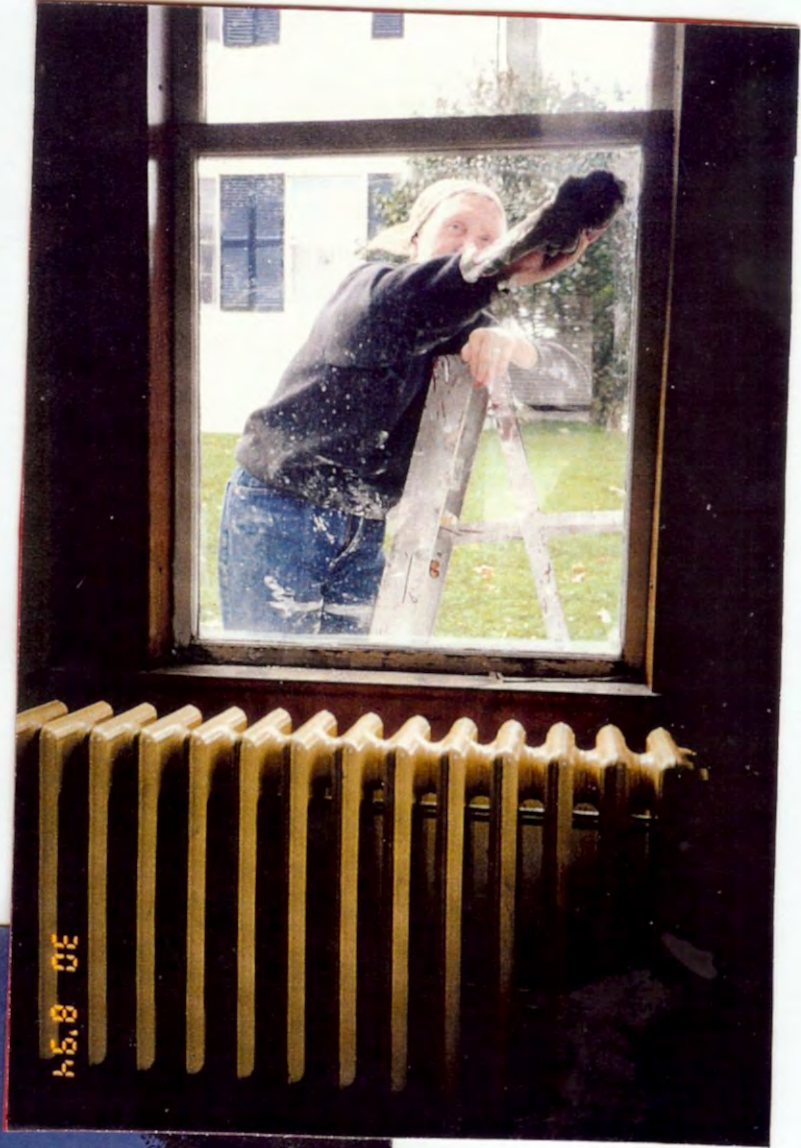
"Gold Coin"
Sign on left
of house
above





G.H.S. Volunteers at Work







G.H.S. Volunteers at Work



The Greensboro Church of Christ - renovated 1923



The Greensboro Church of Christ Today

The Lauredon Apartments



The Drown Farm

The house served originally as a clothing business in 1822.

Jabex Pinney Houx and Norwood Drown built the barn and the porch on the house c. 1920

PANEL 1



The Lauredon Apartments Today

BEFORE AND AFTER: CHANGING NEEDS AND USES



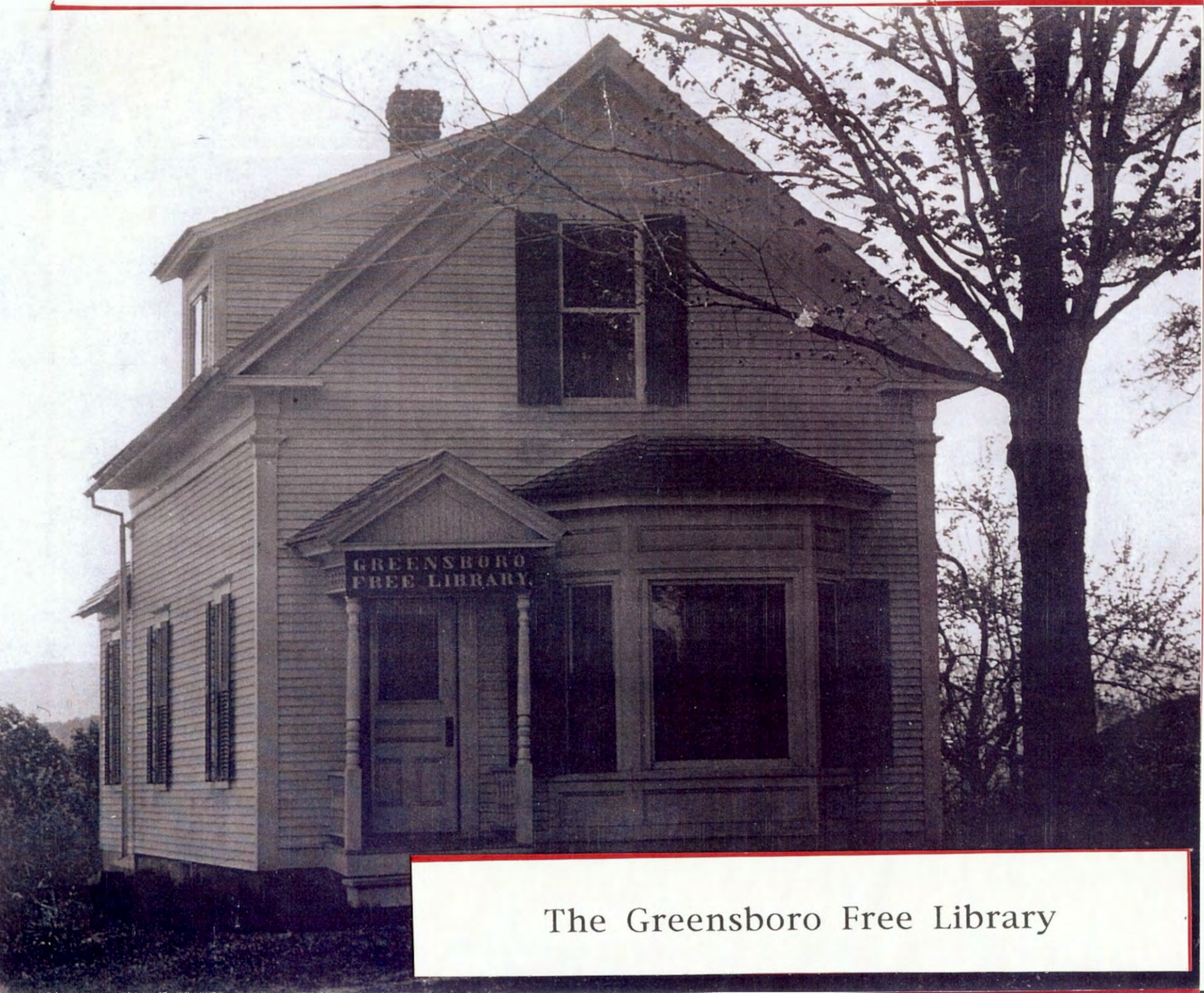
"AT A SPECIAL TOWN MEETING TUES. HON. HS TOLMAN
PRESENTED THE TOWN WITH THE NEW LIBRARY
BUILDING HE HAS JUST COMPLETED."

CALEDONIAN DECEMBER 12, 1900

"THE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS HAVE
FORWARDED TO THE GREENSBORO FREE LIBRARY, 94
VOLUMES OF CHOICE READING MATERIAL."

Caledonian March 27, 1901

PANEL 1



The Greensboro Free Library

The Greensboro Historical Society



The Greensboro Historical Society Today

The Greensboro Historical Society was organized in
1977 and moved into its new home - the old library
- in 1994.

The Greensboro Church of Christ



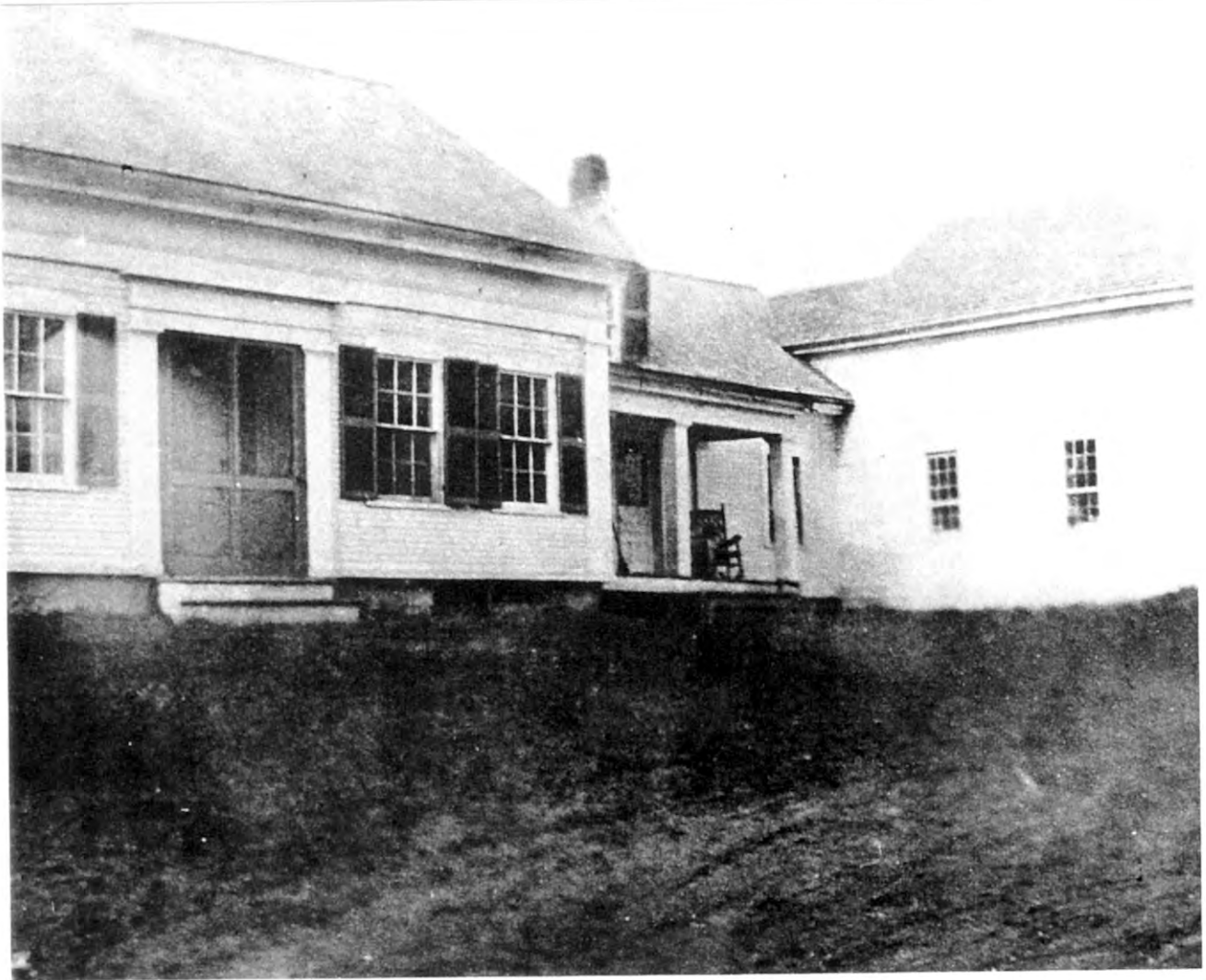
The Greensboro Congregational Church c.
1890

(Note horsebarn on left)

BEFORE AND AFTER: CHANGING NEEDS AND USES

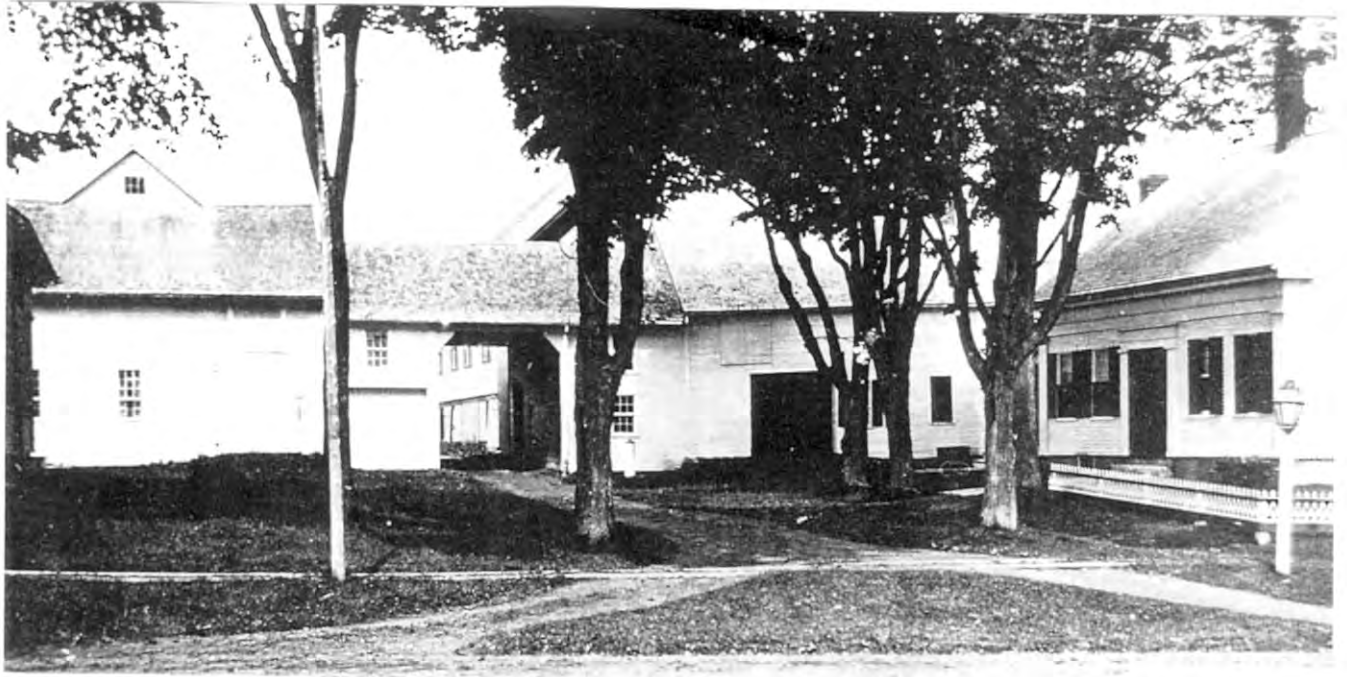
The Harbison's and McIntyre's Houses

The Putnam House



This house was built in 1847 by
Dr. Putnam and was a duplicate of
the one across from it.

The Ingall's House



This house was owned by Sam Ingalls who was infuriated by the twin construction, but eventually the two became fast friends and built the "connection so they could visit without going outside."

Sam Ingalls operated a store from his home and in the 30s and 40s the telephone office, "Greensboro Central," operated out of what was then the Will Ingall's house.

The Ingall's Barn



"WS INGALLS NEW BARN IS UP AND BOARDED OVER
AND READY FOR SHINGLING."

Caledonian June 19, 1901



The Harbison House Today



The McIntyre House and Barn Today

The connection was removed after Milton Noyes bought the Ingall's place in the late 1950s. By that time Sam Ladd owned the duplicate house.

THE MACKIN HOUSE



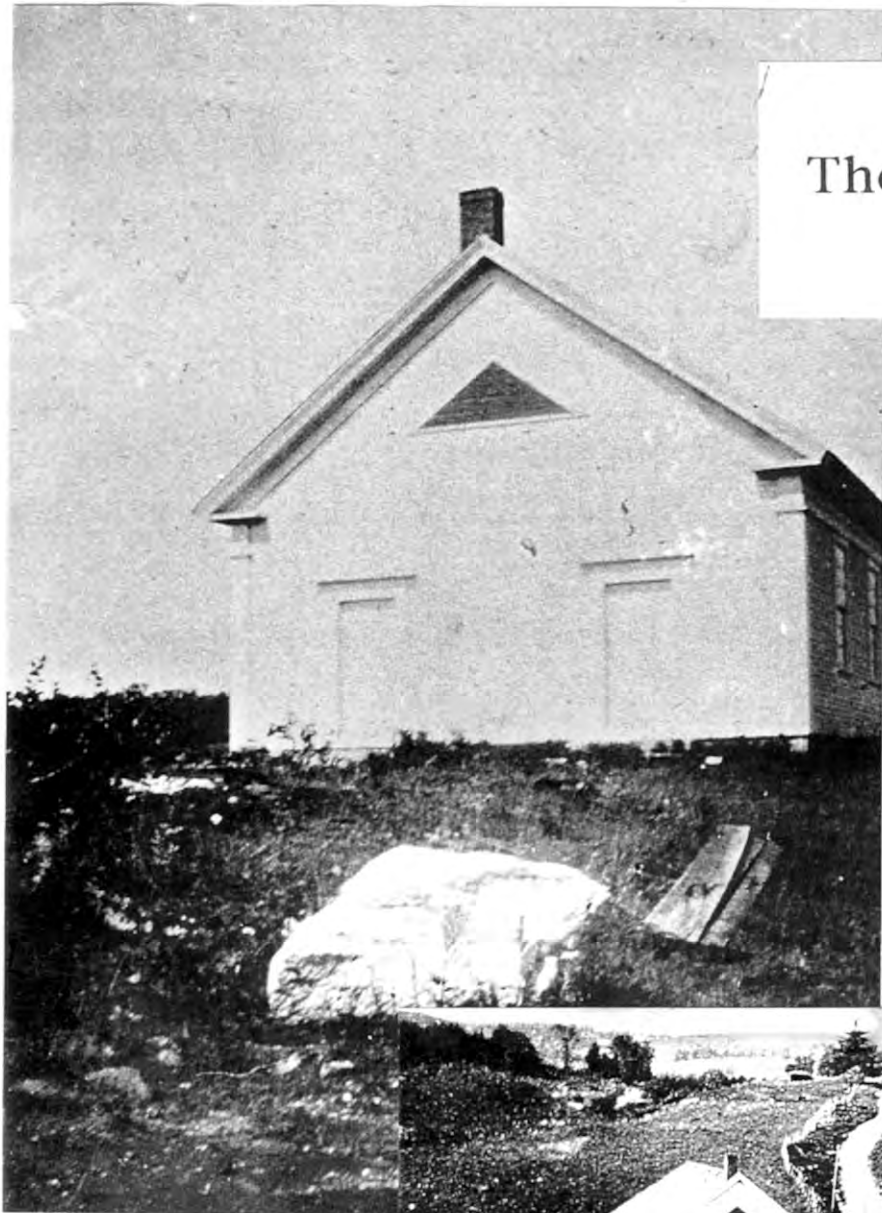
Fred Goodrich's Store - Early 1890s

The Goodrich store was also the postoffice for a while.

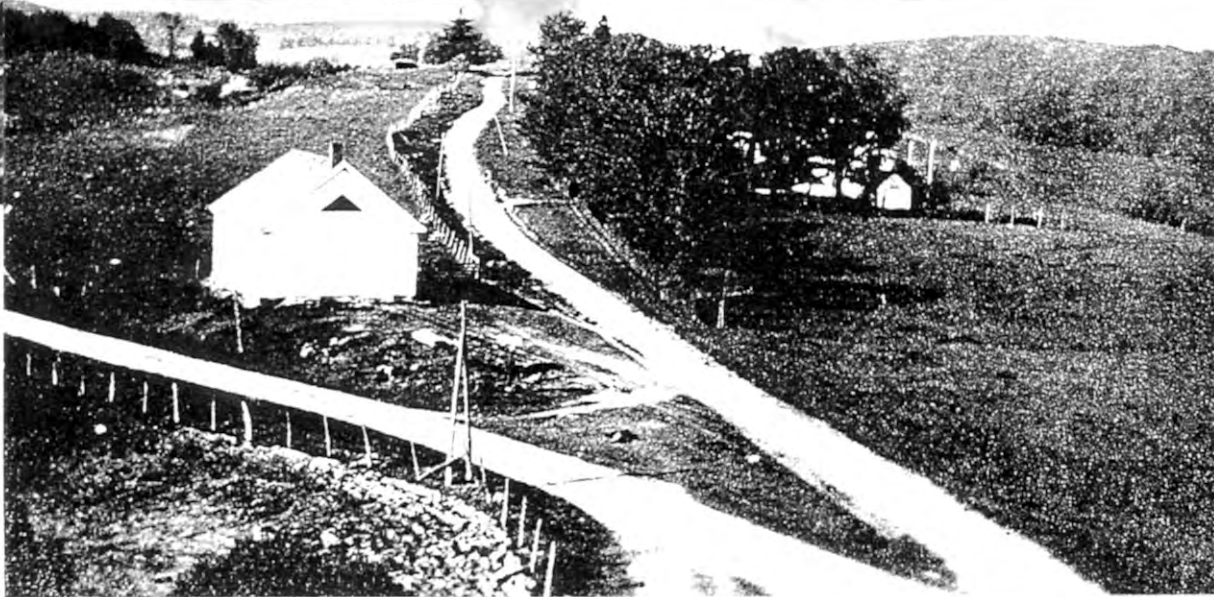


The John Mackin House Today

The Caspian Lake Grange



The Greensboro Town Hall



The Town Hall was originally at the intersection leading to East Craftsbury and North Greensboro.

After the school was built in 1912, the Town Hall was eventually sold to the Grange, remodeled and moved to its present location.



After the old town hall became the Grange, the small building attached to the Wilson house became the town's clerk's office. Today the school house contains the town clerk's office.



The Wilson House



The Grange c. 1990



The Grange Being Repaired Today



The Niemi Farm

Top Picture - The Deslauriers' Farmhouse
c. 1920s

3rd Picture - The Deslauriers' Barn and
Farmhouse 1932

Note the addition of dormers - they had 13
children

5th Picture - They rebuilt the porch

2nd and 4th Picture - The Trost House c.
1977

In 1977 the Trosts redesigned the house, tore the
old barn down and rebuilt the barn in its present
location.


In 1982 Bill and Martha Niemi bought the property
and turned it back into a working farm.

Willie Smith has
these pictures in
a frame. They
need copying!

4/6/00

PANEL 3

BEFORE AND AFTER: CHANGING NEEDS AND USES



NEEDS AND USES

The Lakeview



The Lakeview

Charles F. Richards, Proprietor

Greensboro, Vt.

A Real Summer Home with Accommodations for 40.

Good homelike food at the table.

Near the Golf Grounds. Magnificent view of the
Lake and Mountains.



Our best recommendation comes from the people who
have lived with us.

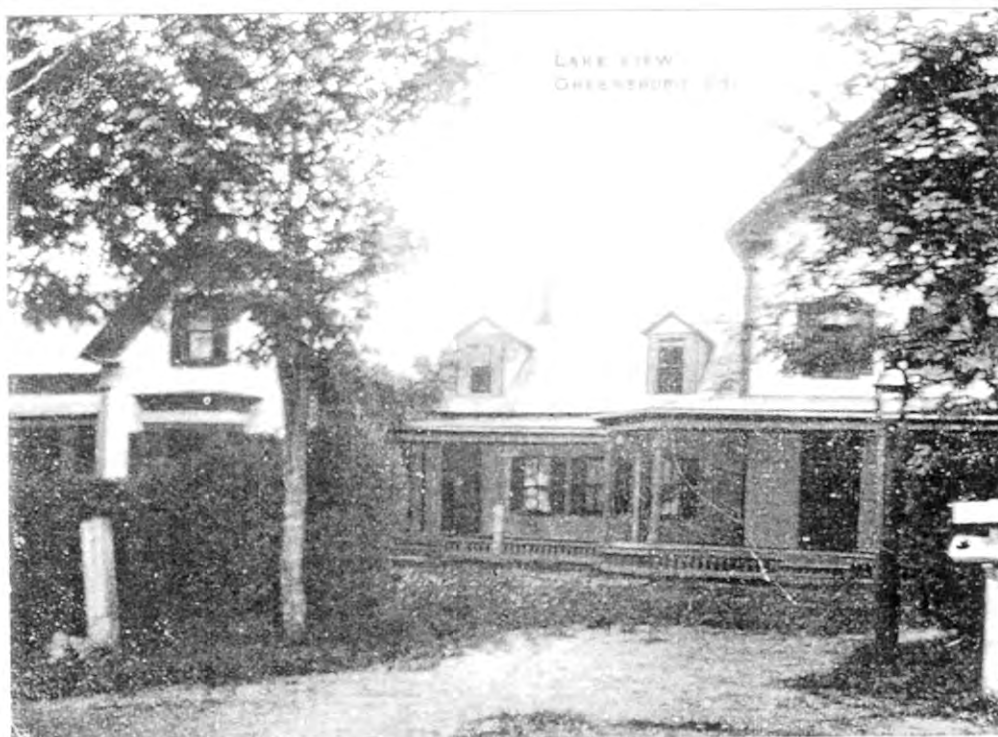
Engagements already being made for next season.
Terms upon request.

Charles F. Richards, Greensboro, Vt.

The Lakeview Inn c. 1915

The Lakeview Inn began as the Goss boardinghouse
in 1907. After several owners the doors of the inn
were closed in 1977.

Views of the Lakeview Inn c. 1930s





In the 1940s Kurt and Norma Anderson bought the inn. It was sold in 1973 to William McDonald who changed its name to the Greensboro Inn. He sold it in 1977 to Burt Stone as a private home.



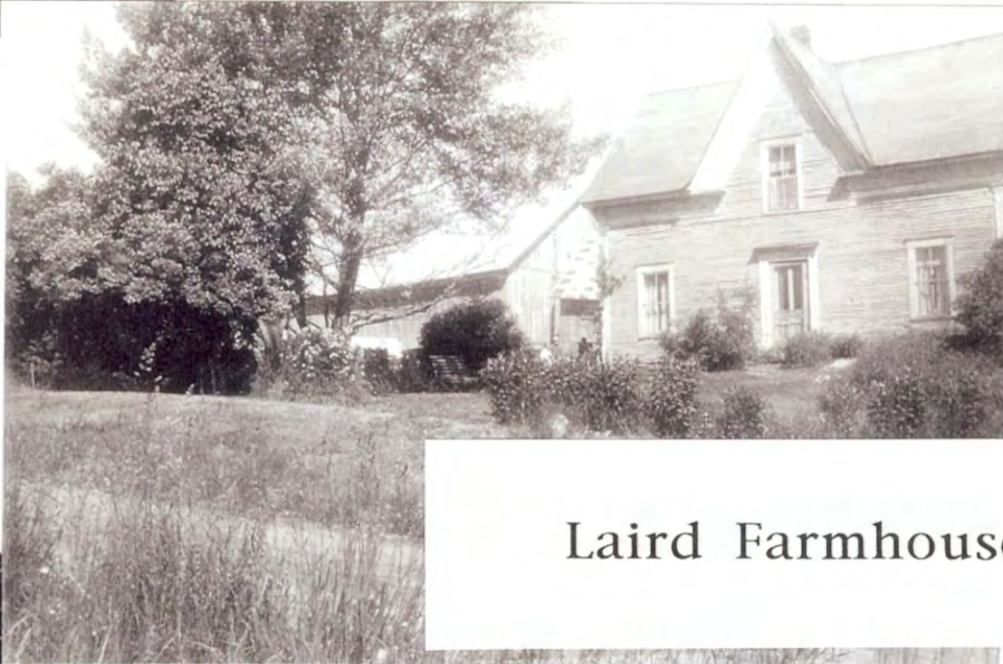
The Lakeview Inn Today

The doors of the inn were reopened in 1998 after a total renovation by the Hunt family.

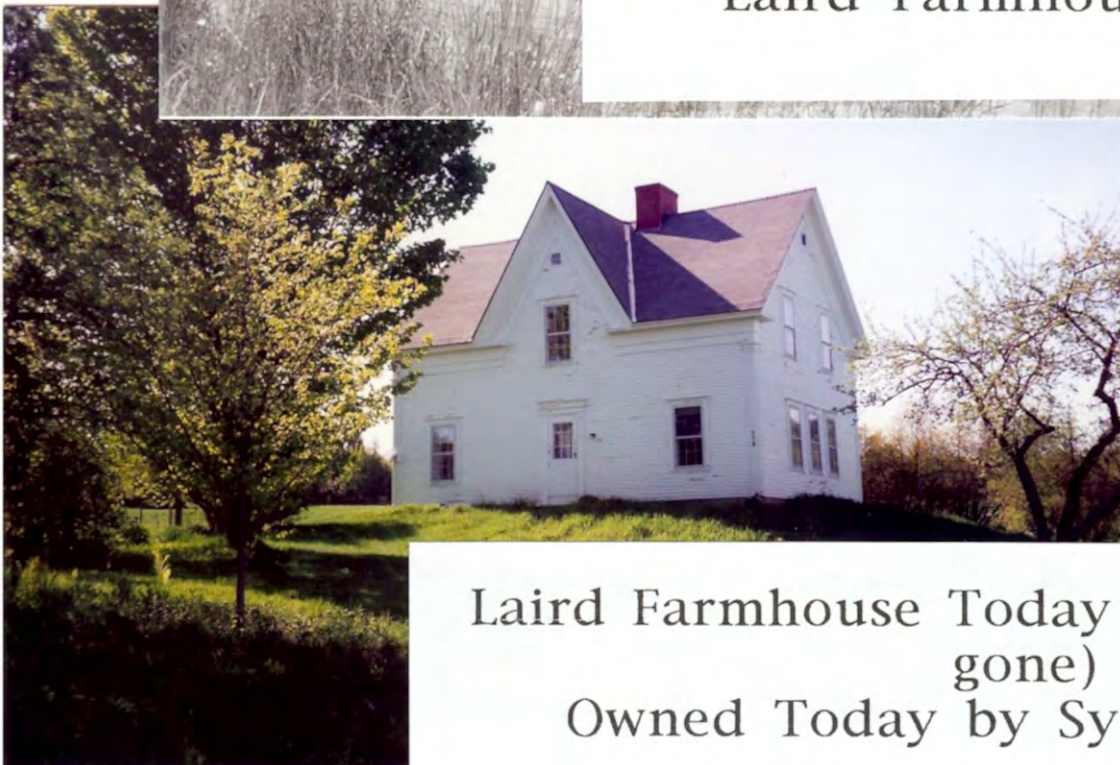
The Laird Farm



Laird Barn - 1963



Laird Farmhouse - 1963



Laird Farmhouse Today (The barn is gone)
Owned Today by Sylvia Lotspeich

P
A
N
E
L
3

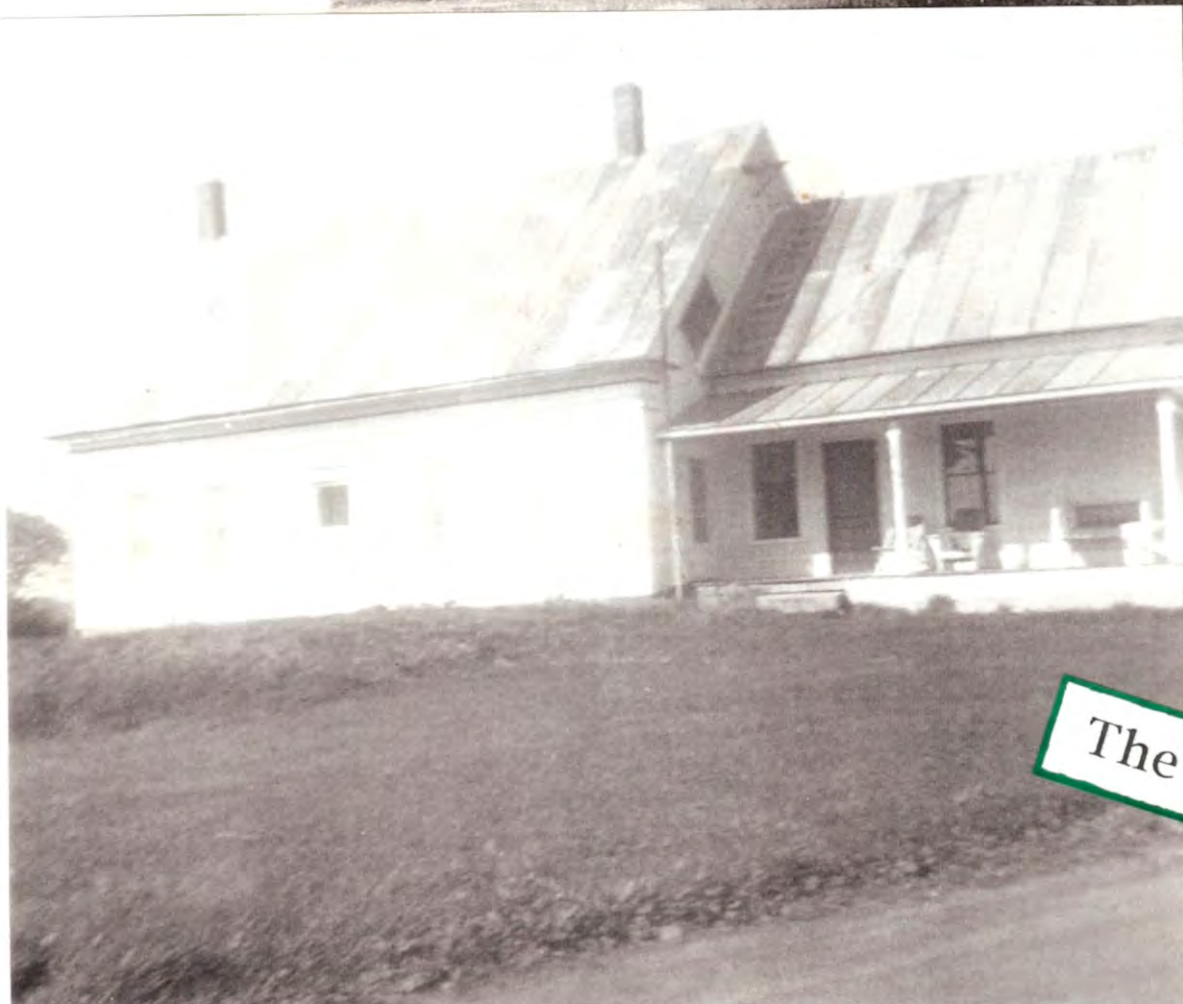
The Atherton Farm

The 1920s



COPY
by Loring
5

The 1940s



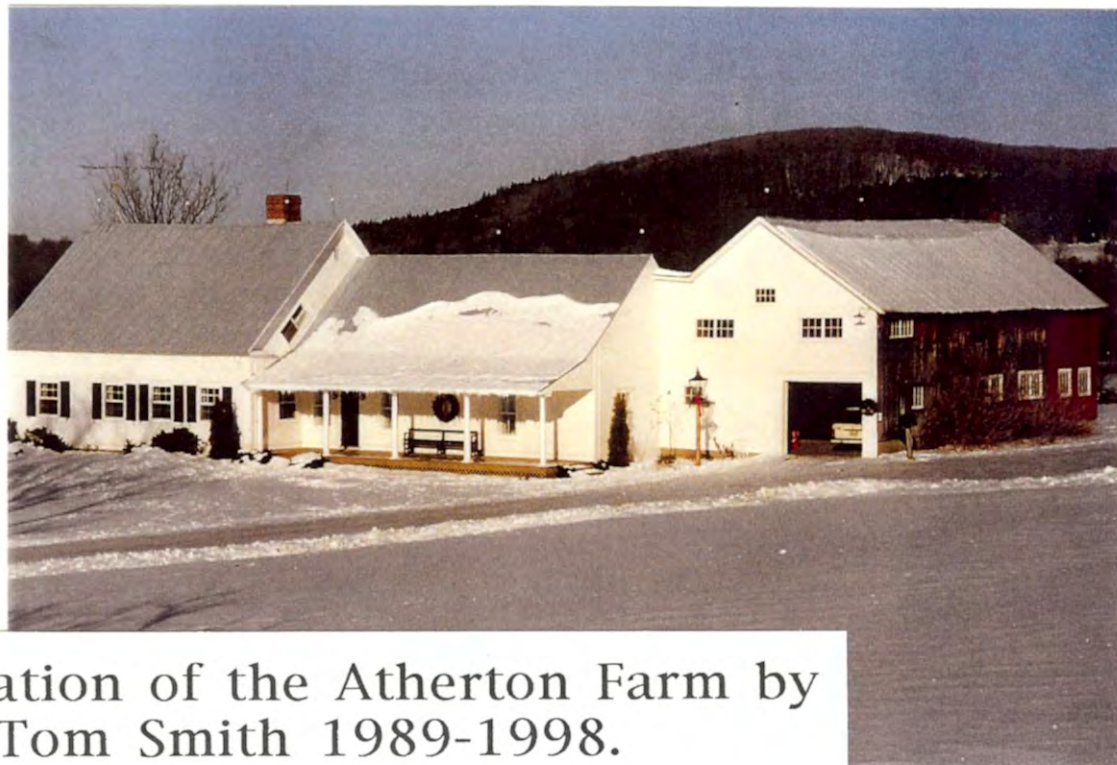
Panel 3

The Atherton Farm 1958

Bernie and Lora Atherton owned this farm for the longest period of time 1944-1989

The house and barn were built 1800-1850.

Note the changes from the early 1920s to the 1940s with another chimney added in the 40s and gone by 1958..



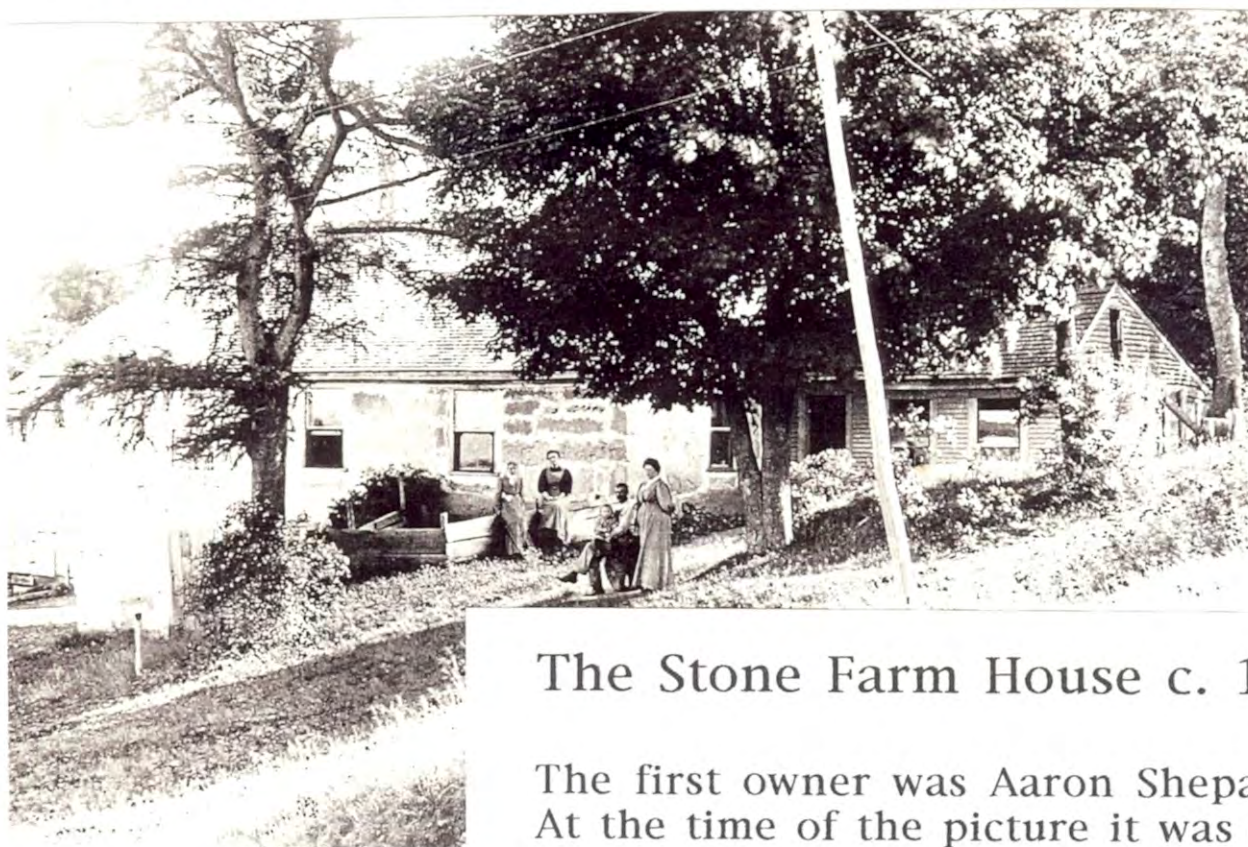
The Renovation of the Atherton Farm by Beryl and Tom Smith 1989-1998.



The Remodeling of the Farm House by
Trish and Bill Alley 1998

The Stone House

"The Stone House was built in the early 1800s of
blocks cut from a single boulder found on the farm."

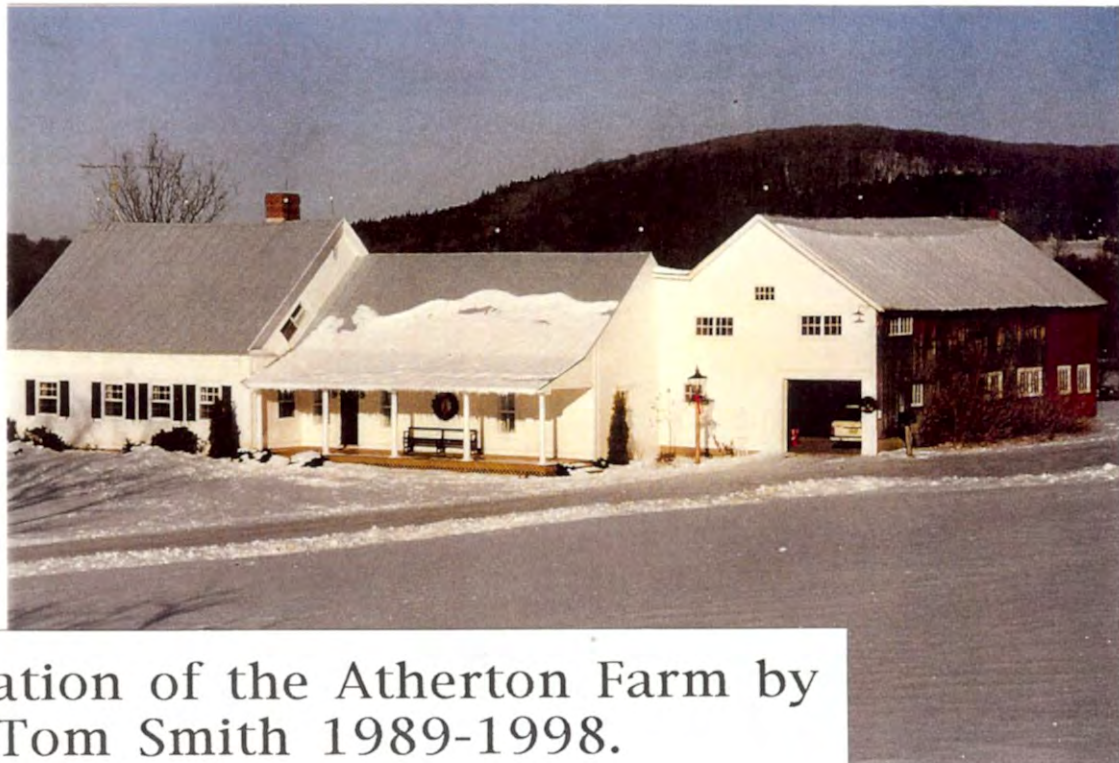
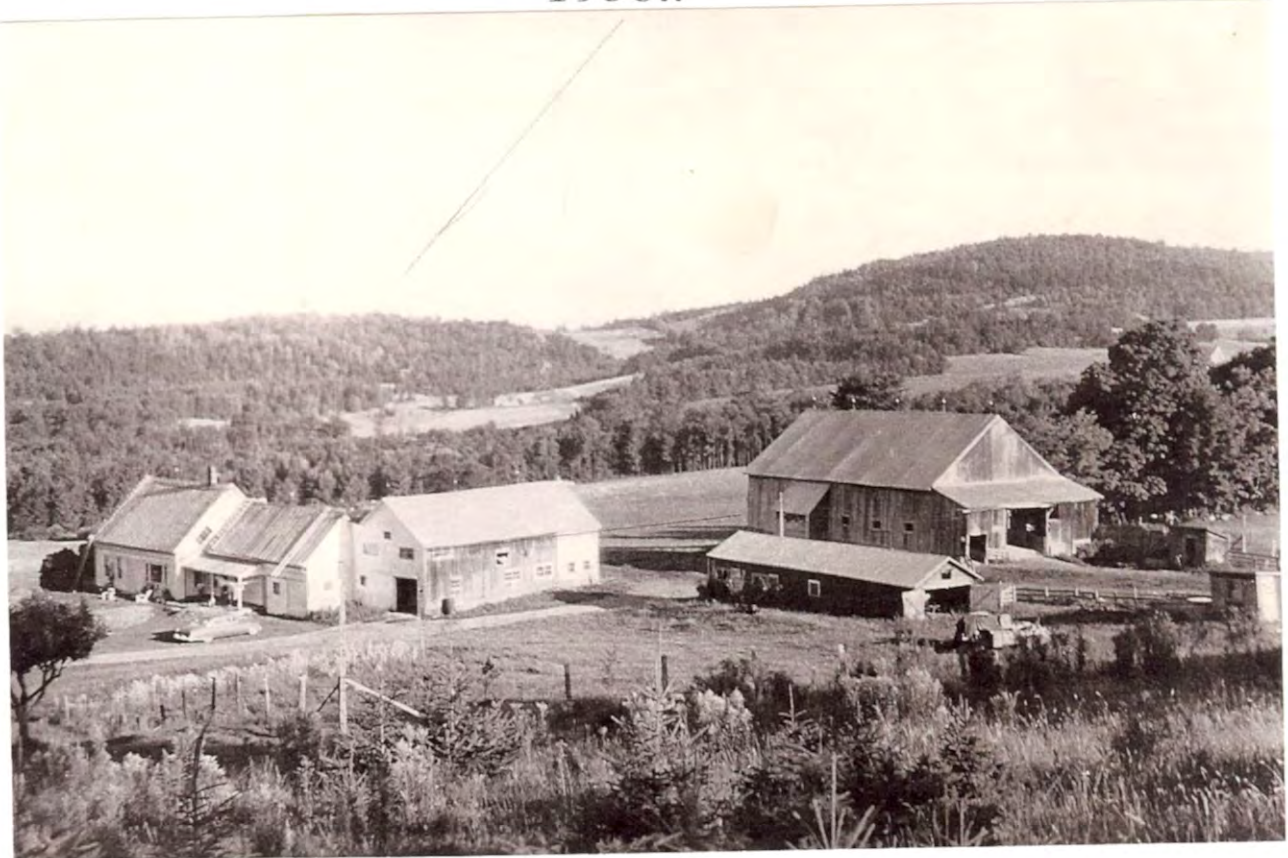


The Stone Farm House c. 1910

The first owner was Aaron Shepard.
At the time of the picture it was owned
by Henry Miller.

The Atherton Farm 1958

Bernie and Lora Atherton owned this farm for the longest period of time 1944-1989
The house and barn were built 1800-1850.
Note the changes from the early 1920s to the 1940s with another chimney added in the 40s and gone by 1958..



The Renovation of the Atherton Farm by Beryl and Tom Smith 1989-1998.

The Stone House Today

Note that the wood structure - probably a summer kitchen - is gone and dormers have been added. Today it is owned by Margaret Bascom.



Panel 3

PANEL 4

BEFORE AND AFTER: CHANGING
NEEDS AND USES

The Miller's Thumb



The Grist Mill (opened 1790s) and
Cheese Factory c. early 1900s.



Cuthbertson Store on Left and Grain Mill
on Right



The Cheese Factory and Barrington's
Feed Store c. 1900s



The Miller's Thumb Today

The Miller's Thumb opened in 1966. Today it is
owned by Rob and Anne Brigham.

The Glosten House



Mary Daniel's Store

This boardinghouse-hotel in 1887 later became Mary Daniel's store. Woman in black is Mary Daniels.

"MARY DANIELS HAS JUST COMPLETED A NEW ELL TO THEIR STORE BUILDING AND NOW HAS ONE OF THE MOST CONVENIENT STORES IN TOWN.

Caledonian May 24, 1899

The Glosten House

This house in the twentieth century was best known as Helen Willey's Beauty Shoppe.



The Mackin Apartments

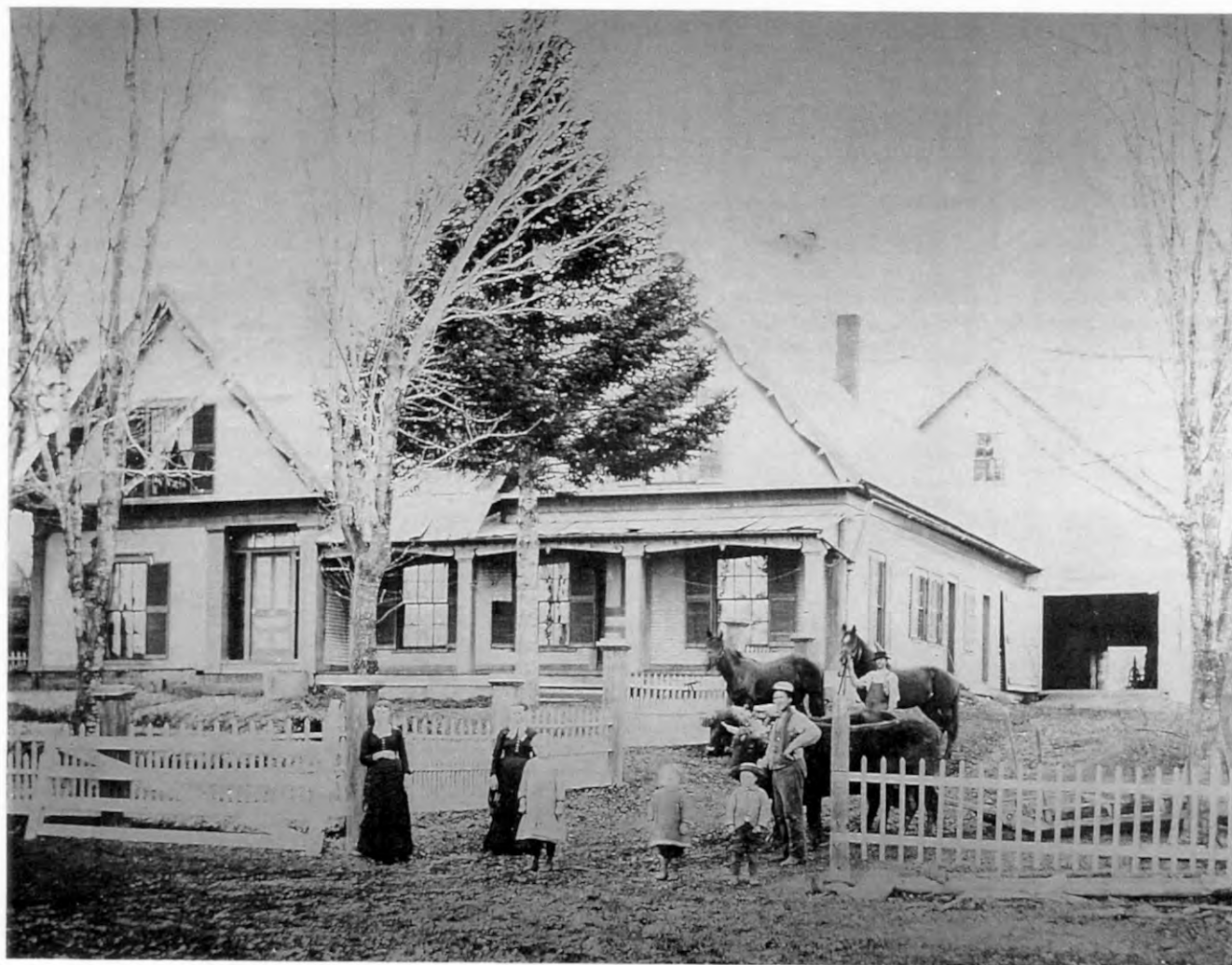


The Kaiser Farm, then the Drown Farm



The Mackin Apartments

The Mackin Apartments



The Kaiser Farm, then the Drown Farm

Highland Lodge



The John Simpson Farm c. 1890
(later the Fred Goodrich Farm)



1950



Highland Lodge Today



The Greensboro Nursing Home

In 1962, the hospital officially became a nursing home. A wing was added the next year. In 1977, after a new nursing home had been built, the building became the home of the Northern Counties Health Center.



The Greensboro Free Library

In 1994, after the Northern Counties Health Center had been consolidated in Hardwick, the Greensboro Library acquired the building.

The Greensboro Free Library Today



The Greensboro Hospital

Alpha Tolman bought the Cuthbertson house and gave it to the town for a hospital in 1935

Architectural Styles

Seven distinct architectural styles covering the period 1800 – 1930 are represented in Greensboro Village buildings :

- Federal (or Adam Colonial)
- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate
- Victorian Second Empire
- Folk Victorian Queen Anne
- Colonial Revival

PANEL 5

Some of the houses representing these styles have been altered, modified by by additions to serve other purposes or to keep pace with the newer styles so they are no longer pure to the period in which they were built. Nevertheless they are recog-nizable by certain characteristics of the style.

The accompanying drawings and texts are meant to be a helpful guide in determining the styles of architecture of the buildings in the village.

Greensboro Historical Society would like to express appreciation to Rolf Muentner for the architectural drawings he prepared for this exhibit.



FEDERAL STYLE

1790 - 1835



PANEL 6

FEDERAL (OR ADAM) COLONIAL

1790-1835

THE FEDERAL OR ADAM HOUSE WAS A DEVELOPMENT AND REFINEMENT OF OF THE PRECEDING GEORGIAN STYLE 1700-1780 AND IS MOST COMMONLY A SIMPLE BOX, TWO OR MORE ROOMS DEEP, WITH DOORS AND WINDOWS ARRANGED IN STRICT SYMMETRY.

THE BOX MAY BE MODIFIED HOWEVER BY PROJECTING WINGS OR ATTACHED DEPENDENCIES. THE EXTERIORS OF MOST FEDERAL HOUSES HAVE FEW ELABORATIONS OTHER THAN THE FANLIGHT AND ACCENTUATED FRONT DOOR (WHICH OFTEN INCLUDES AN ENTRY PORCH) AND ARE CHARACTERIZED AS HAVING A LIGHTNESS AND DELICACY OF DETAIL IN MOLDINGS AND COLUMNS, ETC. BUT THE STRUCTURAL PARTS, SUCH AS WINDOWS AND CEILING HEIGHTS, ARE ENLARGED OVER THOSE OF THE PREVIOUS GEORGIAN COLONIAL PERIOD. AMONG THE ELABORATION ARE THE USE OF ROOF-LINE BALUSTRADES COMMON IN THE NORTHERN STATES; THE USE OF A PALLADIAN-STYLE WINDOW IN THE SECOND STORY OVER THE MAIN ENTRANCE ; THE USE OF FLAT OR KEYSTONE LINTELS ABOVE THE WINDOWS WITH PROMINENT SILLS BELOW. ELLIPTICAL HALF-CIRCULAR OR PALLADIAN-STYLE WINDOWS ARE SOMETIMES USED IN SIDE OR FRONT GABLES; DORMERS TYPICALLY HAVE ARCHED WINDOWS.

THE INTERIOR OF MANY ADAM (FEDERAL) HOUSES CONTAIN GRACEFUL DECORATIVE ORNAMENT APPLIED TO MANTELS, WALLS, CEILINGS AND ELSEWHERE. LESS FREQUENTLY THE EXTERNAL FAÇADE SHOWS SIMILAR DECORATIVE DETAILING ON DOOR SURROUNDS OR ENTRY PORCHES, OVER WINDOWS ALONG THE CORNICE OR IN PANELED WALL INSERTS. TYPICAL DECORATIVE MOTIFS INCLUDE SWAGS, GARLANDS, URNS AND CLASSICAL GEOMETRIC PATTERNS.

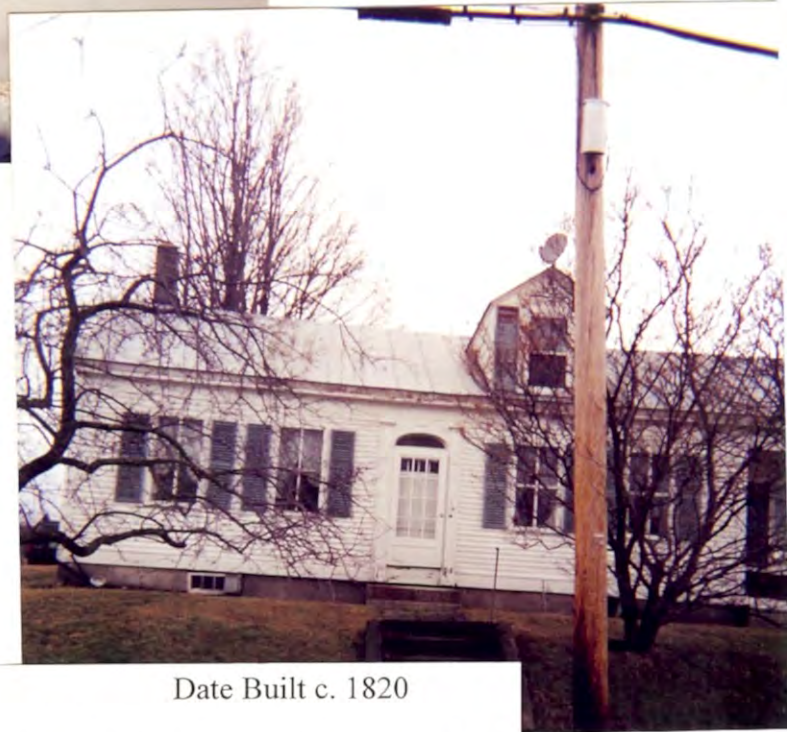
THE SASH ARE DOUBLE HUNG (FIXED UPPER SASHES AND MOVABLE LOWER SASHES) PLACED SINGLY BUT IN SYMETRICAL ROWS. PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION THE STANDARD SIZE OF THE WINDOW PANES WAS APPROXIMATELY 6"x 8" AFTERWARDS, THE SIZE INCREASED TO APPROXIMATELY 8" x 12". EACH HAS 6 PANES OF GLASS. DECORATIVE WOODEN CROWNS SURMOUNT WINDOWS. THE FEDERAL STYLE WAS CONTEMPORARY WITH EUROPEAN TRENDS, PARTICULARLY THE WORK OF THE ADAM BROTHERS WHO, AT THAT TIME, HAD THE LARGEST ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE IN BRITAIN AND INTERPRETED EARLY GREEK AND ROMAN MONUMENTS BY POPULARIZING A NUMBER OF DESIGN ELEMENTS SUCH AS SWAGS, GARLANDS, URNS AND VARIOUS STYLIZED GEOMETRIC DESIGNS. THE FEDERAL STYLE IS OFTEN REFERRED TO AS THE AMERICAN PHASE OF THE ENGLISH ADAM STYLE.



THE FEDERAL OR ADAM COLONIAL HOUSE
1780-1840

There are relatively few buildings in the Village dating from the early 1800s still in existence because of fires in 1831 and 1838. For example, two previous stores, both destroyed by fire, were located where the Willey's Store now stands.

Nevertheless six houses built before 1830 still remain which reflect elements of the Federal Style.. Four of them, the northern end of the Lauredon apartments, the Glosen House, the Mackin House and the west end of the Houle apartments are of two stories. The other two, the Tom Hurst and Ruth MacLeod Houses standing side by side, are one story. Although one is brick and the other wood clapboard, they have identical oval windows over the front door characteristic of the Federal style.



The Ruth MacLeod House

Date Built c. 1820

The Ruth MacLeod House is a small Classic Cottage with a long 5-bay recessed wing fronted by a porch. The well-preserved Federal Style entrance features include tall, narrow pilasters with $\frac{3}{4}$ length panels and projecting molded capitals, semi-elliptical fan-light beneath a small oval disc applied to the surround, and a front door with a four-pane transom above four rectangular, molded raised panels. Plain corner boards and fascia trim, box cornice with short cornice return, narrow eaves projection, and very low pitched roof are typical Federal Style features. The eave is punctuated by two gable dormers added later. The Ruth MacLeod House may be the oldest in the Village.



FEDERAL DOORWAY
1790 - 1835



Lauredon Village Apartments

Date Built c.1824

The northern end of the Lauredon Village Apartments is a large, Georgian Plan house with some detail in the Federal Style. It was built by Squire Jabez Pinney and replaced a log house at the same location. For many years the house was part of a large dairy farm operated by the Drown family.



The Mackin House

Date Built c. 1825

The Mackin House is a large Georgian Plan vernacular Federal House with gable roof, 5-bay front porch, ell, and attached barn. An 1890's picture shows the house in use as a general store and post office.

See Map
~~Map Number 17~~

The Houle House

Date Built c. 1825

The Houle House is a Georgian Plan, vernacular Federal Period frame house having an eight-bay wing with gable dormers and an attached carriage shed. Despite the addition of two dormers the house retains most of its original features. The Beers Map of 1878 indicates that the building was used a harness shop.



The Tom Hurst House

Date Built c. 1825

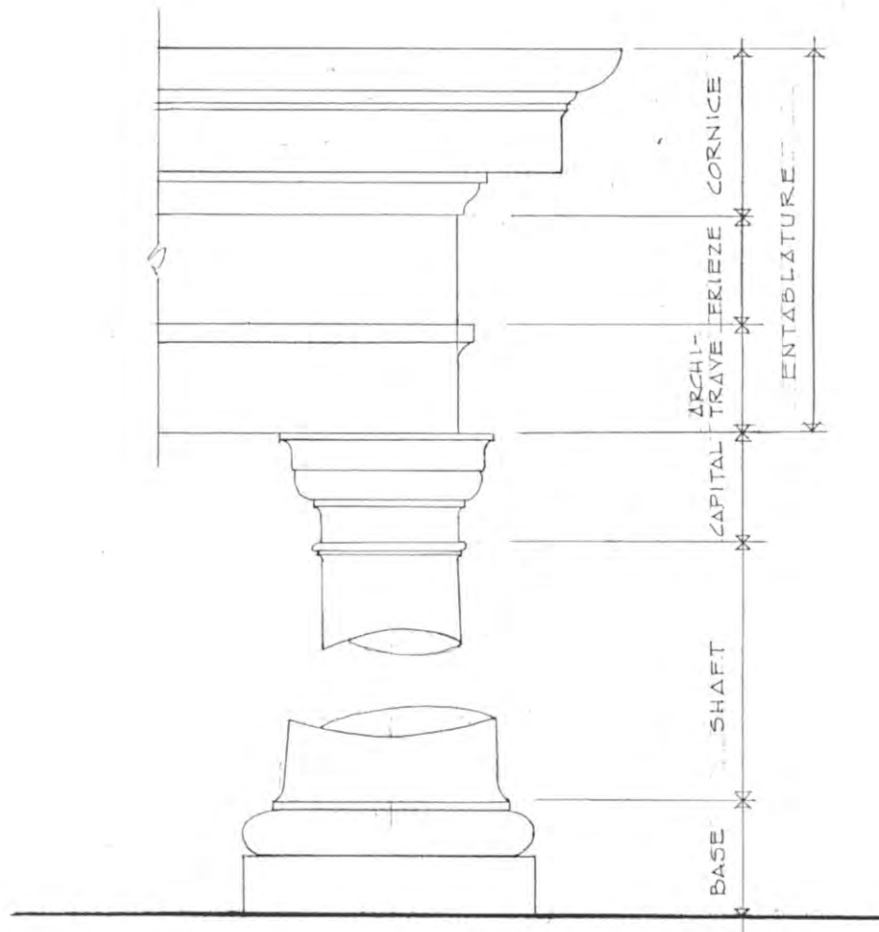
This is a small, eaves front, Cape plan house constructed of brick. The austere front entrance is enhanced by a recessed semi-elliptical fanlight similar to the one on the MacLeod House. Two large fixed multi-pane windows, installed in 1950, flank the entrance on each side replacing two bay windows. The house retains some Federal aspects, such as the slight roof pitch, cornice return, the small kneewall found in Cape houses, and doorway details. An 1859 map shows it as the law office of Levi Stevens and W. G. Bates.



The Glosten House

Date Built c. 1825

The Glosten House is an extensively modified two and one-half story, gable front structure with the current entrance on the eaves side where a two and one-half story ell formerly adjoined the main block. It served as a boarding house-hotel in 1887 and later as a store. An early photograph reveals detail in the Federal Style including narrow entry pilasters and an oval disc applied to the door lintel similar to those found on the MacLeod and Tom Hurst Houses (Numbers 25 and 26).



THE ROMAN TUSCAN CLASSICAL ORDER
(ELEMENTS OF WHICH INFLUENCED GREEK REVIVAL DESIGN)

Greek Revival Style 1835-1875

PANEL 7

CLASSIC COTTAGE

1830-1870

THE CLASSIC COTTAGE OF RURAL AMERICA, A 1 ½ OR 1 ¾ STORY HOME, DERIVED ITS NAME FROM THE USE OF ORNAMENTAL CLASSICAL DETAILS COMMON TO THE GREEK REVIVAL STYLE OF THE PERIOD. ALTHOUGH THE DECORATIVE MOTIVES OF THIS STYLE WERE NOT SLAVISHLY ADHERED TO, THE DETAILS ARE IMAGINATIVE AND SHOW A UNIQUE ABILITY OF DESIGN AND SCALE FREE FROM THE TRADITIONAL GREEK STYLE OF THE TIME.

THE CLASSICAL COTAGE IS RECOGNIZABLE BY ITS KNEE-WALL (A LOW WALL BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE FIRST FLOOR AND THE EAVES), A FRONT DOOR WITH SIDELIGHTS (OFTEN INCLUDING TRANSON LIGHTS) A CLASSICAL STYLED SURROUND WITH PILASTERS AND A 3 PART ENTABLATURE. DOORWAYS ARE EITHER INSET OR FLUSH WITH THE WALL; DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS HAVE SIX PANES OF GLASS IN EACH SASH AND WINDOW TRIM OF CLASSIC INFLUENCE, SOME WITH MODIFIED PEDIMENTS, THE CORNERS OF THE BUILDINGS ARE ORNAMENTED WITH PILASTERS AND THE GABLE ENDS ARE CLASSICALY INFLUENCED BY THE USE OF DESIGNS RESEMBLING GREEK PEDIMENTS. HOUSE WIDTHS VARIED FROM THE TYPICAL 5 BAY WIDTH WITH A CENTRAL DOORWAY AND 2 WINDOWS EACH SIDE TO HALF PLANS 3 BAYS WIDE AND ¾ PLANS 4 BAYS WIDE WITH DOORWAYS OFF CENTER.



THE CLASSIC COTTAGE
1830 - 1870

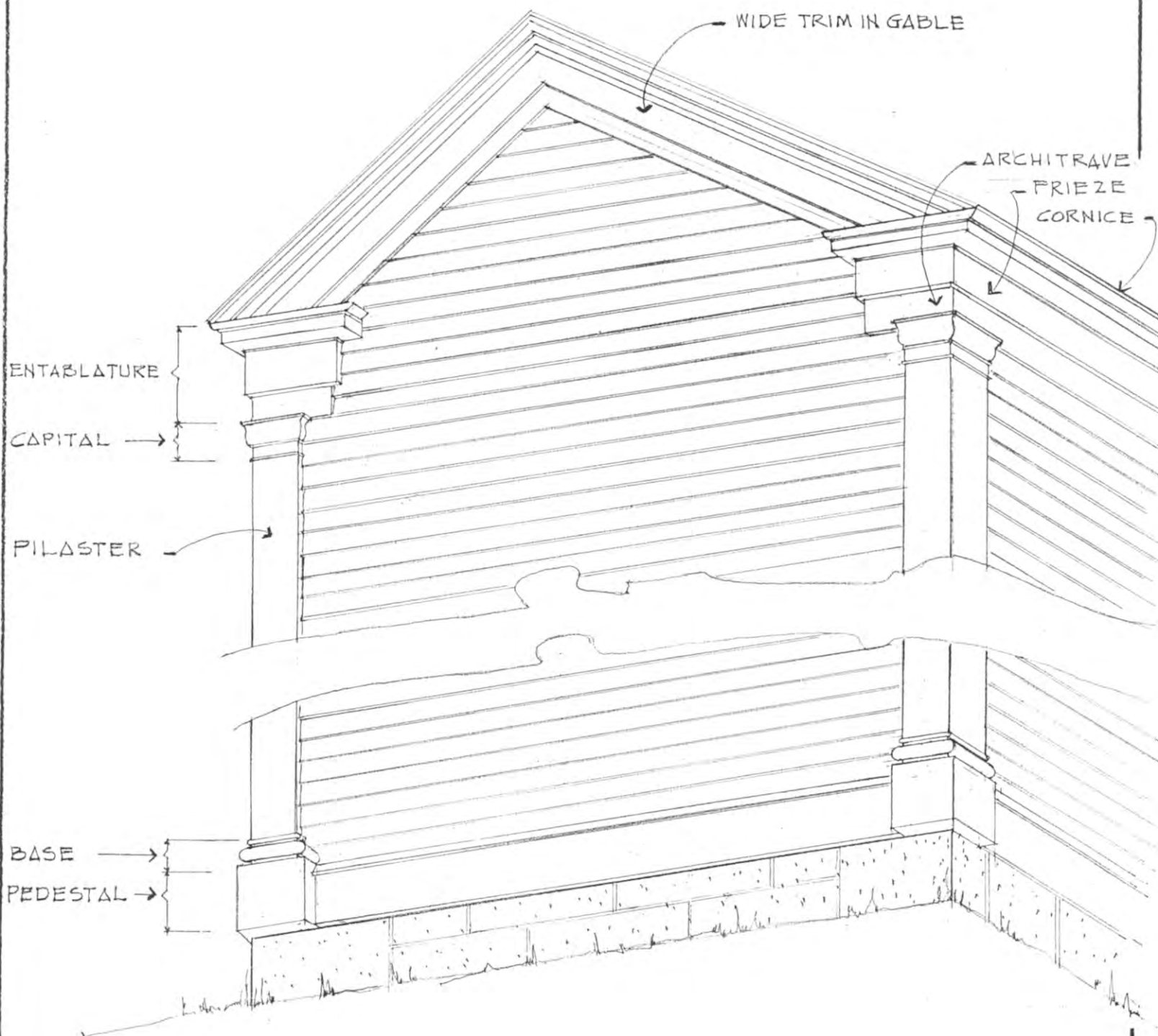


The Page Stegner House

Date Built c. 1853

The Page Stegner House is a well-preserved Classic Cottage in the Greek Revival Style with recessed wing, fronted by a porch, and an attached barn. The front entrance is recessed with $\frac{3}{4}$ length sidelights over recessed panels, and has a full entablature containing wide entrance pilasters with heavy molded capitals, and wide frieze with molded projecting cornice.

The Reverend Gawn Campbell, the first minister of the newly organized Presbyterian church, was the first owner, and lived there from approximately 1853 to 1861. Campbell accepted a call to a church in New York in 1861 and left Greensboro. Five years later he sold the house and land for \$950. It is currently undergoing extensive renovation.



ELEMENTS OF THE CLASSICAL ORDERS
APPLIED TO THE CLASSIC COTTAGE

DEFINITIONS:

1.- ENTABLATURE:

THE UPPER SECTION OF A CLASSICAL ORDER, RESTING ON THE CAPITAL OF THE COLUMN AND INCLUDING THE ARCHITRAVE, THE FRIEZE AND THE CORNICE.

2.- PEDIMENT:

A WIDE LOW-PITCHED GABLE SURMOUNTING THE FAÇADE OF A BUILDING IN THE GRECIAN STYLE OR OVER DOORWAYS AND WINDOWS.

3.- PILASTER:

A RECTANGULAR COLUMN WITH A CAPITAL AND BASE SET INTO A WALL AS A FLAT REPRESENTATION AND ORNAMENTAL MOTIF.

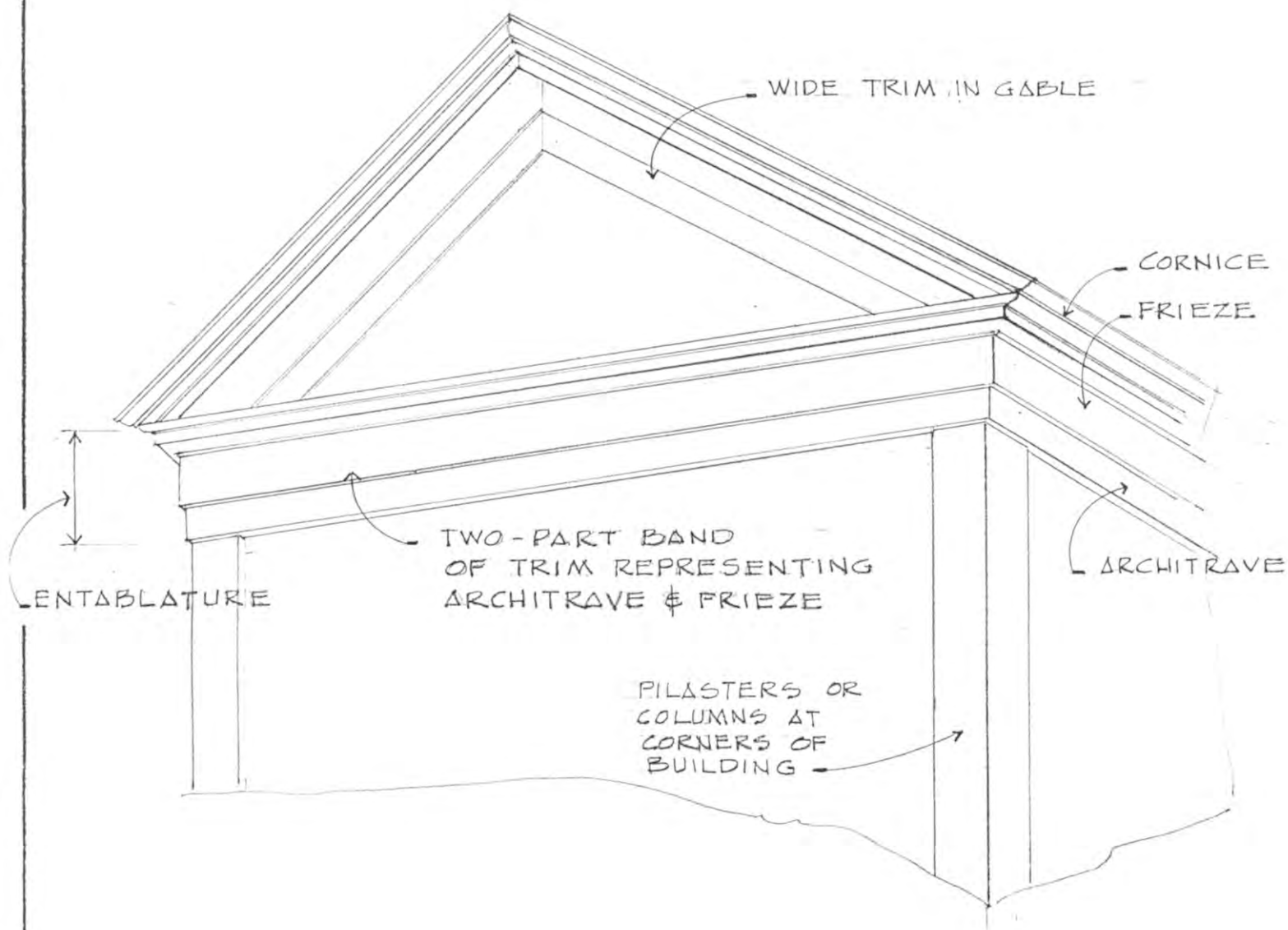
4.- COLUMN:

A VERTICAL PILLAR CONSISTING OF A BASE, A SHAFT AND A CAPITAL.

5.- FANLIGHT:

A HALF-CIRCLE OR ELLIPTICAL WINDOW, OFTEN WITH SASH BARS ARRANGED LIKE RIBS OF A FAN (ALSO CALLED A FAN WINDOW) ABOVE A DOOR OR WINDOW OR IN THE GABLE.





GREEK REVIVAL PEDIMENT
1835-1875



The McIntyre House

Date Built 1847

This is the first house on the right hand side of the main street south of the Miller's Thumb. Built by Joshua Obediah Cutler for Samuel Ingalls in 1847 it replaced a log house that had belonged to Judge Stanley. According to Paul Norton, a retired professor of architectural history and a long term Greensboro summer resident, it is the first of many Greensboro houses built between 1846 and 1860 in the style recognized as Greek Revival. Joshua O. Cutler, the designer and builder also manufactured furniture and by 1853 owned a carriage shop built in 1804 by Eli Austin as a carding mill. Professor Norton writes that "Without doubt Cutler, who was to construct several more houses, owned a builders manual from which he could extract correct proportions and the profiles of decorative mouldings plus directions in considerable detail for the construction process. Of the several choices, which builder's guide did Cutler own? The best and most likely is Asher Benjamin's The Practical House Carpenter, 1830.

"Although infinitely smaller than a Greek temple, the Ingalls house retains the flattish roof of a temple, the triangular pediment, and pilasters at the corners in place of freestanding Doric columns. The recessed doorway is right out of Benjamin's book, but lacking the beautiful Greek decorations."



C1999

The Phyllis Hurst House

Date Built c. 1850

This house is located on the right hand side of the street just to the north of the Town Green. According to Professor Norton, the second owner of the property, Ancil C. Babbitt, added an entirely new front portion in the Greek Revival style to an existing house shortly after he purchased it in 1849. In keeping with the temple style is the use of a horizontal entablature forming with raking cornices a full temple-like pediment. No other house in the Greek Revival of Greensboro has this feature.

"Doubtless Babbitt was pleased to possess one of the handsomest house fronts on the highway. In September 1875 he sold the property to E.G. and L.F. Babbitt for \$3500."

PANEL 7



C1999

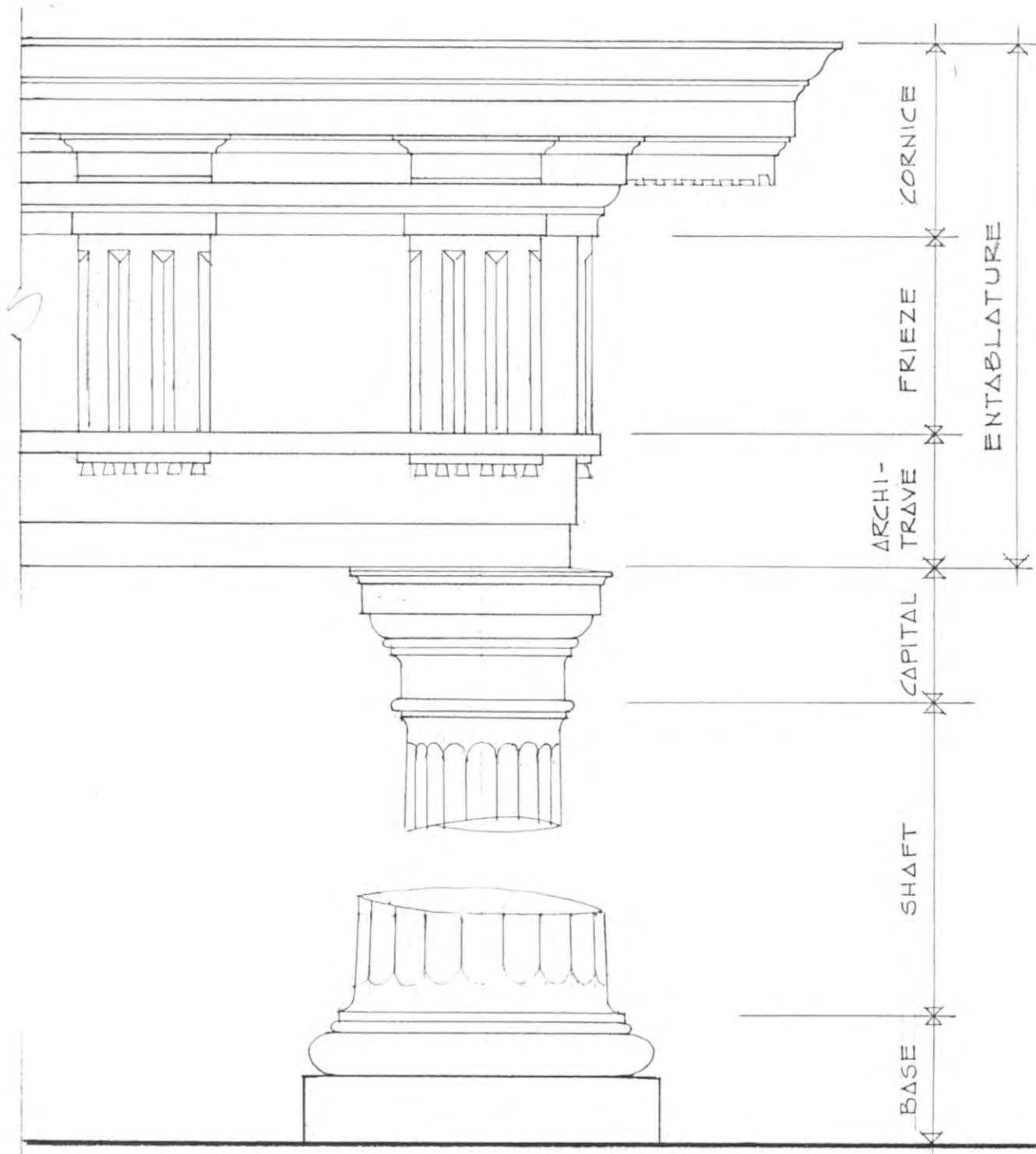
Mann House

Date Built c. 1865

The Mann House is a Classic Cottage in the Greek Revival Style with the gable turned toward the street. The front entrance is recessed with a full entablature including entry pilasters with ornamental batten and molded capitals and a wide frieze with molded projecting cornices. The Mann House has features suggesting that alterations have been made, such as adding gable dormers, a bay window, and a red brick chimney, and omitting cornice returns.

The first owner was Nathan Keniston. Upon his death in 1898 his estate of five acres and buildings was sold by administrative deed to Alden Perrin for \$1000.

Panel 7



GREEK DORIC ORDER



McIntyre
House



GREEK REVIVAL DOORWAY WITH SIDELIGHTS & TRANSOM



~~Map Number 7~~ Harbison House Date Built c.1847

The Harbison House is set on adjoining property facing the McIntyre house and was also built by Cutler. It's first owner was Dr. Sumner Putnam of Greensboro. Professor Norton notes that "the design was merely reversed for the second house so that the entryways face each other across a common courtyard. The various decorative mouldings show a general simplification when compared with those of the Ingalls house. Nevertheless, they make a very handsome pair as a centerpiece for the town. "

The house eventually became the home of Sam Ladd who drove a taxi for many years bringing passengers and their trunks from the railroad station in Greensboro Bend. It is now owned by Robert and Anne Harbison.

Italianate

1850-1890



THE ITALIANATE HOUSE
— 1850 — 1890

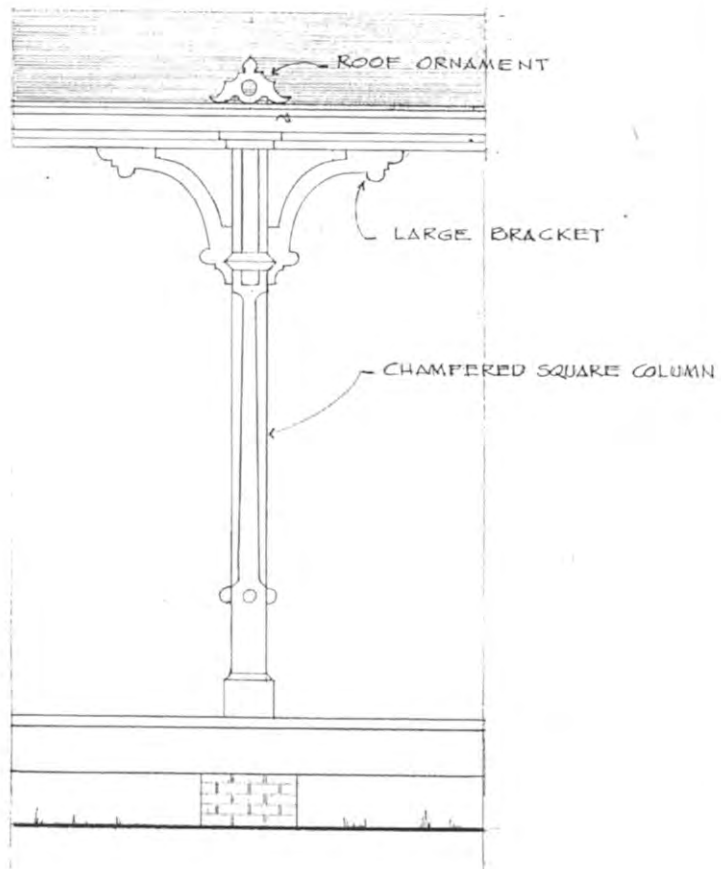
PANEL 8

ITALINATE

1850-1890

THE ITALINATE STYLE DOMINATED AMERICAN HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BETWEEN 1850 AND 1890 AND BEGAN IN ENGLAND AS PART OF THE PICTURESQUE MOVEMENT WHICH EMPHASIZED RAMBLING INFORMAL ITALIAN FARM HOUSES WITH THEIR CHARACTERISTIC SQUARE TOWERS. IN AMERICA THESE PROTO-TYPES WERE MODIFIED, ADAPTED AND EMBELLISHED INTO A TRULY INDIGENOUS STYLE WITH ONLY HINTS OF ITS LATIN ORIGIN. THE STYLE WAS INFLUENCED BY THE PATTERN BOOKS OF ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING PUBLISHED IN THE 1840'S AND 1850'S. BY THE 1860'S THE STYLE HAD COMPLETELY OVERSHADOWED ITS EARLIER COMPANION, THE GOTHIC REVIVAL. THE STYLE CAN BE RECOGNIZED BY A STRUCTURE OF 2 OR 3 STORIES WITH A LOW PITCHED ROOF WITH WIDELY OVERHANGING EAVES HAVING DECORATIVE BRACKETS BENEATH. TALL NARROW WINDOWS, COMMONLY ARCHED OR CURVED WITH ELABORATED SURROUNDS. MANY EXAMPLES HAVE A SQUARE CUPOLA OR TOWER. THE MOST COMMON OF THE SIX PRINCIPAL SUBTYPES ARE THE SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR BOX-SHAPED HOUSES WITH HIPPED ROOFS. FAÇADE OPENINGS ARE TYPICALLY THREE-RANKED. THE PRINCIPAL AREAS OF ELABORATION ARE WINDOWS, CORNICES, PORCHES (INCLUDING PORCH-SUPPORT COLUMNS) AND DOORWAYS. MOST AMERICAN EXAMPLES SHOW A FREE INTER-MIXING OF DETAILS DERIVED FROM BOTH INFORMAL EUROPEAN RURAL MODELS AS WELL AS FORMAL RENAISSANCE TOWN HOUSES. WINDOW SASHES HAVE ONE OR TWO-PANE GLAZING WITH THE FRAMES HAVING EXUBERANT ENFRAMEMENTS WITH U-SHAPED CROWNS, OFTEN WITH BRACKETS AS WELL AS SIMPLE OR PEDIMENTED CROWNS COMPLETE WITH DECORATED SURROUNDS. PAIRED AND TRIPLE WINDOWS ARE FREQUENT. THE LARGE EAVE BRACKETS WHICH DOMINATE THE CORNICE LINE AND ARE USUALLY ARRANGED EITHER SINGLY OR IN PAIRS. PORCHES ARE RELATIVELY RESTRAINED IN ELABORATION AND ARE OF SINGLE-STORY HEIGHT. THE MOST COMMON TYPE OF PORCH SUPPORT IS A SQUARE POST WITH THE CORNERS BEVELED. DOORWAYS ARE PAIRED AS WELL AS SINGLE. LARGE-PANE GLAZING IN THE DOOR ITSELF RATHER THAN IN THE SURROUNDING FRAME IS COMMON IN ITALIANATE HOUSES. DOORS OCCUR IN THE SAME SHAPE AS WINDOWS (RECTANGULAR, ARCHED, SEGMENTALLY ARCHED) AND HAVE ELABORATE ENFRAMEMENTS ABOVE, SIMILAR TO THOSE OVER WINDOWS. THE DECLINE OF THE ITALIANATE STYLE, ALONG WITH THAT OF THE CLOSELY RELATED SECOND EMPIRE STYLE, BEGAN WITH THE FINANCIAL PANIC OF 1873 AND THE SUBSEQUENT DEPRESSION.

PANEL 8



ITALIANATE PORCH COLUMN
1850 - 1890



Greensboro Free Library

Date Built c. 1890

The two-story portion of the Greensboro Free Library is a vernacular Italianate structure. Cornice brackets beneath the eaves and on the bay window and porch reveal this Italianate influence.

Henry Tolman, the owner of the building, gave it to the town. The two-story portion housed the Greensboro Hospital in the 1930s, 40s and part of the 1950s. In 1957 it became the site of the Greensboro Nursing Home. Following the opening of the present Nursing Home in 1976, a one-story wing was added and the Greensboro Health Center resided there. Finally, in 1993, it became the home of the Greensboro Free Library.

Gothic Revival Style

1825-1870



THE GOTHIC REVIVAL HOUSE
1825 - 1870

PANEL 8

THE GOTHIC REVIVAL STYLE BEGAN IN ENGLAND IN 1749 AND THE FIRST DOMESTIC EXAMPLE IN AMERICA WAS BUILT IN 1832.

ALEXANDER JACKSON DAVIS WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN ARCHITECT TO CHAMPION GOTHIC DOMESTIC BUILDINGS AND HIS 1837 BOOK RURAL RESIDENCES, WAS DOMINATED BY GOTHIC EXAMPLES.

THIS WAS THE FIRST HOUSE PLAN BOOK PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY AND SHOWED THREE DIMENSIONAL VIEWS COMPLETE WITH FLOOR PLANS AND DETAILS. THE STYLE WAS STRESSED IN WRITINGS BY DAVIS AND ANDREW JACKSON DOWNING AS BEING SUITABLE AS RURAL STYLE, COMPATIBLE WITH THE NATURAL LANDSCAPE AND CAN THUS BE FOUND MORE FREQUENTLY IN RURAL AMERICAN THAN IN THE URBAN CENTERS.

THE STYLE IS IDENTIFIED BY STEEPLY PICHED ROOFS, USUALLY WITH STEEP CROSS GABLES; GABLES COMMONLY HAVE DECORATED VERGEBOARDS AND THE WALL SURFACING IS EXTENDED INTO THE GABLE WITHOUT A BREAK WITH TRIM NORMALLY LACKING BENEATH THE GABLE. WINDOWS EXTEND INTO THE GABLES AND FREQUENTLY HAVE POINTED ARCHES.

COMMON TO THIS STYLE IS A ONE STORY PORCH (EITHER ENTRY OR FULL WIDTH) SUPPORTED BY FLATTENED GOTHIC ARCHES.

FANCIFUL DECORATIVE ORNAMENTATION, CUT FROM WOOD BY THE SCROLL SAW IS A DOMINANT FEATURE IN MOST GOTHIC REVIVAL HOUSES USED AS DECORATIONS OVER WINDOWS, ROOF WALL JUNCTIONS, PORCHES AND DOORS. CHARACTERISTIC WINDOW CROWN CALLED A DRIP-MOLD IS FOUND ABOVE MANY GOTHIC WINDOWS BOTH ARCHED AND SQUARE.

ORIGINALLY DESIGNED TO PROTECT WINDOWS FROM WATER RUNNING DOWN

THE FACE OF THE BUILDING, THIS MOLDING COVERS THE TOP OF THE WINDOW AND CONTINUES DOWNWARD ALONG THE SIDE BEFORE TURNING OUTWARD SO THAT WATER WILL BE DEFLECTED AWAY FROM THE WINDOW FRAME.

GOTHIC REVIVAL HOUSES ARE BOTH WOODEN AND OF MASONRY CONSTRUCTION BUT CARPENTER GOTHIC EXAMPLES PREDOMINATE.

THESE WERE USUSALLY COVERED WITH HORIZONTAL CLADDING, BUT VERTICAL BOARD-AND-BATTEN SIDING WAS ALSO COMMON AND WAS WIDELY ADVOCATED BY CONTEMPORARY PATTERN BOOKS FOR ITS VERTICALITY, WHICH WAS CONSIDERED SUITABLY GOTHIC.



C 1999

The James Cook House

Date Built 1858/9

Gothic Revival elements consisting of fancy trim along the eaves, were incorporated in two houses, the James Cook House across the street from the town hall and the Mackin Apartments across the street from the post office. The Cook House was built by Joshua Obed Cutler in 1859. Cutler was trained as a cabinet maker and had a shop in the village where carriages were made. He also had a sash and blind shop on the outlet brook above the Miller's Thumb.

These two houses have higher roofs than the Greek Revival Classic Cottages, providing space for larger upstairs bedrooms. Fancy trim along the eaves was incorporated although Greek Revival elements were also preserved.

Panel 8



C1999

Gulick House

Date Built c. 1873

The Gulick House is a gable front cottage with a steeply pitched roof and a recessed ell. The steeply pitched roof is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style while the front entrance is similar to those of Greek Revival houses.

Bruce H. Cuthbertson, a carpenter and builder of houses, who arrived from Scotland in 1843, probably built it. In 1875 he sold the property to his son, H. M. Cuthbertson, for \$1000. The Beer's map of 1878 indicates that H. M. Cuthbertson was the owner at that time.



c1999

The Mackin Apartments

Date Built c. 1860

This house includes a gable front cottage in the Greek Revival Style with series of connected wings, an ell, an attached carriage barn and an attached garage. The house also shows the influence of the Gothic Revival style through the use of barge board trim applied to the main block, the wing, and a gable dormer which may have been modified at the time the wing was constructed.

The Mackin Apartments were at one time part of the Melvin farm. Later it was operated by Donald Drown. The house was probably built around 1865 and has some Gothic Revival elements.

Panel 8

Victorian Second Empire

1855-1885



THE VICTORIAN SECOND EMPIRE HOUSE
1865 - 1885



PANEL 9

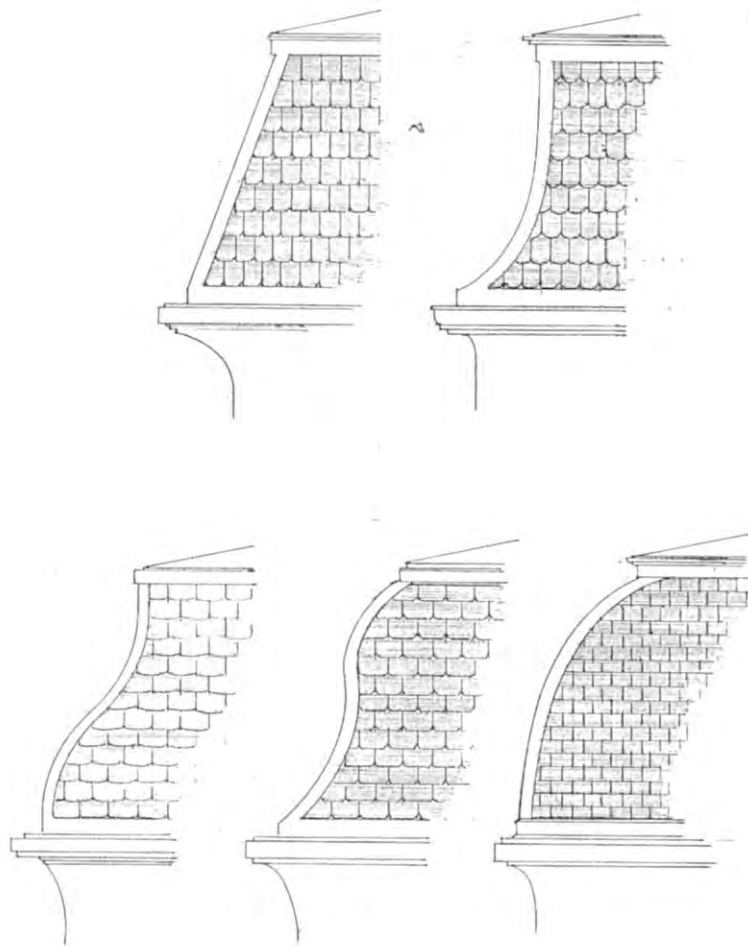
VICTORIAN SECOND EMPIRE

1855-1885

THE CONTEMPORANEOUS GOTHIC REVIVAL (1840-1880) AND ITALIANATE (1840-1885) STYLES WERE PART OF A PICTURESQUE MOVEMENT WHICH LOOKED TO THE ROMANTIC PAST FOR INSPIRATION. IN CONTRAST THE SECOND EMPIRE STYLE WAS CONSIDERED VERY MODERN, FOR IT IMITATED THE LATEST FRENCH BUILDING FASHION. THE DISTINCTIVE ROOF WAS NAMED FOR THE 17TH CENTURY FRENCH ARCHITECT FRANCOIS MANSART AND ITS USE WAS EXTENSIVELY REVIVED IN FRANCE DURING THE REIGN OF NAPOLEON III (1852-70), FRANCE'S SECOND EMPIRE FROM WHICH THE STYLE TAKES ITS NAME. EXHIBITIONS IN PARIS IN 1855 AND 1867 HELPED POPULARIZE THE STYLE IN ENGLAND, FROM WHENCE IT SPREAD TO THE U.S.. THE BOXY ROOF WAS CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY FUNCTIONAL BECAUSE IT PERMITTED A FULL UPPER STORY OF USABLE ATTIC SPACE. IT WAS GREATLY USED DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT (1869-77) BUT RAPIDLY PASSED FROM FASHION FOLLOWING THE PANIC OF 1873 AND THE SUBSEQUENT ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES

- . MANSARD (DUAL-PITCHED HIPPED) ROOF WITH DORMER WINDOWS ON STEEP LOWER SLOPE; MOLDED CORNICES BINDING THE LOWER ROOF SLOPE BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW AND DECORATIVE BRACKETS PRESENT BENEATH THE EAVES. DECORATIVE PATTERNS OF COLOR OR TEXTURE ARE COMMON IN THE ROOFING MATERIALS, AS IS IRON CRESTING ABOVE THE UPPER CORNICE.
- . DORMERS AND DORMER WINDOWS APPEAR IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES.
- . BENEATH THE DISTINCTIVE ROOF LINE SECOND EMPIRE HOUSES HAVE DETAILS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF THE CLOSELY RELATED ITALIANATE STYLE WITH BRACKETS AT THE CORNICE LINE THOUGH EAVE OVERHANGS ARE LESS THAN THOSE OF THE ITALIANATE STYLE. WINDOW, DOOR AND PORCH DETAILS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE USED IN



ROOF SHAPES OF THE VICTORIAN
SECOND EMPIRE HOUSE
1865 - 1885



Lyles Apartments

Date Built c. 1835

The Lyles Apartments are an unusual combination of features, unique in the Village, beginning with a Classic Cottage. Attached is a two story square structure with a mansard roof in the Victorian Second Empire Style. Its first story was part of the original Classic Cottage structure. The second story was built some time after 1905. The opposite end of the building is a wing with wall dormer reflecting a vernacular use of the Gothic Revival style.



Panel 9

Folk Victorian Queen Anne

1880 - 1910

FOLK VICTORIAN

1870-1910

THIS STYLE IS DEFINED BY THE PRESENCE OF VICTORIAN DECORATIVE
DETAILING ON SIMPLE FOLK HOUSE FORMS. THE DETAILS ARE USUALLY OF
EITHER ITALIANATE OR QUEEN ANNE INSPIRATION. OCCASIONALLY THE
GOTHIC REVIVAL PROVIDES A SOURCE. THE PRIMARY AREAS FOR THE
APPLICATION OF THIS DETAILING ARE THE PORCH AND CORNICE LINE.
PORCH SUPPORTS ARE EITHER QUEEN ANNE-TYPE TURNED SPINDLES, OR
SQUARE POSTS WITH CORNERS BEVELED (CHAMPERED) AS IN MANY
ITALIANATE PORCHES. IN ADDITION, LACE-LIKE SPANDRELS ARE FREQUENT
AND TURNED BALUSTERS ARE USED BOTH IN PORCH RAILINGS AND IN FRIEZES
SUSPENDED FROM THE PORCH CEILING. THE ROOF-WALL JUNCTION IS
EITHER OPEN OR BOXED. BOXED JUNCTIONS HAVE BRACKETS ALONG THE
CORNICE. WINDOW SURROUNDS ARE GENERALLY SIMPLE OR MAY HAVE A
SIMPLE PEDIMENT ABOVE. MOST FOLK VICTORIAN HOUSES HAVE SOME
QUEEN ANNE SPINDLEWORK DETAILING BUT ARE EASILY DIFFERENTIATED
FROM TRUE QUEEN ANNE EXAMPLES BY THE PRESENCE OF SYMMETRICAL
FACADES AND BY THEIR LACK OF TEXTURED AND VARIED WALL SURFACES
TYPICAL OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.

PANEL 10

. QUEEN ANNE HOUSES ARE USUALLY SUBDIVIDED INTO TWO SETS OF OVERLAPPING SUBTYPES:

1. THE FIRST IS BASED ON CHARACTERISTIC VARIATIONS IN (SHAPE).

- (a) HIPPED ROOF WITH LOWER CROSS GABLES
- (b) CROSS-GABLED ROOF
- (c) FRONT-GABLED ROOF
- (d) TOWN HOUSE

2. THE SECOND IS BASED ON DISTINCTIVE PATTERNS OF DECORATIVE
DETAILING.

- (a) SPINDLEWORK: ABOUT 50% OF QUEEN ANNE HOUSES HAVE DELICATE TURNED PORCH SUPPORTS AND SPINDLEWORK ORNAMENTATION WHICH COMMONLY OCCURS IN PORCH BALUSTERS OR AS A FRIEZE SUSPENDED FROM THE PORCH CEILING. SPINDLEWORK DETAILING IS ALSO USED IN GABLES AND UNDER THE WALL HANGINGS LEFT BY CUTAWAY BAY WINDOWS. LACY DECORATIVE SPANDRELS AND KNOB-LIKE BEADS ARE ALSO COMMON ORNAMENTAL ELEMENTS. SPINDLEWORK DETAILING IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS GINGERBREAD ORNAMENTATION, OR AS EASTLAKE DETAILING.
- (b) FREE CLASSIC: IN ADDITION TO THE SPINDLEWORK DETAILING QUEEN ANNE CAN BE RECOGNIZED BY THE USE OF CLASSICAL COLUMNS AS PORCH SUPPORTS, EITHER FULL HEIGHT OF THE PORCH OR RAISED ON A PEDESTAL TO THE HEIGHT OF THE PORCH RAILING. RAILINGS IN THIS CASE LACK THE DELICATE TURNED BALUSTERS OF THE SPINDLEWORK TYPE OF QUEEN ANNE HOUSE. PALLADIAN WINDOWS, CORNICE-LINE DENTILS, AND OTHER CLASSICAL DETAILS ARE FREQUENT.

Folk Victorian Queen Anne

1880 - 1910

FOLK VICTORIAN

1870-1910

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APPLICATION OF THIS DETAILING ARE THE PORCH AND CORNICE LINE.
PORCH SUPPORTS ARE EITHER QUEEN ANNE-TYPE TURNED SPINDLES, OR
SQUARE POSTS WITH CORNERS BEVELED (CHAMPERED) AS IN MANY
ITALIANATE PORCHES. IN ADDITION, LACE-LIKE SPANDRELS ARE FREQUENT
AND TURNED BALUSTERS ARE USED BOTH IN PORCH RAILINGS AND IN FRIEZES
SUSPENDED FROM THE PORCH CEILING. THE ROOF-WALL JUNCTION IS
EITHER OPEN OR BOXED. BOXED JUNCTIONS HAVE BRACKETS ALONG THE
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QUEEN ANNE SPINDLEWORK DETAILING BUT ARE EASILY DIFFERENTIATED
FROM TRUE QUEEN ANNE EXAMPLES BY THE PRESENCE OF SYMMETRICAL
FACADES AND BY THEIR LACK OF TEXTURED AND VARIED WALL SURFACES
TYPICAL OF THE QUEEN ANNE PERIOD.

- (c) HALF-TIMBERED: SOME QUEEN ANNE HOUSES HAVE DECORATIVE HALF-TIMBERING IN GABLES AND UPPER-STORY WALLS.
- (d) PATTERNED MASONRY: OCCASSIONALLY QUEEN ANNE HOUSES HAVE MASONRY WALLS WITH PATTERNED BRICKWORK OR STONWORK DETAILING.

IN ADDITION THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE EXHIBITS MANY VARIANTS AND DETAILS WHICH EMBODY AN ARRAY OF DEVICES FOR AVOIDING PLAIN FLAT WALL SURFACES AND REGULAR PLANS (SUCH AS ADDITIONS OF BAYS, TOWERS, AND WALL PROJECTIONS) AND BY THE USE OF SEVERAL WALL MATERIALS OF DIFFERING TEXTURES AND DESIGN WHEREVER EXPANSES OF PLANAR WALLS DO OCCUR.

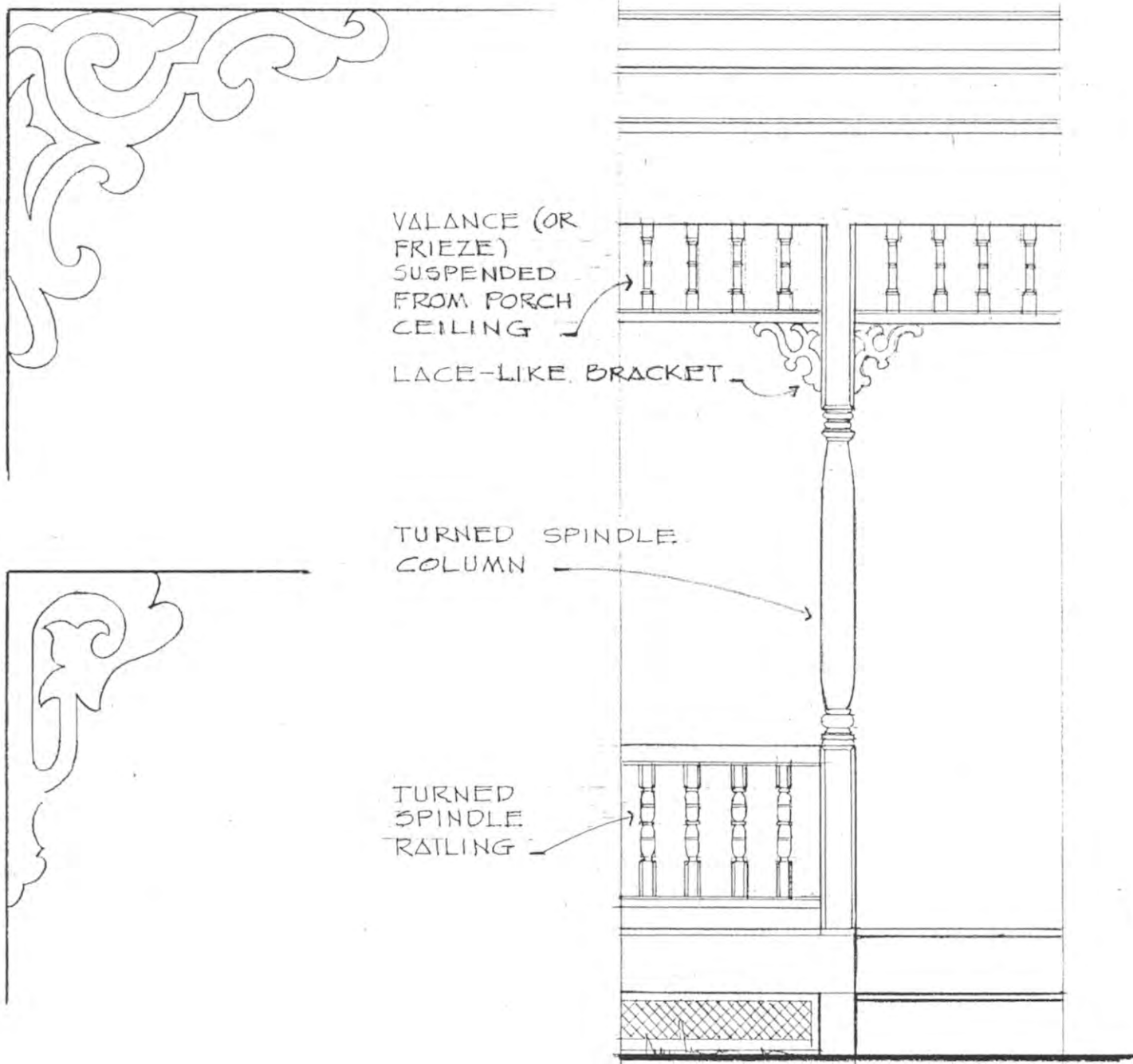
VICTORIAN QUEEN ANNE

1880-1910

QUEEN ANNE WAS THE DOMINANT STYLE OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM ABOUT 1880 UNTIL 1900 AND PERSISTED WITH DECREASING POPULARITY THROUGH THE FIRST DECADE OF THE 20TH CENTURY. THE STYLE WAS NAMED AND POPULARIZED BY A GROUP OF 19TH CENTURY ENGLISH ARCHITECTS LED BY RICHARD NORMAN SHAW. THE NAME IS RATHER INAPPROPRIATE, FOR THE HISTORICAL PRECEDENCE USED BY SHAW AND HIS FOLLOWERS HAD LITTLE TO DO WITH QUEEN ANNE (1702-14) WHEN THE RENAISSANCE STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE WAS DOMINANT AND BORROWED HEAVILY FROM THE LATE MEDIEVAL MODELS OF THE ELIZABETHAN AND JACOBAN ERAS. AMERICAN SUBTYPES WITH HALF TIMBER AND PATTERNS ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE WORK OF SHAW AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN ENGLAND BUT THE SPINDLEWORK AND FREE CLASSIC SUBTYPES ARE INTERPRETATIONS MOST GENERALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THIS STYLE IN THE U.S. AND BECAME MOST DOMINANT DURING THE 1880'S. IN THE 1890'S THE FREE CLASSIC ADAPTATIONS BECAME WIDESPREAD AND LED TO THE EARLY ASYMMETRICAL COLONIAL REVIVAL HOUSES WHICH, ALONG WITH OTHER COMPETING STYLES, FULLY SUPPLANTED THE QUEEN ANNE STYLE AFTER ABOUT 1910.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES:

. STEEPLY PITCHED ROOF OF IRREGULAR SHAPE, USUALLY WITH A DOMINANT FRONT-FACING GABLE; PATTERNED SHINGLES, CUTAWAY BAY WINDOWS AND OTHER DEVICES USED TO AVOID A SMOOTH-WALLED APPEARANCE;
ASYMMETRICAL FAÇADE WITH PARTIAL OR FULL-WIDTH PORCH WHICH IS USUALLY ONE STORY HIGH AND EXTENDED ALONG ONE OR BOTH WALLS.



ELEMENTS OF THE FOLK VICTORIAN QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

LACE-LIKE BRACKETS

1885-1905



Examples of Folk
Victorian Queen Anne
Brackets

Gulick House



Panel 16



LIBRARY



E. STEIMLE'S HOUSE

Colonial Revival

1890 - 1940



PANEL 11

THE FOUR-SQUARE HOUSE
OF THE
COLONIAL REVIVAL PERIOD

1890-1940

THE ECLECTIC MOVEMENT OF THE COLONIAL REVIVAL PERIOD DREW ON THE FULL SPECTRUM OF ARCHITECTURAL TRADITION (ANCIENT CLASSICAL, MEDIEVAL, RENAISSANCE CLASSICAL OR MODERN) FOR STYLISTIC INSPIRATION. THERE ARE NINE PRINCIPAL SUBTYPES DISTINGUISHING THIS PERIOD. OF THESE NINE SUBTYPES ONE THIRD BUILT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY WERE THE **FOUR-SQUARE**, SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS THE CLASSICAL BOX.

IDENTIFYING FEATURES:

- . HIPPED ROOF.
- . FULL WIDTH ONE STORY PORCH WITH CLASSICAL COLUMNS,
- . TWO STORY HOUSE OF SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PLAN.
- . TWO STORY PILASTERS WITH CLASSICAL DETAILS AT CORNERS OF BUILDING.
- . DORMERS, WITH HIPPED OR GABLED ROOF.
- . CORNICE LINES OF CLASSICAL INFLUENCE TOGETHER WITH WIDE OVERHANGS.
- . DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS WITH EITHER MULTI-PANE UPPER SASHES ABOVE LOWER SASHES; WITH SINGLE PANE OR SINGLE PANE SASHES IN BOTH UPPER AND LOWER DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS. WINDOWS OFTEN PAIRED.
- . DOORWAY EITHER OFF-CENTERED WITH TRANSOM LIGHT OR CENTERED DOORWAY WITH SIDELIGHTS AND CLASSICAL DOOR SURROUNDS.

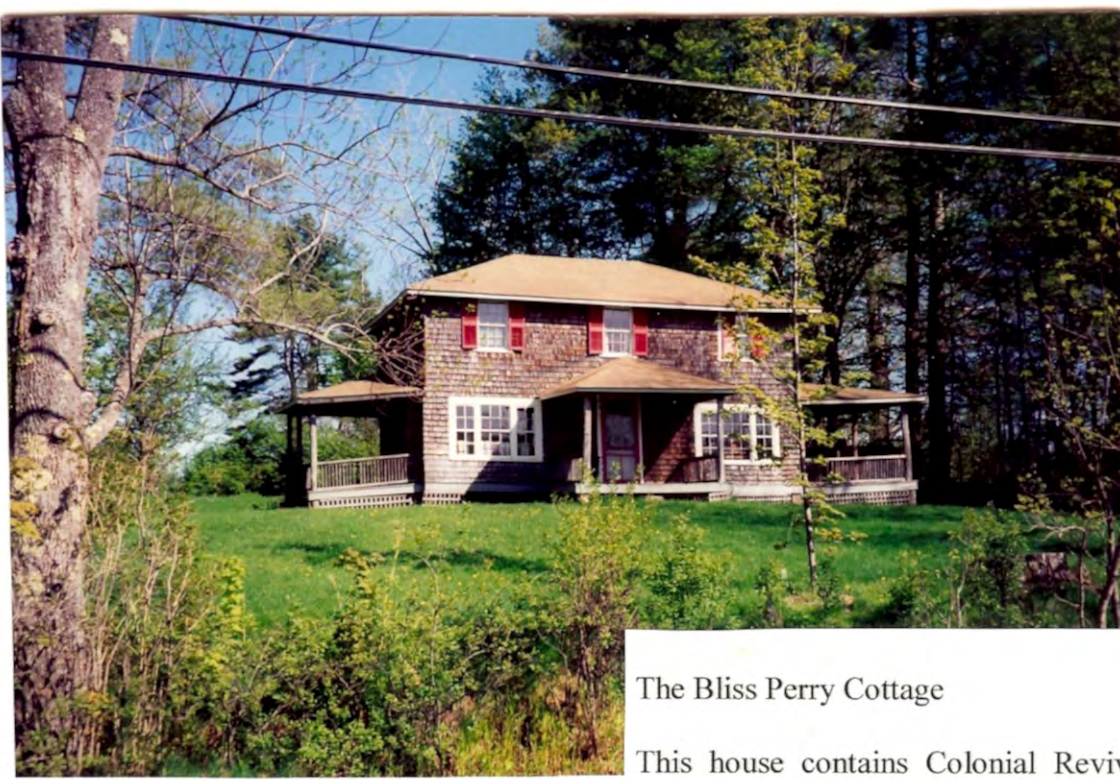


THE FOURSQUARE HOUSE
1910 - 1930



These three houses, built between 1915 and 1922 are very good examples of the American 4-square type. All have great similarity of design.

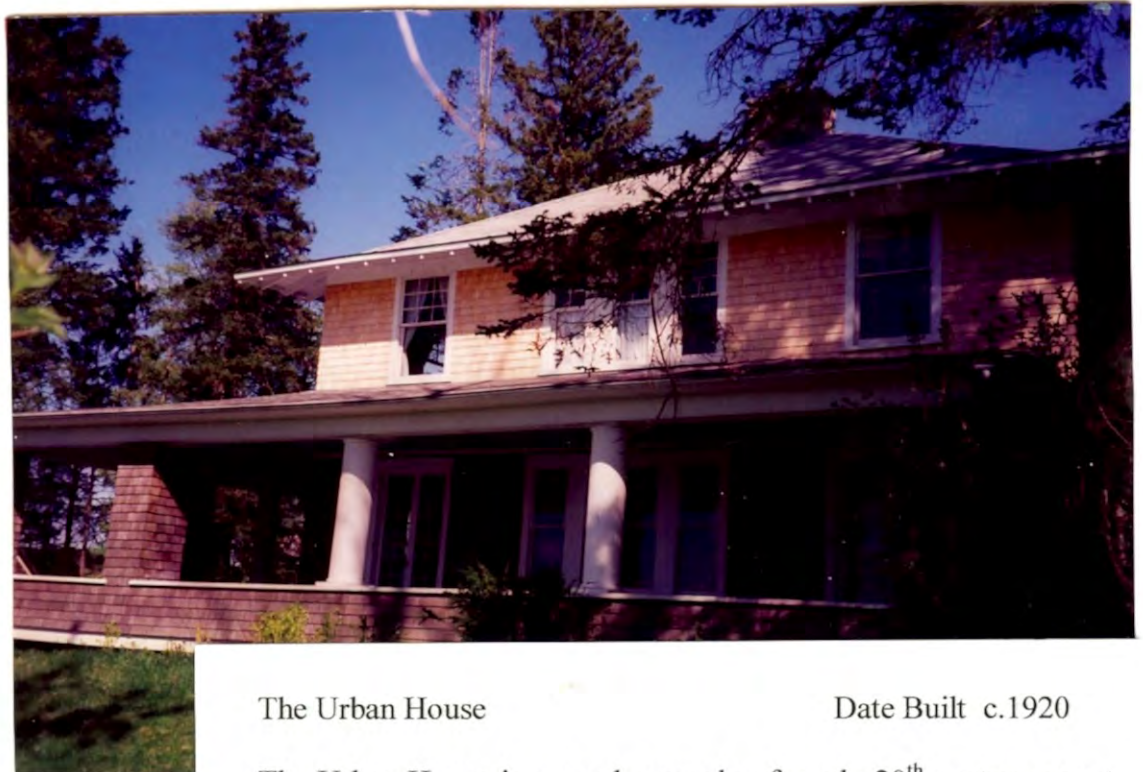




The Bliss Perry Cottage

Date Built ¹⁹⁰⁴~~1925~~

This house contains Colonial Revival and Rustic elements to provide vernacular interpretation of camp architecture popular in resort areas during the early decades of this century.



The Urban House

Date Built c.1920

The Urban House is a good example of early 20th century resort architecture with its allusions to the Colonial Revival and Rustic styles.



THE ECLECTIC SHINGLE - CRAFTSMAN STYLE

1880-1930

ECLECTIC AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

1900-1920

THE GROUND PLAN AND THE ELEVATION OF A HOUSE COMBINE TO MAKE THE STYLE CHARACTERISTIC OF AMERICAN HOUSES. THIS INVOLVES PATTERNS OF DETAILS SUCH AS ROOFS, DOORS, WINDOWS, CHIMNEYS, PORCHES AND DECORATIONS WHICH ARE APPLIED TO THE BASIC SHAPE (OR GROUND PLAN) OF THE HOUSE.

MOST OF THE FUNDAMENTAL STYLES OF AMERICAN HOUSES DISPLAY SEVERAL SHAPE-PATTERNS. THE GEORGIAN HOUSE SHAPES ARE PRINCIPALLY BOX-HOUSE OR SALTBOX, THE ADAM MOSTLY BOX-HOUSE, THE STICK STYLE USUALLY GABLE FRONT AND THE PRAIRIE USUALLY FOURSQUARE ETC.

AT THE OUTSET OF THE ECLECTIC PERIOD OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE (1880-1940) MANY DIFFERENT STYLES WERE SLAVISHLY COPIED FROM PREVIOUS EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND THE MOVEMENT GAINED MOMENTUM WITH THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO WHICH STRESSED CORRECT HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF THESE STYLES. THIS MOVEMENT, HOWEVER, WAS ALMOST DESTROYED BY THE OUTSET OF THE CRAFTSMAN AND PRAIRIE STYLES WHICH DOMINATED AMERICAN HOUSES BUILT DURING THE FIRST TWO DECADES OF THIS CENTURY. AFTER WORLD WAR I THE MOVEMENT REVERTED ONCE AGAIN TOWARD THE PERIOD STYLES FASHIONABLE AT THE OUTSET OF THE ECLECTIC PERIOD.

ONE OF THE SUBTYPES OF THE ECLECTIC COLONIAL REVIVAL PERIOD (1880-1955) WAS THE CLASSIC BOX OR FOURSQUARE HOUSE.

IT WAS ALSO A PRINCIPAL SUBTYPE OF THE PRAIRIE SCHOOL AND IS REFERRED TO AS THE PRAIRIE BOX AS WELL AS THE AMERICAN FOURSQUARE. ITS IDENTIFYING FEATURES INCLUDE A SIMPLE SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PLAN, A LOW PITCHED ROOF, DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS, THE UPPER SASHES

WITH WOODEN MUNTINS AND THE LOWER SASHES SINGLE GLAZED IN A SYMMETRICAL FAÇADE.

A ONE STORY WING OR PORCH OR A CARPORT SUBORDINATE TO A PRINCIPAL STORY MASS IS A COMMON FEATURE. THE ENTRANCE MAY BE CENTERED OR OFF-CENTER. MASSIVE SQUARE OR RECTANGULAR PIERS ARE USED TO SUPPORT PORCH ROOFS WITH WIDE OVERHANGS AND ARE ALMOST A UNIVERSAL FEATURE OF THE VERNACULAR EXAMPLES OF THIS STYLE.

ONE OF THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRAIRIE STYLE IS THE EMPHASIS OF THE HORIZONTAL ARCHIEVED BY THE PREDOMINANCE OF LONG BANDS OF UNINTERRUPTED TRIM AND CAPS ON PORCH AND BALCONY RAILINGS, CORNICE AND EAVES.

BROAD FLAT LOW CHIMNEYS AND WIDE ROOF OVERHANGS ARE A COMMON FEATURE OF THIS STYLE.

CONTRASTING WALL MATERIALS AND SHINGLES WERE COMMON WALL MATERIALS. IN ASYMMETRICAL EXAMPLES THE FRONT ENTRANCE IS USUALLY INCONSPICUOUS AND TO ONE SIDE OF THE BUILDING OR DEEPLY RECESSED IN A BROAD FRONT PORCH.

DURING THE PERIOD WHEN THIS STYLE WAS DOMINANT, OTHER STYLES WERE ALSO IN FASHION AND IN SOME VERNACULAR EXAMPLES ONE CAN RECOGNIZE ELEMENTS OF THE CRAFTSMAN STYLE AS WELL AS THE COLONIAL REVIVAL AND SHINGLE PERIODS.

VERNACULAR EXAMPLES WERE SPREAD WIDELY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BY PATTERN BOOKS AND POPULAR MAGAZINES. NUMEROUS LOCAL ARCHITECTS PRODUCED CREDITABLE AND SOMETIMES OUTSTANDING REGIONAL EXAMPLES. THE STYLE HOWEVER, WAS SHORT-LIVED, HAVING GROWN, FLOURISHED AND DECLINED IN THE YEARS BETWEEN 1900 AND 1920.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE VERNACULAR AMERICAN FOURSQUARE HOUSE CAN BE SEEN IN GREENSBORO. DIFFERING FROM THE PRAIRIE HOUSE AS REPRESENTED BY EXAMPLES DESIGNED BY FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT AND OTHER IN THE MID-WEST AND BY THE TYPICAL EASTERN FOURSQUARE SO OFTEN SEEN IN VERMONT IT FEATURES ELEMENTS OF CONTEMPORANEOUS PERIODS SUCH AS THE PRAIRIE, CRAFTSMAN, SHINGLE AND COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLES.



Back Row: Nicole Rolf Barbara Ercel Anne
Sutton Mventer Woodward Harvey Pinkney

• Spencer
Lichtenstein •

Willie
Smith

Clinton
Hall

Sam
Schäbner •

Emily
Hill

LaPierre Gabonault •

Gabonault

Kaela
Meyers

WHERE MANY HAVE LIVED

- WE LIVE NOW -

Lakeview Union School
Fifth Graders 1999

Share Lussier

Josh Cleveland

Hollie Gaboriault

~~HELA~~ = O)

MYERS

Spencer Sichtenstein

Nichole Sutton ☺

Wendy Hurst

Doug

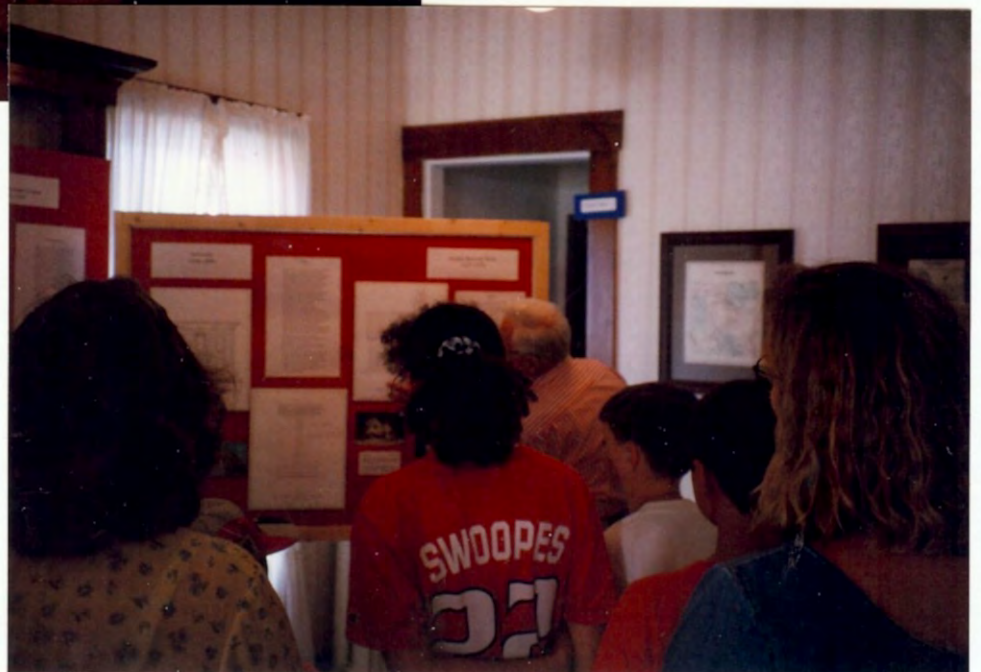
Helen Gaboriault

Clinton Hall

Emily Hill

Monica Morissey

Jordi
Wheeler





Do you ever wonder about our house? Well we live up in Stannard. It was built in 1972, 27 years ago.

Rita Chainay lived there before we bought it. Her ex-husband Lawrence LaPierre built this house.

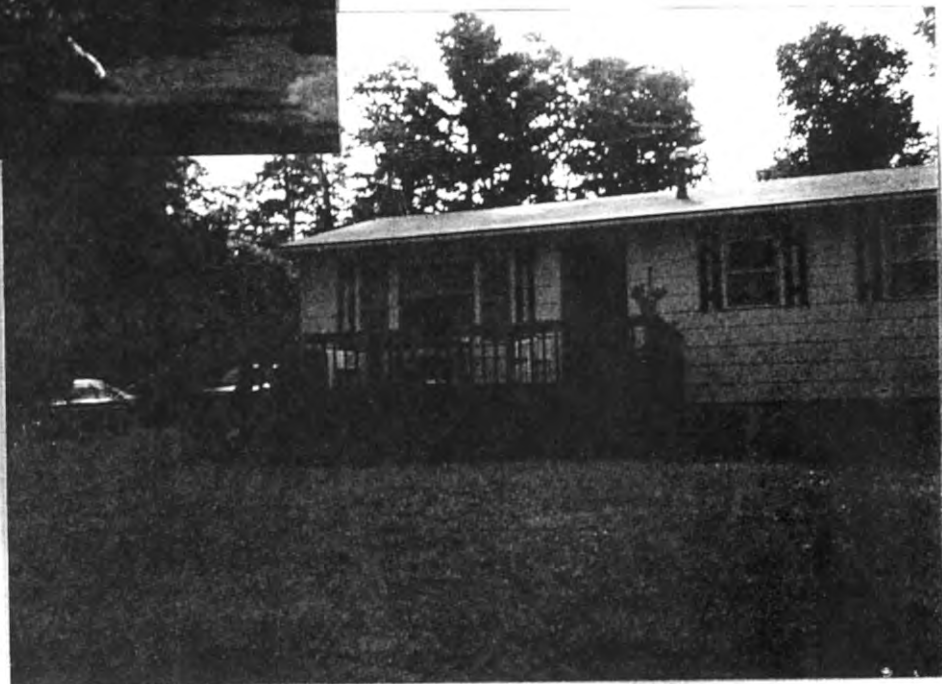
We have done some changes to the house. First we added an entry way. Then we painted the house blue. We painted the shutters white.

Hilaree ,Hollie , Nina, Gerard Gaboriault live here. For pets Hilaree and Hollie have two hamsters ,two fishes,a cat and a dog.

We enjoy living in this house and enjoyed learning facts about our house that we never knew.



By,
Hilaree and
Hollie G





Gaboriault

My House

I live in the old Andrew Hill house in north Greensboro. It was built in 1845 and the barn was built in 1949. It is a classic cottage. The house was part of a early small community referred to as North Greensboro which had a school, a post office, and the Hill's saw mill.

The barn was scheduled to be demolished, but instead they took the boards off and moved the barn and house across snow and ice to the other side of the road. When they moved them they attached the barn to the house and now the barn is my living room.

The people that own the house are Vincent and Patricia Perelli. While they lived there they raised two kids named Ian and Erica.

Now my father, Mark, my mother, Sue, brothers Ben and Zack and of course I live there .

*BY: Nichole
Sutton*

My name is Spencer and I live in the Lichtenstein house in Greensboro, Vermont and I want to tell you a little about my house. My parents bought the land for my house from Donald and Laura Drown.

My house was built by Mackin Builders (John Mackin is my uncle) in 1987 and is a kind of a mix between a split level and a modern house. It has 5 levels including my basement and attic. My parents, Cynthia and Mark, have lived there ever since my house was built.

by: Spencer Lichtenstein



The Little House in Greensboro

There is a little house in Greensboro that you might know of. Some people call it the brick house. You might know it as the Hurst's house because that is where my family lives and we are Hursts. This little house was built around 1825. That makes it about 174 years old. We don't quite know when it was first built because the records were lost in a fire. My grandparents, Phyllis Jean Willey Hurst and Ernest Matthew Hurst first owned the house in 1950. Then they got a new house and my great-grandparents, Gertrude Smith Willey and Robert A. Willey, moved in. Now my mother Merrill Bunce Hurst and my father Thomas Matthew Hurst own the house.

The history of this little house is quite interesting. Let me tell you a little about it. When Grandma and Grandpa bought the house, it had bay windows and a lovely front porch. This house was made of brick. (Did I already say that?) The basement walls are made of stone and it has a dirt floor. It is very old! My house is not all made of brick. It keeps going to an ell and a barn. My house could be called a cape stile house in the federal style.

I love my house because it is small and unique. I hope to live many more happy years in it!

By: Whitney Hurst



I have been researching my grandfather, Arthur Hill's house. I found out that his house is one of the oldest houses in Greensboro. His house was hand built. He bought the house from Fred Hall in 1950. Many people have lived in my grandpa's house but he can not remember because it was such a long time ago.

The kind of house he has is a classic cottage with a shed and a barn attached to it.

Now the years have gone by and the house has got older and there is more history than ever.

By: Emily Hill

This Old House

Have you ever heard of a classic cottage? I live in one and my name is Josh Cleveland. My classic cottage is one story high. My parents, Bonnie and Randy Cleveland, bought the house from Becky and Robert Hall in 1988 and the house was built in 1970. My parents have put a few additions on the house like a swimming pool, hot tub and recently had some of our land bulldozed to make a bigger driveway and more space to have fun and play games, and that's my old house.

by Josh Cleveland

The House

I live near Greensboro on Crest Hill road. I'm researching a house close to me.

The owner is Mary Stone. It was named the Old Stone house. It was built in 1855.

The house that I'm studying is half classic cottage and half Greek Revival.

by:

Shane Lussier



The Old Parsonage

When I was young I wondered alot about my house and it's history. Now that I've found out I'd like you to know too:

My house, The Old Parsonage, was built in 1892. The builders built the house alot like the house that used to be on the land (the other house burned down). At first the house was used as a parsonage. They even had Sunday School in my room! Then in 1973 the Travers family moved in since Rev. Travers had to live in the parsonage. In 1977 they sold the house to Pam and Rob Hurst and their family since the parsonage was going to be in a different house. Then 15 years later in 1992, my family, the Myers family, moved in.

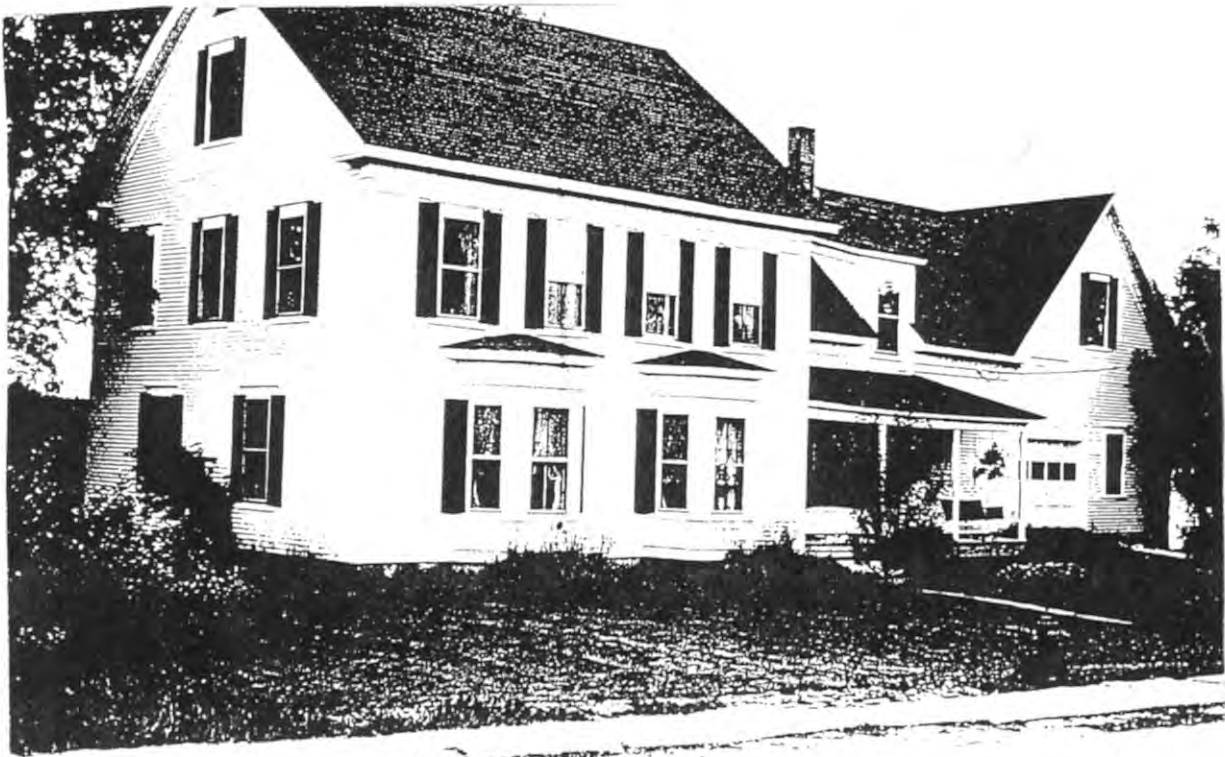
The Old Parsonage is mainly of the Queen Anne style, but it also has some characteristics of the Greek Revival and I-House. My house 2 1/2 stories high with an attached barn. 2 indential bay windows sit on the front of the house next to the recessed wing fronted with a porch. The foundation is a granite slab.

I really like our house the way it is and has been for 107 years. I hope it never changes!

by:

KAELA

MYERS



My House

I live in Greensboro Village at the Sullivan-Schiavone house. It's just up the street from the Greensboro Garage and Willey's Store. Here are some facts on my house.

There used to be a camp on the site of my house, but that burned down a long time ago.

My house was being built by Mackin Builders (including my dad, Leonard Schiavone) in 1985 and 1986. It's a Saltbox house with a dormer.

Now we've added a porch onto the house. That was also built by Mackin Builders.

By:

Sam
Schiavone



Then ↗

and

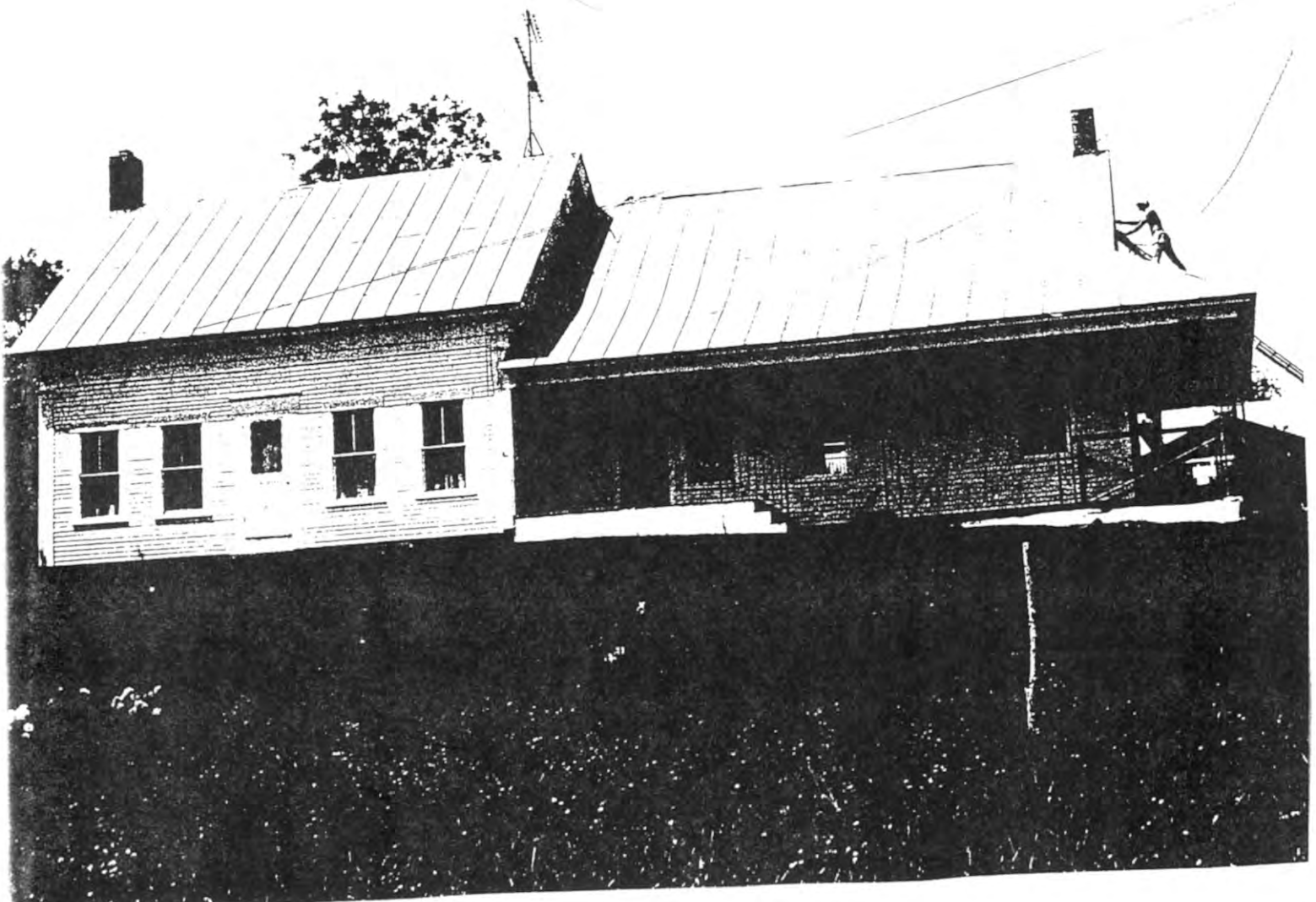
Now →



My House

I live on the Gebbie Road in Greensboro. The farmhouse that I live in is in the Greek Revival style. It is thought to have been built between 1850 and 1865. The milking barn was built in 1970. Early maps of the area show that the Eastman family owned the house. My father purchased the farm from his father, Arlton LaPierre, who had purchased it from his father, Charles LaPierre.

By: Doug LaPierre





THE VILLAGE CENTER: ITS EVOLUTION 1875 – 1914



PANEL 13

Early 1900's



1875



Greensboro - circa 1875. Church, Tolman house,
ice house, Willey barn and house.



GREENSBORO, VT.



Jan 24, 1900 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

Landlord Stone of the Caspian Lake House will give an oyster supper Friday evening. Good music will be furnished for promenade and dancing."

April 17, 1901 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"The Caspian Lake House owned by Mrs. Anna Stone is being thoroughly renovated inside with new paint, paper and whitewash."

May 22, 1901 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

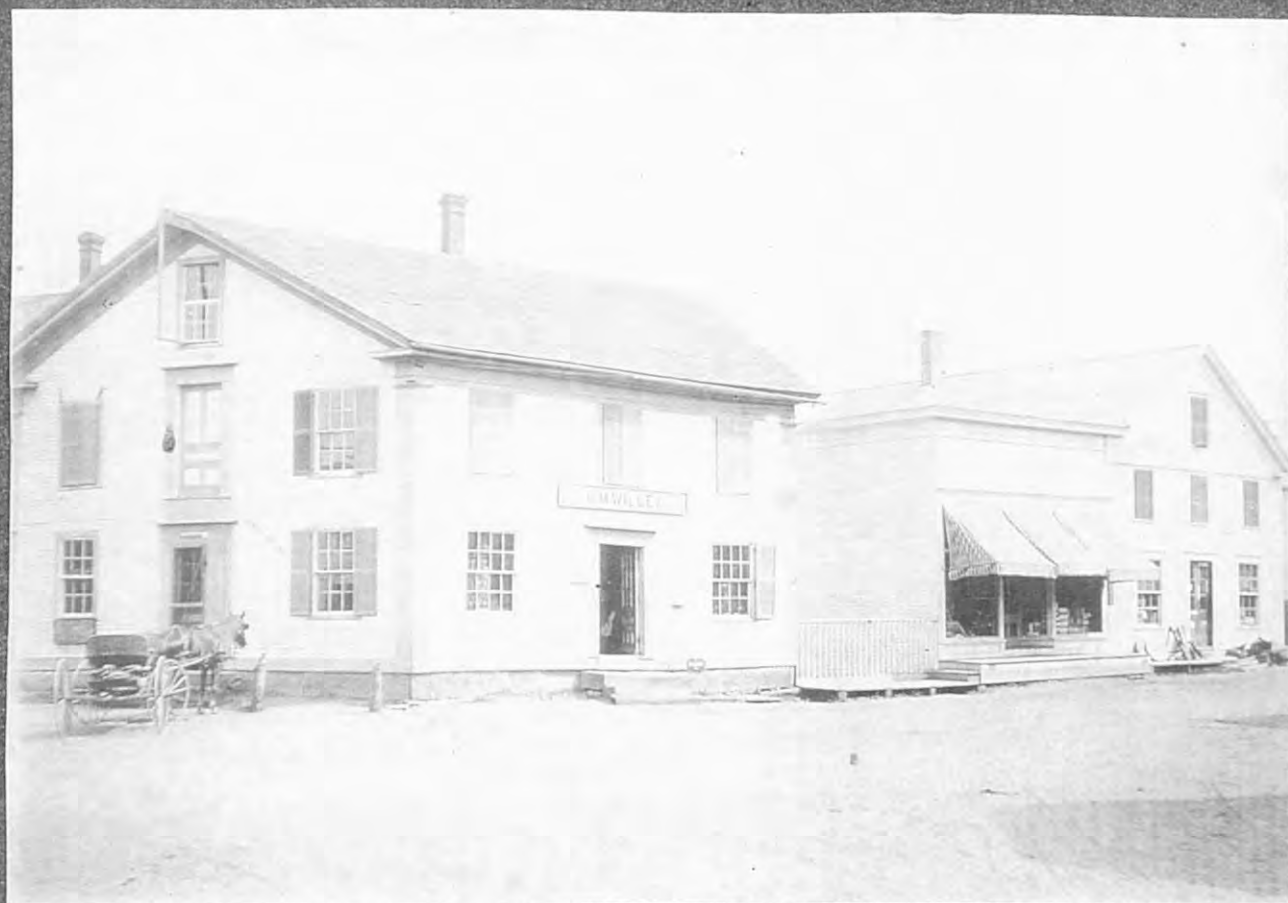
"Mrs. Anna Stone has sold the Caspian lake House and furnishings to Frank Duffer of Boston who will soon take possession and commence extensive repairs on the property."





GEORGE MARSHALL

George Marshall at the Greensboro grist mill in the early 1900's with grain brought from the railroad station in Greensboro Bend. Lead horses Captain (left) and Colonel also pulled the town's hearse.



The Willey's Store

Date Built c. 1840

After a fire in December 1838 destroyed the store on the site now occupied by the Willey's Store, Samuel Ingalls built a new store in the same location and operated it until he sold it in 1853. The store went through several ownerships until the business was bought by Bert Willey in 1900. The building was originally two separate stores, shown on the Beer's Map of 1878 as the Cuthbertson Brothers Store and Post office, and the E. G. & L. F. Babbitt Store, that were joined together by a series of additions, and extensions. The structure forms a bridge above the brook. Some Greek Revival details, including 6/6 and 12/8 sash windows, and remnants of very wide corner pilasters with molded capitals provide clues to the buildings' ages. The main block has post and beam construction, with hand hewn timbers, a feature common in the early-nineteenth century. A wheel and hoist remain in one of the blocks.

January 24, 1900 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"E. O. Randall has sold his stock of goods to Bert Willey of Waterville and they have been busy for several days taking inventory."

January 31, 1900 "Randall and Willey have completed their inventory and Mr. Willey now has charge of the store."

February 7, 1900 "Mr. Clark who has been clerking for E. O. Randall has returned to his home in Glover, since Mr. Randall sold out."

May 1, 1901 *St. Johnsbury Caledonia*

"Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Willey of Waterville have been visiting their grandson, Master Robert A., who has been stopping at Bert Willeys for a few days."



Mr. & Mrs. Archie Cuthbertson
Greensboro, Vermont

June 6, 1900 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"Cuthbertson Bros. have a derrick up and are busy putting in the foundation for their new block."

Aug. 29, 1900 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"Cuthbertson Bros. have their new store nearly ready to occupy. The store is 40 x 22 ft. and 12 ft. high inside, with plate glass windows in the front. The walls and ceiling of the main room are sheathed with hard pine, the floor hardwood, and the counters and made of cherry with southern pine panels. The store will be listed with gas made from gasoline."

Oct. 3, 1900 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"Cuthbertson Bros. are moving their goods into their new store."



Delivery sled outside Willey's store around 1910



1910's



Greensboro, Vermont.

THE VILLAGE CENTER: ITS EVOLUTION

1920's – 1950's



1920's



PANEL 14



CASPIAN LAKE HOUSE
GREENSBORO, VT.

Richardson
1912



In 1832, a hotel, the Caspian House, was built by Colonel Levi Stevens and his son. During the next hundred years, the hotel had many owners, including the Dufur family, which ceased operations in the 1930's and left the building vacant. When the building became an eyesore, the Greensboro Association urged that it be torn down and raised enough money to do so even though friends of the Dufurs were opposed. In 1937, the association prevailed, the hotel was leveled, and the beams and boards carted away in a matter of months. The lumber was used to build a house on the road to St. Johnsbury. With the support of the association, Mildred Cook, a summer resident, planted a handsome memorial garden, which the association still tends today.

1920's

PANEL 14



1930's



The Cuthbertson Store (the south end of present-day Willey's store)

Morton and George Cuthbertson officially bought the store from their father, Bruce Cuthbertson, in 1897, but dissolved their partnership in 1919 when Morton took over the business. He ran it until 1928. Operating it later were Donald Merrill, Earl Hill, and Maurice Menard. Later, Bernard and Gertrude Noyes Slocomb operated a snack shop in one part of the building for a short time, and a post office occupied the section nearest the library. In 1952, Robert and Gertrude Willey purchased the property and connected it to their store where it now houses the hardware department.



1940's

1950's



Colby/Hurst house, Willey's store and house

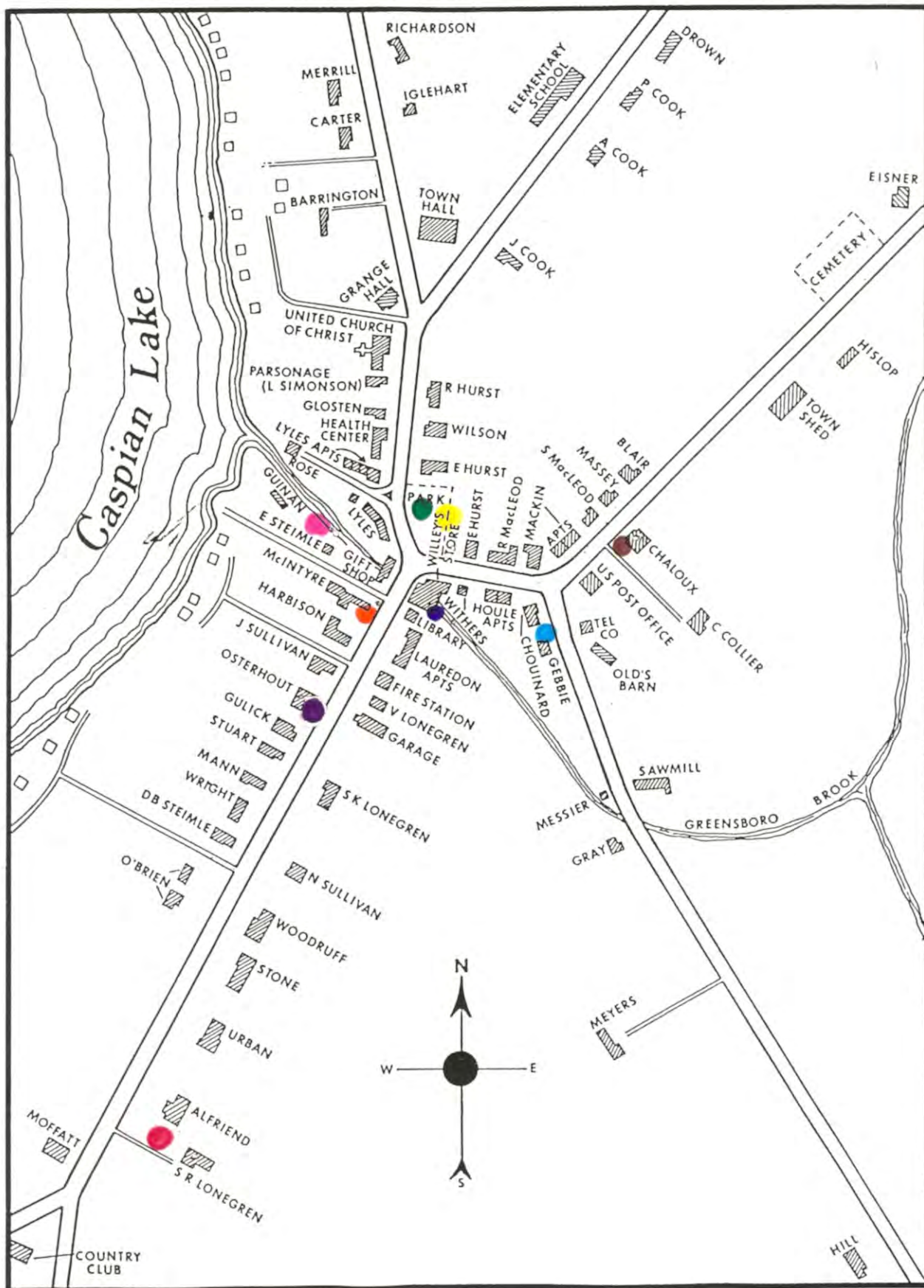
DISAPPEARANCES



*To find the location of where
the buildings used to be,
match their color dots with
the dot on the map.*

GREENSBORO

Town of Greensboro



Village map of Greensboro, 1988.

Drawn by Ann Bartel

Panel 15



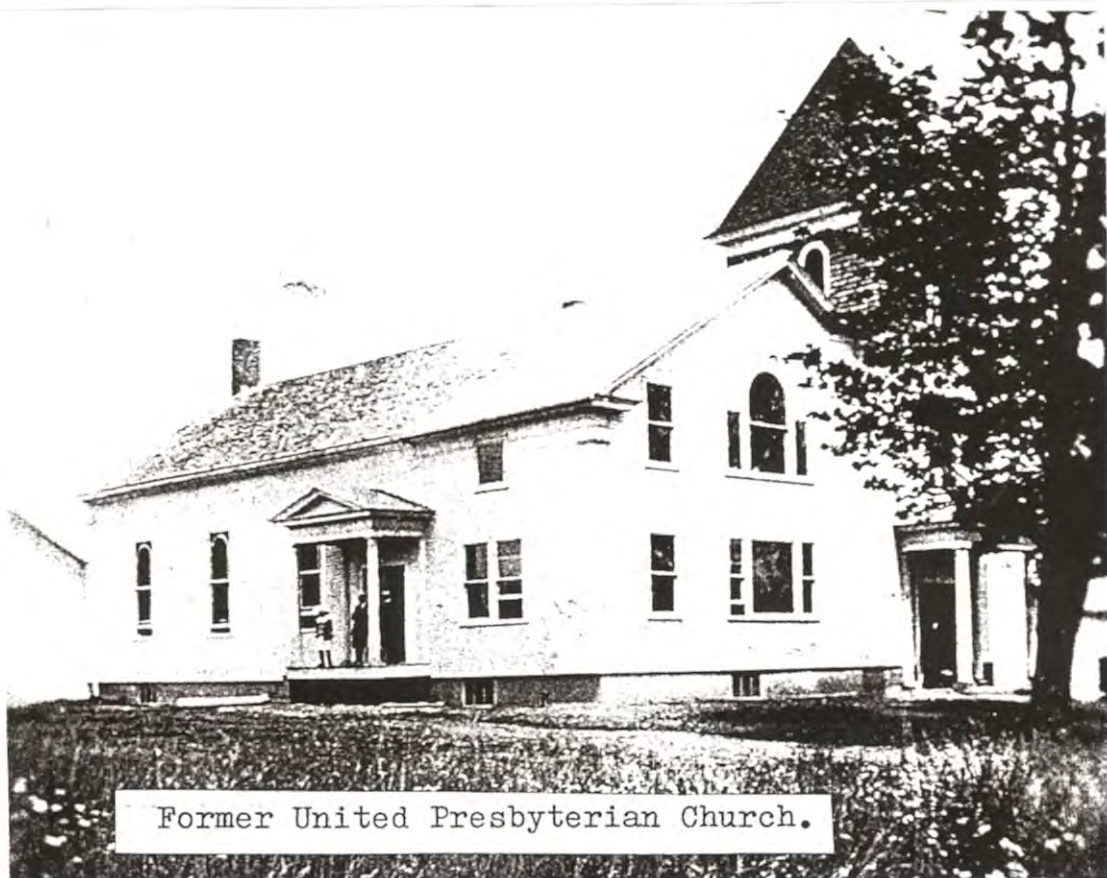
Pre-1940 Frances Day Lukens
 The Perrin Brothers wheelwright and
 blacksmith shop straddles the stream
 behind Willey's. Building on left is
 Drown's garage, part of which is still
 standing today. Road in foreground cuts
 through to the Bend Road.



Breezy Avenue looking south. Notice the lovely fence, steps and lantern. The lantern is now in front of Drown's apartments.



Caspian Lake House, built in 1832 by Col. Levi Stevens was run by the Dufur family from 1905 to 1930. On the spacious veranda with its steps leading down to the street, guests in comfortable wicker rockers sipped tea, watched the sunsets and made lasting friendships. The hotel was torn down in 1937.



Former United Presbyterian Church.

United Presbyterian Church, then Community House when the U.P. and Congregational Churches merged. Torn down in the 1960's. The bell is still on the site where Jan Travers lives now.

September 17, 1902 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*
"There was a small audience Tuesday evening at the Presbyterian Church to hear Will Carlton, owing to the severe storm, all who were there felt amply repaid and hope to hear him again under better conditions."

Panel 15



Caspian Lake House, built in 1832 by Col. Levi Stevens was run by the Dufur family from 1905 to 1930. On the spacious veranda with its steps leading down to the street, guests in comfortable wicker rockers sipped tea, watched the sunsets and made lasting friendships. The hotel was torn down in 1937.



The Village Boarding House which stood at the present site of the house owned by Sig Lonegren. Owned and operated in the late 1880's by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conant. The building was struck by lightning and burned not long after this photograph was taken. Mr. Conant was Mary Jean Simpson's uncle.

November 9, 1898 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*
"Samuel Hill has the frame for a two story house up and boarded, on the lot where the Conant House burned several years ago."

Panel
15



' House on the Bend road which belonged to Bert Willey, the N.L. Drown, then Dr. Kinney. On the site of Madeleine Gebbie's house now. The path on the right led behind Willey's store to Breezy Avenue.



Looking downriver towards the village. Willey's store is in the center. On right, the sash and blind factory straddling the river. Later Buchanan's garage. On left Helen Lyle's barn, no longer there.

Panel
15

THE OLD MILL

GREENSBORO, VT.



The Cutler and Goss woodworking factory between Caspian lake and the Village made sashes, blinds, butter tubs and coffins in the late 1800's. Blacksmith shop is on the right. Looking up river.



Village scene in early 1900's. Steps of Hotel on the left. Barber shop (post office) is next. The DeBrune Farm in the background ran all the way to the Young's land in the east and down to the mill to the south. The sugar house was on the land where Brigit Collier now lives.



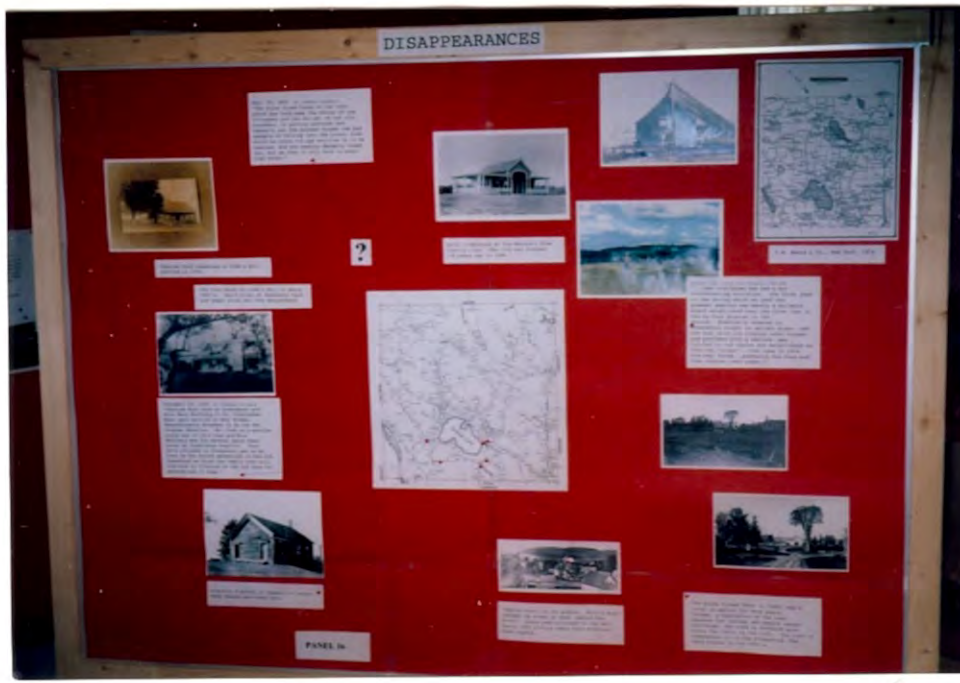
Bessie Gebbie and her mother Harriet Silver are enjoying themselves on the porch of the Post Office in the house which was next to the Caspian Lake House. The Dufur family lived upstairs.

March 15, 1894 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"And now the festive crow doth bring glad tidings of the gentle spring, and ample caws for sugaring"

"speaking of crows, the democrats have a petitions in circulation for a change in our post office - which may mean a postmistress."

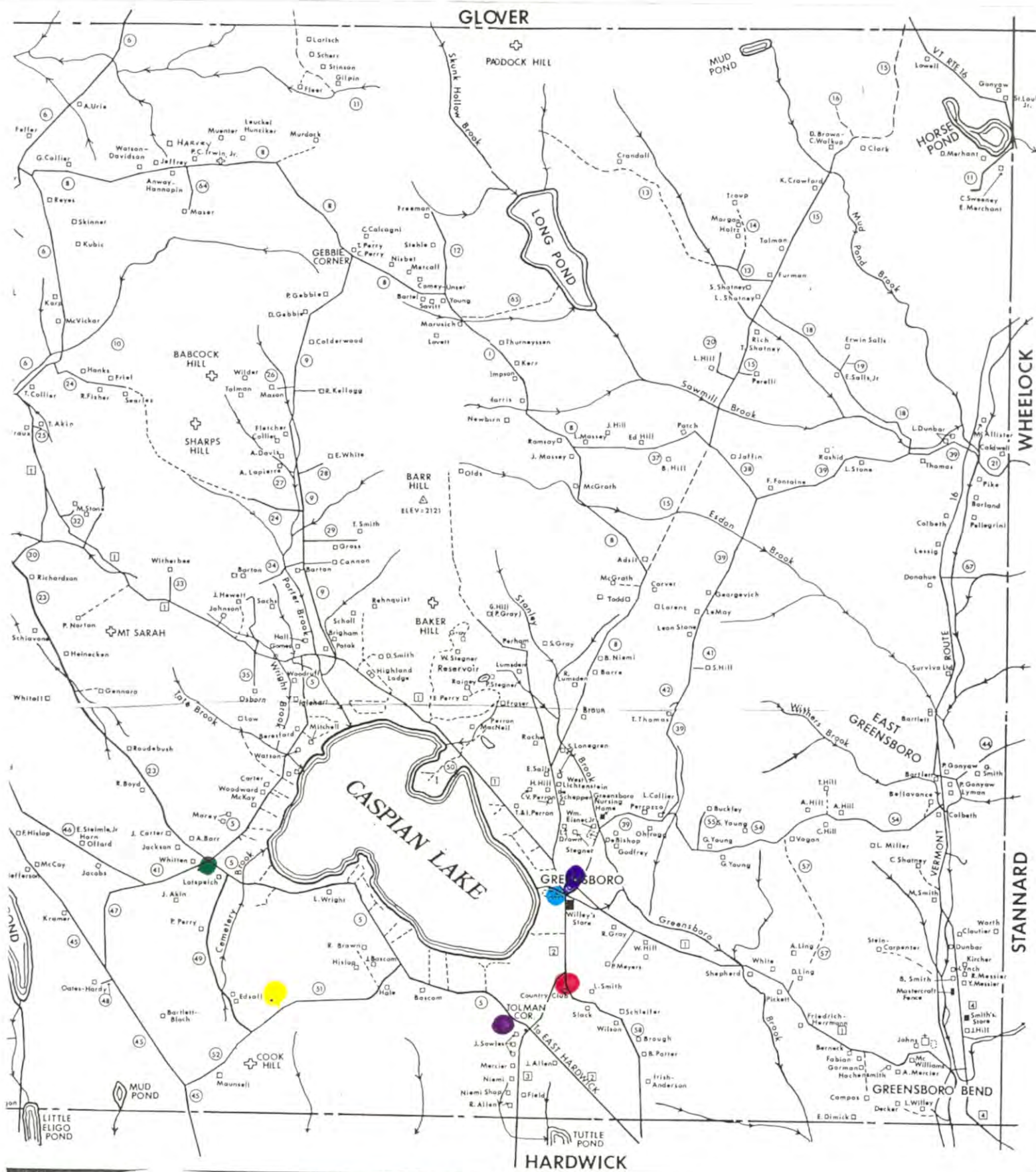
Sumner P. Pinney was appointed post master in March, 1894. Emma J. Lindsay in June 1898, and Hattie K. Silver in April 1913.



DISAPPEARANCES

*To find the location
of where the buildings
used to be, match their
color dots with the dot
on the map.*

PANEL 16



Nov. 30, 1893 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*

"The first frame house in the town, which has long been the horror of the villagers and the delight of the city boarders, is getting unsteady and recently set the younger houses the bad example of falling into the brook; from which we claim its age entitles it to be rescued, and the remains decently cared for, but we fear it will have to await high water."

?





The Cook House on Cook's Hill in early 1900's. David Allen of Hazendale Farm and Roger Allen are Cook descendants

Charles Cook homestead on Cook's Hill
settled in 1796.



December 10, 1902 *St. Johnsbury Caledonian*
"Charles Burt Cook of Greensboro and
Miss Mary MacCuaig of So. Framingham,
Mass were married at West Medway,
Massachusetts November 12 by the Rev.
Stephen Knowlton. Mr. Cook is a popular
young man of this town and Miss
MacCuaig was for several years head
nurse at Framingham Hospital. They
have returned to Greensboro and as Mr.
Cook is the fourth generation on the old
Homestead we trust the family tree will
continue to flourish on the old farm for
generations to come."

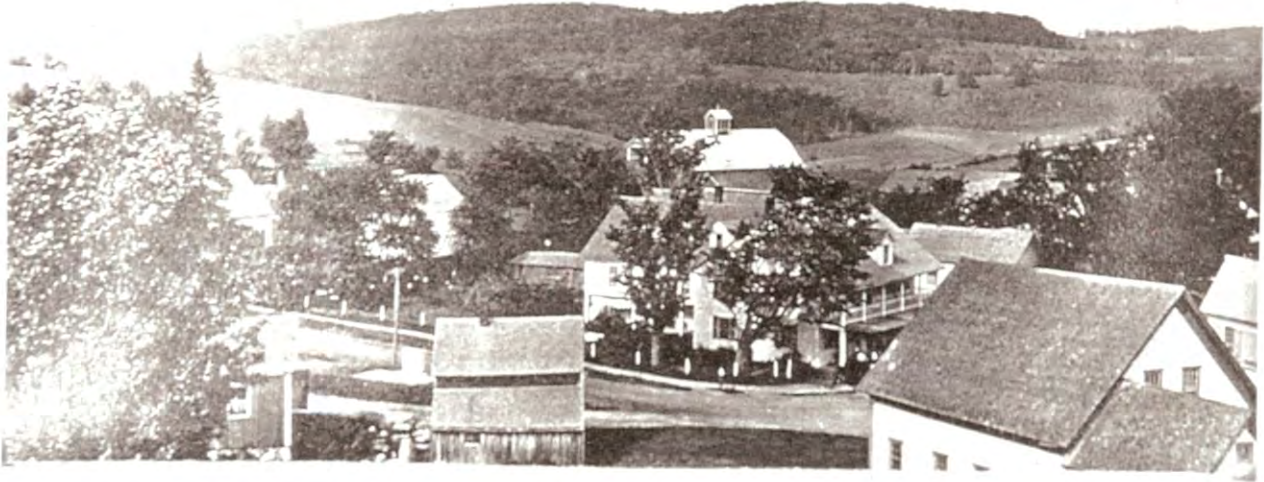


District 6 School on Campbell's Corner.
Many dances were held here.



The Alpha Tolman farm, c. 1900, was a local showplace for many years. Tolman, a benefactor of the town, donated the library and health center buildings. The road to Hardwick goes along the fence on the left. The road to Greensboro is in the foreground. The Farm burned in the 1950's.





Caspian Hotel in the middle. Melvin Barn (bought by Drown in 1946) behind the hotel. Large shed attached to the Mill. Early 1900 picture taken from McIntyre barn cupola.



Early clubhouses at the Mountain View Country Club. The Club was founded 100 years ago in 1898





Mountain View Country Club Centennial 1898-1998

"...the club-house has had a not uninteresting evolution. The first year or two during which we used the present pasture saw merely a bulletin board established near the first tee: a two-by-four planted in the ground...Eventually someone in Greensboro bought an upright piano, and the box, with its sloping cover hinged and provided with a padlock, was carried to the course and established as the first "house"...Then came in 1904, the real house...gradually one room and then another were added."

GREENSBORO

Scale 100 Rods to the inch

1876



M-20

These books by Asher Benjamin were sources of architectural design details in the 1800s.

Books loaned by Professor Paul Norton

Map ~~Number 18~~ The David Massey House Date Built c. 1865

This is a very small Classic Cottage with some Greek Revival details. It faces the remnants of a road which ran parallel to the brook and led to a bridge to the Perrin brother's woodworking and blacksmith shops.

Greek Revival

Who?
? where?
on map?

Map ~~Number 20~~ The Salls House Date Built c. 1855
Chaloux

The Salls House is located just beyond the Post Office to the east. According to the 1985 survey of Greensboro building by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, this house "represents the most sophisticated interpretation of the Greek Revival Style in the Village. Its front portico is exemplary with Tuscan columns, frieze with center and crown molding, and pronounced pediment. The front facade is embellished by very wide door and window surrounds with corner blocks at all four corners and unusually smooth molded rectangular raised panels of varying sizes above, below and between the windows.

Chaloux

Map ~~Number 21~~ The Higginbottom House Date Built c. 1860

This is a small vernacular-Greek Revival, one and a half story frame house with the eaves side facing the street and a recessed wing with a Colonial revival porch fronting the wing. The porch is notable for its short Tuscan columns resting on a tall clapboard apron. Like other vernacular houses it incorporated later architectural details, yet maintained its Greek revival features without disruption.

Who
where on
map?
Massey?

THE
RUDIMENTS
OF
ARCHITECTURE :

BEING A
TREATISE ON PRACTICAL GEOMETRY,
ON
GRECIAN AND ROMAN MOULDINGS ;

SHewing
THE BEST METHOD OF DRAWING THEIR CURVES, WITH
REMARKS ON THE EFFECT OF BOTH.

ALSO,
ON THE ORIGIN OF BUILDING,

ON
THE FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE,

ON
THEIR GENERAL AND PARTICULAR PARTS AND EMBELLISHMENTS ;

WITH EXAMPLES FOR
CORNICES, BASE AND SURBASE MOULDINGS,
ARCHITRAVES, AND STAIRS.

CORRECTLY ENGRAVED ON THIRTY-TWO COPPERPLATES,

BY ASHER BENJAMIN.

BOSTON,

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY MUNROE AND FRANCIS,

No. 4, Cornhill.

1814.

VF-GHS

Historical Society Hosts Architectural Exhibit

4G
7/7/99

by Dorothy M. Ling

The next two weeks will be busy ones for the Greensboro Historical Society with the exhibit open to the public and summer programs beginning. Wednesday night, July 7, at 8 p.m.

The first Summer Lecture will be held at Fellowship Hall. Architect and builder John Rahill will speak on this year's topic, Architecture. Everyone is welcome.

Two events will take place on July 14. The July Walk Through the Village will be led by Jan Lewandoski of Stannard at 1 p.m. He will point out various styles of architecture as they appear on the village homes and answer questions.

That same day at 2 p.m. the annual Ice Cream Social will be held on the building lawn with the building open for viewing the exhibit. Mary and Walter Ciaschini and their helpers will be on hand to serve you.

The building is open to visitors on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. until noon until late summer. The interesting exhibit shows changes in building use in town, some that have disappeared and sketches of the building styles over the years including photos of ones in the town illustrating them.

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Y FOOD

terral, support groups, buddy program,
non-medical case management, for HIV
infected people and their families.
Confidential. 748-1149.
•**AL-ANON** - Thursdays, 7 p.m. St.
Norbert's, Hardwick, next to the Church -
"THE CELLAR". 12 Step Program,
beginners welcome. Open Discussion.
•**ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS** -
Monday, 8 p.m. United Church of
Hardwick. Open discussion. Information:
748-3708.
•**ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS** -
Wednesday, 8 p.m. The Church in Cabot,
Beginners' Meeting, 8 p.m. Open
Meeting.
•**AWARE**, Aid to Women in Abuse and
Rape Emergencies of Hardwick offers:
Thursdays, 3 - 4:30 p.m. Support Group
for Survivors of sexual assault and
childhood sexual abuse. Free and
confidential. Call for site, child care or
schedule changes or more information
472-6463.
•**AWARE**, Aid to Women in Abuse and
Rape Emergencies of Hardwick offers:
Thursdays, 10 - 11:30 a.m. Mom's coffee
and conversation group. On-site child
care. Free and confidential. Call for site,
child care or schedule changes or more
information 472-6463.
•**AWARE**, Aid to Women in Abuse and
Rape Emergencies of Hardwick offers:
Wednesdays, 7 - 8:30 p.m. Support
Group for women seeking relief from
abusive relationships. Free and confiden-
tial. Call for site, child care or schedule
changes or more information 472-6463.
•**AWARE**, Aid to Women in Abuse and
Rape Emergencies of Hardwick offers:
Wednesdays, 1 - 2:30 p.m. Teen Support
Group. Activities and fun designed to
build self-esteem and violence resistance
skill in Hardwick Area Youth. Free and
confidential. Call for site, child care or
schedule changes or more information
472-6463.
•**BATTERED WOMEN** - Barre-Montpelier
Area, Monday 5:30 - 6:30 p.m. Informa-
tion: 223-0023. Hot-line # 223-0855.
•**CLARINA HOWARD NICHOLS**
CENTER SHELTER. Groups free. \$
donations accepted. Sexual Assault
Survivors Support Group: Mondays, 6:30
- 8 p.m.; and support group for Survivors
of Domestic Violence, Tuesdays, 6:30 - 8
p.m. Play Group for Children. Information:
888-5256.
•**FRIENDS & FAMILY OF PEOPLE**
WITH HIV/AIDS - 2nd and 4th Wednes-
days, 7-9 p.m. Meetings to be held in an
undisclosed confidential location.
Information: 748-1149 (AIDS Community
Awareness Project).
•**GRIEF MINISTRY** 4th Wednesday, 7
p.m., Grace United Methodist Church,
Plainfield. Information: 454-8448.
•**GRIEF SUPPORT GROUP** - Every
Wednesday, 6:30 - 8:30 p.m., Morrisville
Fire Station. Information: 472-6566
•**LAMOILLE COUNTY MENTAL**
HEALTH Free Walk-in Clinic, Thursday,
10 a.m. - 1 p.m. Closed Holidays.
Washington Highway, Morrisville.
Information: 888-4914 or 888-4635.
•**OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS** -
Sundays, 8:30 a.m., Wolcott Town Hall.
•**OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS,**
Monday, 4 - 5 p.m. Woodbury Commu-
nity Library. Information: 456-1137.
•**THE GOOD RED ROAD TO RECOV-**
ERY, Newport - Native American talking
circle that uses traditional Northeastern
Native American values in the process of
recovery from addictions and traumas.
Dawnland Center, 55 Seymore Ln.,

in 1989. Since its inception, the group
has presented numerous recitals in 754-6631.

VF-GHS

Historical Society Hosts Architectural Exhibit

by Dorothy M. Ling

The next two weeks will be busy ones for the Greensboro Historical Society with the exhibit open to the public and summer programs beginning. Wednesday night, July 7, at 8 p.m.

The first Summer Lecture will be held at Fellowship Hall. Architect and builder John Rahill will speak on this year's topic, Architecture. Everyone is welcome.

Two events will take place on July 14. The July Walk Through the Village will be led by Jan Lewandoski of Stannard at 1 p.m. He will point out various styles of architecture as they appear on the village homes and answer questions.

That same day at 2 p.m. the annual Ice Cream Social will be held on the building lawn with the building open for viewing the exhibit. Mary and Walter Ciaschini and their helpers will be on hand to serve you.

The building is open to visitors on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. and on Saturdays from 10 a.m. until noon until late summer. The interesting exhibit shows changes in building use in town, some that have disappeared and sketches of the building styles over the years including photos of ones in the town illustrating them.

Karen Karnes & Friends Pottery Show

WATERBURY — During the month of July, the Vermont Clay Studio Gallery is displaying a preview of the work of 23 premiere potters from the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions who will be on hand to show and sell their work at a three-day sales event, July 30-Aug. 1.

Karen Karnes, one of America's foremost potters, and resident of Morgan, curated this show to help the studio raise funds for the many ceramics classes it offers. The range in style is great, though most of the work is functional in nature.

For more information, call (802) 244-1126.

Bread And Puppet To Play Hardwick

HARDWICK - The Bread and Puppet Theater will hold a special July Café des Cheap Artistes, an evening of puppetry, live music, declamation, and intrigue, on Friday, July 9, at 8 p.m. at the Compost Arts Center, 39 Main St. in Hardwick.

This café features hand puppet shows, object-theater, cheap art happenings, and choral music performed by many of the Northeast Kingdom's finest avant-gardists.

The traditional refreshments will be served. For more information, call 525-3031.



•**JAQUITH PUBLIC LIBRARY,** Old Schoolhouse Common, Marshfield (426-3581) Mon. - Wed. noon - 7:30 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon.; Sunday - 1 p.m. - 4 p.m.
•**WOODBURY COMMUNITY LIBRARY,** Woodbury School (472-5715). Summer Hours, starting June 21. Tues., Wed., Thurs., 4 - 8 p.m. Sat. 9 - noon. Summer Reading Program, Wednesdays in July, 6:30 p.m. Teen Activities on Thursdays.
•**BROWN LIBRARY,** Sterling College, Craftsbury Common (586-7711). Monday - Friday, 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Open to the public.
•**CRAFTSBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY,** Craftsbury Common (586-9683). Tues. 1 - 8 p.m.; Wed. 9 a.m. - noon; Fri. 1 - 6 p.m.; Sat., 10 - noon, Sun., 10 - noon. Children's program, 1:30 Wednesdays.
•**JEUDEVINE MEMORIAL LIBRARY,** Hardwick (472-5948). Mon. and Wed. 1 - 7 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. - noon.
•**CUTLER MEMORIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY,** Rt. 2, Plainfield (454-8504). Tues. and Thurs. 1 - 8 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.; Sun. 1 - 5 p.m.
•**CABOT PUBLIC LIBRARY,** (563-2721). Tues. noon - 5 p.m.; Fri. noon - 6 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - noon. Storytime Fri. 10 - 11 a.m.
•**MORRISTOWN CENTENNIAL LIBRARY** (888-3853) Tues. and Wed. 10 a.m. - 7:30 p.m.; Thurs. & Fri. 10 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.; Sat. 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.
•**GREENSBORO FREE LIBRARY,** Main Street, Greensboro (533-2531). Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, & Friday 10 - noon & 3 - 5; Thursday, 10 - 6; Saturday, 10 - 1; Sunday 11:30 - 1. Summer hours start June 14th.
•**JOHN W. SIMPSON MEMORIAL LIBRARY,** East Craftsbury (586-9692) Wed. and Sat. 9 a.m. - noon, 2 - 5 p.m., 7

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Gave the July 7, 1995