

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Reynolds House

other names/site number Reynolds House Inn

2. Location

street & number 102 South Main Street

city or town Barre

state VT county Washington zip code 05641

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

not for publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

State Historic Preservation Officer

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE (granite), CONCRETE

walls: WOOD (weatherboard, shingle), GLASS

roof: WOOD (shingle), METAL (steel)

other: BRICK – chimneys, METAL – vents, fascia
WOOD – porch lattice

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Reynolds House, completed in 1898, is a two and a half story, five- by three-bay rectangular structure with a shingled mansard roof and an attached gable-roofed carriage barn. The front entrance faces southwest. A granite foundation supports the timber frame. Rehabilitated in 2018, the building retains all aspects of historic integrity.

Narrative Description

Access:

The Reynolds House is located in the south end of Vermont's third most populous city, at 102 South Main Street, Barre, Vermont. The plot is situated along the northwest quadrant of the intersection of Hill Street, Ayers Street, and South Main Street, which bends slightly at the confluence of these roads. The orientation of the surrounding roads gives the plot an angular shape, with a municipal parking lot on the southeast elevation closing the gap to the intersection of Main St, Hill St, and Ayers St. The surrounding development is a mixture of historical and contemporary structures, primarily commercial. The main entrance of the building faces South Main Street, one of the primary arteries of Barre City. Several points allow automobile access to the property: via South Main Street, a driveway provides access to an attached carriage barn. The rear of the building is accessible by a drive coming off Hill Street, and the parking lot on the south side of the building can be accessed from either Main Street or Hill Street. The property is relatively open in contrast with its urban setting, with a sizeable lawn surrounded by several mature deciduous trees.

Exterior - detail:

Constructed from 1892-1898 in the Victorian, Second Empire style, the Reynolds House is functionally a residential structure with a carriage barn attached, connected by a 2-bay extension of the main structure. Wood frame with Barre granite foundation and concrete slab, it is a 2½ story, 5- by 3-bay building with a wood-shingled mansard roof over the main portion and shingle siding along the front facade. The 2- by 4-bay carriage barn, punctuated by a vented cupola, extends past the width of the rest of the building, giving the building footprint an L-shape. Clapboards cover the side, rear, and carriage barn elevations. Notable exterior features include the acorn-shaped shingles along the front facade, the tin-plated ornamental bas relief fascia, and dentilled window trim on the front facade of the carriage barn. The main (southwest) elevation features a recessed entry, approached via a large, oblong porch, and sandwiched between a set of 2-story tower bays. A turret extending the full height of the building anchors the northwest corner. A single dormer protrudes from the center bay of each mansard roof elevation, with two on rear elevation, in the center and east bays. Roof cladding is primarily decorative cedar shingling, with layers of scalloped, rectangular, and lobed shingles on the mansard. Composite shingles have replaced the original on non-primary elevations. A flat roof connects the mansard to the carriage barn, which is covered by standing seam metal on a gabled roof. Chimneys extend from each of these sections; the mansard portion of the structure has two chimneys. Most windows are the original one-over-one sash, with curved glass in turret and tower bays. The shingle and clapboard siding are painted a wooly-thyme on the first floor and canyon-gold on the second floor with a dark brown embossed fascia, and bands of cream colored cladding separating the

two floors, fascia, and window surrounds, as well as the perimeter detailing. However, the building has sported many different colors over its history. Prior to the 2018 rehabilitation, the shingle and clapboard siding were painted a light grey with a band of dark grey cladding beneath a dark green fascia, and maroon trim surrounding the windows and perimeter detailing. The building was even painted entirely pink for G.J. Reynolds' daughter Anita's wedding. On the southwest gable end of the carriage barn the words "G. J. Reynolds 1892" are painted on embossed cladding surrounded by a sunburst pattern of trim and clapboards. Other notable aspects of the exterior include the detailed scroll-sawn skirting beneath the front porch. A rear porch exists on the second story, with a small balustrade, accessed from an interior bedroom and hallway.

Elevations:

The front elevation faces southwest and includes a recessed entry surrounded by an oblong porch. A main entrance flanked on the west side by a full height turret and on the east side by a bay window is approached by a set of stairs. A secondary entrance leads to a reception area towards the carriage barn section. The porch contains decorative balustrade and skirting patterned with cut out stars and acorns. The turret contains three curved one-over-one sash windows on each of the first and second floors.

Moving toward the northwest facing facade, one window lights each bay and story, and an additional one-over-one window lights the dormer through the mansard roof. The rear, or northeast, elevation sports a single dormer and continues the same window pattern on the first story, with additional windows lighting the second story bedrooms. A recessed porch spans a portion of the gabled roof section on each story, abutting the carriage barn. The carriage barn juts past the rear elevation by one bay and can be accessed along the northeast entrance through a center bay door. Three fixed light windows and three one-over-one sash, as well as a brick chimney, punctuate the southeast elevation. A pair of dual French doors was installed on the southwest entrance of the carriage barn in 2018, to replace two non-original fire damaged garage doors. The new doors were modeled after photographic evidence of the original feature. Atop the carriage barn, a lighted cupola adorns the pinnacle of the gable, crested by a four gabled covering and a weathervane. Several non-original windows were replaced in 2018 with wooden one-over-one sash, and the carriage barn received extensive renovations as a result of severe fire which damaged much of the space in 2014. However, the exterior retains much of its original fabric. Photographic evidence indicates that a railing matching the balustrade along the ground level porch on the main facade used to exist on the second story balcony. This is supported by the existence of a door leading out to the balcony above the porch.

Interior - detail:

The house interior layout reflects the original design with minimal alterations. Throughout the building are hardwood floors and a variety of unique fireplaces, some cast iron and others with tile-surrounds. Several ornate chandeliers light the building throughout, and the interior walls are finished with plaster and lath beneath an exterior decoration. Throughout the first floor, period wallpaper has been added to some rooms in 2018; however, various wall covering and paint have adorned the rooms over time. Approached from the front porch entry, a front hall provides passage to a music room, back room and bathroom, stairway, and parlor. Two oval fixed-light windows surround the front door, each embellished by an etched angel figure. The music room and lounge compose the northwest bay of the first floor, separated by a set of full-width hardwood pocket doors. The turret on the front facade creates a curved window bay in the music room. A bathroom, not original to the house, is accessible under the stairs along a hallway leading from the front hall directly to the library at the rear of the building. A dining room is accessed via the library or pocket doors leading from the parlor. A picture railing lines the dining room wall. A large china cabinet with drawers is built into the east wall, surrounded by the common door frame with rosette pattern featured throughout the house. Beside this feature a door leads into a kitchen/pantry that has been modified with more modern cooking appliances and a small wooden sliding window facing the rear of the property. New cabinetry, resembling the original style, was added during the 2018 rehabilitation. The kitchen can also be accessed via a single pocket door from a reception area, which serves as a secondary entry from the front facade. While the trim and door frames reflect the design of the rest of the building, the room is furnished with shaker style wood cabinetry. This area also provides access to a utility room, the carriage barn, and stairs leading to the basement.

The second floor (accessible primarily from the carpeted stairway in the front hall) is characterized by six bedrooms, mimicking the layout of the first level. The stairway leads to a landing which provides access to the balcony, as well as to Bedroom 1 and Bedroom 2. Due to the fire damage Bedroom 5 and Bedroom 6 include most of the alterations on this level. Bedroom 5 entrance was opened to create a hallway and as a separate room while replacing the closet with a bathroom and reconfiguring the bathroom in Bedroom 6. Bedrooms 1 and 2, located on opposite sides of the stair landing,

feature a large curved bay window. While some bedrooms historically featured wallpaper, during the rehabilitation in 2018, the walls in Bedrooms 1-5 received lighter color paint, and Bedroom 6 received a coat of grey-blue. Original trim and doors, with cast iron hardware, remain throughout the second floor. A bathroom installed, or renovated likely in the 1910s or 1920s features a cast iron porcelain tub and sink.

The attic is accessed from a small staircase in the central hallway, and is unfinished. The basement level features a large water heater, granite foundation, concrete slab, and fixed-light windows which allow entry of outside light. A screened door pie safe and laundry chute are existing original features.

The carriage barn may be accessed from the interior reception area, and received extensive interior renovations following the 2014 fire damage. A second story landing lines the perimeter of the space with exposed timber framing on the open floor plan throughout. Restored sliding doors at the rear of the carriage barn allow access to a stairway leading to the landing.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1898

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lane, Alfred Willis (architect)

Clark, George F. (builder)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, areas of significance, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Reynolds House, at 102 South Main Street, was constructed at the height of Barre's economic boom at the tail end of the 19th century. George J. Reynolds was a prominent businessman who owned the Reynold's block, a hardware and granite industry supply store at 82-86 Main Street in downtown Barre. Designed by A.W. Lane and built by George F. Clark, the building was a significant symbol of G. J. Reynolds' status as a reputable businessman. Peter Bombard, a Barre-based painter, did the interior decorating. Foundation work was completed by Ward and Douglass. The Reynolds House embodies the distinctive characteristics that represent late 19th century Victorian architecture in Barre. The Period of Significance is 1898, the year the house was built.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

George J. Reynolds, originally from Massachusetts, married a Barre native, Jane Maxham, and the two lived for a short time in Portland, Oregon, before returning to Barre with their two-year old son, William, in 1875. He soon established himself in the commercial sector, partnering with George Tilden, and then buying Tilden's general store in downtown Barre. George expanded the store to sell hardware, paints, furnace and plumbing supplies, and was a leading supplier of the Glenwood stove, an appliance popular throughout New England and beyond, and developed by the Weir Stove Company out of Taunton, Massachusetts.¹ As the granite industry took off in Barre in the 1880s and 1890s, George adapted his business to cater towards the needs of stone cutters.

The Reynolds House was constructed in the south part of town, where many of Barre's prominent citizens were also building their residences near their related industries. This area was sited along the Stevens Branch of the Winooski River, making it a prime location for the development of industrial activities such as milling of lumber and grist. Other influential persons choosing to settle in this area include George Tilden, a local businessman and Reynolds' former business partner; Dr. William D. Reed, a physician; J. Henry Jackson, the mayor of Barre from 1903 to 1904; and the Morecroft family, who operated a woolen mill in the area. The development of these industries, and the granite industry in particular, contributed to the expansion of the area along South Main Street. Trow and Holden, manufacturers of tools for stone carving, were located near to the Reynolds' home on the opposite side of South Main Street.² According to Sanborn maps, G.J. Reynolds kept his warehouse on the lot behind where the house was built, just up Hill Street.³

Unfortunately, George died in 1899, just a year after the house was completed; his son William took over the family business at the age of 26. William and his wife Anna had three daughters: Cleora, Leone, and Anita, who all grew up in the house. Cleora joined the company upon her graduation from Simmons College, and inherited charge of the business from her father after William's death.

THE GRANITE INDUSTRY IN BARRE

The region's unique geological composition boasts a large deposit of granite that weathers well and has a fine texture. The granite is ideal for monumental work, but is also featured throughout the city in building foundations and facades.⁴ Throughout the 1880s, the advent of the Central Railroad line, which arrived in Barre in 1875, allowed Barre's granite business to explode exponentially. Between 1890 and 1900, the city's population nearly doubled from 6,790 to 11,754.⁵ By the turn of the century, Barre was known as the granite capital of the world. Its rapport attracted immigrants from regions where the fine art of stone carving was prevalent. Barre filled up with a large Scottish population from the region

¹ Advertisement, Glenwood Ranges and Heaters. *Perth Amboy evening news*. (Perth Amboy, N.J.), 12 Sept. 1916.

² "In the Barre District." *Rock Products* 6, no. 5 (1907): 18-20.

³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map from Barre, Washington County, Vermont. Sanborn Map Company, Jul, 1889. Map.

⁴ Arthur Wellington Brayley, *History of the Granite Industry of New England*, Boston: National Association of Granite Industries of the United States, 1913, p 17.

⁵ Maartje Melchior, "Barre: History of a Vermont Granite Town," Slideshow.

of Aberdeen, where granite carving was a long-standing tradition. Many Italians also emigrated to the area, and the granite industry depended on their work. During this time, too, local business moguls were expanding their commercial and personal wealth. The railroad was located toward the south end of Barre City, and since granite warehouses depended on the proximity to this mode of transport, the owners of granite industries constructed their new residences in this vicinity as well. The location of the Reynolds House signifies the status of the Reynolds family as a respected business proprietor and their connection to Barre's largest industry.

Three generations of the Reynolds family -- George, William, and Cleora -- were instrumental in supporting and growing the granite industry in Barre. The family business was originally owned as a general store by George Tilden, from whom G. J. Reynolds purchased the business, developing it into a hardware store and eventually a large contracting supplier for the granite industry. The store was purportedly the first in the area to introduce the pneumatic drill to the granite industry.⁶ George was an influential and respected member of the greater Barre community as well. In addition to his successful hardware business, George was instrumental in developing Barre's growing infrastructure, as a founding member of the Barre Pure Spring Water Company, Barre Savings Bank and Trust Company, and the Barre Electric Light, Power, Manufacturing and Street Railway Company. Upon George's death, the *Barre Evening Telegram* heralded him as, "one of our most progressive, up-to-date business men, [who] has helped to place the mercantile reputation of Barre where it stands today."⁷

William, though young, carried the social status established by his father. Like G. J., William was also a member of many chapters of the masonic temple and a member of the Universalist Church. He participated in several civic groups in Barre, helped established the Barre Country Club, and was a respected member of the community. The Reynolds were featured regularly in the "Talk of the Town" column of the *Barre Daily Times*, as their residence was often the site of social events and festive gatherings. Their three daughters attended Spaulding High School, and were active in the Unitarian Universalist church and many social clubs.

Cleora, William and Anna's eldest daughter, maintained the store after her father's passing in 1944. The business was sold in 1972, but Cleora continued to live in the Reynolds House until her death in 1995.

CONTEXT FOR CRITERION C: Significance as an example of Victorian architecture

The Reynolds House is significant under Criterion C, for its embodiment of the distinctive characteristics that represent late 19th century Victorian architecture in Barre. In addition to the features that are indicative of this architectural style in general, the house displays features that are locally significant, such as acorn-shaped shingles and Barre granite foundation. While the historical industrial setting in the south end of Barre still exists, the Reynolds House is one of the last remaining examples of high style residential architecture in the neighborhood.

The architectural style is transitional Second Empire to Queen Anne. With many of the elements that characterize a Queen Anne, such as the turret, rounded bays, bas relief cornice detail, and shingles flush with the fenestration, the building reflects the popular style of the time. Yet the house borrows also from the earlier Second Empire style, featuring a mansard roof covering the main block, which lends a monumental feel to the structure.

G.J. Reynolds commissioned several trusted local sources in the design and construction of his residence. Alfred Willis Lane, who designed the house, worked in Barre as a builder and architect. In addition to work on several public schools and many private residences, Lane was known for his work on the Opera House in Montpelier, the Nichols and Worthen commercial blocks in downtown Barre, and the schoolhouse on Ayers Street extension.⁸ Ward and Douglass, another

⁶ Arthur Stone, *The Vermont of Today, Volume IV*. New York: Lewis historical publishing Company, Incorporated, 1929.

⁷ *Barre Evening Telegram*, October 9, 1899, front page.

⁸ *Industries And Wealth of the Principal Points In Vermont*, New York: American Publishing and Engraving, 1891, p. 168; *Barre Evening Telegram*, January 8, 1900.

local firm who were often elected to construct the foundations public schools in Barre, performed the foundation work. Peter Bombard was a local painter based in the Barre area, offering exterior painting services as well as interior decorating and whitewashing.

Upon its construction, the house was at the forefront of the architectural mode, warranting a full-page article in the *Barre Evening Telegram*. Along with its top-of-the-line Glenwood furnace system, fine oak, pine, and birch woodwork, the house was also wired with electricity when it was built. In 1900, William had the house outfitted to connect to the telephone circuit.⁹

The Reynolds house retains its integrity of location and setting. The location of the Reynold's house near the industrial center of town was historically significant in affirming the family's status as an important industrial business supplier. While the house's surroundings have changed, and new structures have been constructed around it, the character of the location still exudes an industrial feel. Many of the original residential structures still exist in the neighborhood, including G.J.'s original warehouse. The existence of granite sheds farther along South Main Street, and the placement of contemporaneous residential structures augment the historic character of the house's location.

Though the house has experienced various updates over the years, it retains integrity of design, especially in massing and decorative features. The Reynolds House has had few owners throughout its history. After Cleora passed in 1994, the residence was purchased and converted into a bed and breakfast. Major changes to design include the addition of several bathrooms to the upstairs bedrooms. With the exception of the distinctive curved bay windows, most windows were replaced with vinyl; however, the original fenestration pattern has been retained. The massing is the same as it was completed in 1898, despite the damage from a fire in 2014 to some of the facade and frame, especially along the rear facade and carriage barn. Other changes to design involve routine decorative updates as the family modernized their abode. Likewise the integrity of materials and workmanship has been preserved, as much of the original historic fabric still exists in the building. The double pocket doors, rosette style moldings, original cornice work on the exterior facade, all contribute to this. Etched angels flanking the entrance to the front hall commemorate the stone carving tradition in Barre. The circulation and floor plan remain largely as they were when constructed. The building underwent a large rehabilitation in 2018 which retained much of the existing historic features while adding modern amenities for the continuation of public use as a bed and breakfast and event center.

The house also retains integrity of feeling and association. Certainly it stands out among its surroundings, just as it must have made a stately impression in contrast to its historic setting. Its strong association with the commercial, industrial, social, and civic circles of Barre Vermont enhances its contribution to the architecture and local history of the city.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Major Sources

Books and Journals

Brayley, Arthur Wellington. *History of the Granite Industry of New England*. Boston: National Association of Granite Industries of the United States, 1913.

⁹ *Barre Evening Telegram*, January 4, 1900.

"In the Barre District." *Rock Products* 6, no. 5 (1907): 18-20.

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Barre, Vt. *Annual Report of the City of Barre, Vt, Volume 5, 1900*.

Maps

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Newspaper Articles

Barre Evening Telegram (Barre, Vt.) Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov> (accessed 10 Feb, 2018).

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1 Nov., 1898

26 Jan., 1899

14 Apr., 1899

21 Apr., 1899

10 Aug., 1899

9 Oct., 1899

4 Jan., 1900

8 Jan., 1900

26 Feb., 1901

17 July, 1901

30 Oct., 1901

30 Nov., 1901

17 Dec., 1901
10 Dec., 1902

Barre Daily Times (Barre, Vt.) *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.
<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov> (accessed 10 Feb, 2018).

1 June, 1904
23 Oct., 1905
6 Sept., 1907
3 June, 1908
5 Nov., 1908
21 Jan., 1909
6 Dec., 1911
9 Oct., 1912
24 Dec., 1915
14 Sept., 1916
28 Jan., 1918
27 Apr., 1918
15 Nov., 1918
5 Sept., 1919
9 Jan., 1920
22 Nov., 1920
2 May, 1921
19 May, 1921
12 July, 1921
26 Sept., 1921
1 Oct., 1921
22 Oct., 1921
25 Oct., 1921
1 Nov., 1921
7 Jan., 1922
7 Feb., 1922
19 Aug., 1922
13 Sept., 1922
16 Oct., 1922
21 Oct., 1922
13 Dec., 1922

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The united opinion. (Bradford, Vt.), *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.
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08 Sept. 1922.

Other Research Materials

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https://www.uvm.edu/landscape/learn/Downloads/scrapbooks/barre_history.pdf (accessed 10 Feb 2018).

Photographs and Collection materials of Leone Reynolds, courtesy of Vermont Historical Society.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.52 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(Insert additional points as needed.)

1	<u>44.191484</u>	<u>-72.499082</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

or

UTM References

Datum:
NAD 1927 _____ or **NAD 1983** _____
(Insert additional UTM references as needed.)

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary constitutes the tax parcel for 102 South Main Street in Barre, Vermont, SPAN 036-011-12505. (see attached map)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the house and property for the parcel being nominated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julia Grey
organization n/a – independent historic preservation consultant date 2/8/2020

street & number 851 Williamson Rd. telephone (802) 858 - 5175
city or town Jeffersonville state VT zip code 05464
e-mail juliazgrey@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) or **Google Earth** map indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Reynolds House
City or Vicinity: Barre City
County: Washington State: Vermont
Photographer: Julia Grey
Date Photographed: February 5, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Number of Photographs:

1. Exterior, front elevation, facing northeast
2. Exterior, front elevation, facing east
3. Exterior, carriage house, southeast elevation, facing northwest
4. Exterior, carriage house and rear elevation, facing west
5. Exterior, rear elevation, foundation detail
6. Exterior, northwest elevation, facing east
7. Exterior, front porch entry detail, facing west
8. Exterior, front porch skirting detail
9. Exterior, carriage barn front entry detail
10. Exterior, tin fascia detail
11. Exterior, carriage house cupola and weathervane
12. Exterior, front elevation, shingle detail
13. Interior, entry view from music room
14. Interior, main stairway
15. Interior, reception facing southwest
16. Interior, kitchen/pantry
17. Interior, dining room facing pantry
18. Interior, library, facing front entry
19. Interior, upstairs landing towards Bedroom 1
20. Interior, Second floor, Bedroom 2 facing west
21. Interior, Second floor, Bedroom 2, fireplace
22. Interior, Second floor, Bedroom 3, facing south
23. Interior, carriage house, view from landing

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

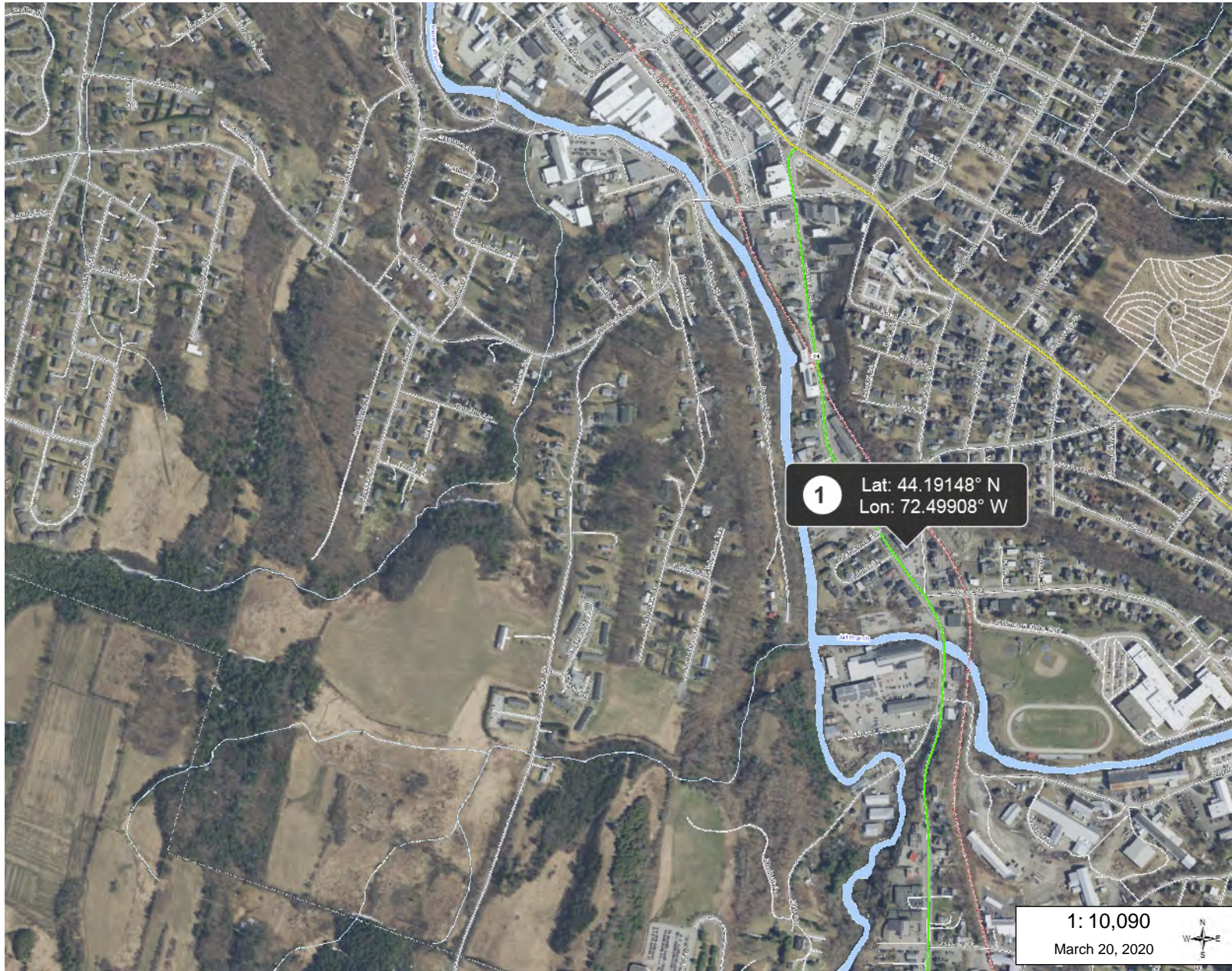
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

DRAFT



Reynolds House, 102 South Main Street, Barre, VT

Vermont Center for Geographic Information




LEGEND

- Airports
- Rail Lines
- Town Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Buildings
- Village Boundaries

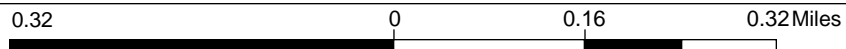


1: 10,090
March 20, 2020



NOTES

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LEGEND

- Airports
- Rail Lines
- Town Boundaries
- County Boundaries
- Buildings
- Village Boundaries
- = parcel boundary



1:1,261

March 20, 2020



0.04 0 0.02 0.04 Miles

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