ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE STATE OF VERMONT REDSTONE PROPERTY, #26 TERRACE STREET, MONTPELIER, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VERMONT

Redstone in Montpelier, looking west.
From: *Views in and About . . . Montpelier and the Winooski Valley*, by S.T. Newcomb (n.d. p. 16).

University of Vermont
Consulting Archaeology Program
111 Delehanty Hall
180 Colchester Avenue
Burlington, VT 05405

UVM Report No. 1094

October 16, 2017

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Submitted to:
Laura V. Trieschmann, SHPO
Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
Department of Housing and Community Affairs
One National Life Drive
Deane C. Davis Building, 6th Floor
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501

Submitted by:
Kate Kenny and Catherine A. Quinn
University of Vermont
Consulting Archaeology Program
111 Delehanty Hall
180 Colchester Avenue
Burlington, VT 05405

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PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This Archaeological Resources Assessment (ARA) and Historic Resources Assessment was prepared by the University of Vermont Consulting Archaeology Program (UVM CAP) to examine the general archaeological sensitivity of and document historic resources at the State of Vermont's Redstone property located at #26 Terrace Street in the City of Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont (Figure 1). This assessment was conducted at the request of the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VDHP) to establish a baseline documentation of the property that could assist with any future management/project plans.

The goals of the ARA were to identify any portion of the property that may contain pre-Contact and/or historic archaeological sites, to provide sufficient information to gauge their potential for archaeological significance, and, to recommend if further archaeological work would be needed prior to any project work that may take place at Redstone. To assess the potential for pre-Contact Native American sites, a review of the files maintained by the VDHP was undertaken to identify the location and nature of nearby previously reported sites. Additionally, the criteria outlined in the VDHP's *Environmental Predictive Model for Locating PreContact Archaeological Sites* were used to establish the general sensitivity for pre-Contact Native American sites at the property.

The objectives of the Historic Resources Assessment were to identify and document any historic resources on or eligible for listing on the State and/or National Register of Historic Places that would have the potential to be affected by any project work that may take place at Redstone, and if present, to recommend any potential determinations of effect on those resources. The proposed project was reviewed according to standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations established by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to implement Section 106.

A site visit of the project area was conducted on August 25, 2017, by University of Vermont Archaeological Research Technician/Program Historian Kate Kenny, and Historic Preservation Specialist Catherine Quinn. A second site visit was conducted by Catherine Quinn on September 7, 2017. All current photographs were taken during the site visits. The background research undertaken for this report included a review of historic maps, property surveys, town and city land records, family histories, census records, newspapers, town histories, postcards and stereoviews from various repositories including the State of Vermont Department of State Buildings (BGS Archives), the Vermont Historical Society Library in Barre, Vermont, and Special Collections at the University of Vermont's Bailey-Howe Library in Burlington, Vermont). The files of the VDHP were also utilized.

The entire Redstone property lies within the National Register-listed Montpelier Historic District (Figure 2) (NPS 1978). Two standing structures at the property, the house (#16) and a stone gate (#16A) are specifically listed as contributing resources to the District. Additional features identified within the parcel are also considered contributing resources, including structural remains, and the landscape design which contains features such as terraces, paths, and the former road with walls and bridge abutments.

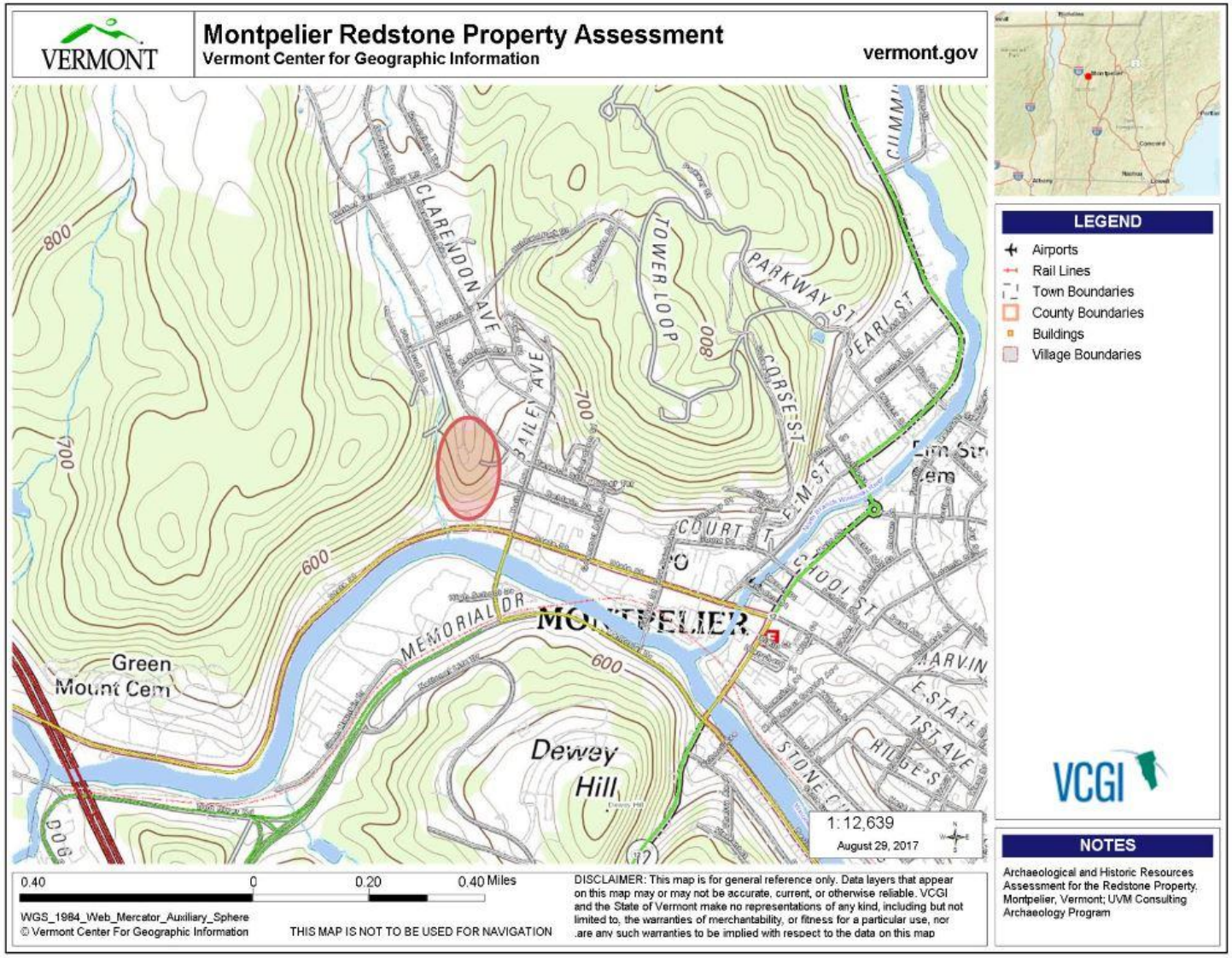

Figure 1. Location of the State of Vermont's Redstone property in the City of Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont.

Figure 2. Sketch map of the Montpelier Historic District with the Redstone property identified (NPS 1978).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The State of Vermont's approximately 10 acre Redstone property in the City of Montpelier is located on a prominent rise[1] above the Winooski River on the western edge of the city with elevations ranging from about 158.5 m (520 ft) above mean sea level, at the level of State Street, to 195.1 m (640 ft) above mean sea level on top of the hill (Figures 3 and 4). The top of the hill is roughly 140 ft (42.7 m) above the level of the Winooski River. The property extends from 41.5 m (136 ft) to 365.8 m (1,200 ft) north of the Winooski River. The whole site has a generally south and east aspect. The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates that the soils on the property are classified as Buxton silt loam (on either 15 to 25 percent or 25 to 45 percent slopes), which, in this case, developed in glaciolacustrine (glacial lake bottom) deposits (Doll 1970). There are several bedrock exposures and ledges in the project area. An unnamed tributary[2] runs along the western edge of the property. This stream rises about 0.9 mi (1.45 km) above its confluence with the Winooski River. Within the boundaries of the Redstone property, the stream flows through a narrow steep chute flanked in places by rock ledges and characterized by a few short falls. At the top of the chute (to the north) the stream valley flattens and broadens considerably. Finally, the historical records indicate that there are several springs located on adjacent properties. As near as can be calculated at this time, one spring was located on the S. P. Redfield property on State Street (ref. MTLR 8:339); another was on the north side of Baldwin Street between the house of J. E. Wright and the house of J. M. Poland (ref. MCLR 10:46); another spring was located near the Chester Wright house on State Street (ref. MTLR 10:45); and still another was located in the Reed/Jewett pasture, just off the Redstone property (ref. MCLR 14:115).

[1] Occasionally called "Jewett's Hill."

[2] Historically, this brook was variously known as the "Chester Wright Brook" or as "Jewett Brook," however, neither name stuck.

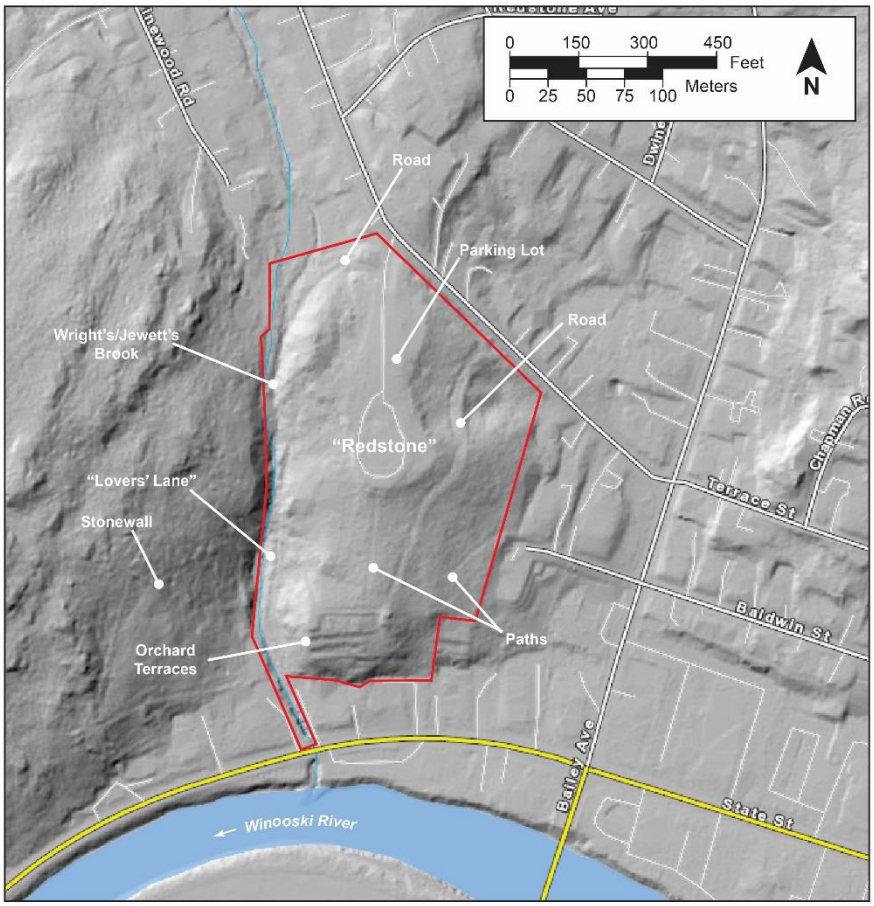

Figure 3. State of Vermont LIDAR imagery showing the Redstone property in Montpelier.

Figure 4. Early 20th century postcard view of the Winooski Valley at Montpelier, Vermont, looking southwest; roof of Redstone visible at far right in distance, two houses in foreground located at north end of Richardson Street, and next house to left is on Chapman Road (Postcard Collection, Special Collections, Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Pre-Contact Native American Sensitivity

The Vermont Archaeological Inventory (VAI), which is maintained by the Vermont Division of Historic Preservation (VDHP), indicates that there are two previously reported pre-Contact Native American archaeological sites within about 2.4 km (1.5 mi) of the State of Vermont's Redstone property. These sites include a lone projectile point found behind a house on Mather Terrace (VT-WA-6) and an isolated projectile point found on the slope between upper Main Street and Towne Street (VT WA-7) (Figure 5). The other identified archaeological sites in this area are historic and include the Vermont State House (VT-WA-24), a slate quarry (VT-WA-23), and a suspected sawmill site on Redstone's grounds (VT-WA-55).

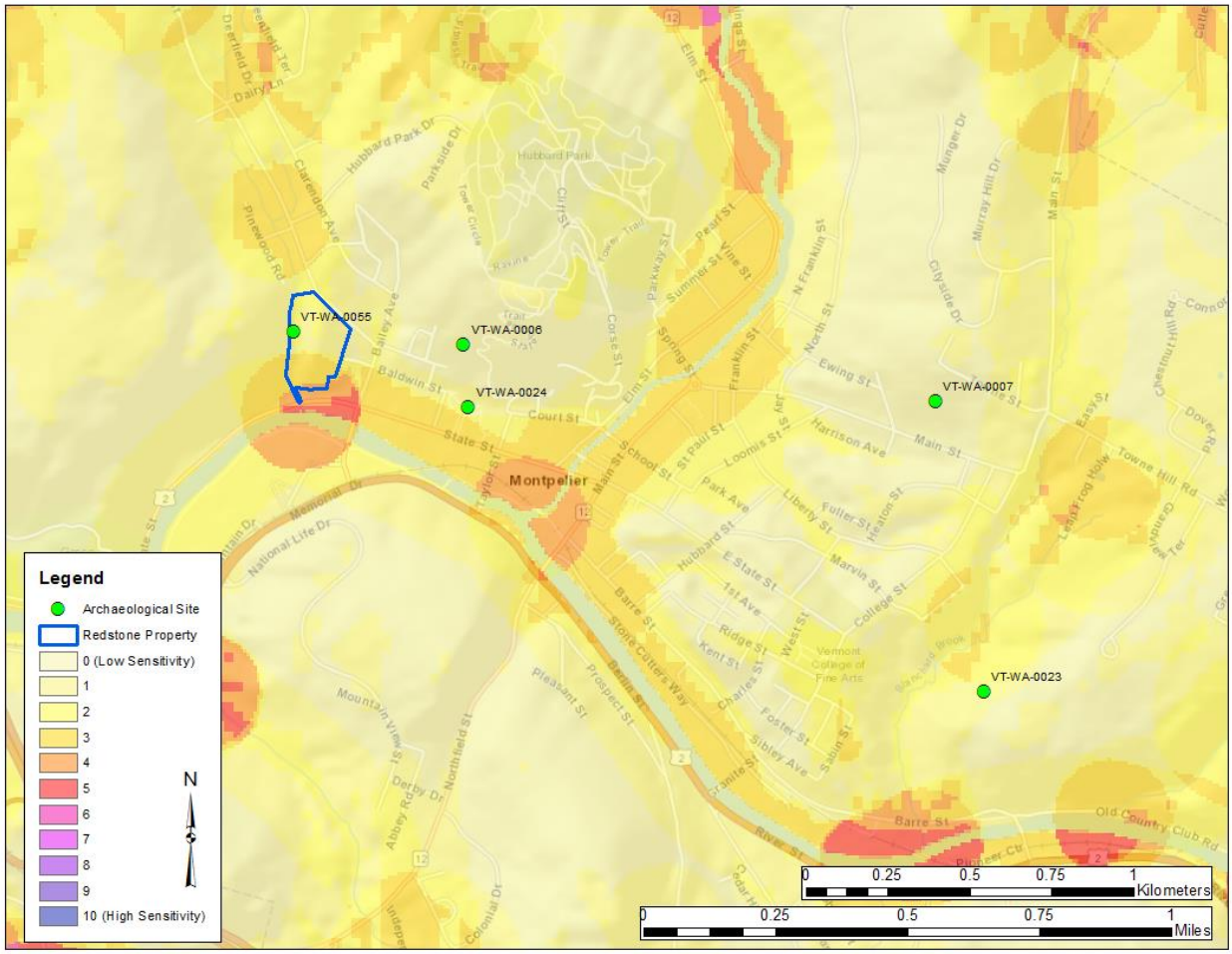

Figure 5. Archaeological sensitivity and known archaeological sites within about 2.4 km (1.5 mi) of the State of Vermont's Redstone property in Montpelier.

There are probably more pre-Contact Native American archaeological sites in this general vicinity yet to be identified. As a part of a natural travel corridor through the Green Mountains, the area all along the Winooski River has a high potential for containing evidence of Native American occupation, especially sites from the Late Archaic, Woodland, and Contact periods. Published histories of Montpelier and newspaper accounts from the both the nineteenth century and the early twentieth-century noted that Euro-Americans occasionally encountered pre-Contact Native American sites. For example, Child (1889) reported that:

> "there was an Indian village in East Montpelier, on the Winooski, opposite the mouth of Kingsbury Branch, that contained as many as twelve fireplaces, which were distinctly marked. These consisted of pavements made of small stones driven into the ground, and from one to two yards in diameter. . . Down the Winooski at the confluence of a small brook that flows through the Norcross farm, was another Indian Village, but only the sites of very few lodges could be distinguished, but other relics were found. The village was on the east side of the Winooski. Opposite there was an Indian corn field of about three-quarters of an acre, with unmistakable signs that it had been cultivated at no remote period. . . Down the Winooski, about half a mile, at a location known as 'Lightening Ridge,"[3] was a 'Kitchen Midden,' (the Dutch name for a location for a clam-bake), which contained a cart-load of clam shells. . . . The above place was clearly a feasting place of the Indians. Still down the Winooski about seventy-five rods [1237.5 ft], on its northerly bank, is a sandy hillock about twenty feet high, surrounded by swamp, and contains an area of one-third of an acre, which shows signs of having been a fortification. On this were found Indian relics, and boiling stones. . . Between this hillock and Lightening Ridge an earthen urn was found, which was preserved by Arthur Daggett, but is lost . . . and forty rods [660 ft] below, at the confluence of Corliss Brook, on the north side of the river and west side of the brook, is a little promontory, the site of another 'Kitchen Midden,' with a pile of clam shell as large as a hay-cock. On the farm of Hon. S.S. Kelton, on the river, were other Indian relics (boiling-stones, etc.). A mile further down . . . is another 'Kitchen Midden' (Child 1889:24).

Thompson (1860) reported that, "on the meadow of the old Collins Farm, about two miles below Montpelier, was found what was evidently an Indian mound.[4] Two miles above Montpelier, on one of the lake-made plateaus . . . were found the remains of rude Indian pottery; and about a mile and a half east of the village, in the woods, on the old Boyden farm, a large, upright, blue lime-stone, which was found standing . . . obviously wrought and shaped by human hands" (Thompson 1860:19). One anonymous author recalled that prior to the Civil War "the signs of the old Indian burying ground on the Meadow was still visible" (*Vermont Watchman* March 31, 1910). The location of this feature was not specifically indicated. In 1883, it was reported that Storrs T. Noyes found "an interesting Indian Relic which appears to have been an Indian spear head made from Isle La Motte stone. Mr. Noyes found the relic on the Wheelock

[3] This ridge was located near the line between Montpelier and East Montpelier.
[4] This site appears to be located just west of the town line, in Middlesex. An "Indian Mound" is indicated in this area on the 1873 Beers map of Middlesex.

meadow near the Pioneer works"[5] (*Green Mountain Freeman* May 16, 1883). In 1913, it was reported that: "Arthur C. Whitcomb of Montpelier found an Indian arrowhead while playing on the bank in the rear of the public school. The arrowhead, which is nearly perfect, was covered with clay when found, but the boy, having enlightened himself previously upon Indian relics, appreciated the rarity of the find and took it home" (*The United Opinion* May 9, 1913).

It is also noted that representatives of the Caughnawagas (Mohawk) tribe, periodically traveled to Montpelier between 1798 and 1885 in order "to secure payment for the lands in northern Vermont which they claimed to have been their hunting grounds taken by the white man" (*Vermont Watchman* May 5, 1910). One resident of Montpelier recalled that: "in 1885, which appears to have been the last year any large delegation was sent here, the entire hill back of the state house was covered with woods and the Indians camped there, as they had done for several years previous. The presence of a band of Indians was a wonderful attraction to the boys of the town, while the older people made frequent visits to the encampment" (*Vermont Watchman* May 5, 1910). An old resident recalled that before the Civil War: "the favorite sports were cricket, base ball and foot ball, as well as archery. Most of the bows and arrows were made by wandering Indians who came here" (*Vermont Watchman* March 31, 1910).

An application of the VDHP's GIS based *Environmental Predictive Model for Locating Precontact Archaeological Sites* indicated that up to three key sensitivity factors may be found within certain portions of the Redstone property (see Figure 5). These sensitivity factors include level terrain, proximity to a river/stream, and proximity to a river/stream confluence. One small area on the north side of a small knoll, near where the unnamed stream transitions from relatively flat to fairly step, was considered the best area for possible pre-Contact Native American sites (Figure 6). Although some soil cores taken in this area appeared to be relatively intact (Figure 7), others suggested areas of soil stripping/earthmoving, probably related to the construction of the private estate road. Another area of possible interest would have been the south point of the hill; however, this area had been heavily modified in the historic period by the construction of orchard terraces. Much of the rest of the property was too sloped to be considered sensitive for pre-Contact Native American sites, especially to the east (Figure 8), even where there was a distinct head of draw in the northeast part of the property. Furthermore, during the field inspection, it was note that the lower part of the draw may have been partially modified or filled.

[5] This site *may have been* located on the south side of the Winooski River near the foot of Montpelier's Main Street, in the town of Berlin. However, more research is needed to confirm this.

Figure 6. View south of the north side of the knoll in the northwest corner of the Redstone property.

Figure 7. A soil core taken in the area seen in Figure 5.

Figure 8. View north of Redstone from path leading to the Baldwin Street entrance gate, illustrating the appearance of the slope found along much of the eastern side of the property.

Historic Archaeological Sites

According to the VAI, the State of Vermont's Redstone property contains one historic archaeological site (VT-WA-55). This site was identified as a "mill complex" including the ruins of a dam, a stone foundation/platform, a possible wheel pit, a stone sluiceway, and a mill pond (Figures 9 – 12). The site was reported by M. Badamo in 1991 and added to the VAI in 1992. The VAI description of the site is as follows: on "Brook near State of Vermont Redstone Building. A low dam at upper part of site; stone wall outlines some of the pond. Below dam stone wall edges brook on one side of channel for about 200' to stone foundation on both sides. Road trace to bottom of hill. Stone retaining walls on both sides of road. Much erosion." However, from historic research conducted for this assessment, it is clear that all of the stonework described above is associated with a private road (occasionally called "Lover's Lane") and two stream crossings / bridges on that road (having stone abutments), which were a part of the Redstone estate that was developed in the 1890s. These historic features are described in the Historic Resources Assessment section of this assessment.

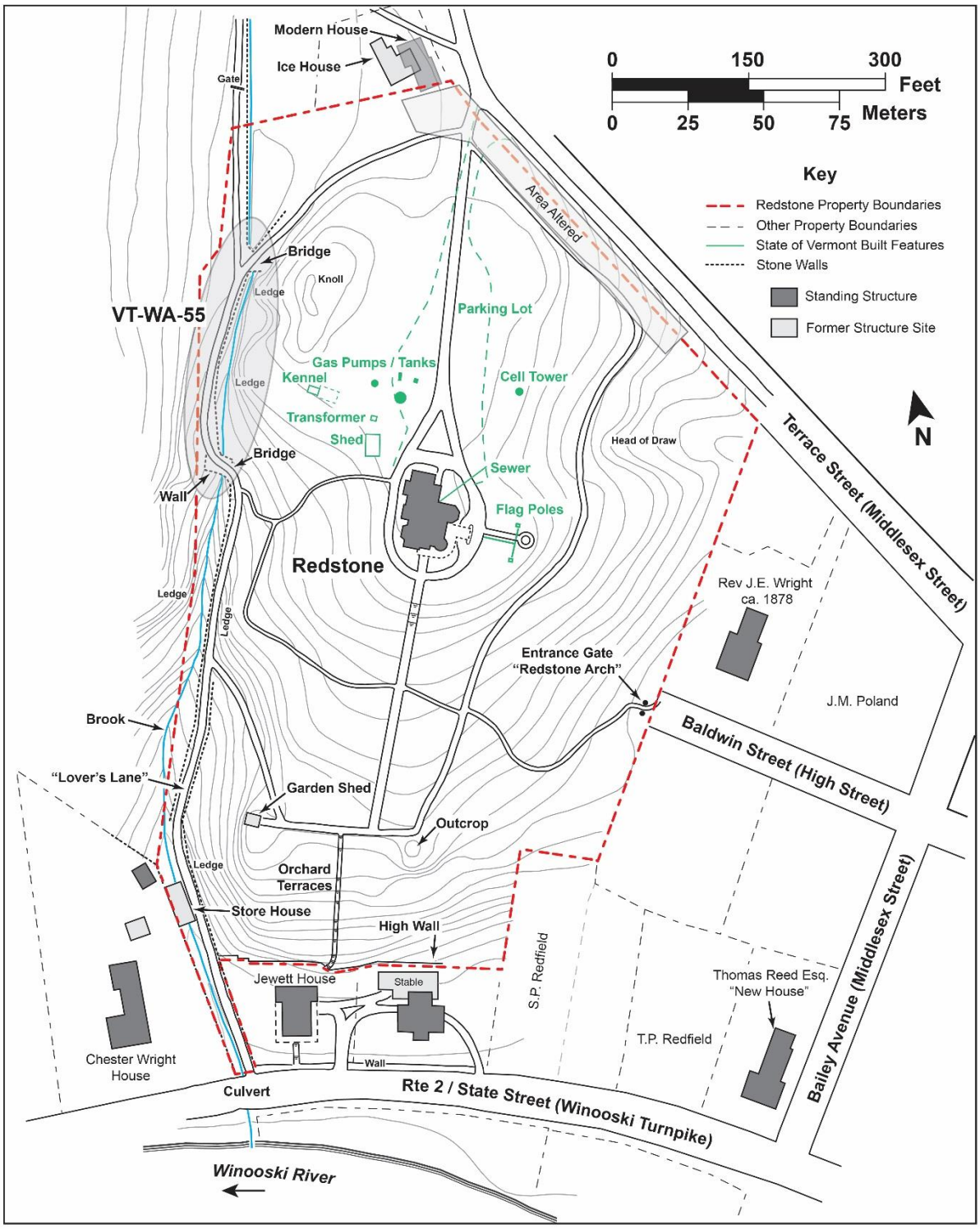

Figure 9. Map of the Redstone property and VT-WA-55 in the City of Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont (Based on Walker & Walker 1910, with additional information from Cook 1944; Department of State Buildings 1984; Webster-Martin Inc., 1964; see Appendix I for copies of original maps).

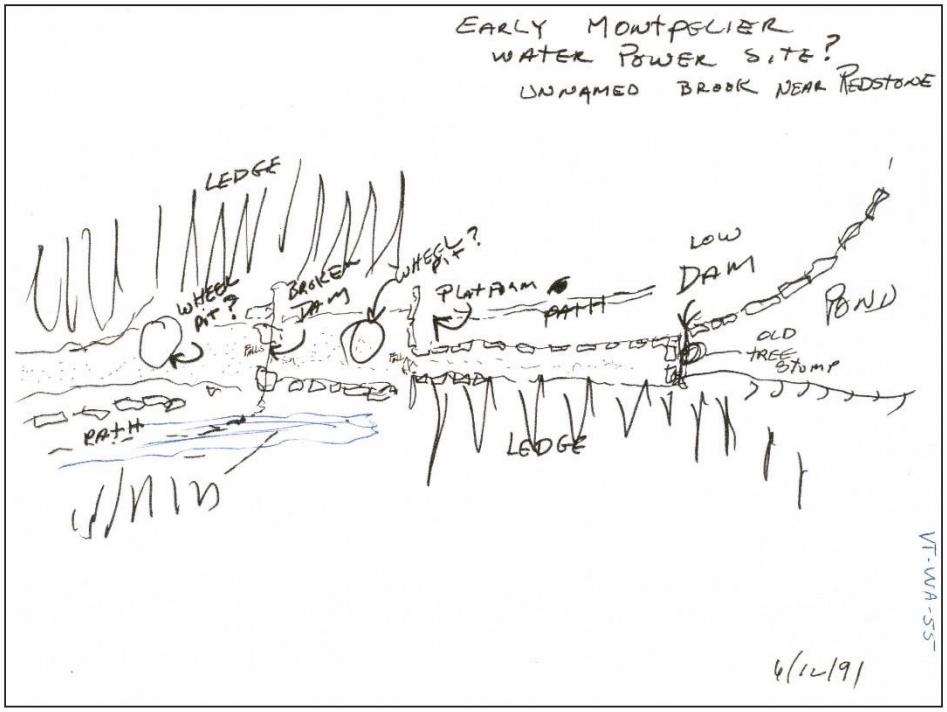

Figure 10. Sketch map from the VAI site form for VT-WA-55. North is to the right of this image.

Figure 11. View northwest of stone structures described in the VAI site form for VT-WA-55.

Figure 12. View north northwest of stone structures described in the VAI site form for VT-WA-55.

HISTORIC RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

General Historic Background

Montpelier was settled by Col. Jacob Davis of Brookfield, Massachusetts, who established a homestead on the North Branch of the Winooski River in 1787 (Child 1889:323). Essential services soon followed with the construction of a sawmill in 1788 and a gristmill in 1789, on the falls of the North Branch by Jacob Davis and his sons (Child 1889:323). In the first federal census of 1791, the population of Montpelier was 118, in just 17 households. This, however, included a physician and blacksmith (Child 1889:323). In the 1790, a few professionals and skilled craftsmen joined the growing number of farmers including a lawyer, carpenter, millwright, brick maker, and clothier (Child 1889:323). By 1800, the population had risen to 890 and the meadows along the lower half mile of the North Branch had been developed into a settlement "containing a score or two of houses and as many hundred inhabitants . . . two stores, two taverns, two lawyers, and the unusual assortment of mechanics" (Thompson 1860:94). A wool carding and cloth dressing factory were established in the early 1800s and the town had a foundry by the 1830s (Child 1889:327). After the town became the state capital in 1807, the population rose quickly to 1,877 by 1810; 2,308 by 1820; and 3,725 by 1840 (Child 1889:326; Huse 1898:314) (Figure 13). The new arrivals now included politicians, newspapermen, lawyers, hotel and tavern keepers and 'higher end' merchants and craftsmen. The Vermont Central Railroad arrived in town in 1849. Afterwards, Montpelier's industry turned increasingly to the manufacture of machinery in the 1860s and finishing granite in the 1870s. By the early 20th century, however, Montpelier was the third largest insurance center in New England.

Figure 13. View of Montpelier ca. 1821, looking north towards the confluence of the Winooski River (foreground) and the North Branch (center); the old State House is the large building to the left (woodcut from Thompson 1860 based on a drawing by Mrs. S. I. Watrons).

Redstone Historic Background

The State of Vermont's Redstone property in Montpelier was once part of a larger tract of land owned by George Worthington in the early 1800s. George Worthington (1781-1862) was originally from Colchester, Connecticut[6] (Davis 1884:88-89; Hemenway 1882:498). He moved to Montpelier ca. 1799 and married Clarissa Davis (1789-1864), daughter of Col. Jacob Davis (1741-1814) (Davis 1884:88-89; Gravestones Irasburg Cemetery, Irasburg, Vermont; Hemenway 1882:498). Worthington was initially engaged in the hat-making business with Erastus Watrous (ca. 1774-1828); however, Worthington soon retired and established a farm,[7] in the area "now largely occupied by State, High, and Middlesex streets" (Davis 1884:89; Hemenway 1882:276, 498). His house was located at #145 State Street at the northeast corner of Bailey Avenue (formerly part of Middlesex Street) and State Street[8] (*Argus and Patriot* December 11, 1907;

[6] A deed from Erastus Watrous to George Worthington indicates that Worthington's house was located on Col. Jacob Davis' "Lower Pitch," but was almost immediately adjacent to Lot #2 of the 2nd Division (on which Redstone is projected to be) (MTLR 4:361). In this deed, dated June 25, 1814, Watrous sold his interest in the bit of land lying between Worthington's house and Lot #2; all of Lot #2 in the 2nd Division; all of Lot #2 in the 4th Division; and 16.5 acres in south part of Lot #6 of the 4th Division (MTLR 4:361). Previously, Watrous and Worthington had purchased the two 124 acre (with 4 acres reserved for roads) 2nd Division Lots #2 and #3 from Charles Buckley on October 29, 1805 (MTLR 2:317). Worthington had purchased part of Col Jacob Davis' "Lower Pitch" from Thomas Davies on February 5, 1812 (MTLR 3:493). This, however, may not be all of the relevant deeds concerning George Worthington. More research is required.

[7] At this time, George Worthington was also the treasurer of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and had a side business in settling estates (Davis 1884:89).

[8] The historic house no longer stands.

Burlington Free Press July 16, 1940; Davis 1884:89; Hemenway 1882:276, 498). George Worthington evidently sold his home place to Thomas Reed Esq. between 1850 and 1853, probably around the time that he (Worthington) moved to Irasburg (Figure 14) (Davis 1884:89; Presdee & Edwards 1853; U.S. Census 1850, 1860; *Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

Thomas Reed Esq. (1793-1864) was a son of Capt. Thomas Reed (1766-1839),[9] a cabinet and furniture maker originally from Northbridge, Massachusetts, who moved from New Hampshire to Montpelier ca. 1804[10] (Gravestone, Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vermont; Hemenway 1882:453; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Vital Records 1720-1908). Thomas Reed Esq. was a successful property lawyer[11] and president of the Bank of Montpelier (the predecessor of the Montpelier National Bank) (*Argus and Patriot* December 11, 1907; *Burlington Weekly Free Press* April 29, 1864). He married Mary Langdon Wales Boland (1806-1886) in December of 1826 and their children included: George B. (1829-1907); William (1833-1856); Edward D. (1835-1889); Charles A., (1837-1907); Josephine (1839-1910); and Georgiana (1841-1932) (*Burlington Free Press* October 27, 1930; Gravestones, Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vermont; U.S. Census 1850; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Death Records 1909-2008 and Vermont Vital Records 1720-1908). Thomas Reed Esq. *may* have moved into the former Worthington home for a short time; however, between 1853 and 1858, he built a "new house," at the northwest corner of State Street and Bailey Avenue (#147 State Street), which is now known as the "Bailey House"[12] and which still stands today (Figures 15 and 16) (MCLR 5:345; Presdee & Edward 1853; NPS 1978; Walling 1858). After this time, his son, Charles A. Reed, lived in the old Worthington house for many years (see Figure 16) (*Argus and Patriot* December 11, 1907; *Burlington Free Press* July 16, 1940; Hemenway 1882:276, 498).

All of the property owned by Thomas Reed Esq., at the time of his death in 1864, except for "the new house," which was deeded to his widow, was conveyed to Charles A. Reed on May 2, 1865, by his mother and siblings (MTLR 5:343; see also 5:345). Specifically, this property included the "old Worthington Homestead lot" on State Street; "the pastures on both sides of the road leading from State Street to Middlesex Centre and all the buildings thereon;"[13] a non-adjacent sugar orchard and wood lot located to the northwest (being 30 acres taken off the east

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[9] Capt. Thomas Reed and his wife, Patty Hutchins, had three children: Thomas (1793-1864); Hezekiah (1795-1856); and Eliza (1798-1853) (*Burlington Weekly Free Press* April 29, 1864; Gravestone, Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vermont; Hemenway 1882:453; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Vital Records 1720-1908). Both of his sons, Thomas and Hezekiah, were very wealthy lawyers in Montpelier while his daughter, Eliza, married Dr. James Spaulding (Hemenway 1882: 453, 827; U.S. Census 1850).

[10] Early on (ca. 1809) Capt. Thomas Reed, owned a place on the North Branch, however, land records suggest that trouble from a lawsuit may have forced him from this property. It appears that Capt. Thomas Reed then purchased land on the Winooski Turnpike (now State Street) between the State House and George Worthington's place around the time of the War of 1812 (e.g. MTLR 4:51; 4:78). However, more research is needed to fully confirm this.

[11] He and his brother, Hezekiah Reed, were in business together. They reportedly made a small fortune flipping the Winooski Turnpike property: buying it cheap after the devastating flood of 1830, making it profitable, then selling it to the Central Vermont Railroad in the 1840s (Hemenway 1882:6, 827).

[12] Later, the "new house" lot was described as bounded north by other lands belonging to Thomas Reed's Estate; east by the Middlesex Road (now Bailey Avenue); south by State Street; and west by Timothy Redfield's house lot (MCLR 5:345).

[13] The project area is most likely in the pasture referred to in this record.

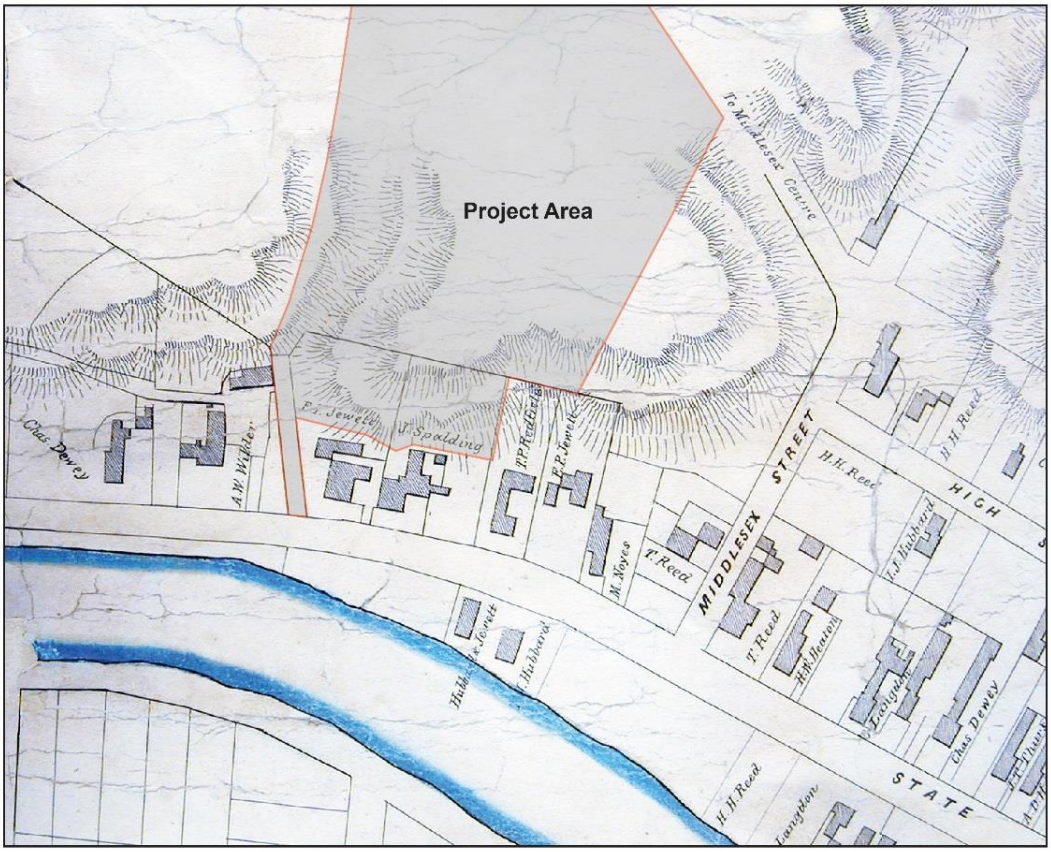

Figure 14. Detail of Presdee & Edwards's *Map of Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont* (1853), showing the State of Vermont's Redstone property.

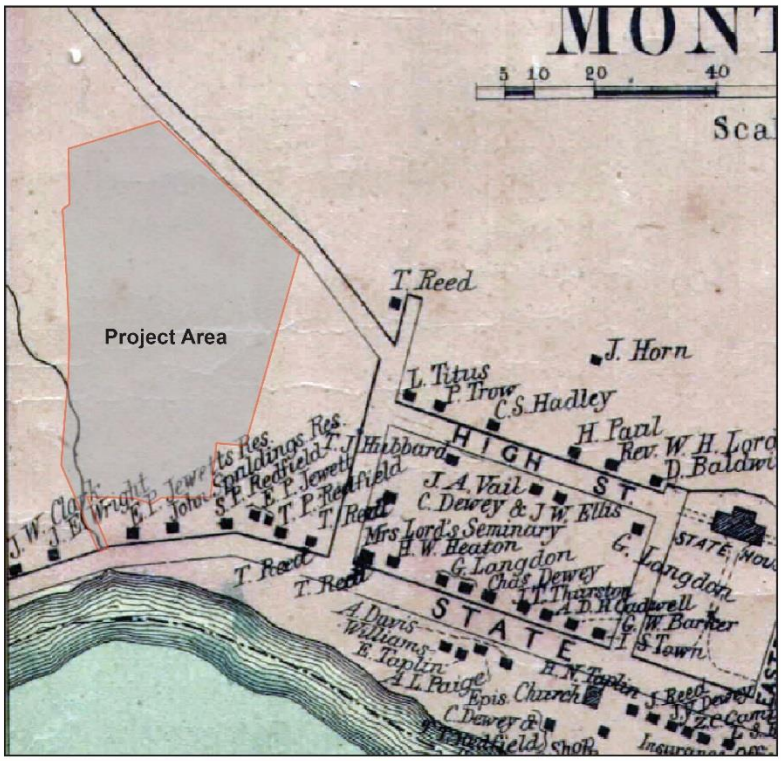

Figure 15. Detail of H. F Walling's *Map of Washington County, Vermont* (1858), showing the State of Vermont's Redstone property; note that the course of the stream is not depicted very accurately on this map.

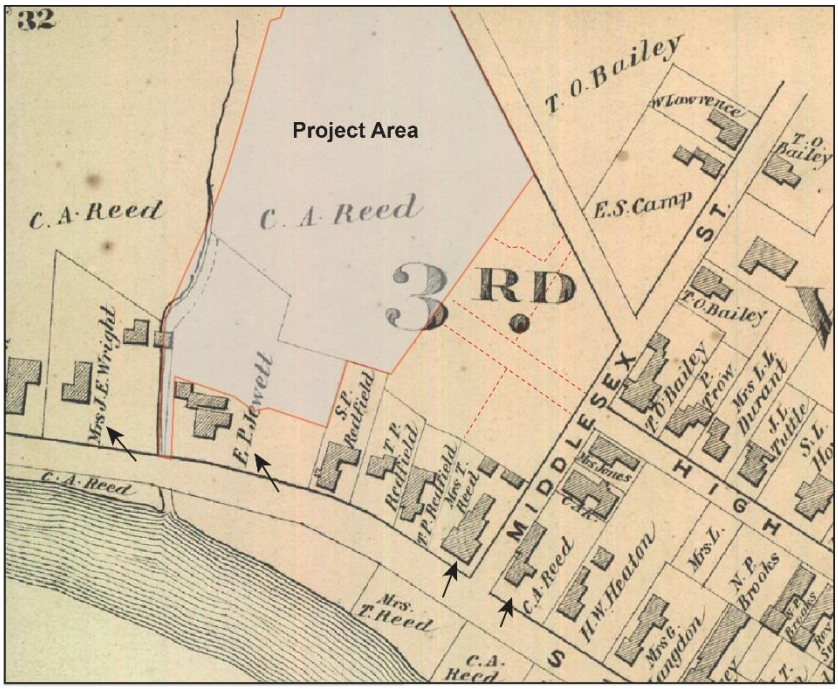

Figure 16. Detail of the map of "Montpelier" in F. W. Beers' *Atlas of Washington County, Vermont* (1873), showing the State of Vermont's Redstone property.

end of the 55 acre Lot #4 of the 4th Division);[14] a strip of land on the south side of State Street located "at the mouth of the Chester Wright Brook so-called;"[15] and piece of land off the north end of "Parker House Lot"[16] (BTLR 5:343).

However, because the deed of May 2, 1865, was not properly witnessed, Charles Reed asked his mother and siblings for a new deed in November of 1866 in order to clear the title, which his brother, George Reed, refused to do (MCLR 9:33-37). George Reed even went so far as to take out ads in a local newspaper warning "the public against purchasing any part of said premises" (MCLR 9:33-37). The ensuing lawsuit between the brothers was eventually decided in favor of Charles Reed and clear title was given to him by the courts on April 16, 1873 (see Figure 16) (MCLR 9:33-37). Charles A. Reed (1837-1907) served as the cashier of the Montpelier National Bank between 1865 and 1881; afterwards he went to Sterling, Illinois, where he first engaged in banking, but then moved to Chicago where he manufactured fire brick and retorts (*Argus and Patriot* December 11, 1907; *Burlington Free Press* December 7, 1907; U.S. Census 1900; *Vermont Watchman & State Journal* June 11, 1884).

On July 10, 1888, Charles A. Reed sold part of the land that he acquired from his father's estate (including the land on which Redstone would eventually stand) to Elisha P. Jewett (MCLR 14:23). Elisha Payne Jewett (1801-1894), a native of New Hampshire, moved to Montpelier with his parents ca. 1807, started in business for himself ca. 1822/1823, and quickly became a successful merchant and railroad man (Vermont Central Railroad) and banker (Old Montpelier Bank) (Child 1889:365; Lang 1986:4; *St. Johnsbury Caledonian* August 30, 1894; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Vital Records 1720-1908). E. P. Jewett built his own house at #157 State Street ca. 1838-1848[17] (see Figures 14 - 16) (NPS 1978). Part of the land that E.P. Jewett bought from Reed in 1888 was roughly bounded northward by Willard Walker; northeast by Charles Smith; east by Terrace Street, the house of J. E. Wright, and by a line dawn from the southwest corner of J. E. Wright's lot to the north line of Timothy Redfield's lot; south by Timothy Redfield, S. P. Redfield, a few house lots belonging to E. P. Jewett, J. E. Wright, John W. Clark, and the pasture already owned by Jewett; and west by the farm of Josiah Gale[18] (MCLR 14:23). This deal also included the non-adjacent 30 acres in the east end of Lot #4 of the 4th Division; all for $4,000 (MCLR 14:23).

A few years before E. P. Jewett bought this land, his daughter and only child, Ruth P. Jewett (1865-1934) married John William Burgess (1844-1931) on September 2, 1885 (*Burlington Free Press* September 3, 1885; Gravestone, Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier,

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[14] This lot was originally the 4th Division lot reserved for the support of the Grammar School. George Worthington bought it from Jacob Davis on December 20, 1808 (MTLR 3:139).
[15] This land was sold to Thomas Reed by George Worthington on March 26, 1833 (referenced in BTLR 5:343).
[16] Thomas Reed bought this land from E. P. Jewett on July 11, 1861 (referenced in BTLR 5:343).
[17] E.P. Jewett's house on lower State Street was later converted into the "Jewett Inn." The house was *reportedly* sold by Jewett Burgess (E.P. Jewett's grandson) to Mary Wheelock; Wheelock to E.C. Gitchell 1917; Gitchell to A. C. Blanchard 1918 *(Burlington Free Press* September 14, 1917 and December 26, 1918). The house was *reportedly* used by a few of the state governors during legislative sessions (*possibly* both before and after being converted into an inn) including: Gov. E. C. Smith in 1898; Gov. John G. McCullough in 1902, and Gov. Allen Fletcher 1912-1915 (*Burlington Free Press* October 9, 1902 and March 9, 1953; *Vermont Phoenix* September 16, 1898).
[18] The total acreage of this property was not given, but it does appear, by its description, to include land on both sides of Terrace Street.

Vermont; see Appendix III for photo of John and Ruth Burgess). Ruth Jewett was some 20 years Burgess' junior;[19] they had met through their mutual acquaintance with the painter, Thomas Waterman Wood, he a friend, she a student (Lang 1986:4). John W. Burgess was a native of Tennessee and a scholar of history, political science, and international law (Lang 1986:4). He taught at Amherst from 1873 to 1876 and at Columbia College (later University) in New York City from 1876 to 1912, where he founded that school's department of political science (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947; Lang 1986:3). Reportedly, he "was an erudite and cultured gentleman, but . . . a bit eccentric" (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947).

A few years after their marriage, John and Ruth Burgess made plans for the construction of a summer house near her father's place in Montpelier (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). As early as April 16, 1889, it was reported that, "Prof. Burgess of Columbia College talks of erecting a nice residence near Bailey Avenue" (*Burlington Free Press* April 16, 1889). On September 4, 1889, E. P. Jewett sold part of the land that he acquired from Charles A. Reed on July 10, 1888, to his son-in-law, John W. Burgess, for $3000 (MLR 14:115). This transfer included a 7.5 acre house lot in an old pasture (Figure 17) and the non-adjacent 30 acre wood lot along with the right to use a spring on adjacent land, which had been "excavated and bricked-up" by Thomas Reed (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947; MLR 14:115). The house lot was generally bounded by J. E. Wright on the east; on the north by Terrace Street; on the west variously by the east side

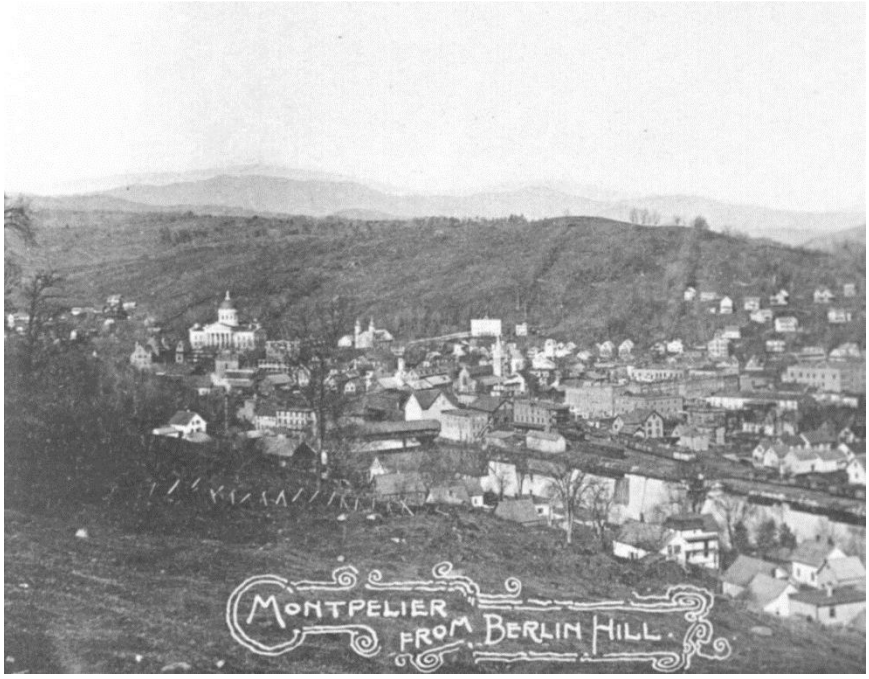

Figure 17. Detail of a view entitled "Montpelier from Berlin Hill" looking northwards around the turn of century. From: *Views in and About . . . Montpelier and the Winooski Valley,* by S.T. Newcomb (n.d. p. 22).

[19] He was also a widower. His first wife, Augusta Jones, died in 1884 (Lang 1986:4)

of a road "recently built" by Jewett from Terrace Street into the pasture (at the north end), by the east side of the unnamed brook (in the middle) and by the east side of a road leading from State Street into the pasture (at the south end); and on the south by the Jewett and Redfield properties (MCLR 14:115).

John and Ruth Burges hired Vermont architect George H. Guernsey (1839-1900), a native of Calais, to design of their house (Historical Society of Bethel Vermont 2013:40-41; Lang 1986:5). On May 28, 1890, it was reported that, "work is to begin as soon as the weather permits" (Lang 1986:6). Construction began in June of 1890 (Lang 1986:6). In July of 1890, the superintendant of Montpelier's waterworks reported on the upgrades to the city's water system and noted several recent hook-ups including "a large pipe into the residence and grounds of Prof. Burgess" (*Burlington Weekly Free Press* July 25, 1890). In the fall of 1890, it was reported that: "the framework and roof for the $25,000[20] residence of Prof. Burgess are now completely covered" (*Burlington Free Press* September 2, 1890). In May 1891, it was reported that George M. Goss" (1857-1932), husband of Mary A. Guernsey, daughter of George H. Guernsey, with "a corps of efficient workmen" were "busy putting the finishing touches to the interior"[21] (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891; Gravestones, Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vermont; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Death Records 1910-2008).

The site of the house was considered to be "one of the best in this section" (*Burlington Free Press* September 2, 1890). It was set on a "high hill west of the Capitol and back of the residence of E. P. Jewett and from its spacious veranda a panorama of rural beauty, miles of the Winooski River and its valley stretch out before the view" (Figure 18) (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). The house had sixteen rooms, "aside from pantries, halls, and closets" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). It was a thoroughly modern house with the latest in plumbing, "heated by a furnace . . . lighted by gas, and . . . fitted with electric bells, communicators, and speaking tubes" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891).

In the spring of 1891, it was reported that: "Mr. Burgess intends to erect a barn north of the house and a porter's lodge nearby, put up a fountain on the lawn opposite the east entrance, and lay out driveways and paths by which his friends may reach his luxurious summer home" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). Some of these grand plans were not realized (e.g. the porter's lodge). However, in time, a terraced orchard, an elaborate entrance gate on Baldwin Street, a series of roads and paths, and a garden shed were built. The landscaping continued for a time after the house was completed. For example, in 1894, it was reported that "Prof. J. W. Burgess is setting out a great number of evergreen trees [spruce and pine] along the walks and driveways and on the side hill in front of his summer house" (Figure 19) (*Burlington Free Press* November 9, 1894; Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, n.d.). It was said that the "the pine forest planted by Burgess was spectacular . . . but was decimated on the eastern side by the infamous 1938 hurricane" (Seideman 1989).

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[20] The final cost of the structure was $16,495 (Historical Society of Bethel Vermont 2013:41). The higher price quoted above could include the cost of land and landscaping or was just reporting preliminary estimate for the house.

[21] While great attention was paid to the first two floors, the the upper story was "floored but not finished" (*Vermont Watchman and State Journal* May 19, 1910).

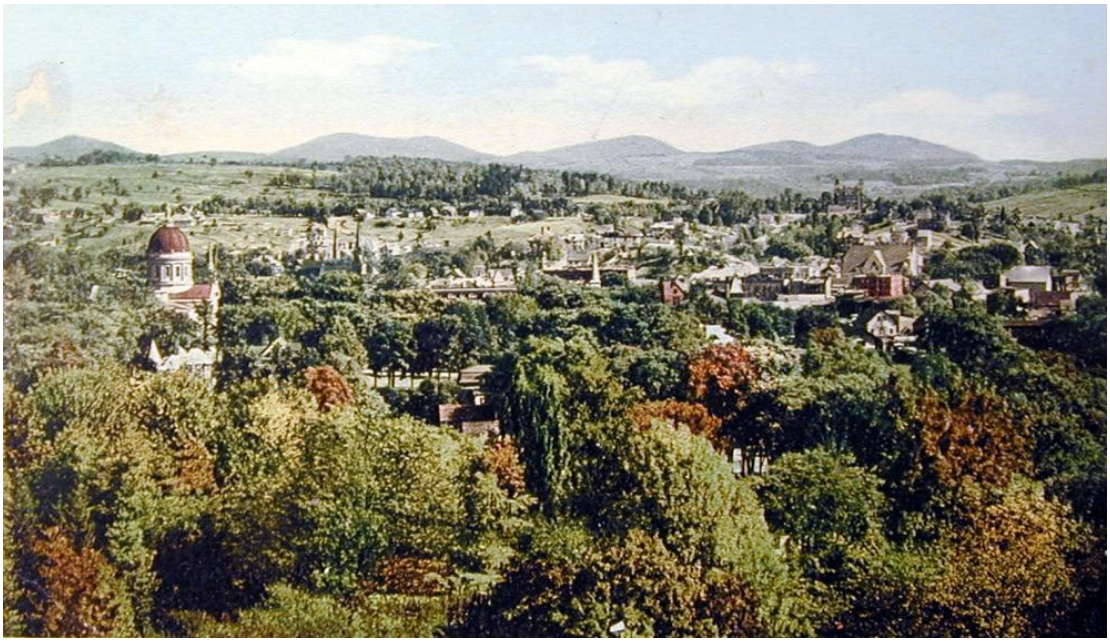

Figure 18. View of Montpelier, Vermont, looking east from a point near the site of Redstone (Postcard Collection, Special Collections, Bailey-Howe Library, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont).

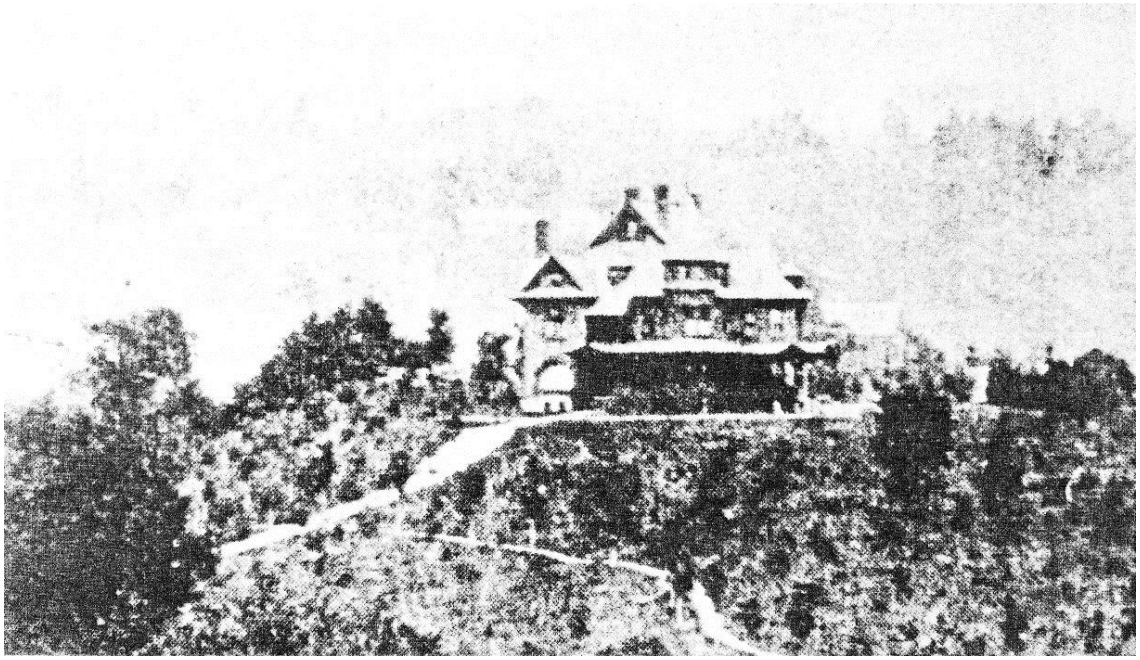

Figure 19. An early view of Redstone, looking north; note newly planted trees and different approach road (Historical Society of Bethel, Vermont 2013:40). .

On March 28, 1895, following the death of Col. Jewett (in 1894), Ruth Burgess, as his sole heir, acquired the "Jewett Farm" (generally located to the north and west of Redstone, extending to the other side of the Green Mount Cemetery) and her father's primary residence on State Street (MCLR 18:486). This change appears to have allowed the boundaries of Redstone to change slightly to include land on the west and north side of the unnamed stream and the land extending down to State Street (Walker & Walker 1910).

In March of 1910, it was reported that: "Prof. John W. Burgess of Columbia University, who has maintained a summer home in Montpelier at Redstone is planning to sell all his property there, Professor Burgess is now in England, having completed a course of lectures at a German university"[22] (*Herald and News* March 10, 1910). In 1910, the City of Montpelier considered buying Redstone and about 8-10 acres around it and converting it into a high school; estimating that the property could be acquired for $30,000 and upgraded into "a commodious and up to date school building" for another $10,000" (*Burlington Free Press* May 18, 1910; *Vermont Watchman and State Journal* May 19, 1910). It was noted that "the rooms in the building are large and well lighted and practically all the changes needed to convert the residence into a school building would be the removal of a few partitions" and that: "very little filling at the rear of the building would afford a campus larger than is really required for a football and baseball ground" (*Vermont Watchman and State Journal* May 19, 1910). However, some argued, that its location in the western part of the city, "could not by any stretch of the imagination be called . . . central" and the plan was soon dropped (*Burlington Free Press* May 18, 1910; *Vermont Watchman and State Journal* May 19, 1910).

In 1911, "in one of the largest real estate transactions in Montpelier for some time," Frank M. Corry (1855-1941), a businessman and banker,[23] and Edward H. Deavitt (1871-1946), an attorney then serving as the state treasurer, bought Redstone and three other parcels for $35,000 ("the assigned valuation being $40,300") (*Barre Daily Times* October 9, 1911; *Burlington Free Press* October 10, 1911; MCLR 27:433; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Death Records 1909-2008). The land belonging to Redstone at that time was roughly bounded north and northwest by the Walker farm (then owned by Irene Walker); west and southwest by the George Butler farm (formerly the Gale farm) out near the 'Taylor Road;' south by Butler, the Green Mount Cemetery, State Street and the various house lots on State Street (including Gitchell, Clark, Wright, and Fisher) and east by the former J.E. Wright place (MCLR 27:433). This sale also included: the non-adjacent 30 acre part of Lot #4 of the 4th Division; some land lying south of State Street; and a lot on the easterly side of Terrace Street (MCLR 27:433). At the time, it was stated: "the purpose of the purchasers has not been divulged, but it is said that

[22] In 1912, John and Ruth Burgess built a new house, called 'Athenwood,' in Newport, Rhode Island, as their retirement home (Lang 1986:12).

[23] A son of Irish immigrants, Frank McMahon Corry (1855-1941) was a lifelong resident of Montpelier (*Burlington Free Press* June 7, 1941; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Death Records 1909-2008). He was for thirty-seven years in the grocery business, was the director (1902) and later president (1907) of the First National Bank; was involved with various granite companies, the American Fidelity Company, the Colton Manufacturing Company, the Union Block Company, and the Corry, Deavitt, and Frost Company, the latter of which "engaged in both power and transportation activities" (*Burlington Free Press* June 7, 1941). He also served as mayor of Montpelier from 1903 to 1906 (*Burlington Free Press* June 7, 1941). On a side note, his son, Frank, served in World War One with the French Army in the volunteer American Ambulance Field Service and won the Coix de Guerre before returning to Montpelier (*Burlington Free Press* April 16, 1919).

they may divide the estate and sell off part of the land for residential purposes" (*Barre Daily Times* October 9, 1911). Another newspaper speculated: "there is a possibility . . . that Mr. Corry will remodel Redstone and use it as a residence" (*Burlington Free Press* October 10, 1911).

However, Redstone remained unoccupied for several years (*Burlington Free Press* February 25, 1919). In 1919, it was reported that the house was broken into one Sunday night "by boys . . . The boys it is claimed, are known, but did not steal anything. It is thought they simply wanted to see the inside on the building" (*Burlington Free Press* February 25, 1919). It appears that part of the wraparound porch may have been removed prior to 1915 and the rest prior to 1976 (Montpelier Heritage Group 1976:26-27; Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1915). It turned out that Corry and Deavitt were indeed "more interested in the land than they were the house" (Lang 1986:12). Between 1912 and 1931, they sold off five parcels from the land they had bought from John and Ruth Burgess (MCLR 26:533; 26:607; 30:126; 30:187; 47:345). Meanwhile, Redstone occasionally had live-in caretakers. The known occupants included Merton Burns[24] who reportedly "preformed extensive renovations on the building during the [mid] 1920s and lived as caretaker in the mansion for several years" (*Burlington Free Press* January 28, 1983; Lang 1986:17). Around ca. 1930, the house was briefly occupied by Verne "Verney" W. Thomas, Corry's chauffer (Lang 1986:17). Between 1932 and 1941, Frank T. Nelson[25] and his family lived in the house, charged with keeping the coal-fired boiler going and preventing vandalism[26] (Lang 1986:17; Seideman 1989). After the Nelsons left, the house once again stood unoccupied for several years. Deavitt sold his half interest in the property to Corry on July 2, 1938 (MCLR 57:150). Corry died in 1941; Redstone and the remaining 10.5 acres of land passed to his heirs in 1947 (MCLR 55:328; 62:412).

In 1947, the State of Vermont Department of Public Safety began a two year lease of Redstone (for $1000 a year) for use by the Vermont State Police as a headquarters (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947). At the beginning of the lease, the state made about $20,000 in upgrades (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947). At the time, it was reported: "the Mansion . . . is today alive with workmen who are rushing repairs and alterations. These include a new heating system, rebuilding chimneys, replacing joists that have dry-rotted with the years and other repairs inevitable when a property has lain vacant and neglected for three decades" (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947). The work also included clearing trees and grading a large parking lot and putting up "a tower and communications system" (Seideman 1989). According to plans, the ground floor was to accommodate the "general administrative quarters, the radio division, photographic laboratory, . . . file rooms" and a kitchen, while the second floor would provide the space for the offices of the commissioner, the bureau of investigation, and the fire marshal (*Burlington Free Press* October 15, 1947).

On June 7, 1949, William F. Cory, Frank C. Cory, Florence F. Cory, and Ruth Lyman sold Redstone to the State of Vermont for $25,000 (MLR 65:303). The building remained the

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[24] Merton Burns (1903-1986), a "foreman carpenter" formerly from Highgate, is listed in the 1930 census as living in Montpelier as a boarder on First Avenue (Gravestone, Highgate Center Cemetery, Highgate, Vermont; U.S. Census 1920, 1930; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Death Records 1909-2008).
[25] Possibly aka. Thomas F. Nelson?
[26] They reportedly set-up a basketball hoop in the attic for the local boys (Seideman 1989).

headquarters of the Vermont State Police for many years. The state added gasoline tanks and pumps for vehicles to the northern lawn space between 1945 and 1960 (Department of State Buildings 1984; Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1925; 1945; 1925/1960).[27] Later, a shed and a dog kennel were added (see Figure 9) (Department of State Buildings 1984). The evidence on the ground suggests that Terrace Street was re-aligned at some point, disrupting part of an estate road that paralleled Terrace Street (see Figures 3 and 9).[28] The slate roof of Redstone was changed to standing seem metal, probably during work on the roof in 1995.[29]

By the late 1970s, Redstone no longer fit the needs of the State Police. In 1979, the local press reported that the "state police are squeezed into Redstone, a picturesque mansion in need of repairs. The basement crime laboratory is often flooded and is not considered a secure place for storing evidence" . . . "at present employees must wear rubber boots" (*Burlington Free Press* September 14, 1979). The State Police, however, remained in the building until they moved to Waterbury in 1983 (*Burlington Free Press* January 28, 1983). In 1983-1984, a $100,000 renovation of Redstone by the State of Vermont prepared the house for use by the office of the Secretary of State under James "Jim" Douglas (*Burlington Free Press* April 24, 1984). At this time, the house was generally "spruced up," interior partitions were removed, and with the "help of old photographs" the "large, wrap-around porch was reconstructed" (*Burlington Free Press* April 24, 1984). In 1985, the grounds of Redstone became the charter project for the Vermont Youth Conservation Corps (Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, n.d.). They cleared the garden areas and the old pathways and also used the property to learn woodlot management, historical landscape restoration, trail maintenance, and plant and tree identification (Vermont Youth Conservation Corps, n.d.). This organization is most likely responsible for the railroad tie edging and the benches. The cell tower was added to the property in 1987. The Secretary of State's office left Redstone sometime after 2007. Since then, the building has been occasionally used for temporary offices as needed including for the Department of Mental Health, which was displaced from Waterbury after Hurricane Irene, and more recently, briefly by FEMA (*Times Argus* April 7, 2017).

"Lovers' Lane" / Stone Walls / Bridge Abutments

Initially, the lower part of the road running north-south in the narrow valley next to the unnamed brook on the western side of the Redstone property was a field access (see Figures 14 and 16). On September 24, 1845, Thomas Reed sold the small piece of land (3 rods wide and 15 rods back) situated between the Jewett house and the Chester Wright House to E. P. Jewett for $106; the land was bounded east by the Jewett's house lot, north by Reed's pasture, west by (the late) Chester Wright's land and south by the Winooski Turnpike (State Street), reserving, however, "an unobstructed right of way through the same for teams of cattle and other purposes

[27] Reportedly, there was a "fuel tank replacement in 2010" (this could have been for heating not cars).
[28] This may (or may not) have occurred in 1962, a newspaper article from that year noted: "work on the reconstruction of Terrace Street resulted in damage to several Bailey Avenue and Baldwin Street homes . . . when dynamite was being used by city workers" (*Burlington Free Press* June 19, 1962).
[29] The house originally had a roof of "unfading sea-green" slate from the Langdon quarry at Fairhaven" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891).

from said turnpike to said Reed's pasture & waterfall in the rear"[30] (MTLR 3:512). E.P. Jewett may have started work on the north part of this private road ca. 1888-1889 as an access to the pasture from Terrace Street (MCLR 14:115), however, the road was fully developed by John and Ruth Burgess into a steep, but picturesque, access road leading from State Street all the way to their house in the 1890s (see Figure 9). Significant sections of this road appear to have been made by building two parallel stone retaining walls and then filling the space between to create a level surface approximately 4 m (13.1 ft) wide (Figure 20; see Figure 9). In other places, the same principal was applied using a stonewall built along the stream bank on one side and using natural ledge as the opposite side (Figures 21 and 22). In other places, a stone wall was built along the stream bank and the road filled enough back to the natural ground surface to make it level (Figure 23).

This small steep valley was not the best place to build a road. For example, in June of 1902, "it rained as it seldom has rained here before, coming down it bucketflls [sic], and at the finish the shower took the form of a cloud burst" (*Vermont Watchman* June 18, 1902). This deluge raised rivers, flooded streets and gullyed roads:

> "the Jewett Brook was a vicious bit of water on Sunday night. It was so swollen that it jumped across lower State Street to connect with the Winooski and thus obliged Col. O. D. Clark to retrace his homeward steps and spend the night at the Pavilion. . . .'lover's lane,' the romantic roadway, leading from State Street to the J. W. Burgess residence, was completely destroyed by this wayward brooklet and the damage done by it to the Burgess property will reach nearly $2,000" (*Vermont Watchman* June 18, 1902).

The road was apparently repaired. It appears intact on the 1910 plan of the estate[31] (see Figure 9) (Walker & Walker 1910). After the Burgesses left, however, the road was no longer maintained. Presently, much of the roadbed appears to have been washed out, possibly up to a depth of more than 1 m (3.3 ft) in some areas. The damage to this road may have occurred in significant weather events such as those of 1927, 1936, 1938, and 2011 (e.g. see *Burlington Free Press* March 13, 1936). This road required two stream crossings due to significant rock outcrops. At these points, there are substantial stone abutments for the bridges. These abutments have been mistaken for the remains of a mill (lower crossing) and dam (upper crossing) and identified as VT-WA-55 (see Figures 9 – 12).

[30] This reserved right was transferred to E. P. Jewett (along with small strip of land north of Jewett's house and the neighboring John Spaulding's house) on July 20, 1861 (MCLR 4:300). Jewett eventually bought the Spaulding house in 1872 (MCLR 8:339).

[31] This road may have been constructed and/or repaired with artifact bearing fill. For example, near the store house site there is an area where window glass is visible on the ground surface and soil cores reveal coal cinder fill. Also, in the area downhill from the southern / lower bridge the roadbed has brick fragments and small pieces of window glass embedded into it.

Figure 20. View of a section of the western retaining wall for the “Lovers’ Lane” feature, looking north.

Figure 21. View of “Lover’s Lane,” on the Redstone property looking north from a point about mid-way up the hill. The roadbed has been heavily damaged by past erosion.

Figure 22. View north northwest of the 'Lovers Lane' roadbed on the western side of the stream just north of the lower / southern bridge.

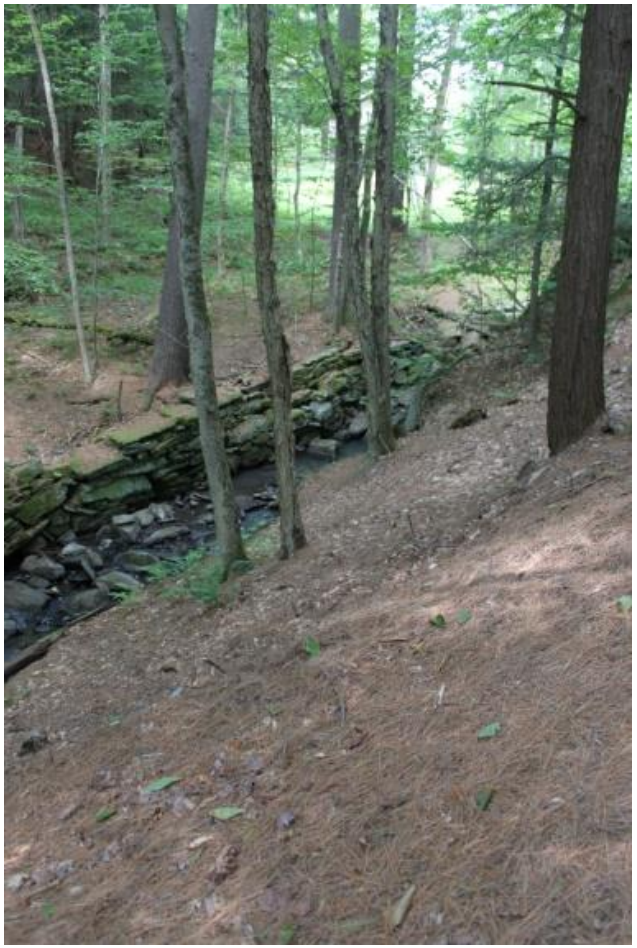


Figure 23. View northwest of the 'Lovers Lane' roadbed on the western side of the stream just south of the upper bridge.

Store House (No Longer Extant) / Culvert

Various historic maps and property surveys indicate the presence of a store house on the lower portion of the unnamed brook. This structure appears to have straddled the brook between the properties of Mrs. J. E. Wright[32] and E. P. Jewett (see Figures 9 and 16) (Beers 1873; Walker & Walker 1910). It is included on the 1910 survey of the estate and on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of 1915 and 1925 (Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1915, 1925; Walker & Walker 1910). The structure, however, is not on the 1945 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1945). Although the location of this structure was generally known from the maps, no structural elements appear to remain identifiably intact as stone rubble is found throughout the area (Figures 24 and 25). It also appears likely that this structure was first associated with the Jewett house before becoming associated with the Redstone property after E.P. Jewett's death. It has been reported that Gregory Sanford, the longtime State Archivist, found some ceramic sherds near "what used to be a storage shed for the estate" (Seideman 1989).

Continuing downstream from the store house site, the brook is channelized by old stone and new concrete retaining walls that lead to the culvert running under State Street (Figure 26). This culvert has been altered at various times. For example, in April of 1927, it was noted that the town was: "pouring the concrete for the new culvert that flows under state street near Jewett Inn was begun Saturday morning under the direction of B. H. Perry" and that this "concrete culvert is of the box type four feet by four feet in size. It replaces a smaller one of stone, which was frequently clogged by ice and sticks during high water" (*Burlington Free Press* April 18, 1927).

[32] The Chester Wright house at #159 State Street was built ca. 1808/1809 for the city's first settled minister Chester Wright (1776-1840), formerly of Hanover, New Hampshire (*Burlington Free Press* September 5, 1936). The land, on which his house already stood, plus some additional land (being part of Lots #1 and #2 in the 2nd Division) was sold to Wright by Erastus Watrous and George Worthington on March 16, 1813 (MTLR 3:615). This transfer appears to have included the land later occupied by the houses of John W. Clark / O. D. Clark and P. W. Bailey (*Burlington Free Press* September 5, 1936). Chester Wright resigned in 1830 and moved to Hardwick in 1836 (Hemenway 1882: 390). On January 20, 1839, Chester Wright sold his house in Montpelier to his son, Jonathan Edwards Wright (1812-1872), a merchant of Montpelier and Boston, and his wife, Fanny W. Houghton (MTLR 10:45; U.S. Census 1860; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Vital Records 1720-1908). Chester Wright returned to Montpelier where he died in 1840 at his former home, then *occupied* by his daughter, J .W .Howes (Hemenway 1882: 390). Later, the house passed to Jonathan Edwards Wright's son, James Edward Wright (1839-1914), who was a Unitarian minister in Montpelier between 1869 and 1909 and who had built his own Italianate style home at #19 Baldwin Street ca. 1878 (*Burlington Free Press* September 5, 1936; Gravestone, Green Mount Cemetery, Montpelier, Vermont; MCLR 10:46; NPS 1978; Vermont Secretary of State, Vermont Death Records 1909-2008). The Chester Wright House was sold by the heirs of James Edward Wright to George B. Young on July 26, 1920 (MCLR 35:99).

Figure 24. View south of the area along the unnamed stream that was identified in the records as being the location of the store house; stone wall visible at right appears to be part of a combination property / stream channelization wall.

Figure 25. View south of the stone wall between the Redstone property (left) and the former Chester Wright property (right).

Figure 26. View south southwest of the north part of the approach to the culvert under State Street; note old stone retaining wall to west (right) and concrete and stone structure to east (left).

Garden Shed (Structural Remains)

The old estate survey map indicates that there was a garden shed located near the northwest corner of the orchard terraces (see Figure 9) (Walker & Walker 1910). Although no longer standing, the site of this roughly 3 x 6.5 m (9.8 x 21.3 ft) structure can still delineated by a series of set stones, each about 7.1/8.3 in (18/21 cm) by 7.9/14.6 in (20/37 cm), lying at or up to 6 cm / 2.4 in below the ground surface (Figures 27 and 28).

Figure 27. View northwest of the area of the garden shed.

Figure 28. View north of foundation stones for the garden shed.

Orchard Terraces

On the southern end of the hill, John and Ruth Burgess created a terraced orchard feature, which can be distinctly seen on the LIDAR image of the property (see Figure 3). This feature consisted of seven terraces cut into the hillside with a path leading down through them to the back of the Jewett house on State Street (see Figure 9) (Lang 1986:8). Presently, the lower two terraces are mostly disturbed, but the others are still distinct (especially to the west). The upper tier is broader and shallower than the others (Figure 29). The upper terrace had a tread of about 10.7 m (35.1 ft) and a rise (a step-up) of only about 70 cm (2.3 ft). The lower terraces all had a rises of about 1.6 m (5.2 ft) between them and treads ranging between 3.6 to 4.5 m (11.8 to 14.8 ft) front to back (Figure 30). It appears that all of the stairways on the path running north-south down the terraces, except for the ones on the uppermost terrace, have been dismantled (Figure 31). Though it appears that most of the steps have been removed from the property, there are few stacks of displaced granite steps lying about on the lower terraces (Figure 32). The steps were roughly dressed granite blocks all about 1.24 x 0.35 x 0.23 m in size (4.1 x 1.1 x 0.75 ft). In some areas, the supporting rubble stone for a few of the flights of stairs still remain in place.

Figure 29. View west of the uppermost orchard terrace.

Figure 30. View east of the sculpted rise between two of the lower terrace features.

Figure 31. View north of the intact stone steps on the uppermost orchard terrace.

Figure 32. View northeast of a group of displaced stone steps removed from one of the lower orchard terraces.

Paths

The 1910 *Contour Map of Redstone* depicts a wide, straight "Main Entrance Walk," leading from the south side of the Redstone house and terminating where it meets the road; a smaller path then proceeds southward, through the Orchard Terraces to the back of the Jewett house on State Street (Figure 33; see Figure 9) (Walker & Walker 1910). There were several sets of steps along the path, traversing the terraced orchard and ascending the steep embankment to the house (Figure 34; see Figures 31 and 32). The steps near the house do not appear to be the original steps; they were likely replaced c. 1985 (Department of State Buildings 1984). The original landscape plan also depicts a winding, narrow path leaving from the main walkway and heading east to the Redstone Arch, and west to the west side of the house; this path runs through the wooded hillsides (Figure 35) (Walker & Walker 1910).

Figure 33. View north of the “Main Entrance Walk” at Redstone, with the Redstone house in background.

Figure 34. View north of steps along the “Main Entrance Walk”, leading up to the Redstone house.

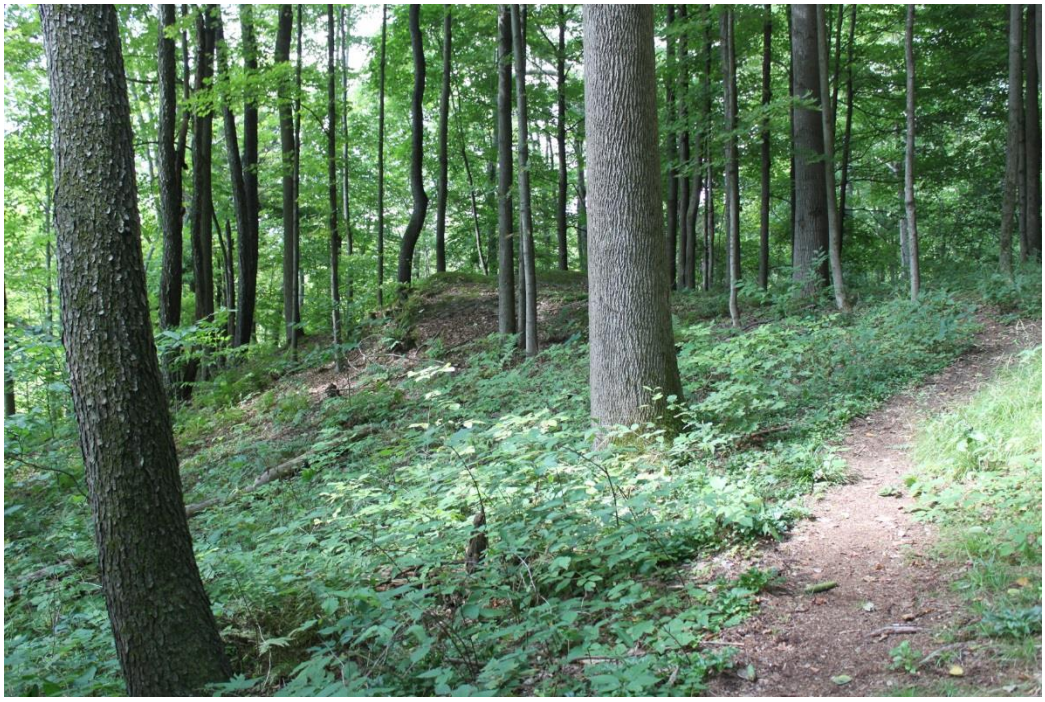


Figure 35. View west of winding path (right) leading from the "Redstone Arch" toward the "Main Entrance Walk."

Entrance Gate / "Redstone Arch"

The original Baldwin Street Entrance Gate to the Redstone Property, identified as the "Redstone Arch" on the 1910 landscape plan of Redstone, is situated at the terminus of Baldwin Street, along the eastern boundary of the property (see Figure 9) (Walker & Walker 1910). The gate consists of two stone towers connected by a stone arch that forms an entryway to a path on the property (Figures 36 and 37). The path winds westward to the Main Entrance Path, which leads to the house. A set of more modern concrete steps access the gate from Baldwin Street and the path under and on either side of the gate is paved with irregularly shaped blue, flat stones (Figures 38 and 39). The towers and arch have decorative, castellated tops; the castellation blocks on the towers are covered by segmented, sloped metal roofs, and the arch has the word "Redstone" carved into it (Figures 40 and 41). The gate is constructed of roughly finished red stone blocks of varying sizes, but laid in horizontal courses; thin mortar lines are tinted red.

Figure 36. View northwest of the Baldwin Street entrance gate, “Redstone Arch,” from Baldwin Street.

Figure 37. View northeast of the Baldwin Street entrance gate, “Redstone Arch,” from the Redstone path.

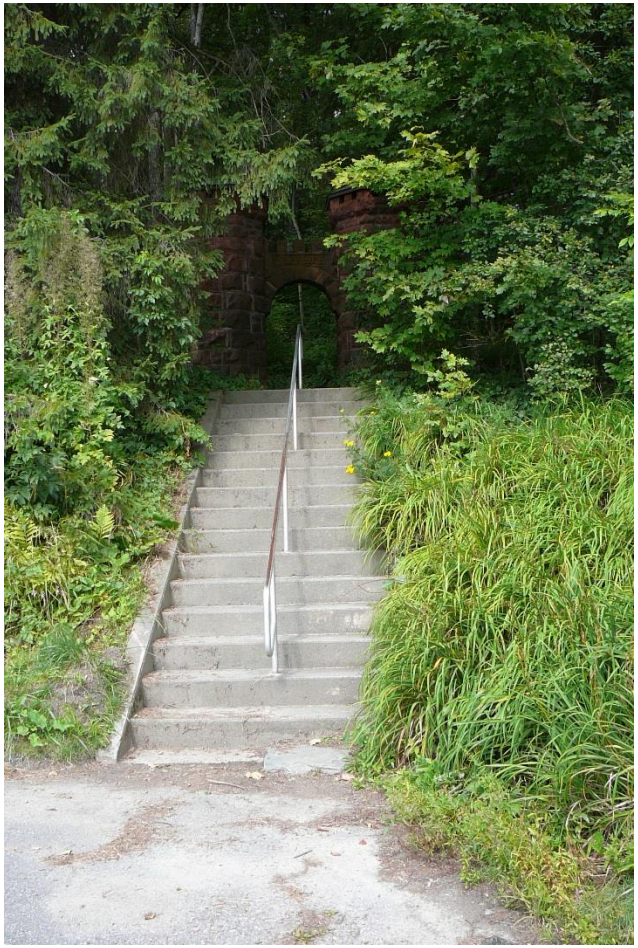


Figure 38. View northwest of steps leading to the Baldwin Street entrance gate, “Redstone Arch,” from Baldwin Street.

Figure 39. View of paving stones through the Baldwin Street entrance gate, “Redstone Arch.”

Figure 40. View northeast of the tower tops on the Baldwin Street entrance gate, "Redstone Arch," from the Redstone path.

Figure 41. View of arch and carved wording on the Baldwin Street entrance gate, "Redstone Arch."

Ice House (No Longer Extant)

The 1910 property survey of Redstone also indicates the presence of an ice house near Terrace Street (see Figure 9) (Walker & Walker 1910). The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that this structure had a two story wood frame main block about 9.1 x 9.8 m (30 x 32 ft) with smaller adjoining one story wood framed extension on its northerly side about 4.6 x 6.1 m (15 x 20 ft) (Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1915; Walker & Walker 1910). The land on which this structure stood was sold from the estate prior to the acquisition of Redstone by the State of Vermont in 1947. The Ice House structure was razed or removed between 1945 and 1960 (Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1915, 1925 and 1945, 1925/1960). Today, its site roughly corresponds to the area occupied by a private dwelling house located just north of the entrance drive to Redstone (Sanborn Mapping and Publishing Company 1925/1960; 1925/1964).

House

Exterior

Constructed in 1890 in the Victorian era Renaissance Revival style, the house at Redstone is a two-and-one-half story brick building with standing seam metal, hipped and gable roofs, tall, decorative chimney stacks, Queen Ann and Romanesque style windows, a three story stone tower at its southeast corner topped by a conical roof, numerous bay projections and wall recesses, and a dressed, granite foundation (Figures 42 – 67; see Appendix III). There is a wrap-around porch on its south and east sides (reconstructed in 1983/1984), a second, rectangular porch at its northeast corner, and a smaller rectangular porch on the west side of the house, at the north end. Porches are constructed of wood and have decorative turned posts and balustrades, and wooden latticework screens around their bases at ground level. The wrap-around porch covers two entry doors, one on the south side of the building and one on the east side, which provided entry to the house from a porte-cochere (no longer extant). Each of the other two porches also have entry doors, likely servant and delivery entrances. There are also two second-story porches, one on the south side of the building above the wrap-a-round porch, and another on the west elevation, set into a recessed area near the south side of the building. The third story of the tower has copper siding, which replaced slate siding c. 1972 (NPS 1978).

Small hipped roof dormers punctuate the rooflines. Gable roof ends on the house have decorative woodwork and the brick walls are embellished with floral and leaf terra cotta tiles. Windows vary throughout the house, and include simple, single pane double hung wooden windows, double hung curved glass windows in the tower, various styles of multi-paned wooden windows, arched windows, and leaded glass examples; window lintels and sills are stone. The house at Redstone has a full basement with many small, ground surface level windows set into the granite foundation; there is a bulkhead entrance to the basement on the north side of the house. To the left of the entry door on the south side of the house, under a large arched window and between two basement windows, a granite tablet reads, “Erected by John W. Burgess, A.D., 1890, George H. Guernsey, Architect.” The Redstone house faces south toward the Winooski River.

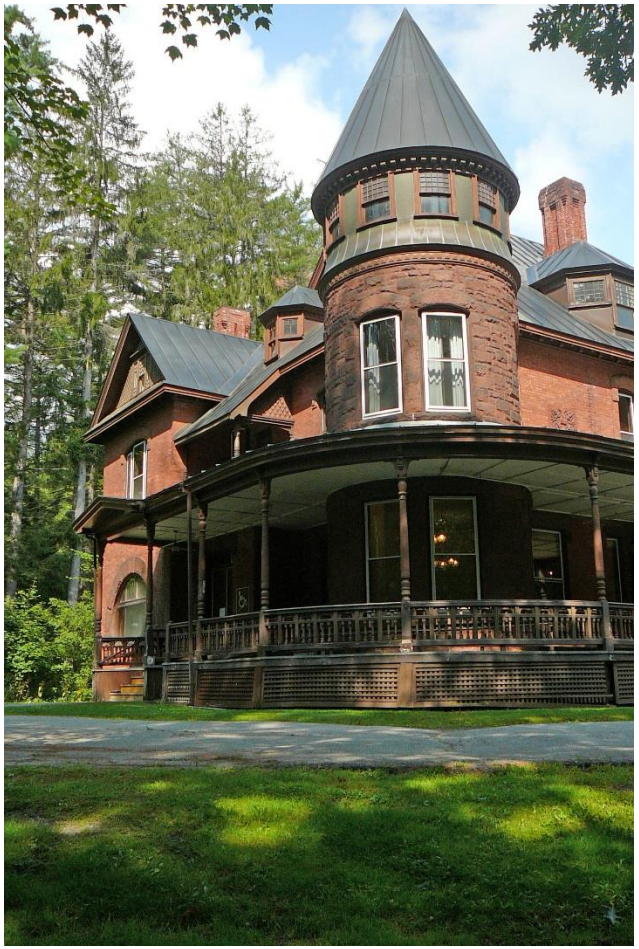


Figure 42. View northwest of the south side of Redstone house.

Figure 43. View northeast of the south side of Redstone house.

Figure 44. View northwest of the south side of Redstone house.

Figure 45. View west of the east side of Redstone house.

Figure 46. View southwest of the east and north sides of Redstone house.

Figure 47. View south of the north side of Redstone house.

Figure 48. View southeast of the north and west sides of Redstone house.

Figure 49. View southeast of the west side of Redstone house.

Figure 50. View northeast of the west side of Redstone house.

Figure 51. View up at the second story porch on the west side of Redstone house.

Figure 52. View southeast of the porch on the west side of Redstone house.

Figure 53. View southwest of the porch on the northeast corner of Redstone house.

Figure 54. View northwest of the wrap-around porch on the south and east sides of Redstone house.

Figure 55. View northeast of the wrap-around porch on the south side of Redstone house.

Figure 56. View northeast of the wrap-around porch on the east side of Redstone house.

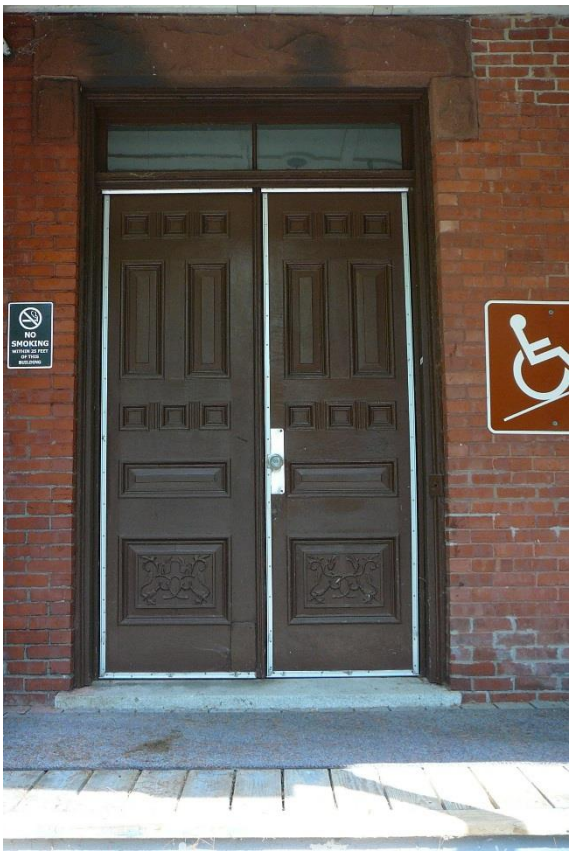


Figure 57. Entry door under wrap-around porch on south side of Redstone house.

Figure 58. Large, Romanesque style arched window on south side, first story of Redstone house.

Figure 59. Leaded glass fixed window above porch at northeast corner of Redstone house.

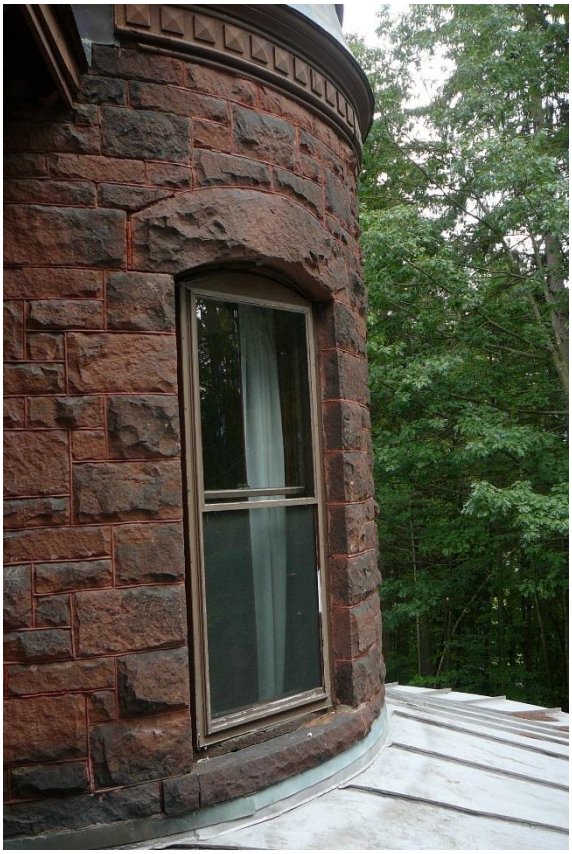


Figure 60. Window in second story of tower on south side of Redstone house.

Figure 61. Close up of stone lintel on window in second story of south side of Redstone house.

Figure 62. Decorative gable ends and dormer on south side of Redstone house.

Figure 63. Decorative gable end, dormer and top of tower on south side of Redstone house.

Figure 64. Top of tower on south side of Redstone house.

Figure 65. Decorative gable end and dormer on north and east side of Redstone house.

Figure 66. Decorative gable end on north side of Redstone house.

Figure 67. Floral and leaf terra cotta tile above wrap-around porch on east side of Redstone house.

Interior

The interior of the house at Redstone preserves much of its original floor plans and architectural features such as fireplaces, built-in cabinets and closets, baseboards, doors, windows, and door and window hardware and surrounds. Woodwork on the first floor is oak, while that on the second floor is cherry, which matches with an 1891 description of finishes on these floors (*Vermont Watchman* 1891). Trim in the attic story of the tower appears to be oak; other trim on this level is painted. Light fixtures throughout the house are modern.

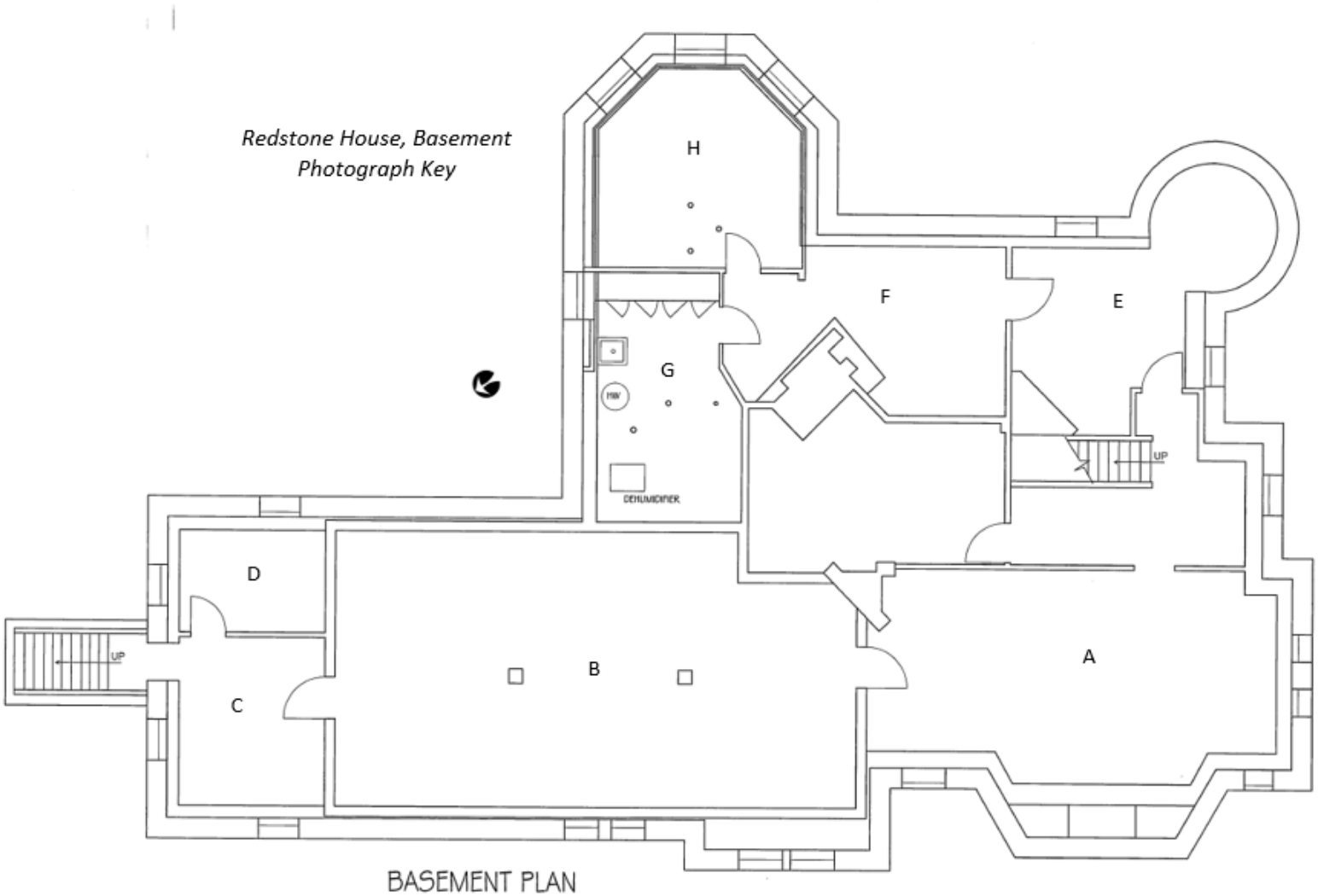
Except for most of the attic story, the house has wood panel doors. Window and door side/header trim throughout the house is plain, but all are embellished with decorative corner blocks, which vary, but for the most part follow a pattern by floor and room use or function. Corner blocks in the first floor formal rooms used by the Burgesses and their guests have paterae (circular disks) with a sun-type carving surrounded by rays, while former servant areas (kitchen and pantry rooms) have more simplified bullseye type paterae with plain surrounds. On the second floor, the north ell rooms, which were likely servants' quarters, have the bullseye corner blocks, as does the most easterly room and a formerly connected smaller room, which were probably occupied by the Burgess' son and his nurse. Door surrounds in the main hallway on the second floor have corner blocks with flowers in their paterae, surrounded by rays. All other rooms on the second floor, which include Professor and Mrs. Burgess' bedrooms and three guest bedrooms, have corner blocks with flower paterae and flower buds in each corner. Trim in the attic story is plain with no corner blocks.

Door hardware also varies throughout the house, but on both the first and seconds floors, even in servant areas, consists of ornate brass knobs, plates and hinges. Several different etched patterns are used throughout and include a combination of floral, vine and geometric patterns. Most doors on the third/attic story are modern with modern hardware. Many of the pulls, handles, latches and hinges on built-in cabinets are also ornately etched brass fixtures.

There are seven fireplaces in the house; five are on the first floor and two are on the second floor. The five first floor fireplaces all have very ornate oak mantels decorated with panels, columns, pilasters, floral and leaf designs, flutes and brackets. The Boudoir and Dining Room have almost identical mantels, as does the Drawing Room and Professor Burgess' Study. The Main Hall mantel is similar to the others, but has slightly unique detailing. In 1891, the Drawing Room fireplace was described as "having a facing of decorated tile – the artistic work of Mrs. Burgess..,'; however, today it has simple red ceramic tile (*Vermont Watchman* 1891). Hearths consist of brick (inner) and tile and/or stone (outer). The inner hearth of the Main Hall fireplace is closed off. The Drawing Room fireplace has a small arched window built through the chimney directly above the mantel.

Most of the building is currently carpeted, but where exposed, wood flooring also appears to remain intact. Original wood flooring on the first floor was described as, "…birch and maple, oiled and polished" (*Vermont Watchman* 1891). The most prominent alteration to the house includes the removal of all signs of the kitchen and servants' area on the first floor at the north end of the house; the renovation of the third floor/attic story , which, until at least until mid-1900s had remained largely unfinished, was also a major change. Photographs and brief descriptions of the interior rooms follow by floor level, with numbers and historic names keyed to the 2008 floor plans. Full sets of available floor plans are included in Appendices II and III.

Basement Floor Plan and Photographs



Basement Rooms A – H

Redstone has a full basement under the entire house. In 1891, it was noted, "In the cellar one of the Boynton Furnace Company's largest hot air furnaces is placed, with registers in all rooms and halls of the main edifice." (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). No evidence of the furnace, such as associated duck work or registers, was identified. Numerous alterations in the basement include the addition of walls, both concrete block and drywall, poured concrete floors, modern windows and doors, shelving, and various mechanical and data units. Only small portions of the foundation remain visible. A crime lab was added to the basement c. 1947 when the Vermont State Police established headquarters at the house, and an archival vault (probably the center room which could not be accessed during the site visit) was built ca. 1984 when Redstone became the home of the Office of the Secretary of State. (Legacy Documents, ORC, n.d.).

Room A, looking northwest

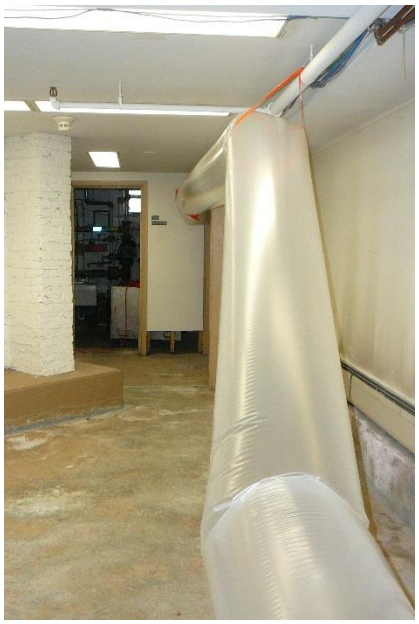
Room B, looking north

Room C, looking northeast; EXIT door leads to exterior bulkhead

Room D, looking southeast

Room E, looking northeast

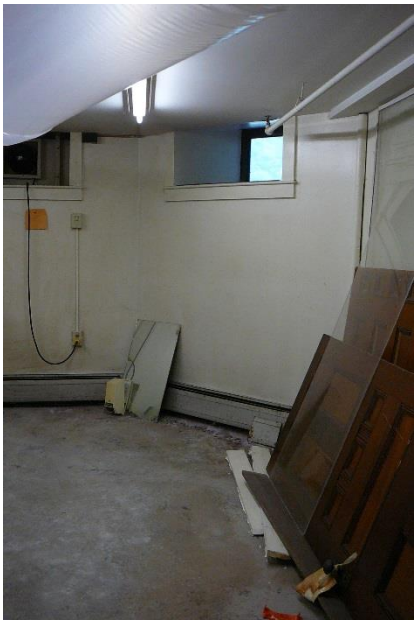
Room E, base of tower



Room F, looking north

Room E, brick chimney base in northeast corner

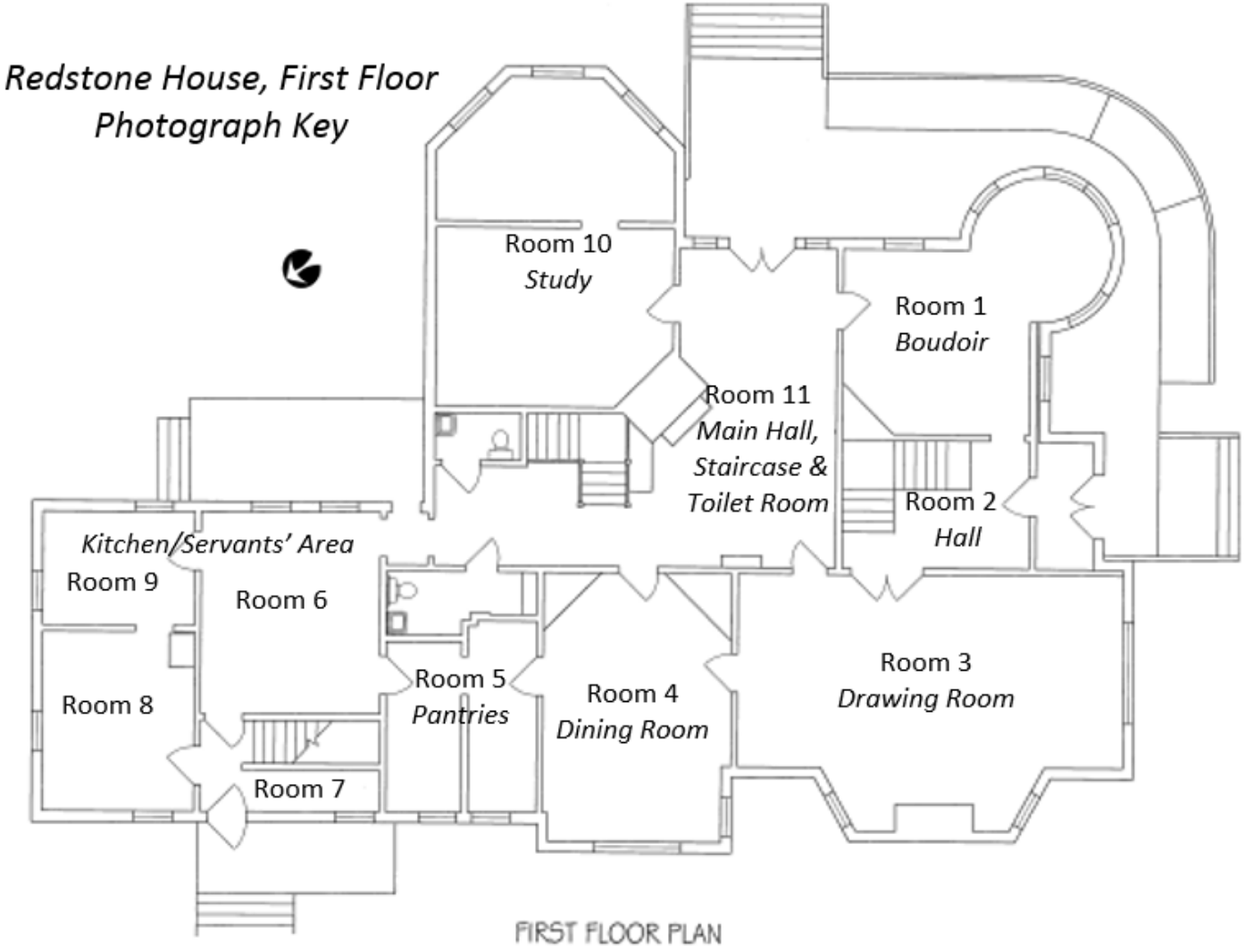
Room G, looking northwest



Room H, looking east

Room H, window

First Floor Plan and Photographs



Room 1, Boudoir

Room 1, referred to historically as the Boudoir, is located at the southeast corner of the building and includes the base of the tower, which forms a semi-circular alcove or niche with curved glass windows. The 1891 *Vermont Watchman* article describes the room: "On the right of the front entrance is a dainty boudoir, expanding its dimensions into the circular tower whose windows sweep the landscape in every direction. The ceiling will be tinted a light blue and the walls a delicate drab. A fireplace adds its suggestions of light and cheer" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). Another 1891 news article, in the *Argus and Patriot*, which describes the room as a "reception room," suggests that the alcove has, "…just room enough for a pair of lovers to sit and watch the moon-lit landscape" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). The fireplace, oak mantel with red tile facing, sits in the northwest corner of the room; it has a brick interior hearth, and outer hearth of a dark gray slab surrounded by alternating polished red and gray stone squares. A door accesses the Main Hall and a second enters the hallway that is at the southern entrance door.

Room 1, southeast corner (tower)

Room 1, fireplace in northwest corner

Room 1, entry door from Main Hall (11)

Room 1, corner block detail on door

Room 2, Hall

Room 2 is a hallway between Boudoir (Room 1) and the Drawing Room (Room 3). The south entry door under the wrap-around porch enters into a small alcove, and then into the hall. This hall likely originally extended to the Main Hall/Stair Hall (Room 11), as indicated in the 1891 description: "A spacious hall extending from the southern entrance occupies the central part of the first floor. On the left, entered from the hall through three wide arches which will be hung with drapery, is the drawing room" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). A modern stairway accesses the basement from this hall; 1981 floor plans show this stairway as a circular stair. Based on the 1981 plans, it appears that the original stairway to the basement was located at the northern end of the house, within the servants' area; it is no longer extant.

Room 2, view from Drawing Room (3) toward Boudoir (1)

Room 2, paneling in alcove entryway

Room 2, entry door into alcove

Room 2, detail on exterior (alcove side) of entry door

Room 2, doorknob on entry door

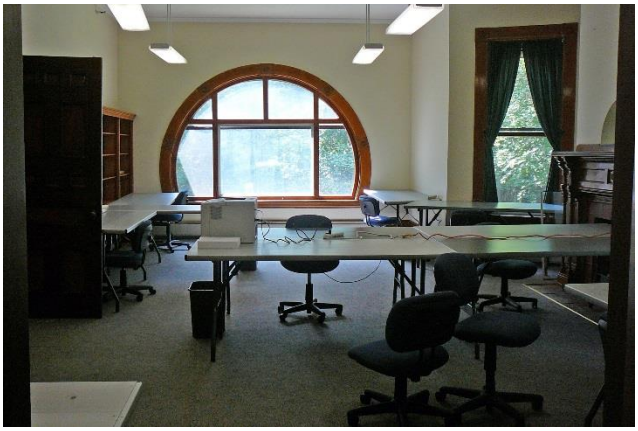
Room 2, entryway into Drawing Room (3)

Room 3, Drawing Room

The Drawing Room (Room 3) is located at the southwest corner of the building. In addition to a fireplace, which is on the west wall and has an arched window above it, built through the chimney, the room contains an oak bookcase along its east wall. The historic account of this room does not describe the bookcase and it is possible that it was relocated from the Professor's Study (Room 10) which originally contained a bookcase, but no longer does; however, based on style, it may be a later addition (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). The fireplace has an oak mantel with red tile facing, a brick interior hearth, and outer hearth of red tile squares surrounded by alternating polished red and gray stone squares. The facing on the fireplace has likely been replaced, as it was originally described as have tiles designed by Ruth Burgess (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891; *Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).One historic account reads,

> "A handsome fireplace with its mantel of oak and facing of decorated tile – the artistic work of Mrs. Burgess – breaks the outline of the opposite side of the room. Above the mantel is a windowed niche affording a glimpse of the hills and woods beyond. The wall, border and ceiling are to be painted in varying tints of lemon. At the south end of the room, a window of a single sheet of plate glass six feet by nine feet, in the shape of a Moorish arch, enframes glorious scenery of the Winooski valley and the picturesque hills far to the south, east and west" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

Today, the "Moorish" window has multi-panes, so the sash has been replaced. Also, the double doors leading to the Hall (Room 2) do not appear to be original; as described above, drapery may have originally hung in this wide opening. Another historic account notes that the main hall was, "…separated from the drawing room only by massive oaken pillars" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). Today, a single wood panel door accesses the Main Hall from the Drawing Room, and a second single wood panel door provides entry to the Dining Room.

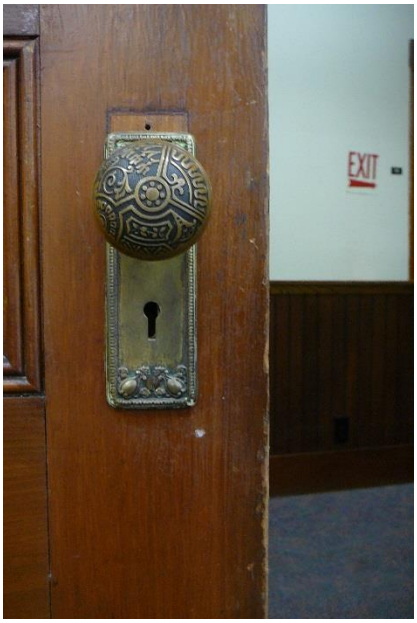


Room 3, looking south

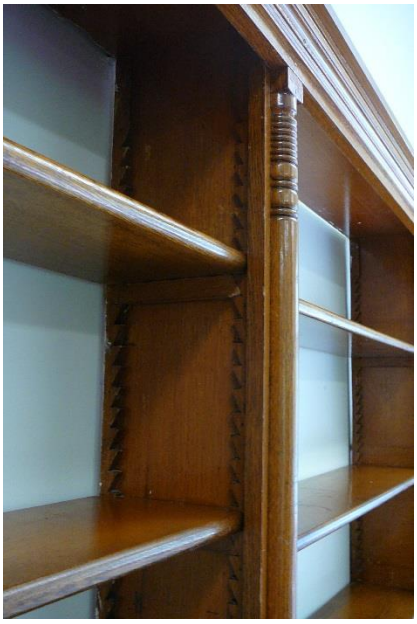
Room 3, arched window on south wall

Room 3, double doors to Hall (2)

Room 3, bookcase along east wall

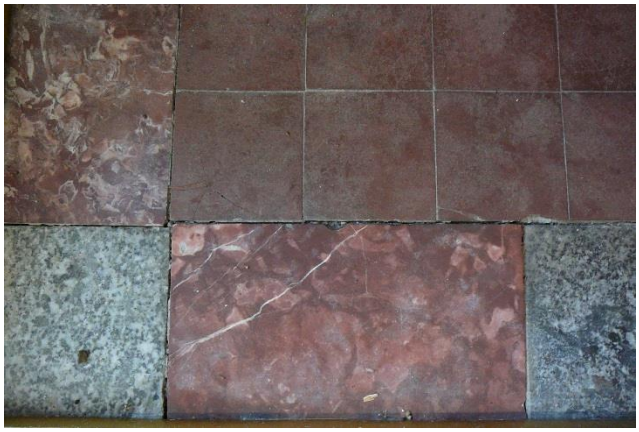


Room 3, doorknob on double door



Room 3, bookcase detail

Room 3, fireplace on west wall, window above



Room 3, hearth (outer) stone and tile

Room 4, Dining Room

The Dining Room is located along the west side of the house. In addition to a fireplace, which is located at its southeast corner, the room contains a built in cupboard with shelves and drawers in its northeast corner. Oak paneling adorns the lower portion of all walls in the Dining Room. A large, double, side hinged window with fixed transom of leaded glass above lights the room from the west wall. The transom likely originally contained a stained glass window (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). The historic account reads,

> "From the drawing room and the hall, the dining room, an apartment fourteen feet by twenty-one feet, is reached. The walls are wainscoted and paneled with quartered oak. The sideboard of oak is built into the walls of the room. Here again is the fireplace with a mantel of oak. The walls of this room will bear the tint of the pear olive, the border "bottle green," and ceiling apple green. French windows of plate glass, surmounted by a transom of stained glass, open to the west" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

The fireplace has an oak mantel with red tile facing, a brick interior hearth, and outer hearth of gray stone surrounded by alternating polished red and gray stone. The room has three wood panel doors; one to the Main Hall on the east, one to the pantries to the north, and a third door to the Drawing Room on the south.

Room 4, looking west

Room 4, window on west wall with leaded glass transom

Room 4, looking southeast

Room 4, looking east

Room 4, built-in cupboard

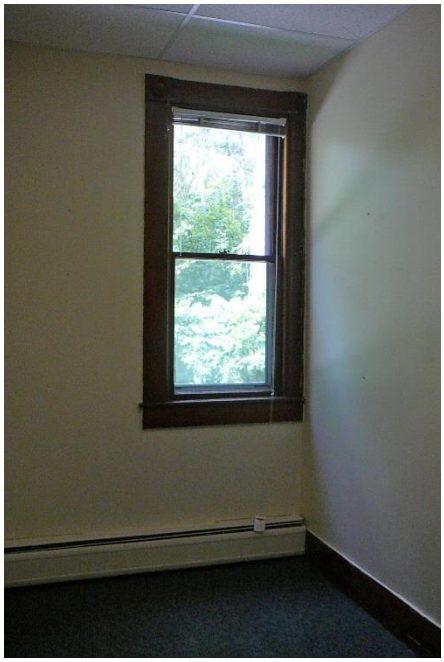
Room 4, drawer pull on built-in cupboard

Room 4, fireplace in southeast corner

Room 4, paneled wainscoting on south wall

Room 5, Pantries

Room 5 includes two narrow pantries situated between the Dining Room and former kitchen/servants' area. The pantry adjacent to the Dining Room is historically referred to as the "Butler's Pantry," and the more northerly section as the "Kitchen Pantry" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). Some woodwork in the Kitchen Pantry woodwork is painted white, and some is unpainted, while all of the woodwork in the Butler's Pantry is unpainted. The historic account notes that both pantries were painted white; it reads, "The butler's pantry, opening from the dining room, is finished in white wood with ash panels, and connecting with the latter is the kitchen pantry similarly finished" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). A built-in cupboard with leaded glass doors and numerous drawers sits on the east wall of the Butler's Pantry; the lower doors on the cupboard have been replaced. White paint was noted in seams on this cupboard, possibly indicating that paint was stripped from it at some point in time. Historically, the Butler's Pantry may have had additional cupboards and closets on its other walls, as the *Argus and Patriot* reported in 1891 that it had, "…drawers and closets too numerous to mention" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). The Kitchen Pantry has shelving on its south wall and also has a small walk-in closet area in its northwest corner. The original wall here appears to have been removed and the closet added when a doorway to the basement (formerly located under the adjacent stairway, in a hallway that is no longer present) was eliminated, sometime after 1981. A more board covers the wall surfaces in both pantries.



Room 5, west wall of Butler's Pantry

Room 5, looking south from Kitchen Pantry

Room 5, built-in cupboard in Butler's Pantry

Room 5, handles on built-in cupboard in Butler's Pantry

Room 5, looking north from Butler's Pantry

Room 5, top of built-in cupboard in Butler's Pantry at right; note white paint in seam

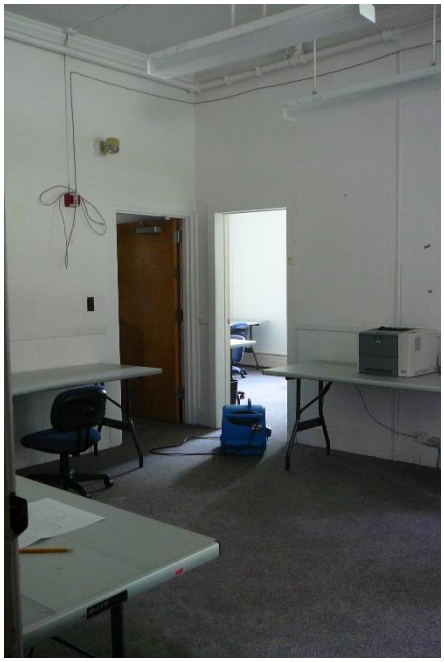
Rooms 6 – 9, Kitchen and Servants' Area

The north end of the house at Redstone contains four rooms on the first floor, including a stair hall. Historically, the kitchen and rooms for the servants occupied this space (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). One historic account notes,

> "An ell is devoted to kitchen requirements and the accommodations of the servants. All the appointments in this department are the latest and the best. A separate dining and sitting-room is arranged for the domestics and the provisions for their comfort and convenience is marked by care and consideration. Electric bells and speaking tubes are the means of communicating to all parts of the house" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

Another historic description notes that in addition to the above-mentioned services, there was also a laundry within this area (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). No evidence of the former use of this area remains in any of the rooms. The most southerly room, Room 6, which is the largest, so may have been the main kitchen, has beaded board wainscoting on the lower portion of the walls. A more modern board covers the top portion of the walls in Room 6. A new doorway opening has been constructed between Rooms 6 and 8; a doorway between Rooms 8 and 9 has been closed in, though the historic trim remains in Room 8. Room 7, the stair hall, still contains the back stairway that leads to the servant bedrooms on the second floor; however, the stairway that was in this hall that lead to the basement has been removed and the hallway to it, closed in. The door between the Rooms 6 and 7 is a modern, solid wood door; otherwise, historic wood panel doors remain in place. Wood trim in the Kitchen and Servants' Area is a combination of painted and unpainted.

Room 6, looking northwest from Kitchen Pantry doorway



Room 6, looking northeast from Main Hall doorway

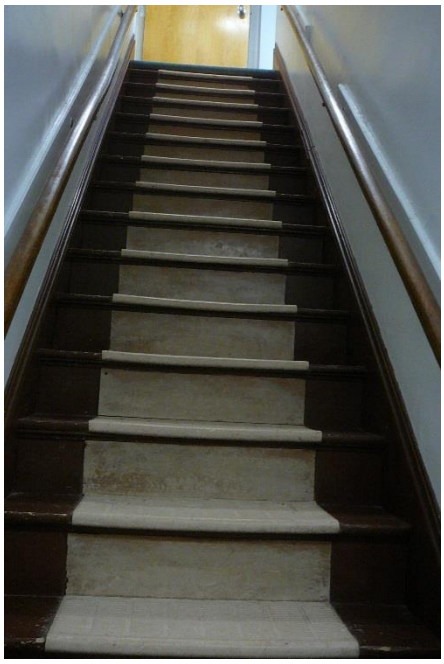
Room 6, wainscoting detail

Room 6, door trim detail, looking into pantries

Room 6, entry from Main Hall, door to east side porch at right

Room 7, stair hall; door to west side porch at right, heating unit located where former hallway lead to basement stairs

Room 7, door to west side porch



Room 7, stairway to second floor

Room 8, looking southeast

Room 8, looking east

Room 8, new doorway on south wall, into Room 6

Room 9, looking at northwest corner

Room 9, looking at southwest corner

Room 9, door on south wall, into Room 6

Room 10, Study

The "Professor's Study" (Room 10) is located within the semi-hexagonal bay on the east side of the building. The study is entered from the Main Hall, immediately to the north of the main entry doors from the former porte-cochere. An 1891 historic account records:

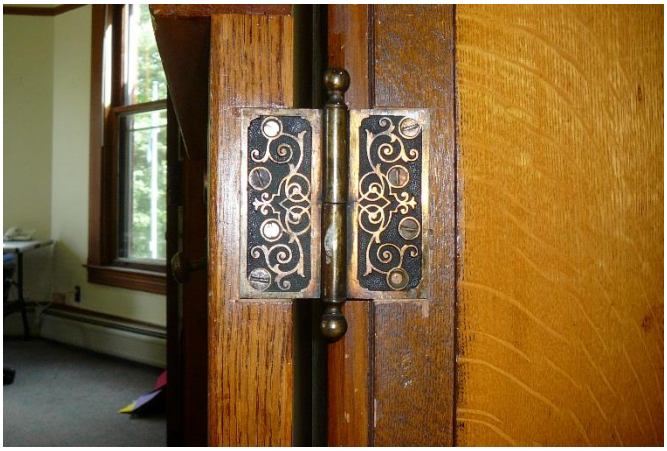
> "Into the main hall on the right comes the easterly entrance, from the porte-cochere. At the right of this entrance is Professor Burgess' study, a room twenty-six feet by nineteen feet, looking east upon the village, the view bounded by the distant line of hills. Fixed book-cases of oak occupy the wall space. The ceiling and border are to be peach color and the walls Indian red. A fireplace will lend its cheering aid to help the professor resolve the problems that engage his attention." (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

The *Argus and Patriot* also noted that the bookcases had, "…a shelf capacity of about 3,000 volumes" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). This large room is currently divided into east and west sections by a partition wall. The fireplace is still located in the southwest corner of the room, but the bookcases are no longer in place. As with other formal rooms on the first floor, the fireplace here has an oak mantel with and outer hearth of gray stone surrounded by alternating polished red and gray stone; the interior hearth is closed off. The entry door into the Study has been divided into two sections to create a "Dutch door." The door added into the partition wall appears period to the house, so has likely been reused; the trim around the door is modern. A wood molding, probably a picture rail, runs around the entire room at the height of the top of the entry door.

Room 10, looking northwest

Room 10, looking west, door at left

Room 10, door



Room 10, detail of door hinge

Room 10, fireplace in southwest corner

Room 10, fireplace outer hearth stones

Room 10, looking northeast

Room 10, looking northeast

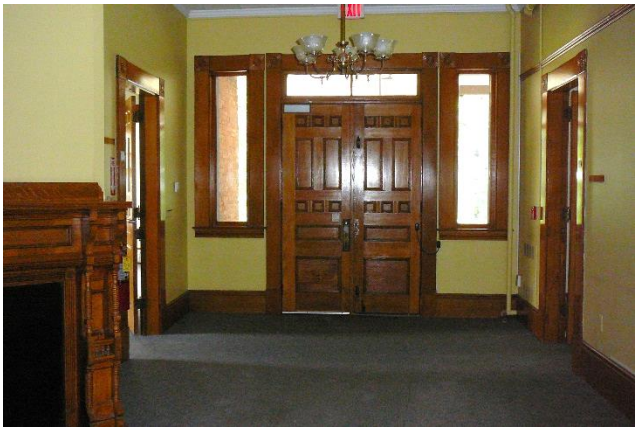
Room 10, door within partition wall

Room 11, Main Hall / Staircase

Room 11 is the Main Hall of the house at Redstone; it contains an elaborate stairway to the second floor. The Professors' Study (10), the Boudoir (1), the Drawing Room (3), the Dining Room (4), and the Kitchen/Servants' Area (6) are all accessed from this hallway. The entry doors from the porte-cochere enter the hall at its east end; the doors are double wood panel with a single-pane transom above, and single-pane rectangular windows on each side. The only other window in the hall is a small, leaded glass window at the north end of the hall. The Main Hall was likely T-shaped, extending to the entry door on the south side of the house, through the area where the separate Room 2 hall is now located. The 1891 description of the room reads,

> "From the remote end of the main hall a double platform staircase of quartered oak leads to the second story. Under the first platform is a toilet room, and near neighbor to the latter is a capacious coat closet. In the hall at the foot of the staircase is the genial and omnipresent fireplace, flanked this time by that relic of bygone days and old-fashioned comforts, a "settie." (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

The historic toilet room remains in place under the staircase; next to it is a small closet with angled door, also tucked under the staircase. The "capacious coat closet," which is opposite the historic toilet room, is now a modern bathroom. The fireplace and "settie" sit at the base of the staircase. The interior hearth of the fireplace is closed off; the outer hearth has red tile which may be a replacement covering. The seat of the "settie" opens into a storage area. Sections of wood molding, probably a picture rail, remain in the hall, just above the height of the top of the doors. The oak staircase is decorated with elaborately carved elements. It has two landings before it reaches the second floor. Newel posts at the base of the staircase have birdhouse-like features supported by columns. The balustrade consists of sections of arches at its base, which support delicate, turned posts set between horizontal members, which are then set between fluted balusters, all topped by a carved hand rail that has triangular decorative inserts with bullseyes tucked in against each baluster.

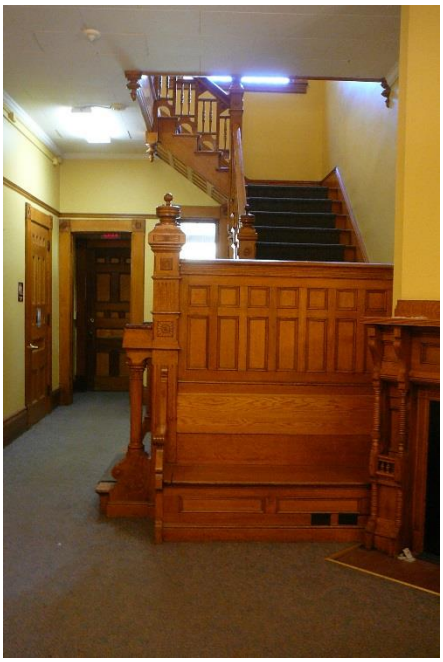


Room 11, looking east to entry door; Boudoir (1) door at right, Study (10) door at left

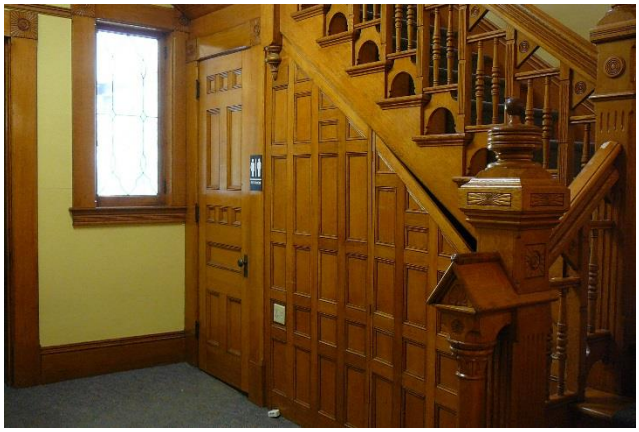
Room 11, entry door and side windows

Room 11, looking west; Drawing Room (3) door at left, and Dining Room (4) door at right

Room 11, looking north; Dining Room door at left, Kitchen Area (6) door in background



Room 11, looking north, door to large historic closet (modern restroom) at left background



Room 11, door to historic toilet room under staircase in background, door to small closet in foreground, leaded glass window on north wall

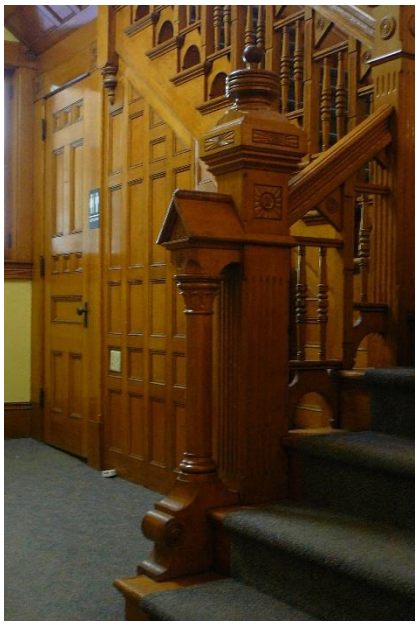
Room 11, view into toilet room under staircase

Room 11, fireplace and bench

Room 11, fireplace

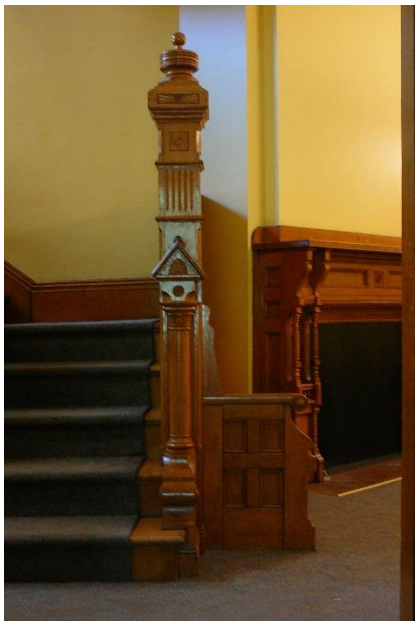
Room 11, bench

Room 11, staircase



Room 11, staircase newel post

Room 11, staircase newel post



Room 11, staircase newel post

Room 11, staircase newel post

Room 11, paneling under staircase

Room 11, staircase balustrade and newel posts

Room 11, staircase

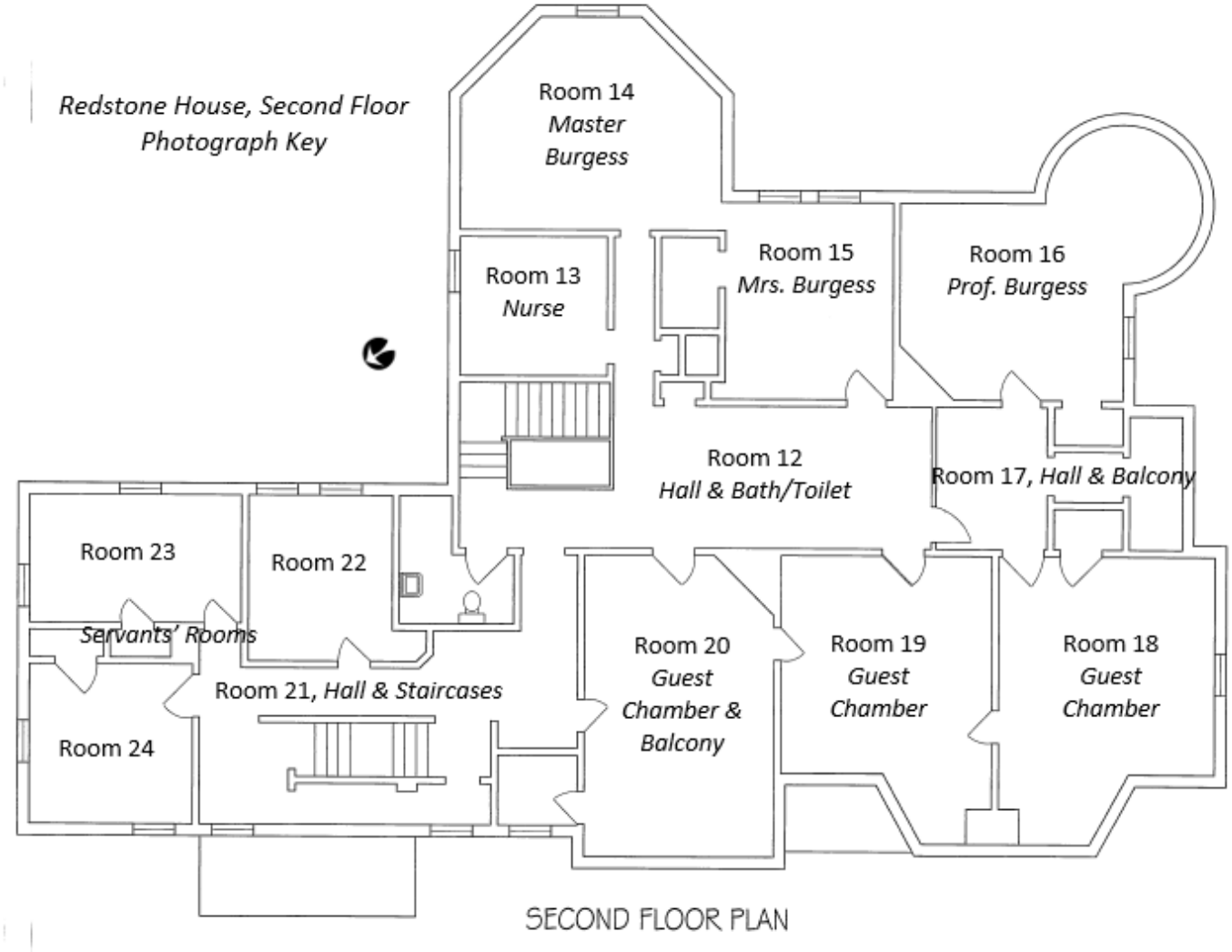
Room 11, staircase balustrade

Room 11, staircase balustrade

Room 11, staircase balustrade and newel post

Room 11, staircase balustrade and newel posts

Second Floor Plan and Photographs



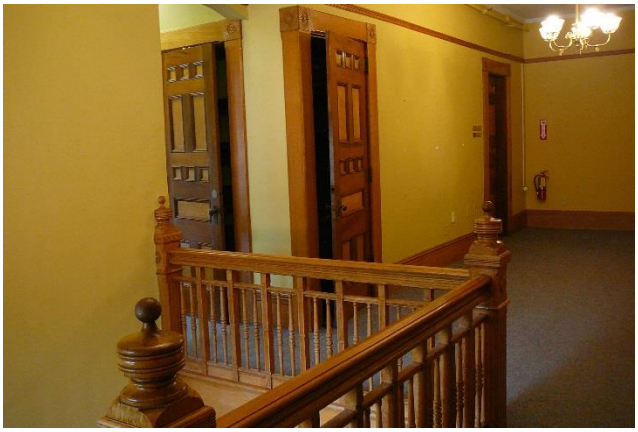
Room 12, Hall

The second floor hall, Room 12, provides access to Mrs. Burgess' bedroom, two guest bedrooms, a hallway to the nurse's and Master Burgess' rooms, a "bath and toilet" room, and a hallway to the servants' bedrooms. The 1981 floor plans, along with the historic description, indicate that originally, the current south wall of the hall was not in place. However, the trim around the doorway on this wall, along with the baseboard and wall molding, suggest that it is original, or at least early. The 1891 *Vermont Watchman* article describes the hall: "A hall fifty feet by twelve feet divides the rooms of the second story, opening at the south front upon a balcony from which again such a landscape as only the Green Mountain state can present : expands before the vision" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). A rectangular, leaded glass window is positioned above the staircase in the north wall of the hall; this window was originally stained glass (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891).

The "bath and toilet room", an original room to the house, is located across from the top of the staircase: "From the extreme left of the hall a door opens into a spacious bath and toilet room. In none of the sleeping rooms are there fixed bowls, and with none dot eh toilet rooms directly connect – a sanitary precaution upon which Professor Burgess rigidly insisted in planning his dwelling" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). The room retains it dark, probably cherry, paneled wood wainscoting. The hall to the servants' rooms runs between the bathroom and a guest room. The east wall of the main hall holds a closet with shelving and drawers with plain pulls; there is also a closet with shelving in the south wall of the hallway that leads to the nurse (13) and Master's (14) rooms. A wood molding, probably a picture rail, runs around the hall just above the height of the top of the doorways. The etched brass doorknobs on doors in the hall have varying designs.

Room 12, looking south

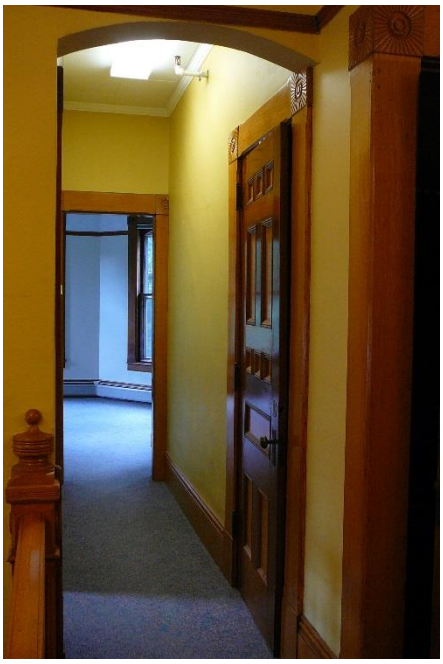
Room 12, looking north



Room 12, looking southeast, closet doors in foreground

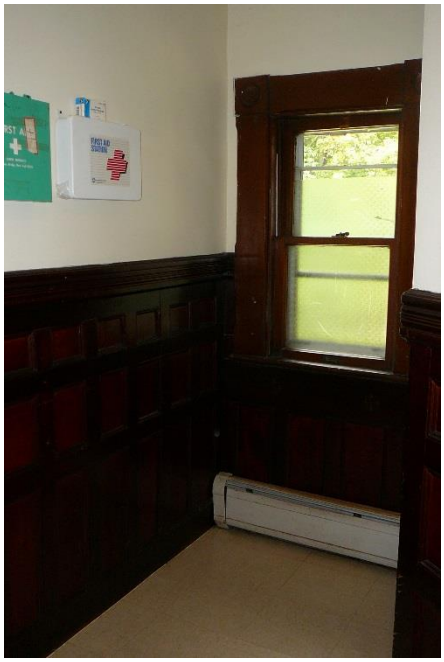
Room 12, balustrade around staircase opening

Room 12, leaded glass window in north wall



Room 12, looking east down hallway to nurse's and Master's bedroom

Room 12, bath and toilet room



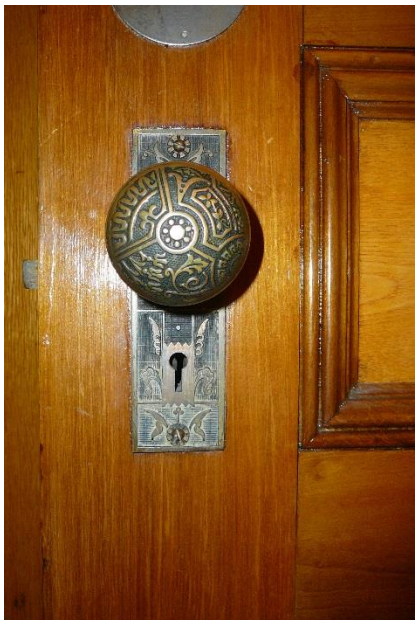
Room 12, bath and toilet room

Room 12, paneled wainscoting in bath and toilet room

Room 12, closet in main hall

Room 12, drawer pull, closet in main hall

Room 12, doorknob and plate



Room 12, door knob and plate

Room 13, Nurse's Room

Room 13 was probably the Nurse's (a.k.a. Nanny's) room. In describing Mrs. Burgess' room the 1891 *Vermont Watchman* notes, that, "Beyond are the quarters allotted to Master Burgess and nurse" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). It is located on the north side of the house; a narrow hallway leads from the main hall and to this room and to what was likely the Burgess' son's room. There is evidence of a closed-in doorway in the east wall between Room 13 and Room 14 (Master Burgess' room). The room has a window in its north wall and a wood molding, probably a picture rail running just above the top trim on the door. Modern acoustic tiles have been added to the walls above the molding.

Room 13, looking northeast

Room 14, Master Burgess' Room

Based on the 1891 description of the house, Room 14 was probably a bedroom for the Burgess' son (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). It is located within the projecting part of the semi-hexagonal bay on the east side of the building, at the end of a narrow hallway that leads from the second floor main hall. A door connects Room 14 to Room 15, Mrs. Burgess' bedroom, and there is evidence of a closed-in doorway in the west wall between Room 14 and Room 13 (Nurse's room). Four windows in the room face east and south, and a wood molding, probably a picture rail, runs around the room just above the top trim on the doors. Interestingly, as noted earlier, Master Burgess' room has the same bullseye-style corner blocks in its wood trim as the servants' and nurse's rooms, rather than the more decorative styles found in the other formal bedrooms on the second floor. Modern acoustic tiles have been added to the walls above the molding.

Room 14, looking northeast

Room 14, looking east

Room 14, looking southwest; door to hall (12) at Right and door to Mrs. Burgess' room (15) at center

Room 14, window trim detail

Room 15, Mrs. Burgess' Room

Ruth Burgess' room (15) is located on the east side of the house, between her husband's room (16) and her son's room (14) (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). One 1891 historic account briefly describes the room: "Connecting with this room [Professor Burgess'] are the apartments of Mrs. Burgess, similarly finished, with a dresser tinted pink" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). Compared to other formal bedrooms, it is a small room. A door in the west wall of the room opens to the main hall, a door in the south wall opens to Professor Burgess' room, and a door in the north wall leads to her son's room. Narrow, paired windows face east in the room. The room has a walk-in closet on its north side which may be what is described in 1891 as, "adjoining is a dressing room, tinted in pink" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). A second, very small closet with shelves in the northwest corner. A wood molding, probably a picture rail, runs around the room just above the top trim on the doors. Modern acoustic tiles have been added to the walls above the molding.

Room 15, looking northeast; walk-in closet at left foreground, door to Master Burgess' room at left background

Room 15, looking southwest; door to Professor Burgess' room at left, door to Hall at right

Room 15, windows in east wall

Room 15, door trim detail

Room 15, walk-in closet in north wall

Room 15, closet in northwest corner

Room 16, Professor Burgess' Room

Professor Burgess' room (16) is located in the southeast corner of the house and includes the tower (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). The historic account notes,

> "From the right of the hall, at the front, Professor Burgess' private room is entered. The limits of the round tower add to its comely dimensions, and its many windows repeat the delightful panorama, partial views of which are caught from every angle of the building. Its finish is white wood and cherry, the walls and ceiling in different shades of green. The room has its fireplace with mantel of cherry" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

A door in the west wall of the room opens to the southern end of the hall, and a door in the north wall opens to Mrs. Burgess' room. The tower holds four curved glass windows, and there is a fifth window in the south wall. The fireplace, which has a cherry mantel with red tile facing, occupies the northwest corner of the room. It has an outer hearth of black stone and the inner hearth has a decorative iron lining. The room has two closets, one in the southwest corner, and a smaller closet in the northeast corner. A wood molding/picture rail runs around the room just above the top trim on the doors.

Room 16, looking south

Room 16, looking southeast into tower

Room 16, looking northwest; door to Hall (17) at left, door to Mrs. Burgess' Room (15) at right

Room 16, looking northeast; door to Mrs. Room at left, door to closet at right

Room 16, looking southwest; door to Hall (17) at right, door to closet at left

Room 16, flooring, facing east

Room 16, fireplace in northwest corner

Room 16, fireplace lining and stone hearth

Room 16, closet in southwest corner

Room 16, flooring in southwest closet

Room 16, closet in northeast corner

Room 16, door trim detail

Room 16, doorknob detail

Room 16, doorknob detail

Room 17, Hall and Balcony

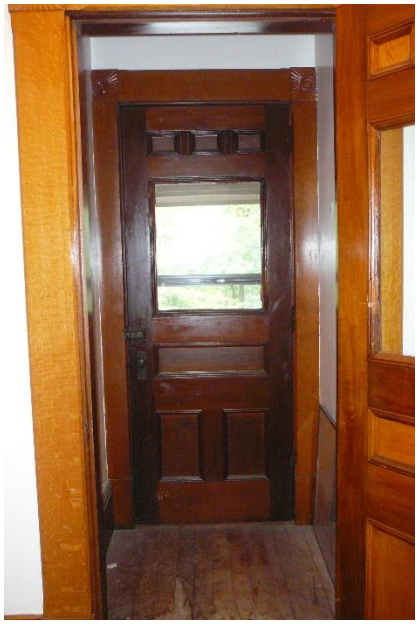
Room 17 is assigned to the southern end of the second floor Hall, which is sectioned off from the main Hall with a wall, and that terminates with a door that leads to a balcony/porch. As quoted earlier, the 1891 historic account describes the Hall as, "…opening at the south front upon a balcony from which again such a landscape as only the Green Mountain state can present: expands before the vision" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). Professor Burgess' Room (16) enters this Hall from the east, and a Guest Chamber (18) enters it from the west. The door to the main Hall (12) is in the north wall and the door to the balcony in the south wall. The south door opens into a very small alcove that then has an exterior door to the balcony. A wood molding, probably a picture rail, runs around the room just above the top trim on the doors.

The balcony has very heavy balusters supporting a thick railing. Similar, heavy turned posts support the roof, which has a beaded board ceiling. The 1981 plans indicate that a stairway was attached to the western end of the balcony; a change in the wood at the base of the balustrade suggests where it was located.

Room 17, looking northwest; door to Guest Chamber (18) at left, door to Hall (12) at right.

Room 17, looking southeast, door to Professor Burgess' Room (16) at left and door to balcony alcove at right

Room 17, door to balcony alcove



Room 17, exterior door to balcony

Room 17, looking south through alcove doors to balcony

Room 17, doorknob and lock on on door to alcove

Room 17, looking southeast on balcony

Room 17, looking east on balcony

Room 17, southwest corner of balcony balustrade;
plain wood area at left was former stairway location

Room 17, southeast corner of balcony balustrade

Room 18, Guest Chamber

This Guest Chamber (18) occupies the southwest corner of the house at Redstone. It is entered from the south part of the Hall (17), near the balcony. A door in the north wall of the room connects to the adjacent Guest Chamber (19). An 1891 description wrote, "The guest chambers, three in number, open from the west side of the hall. The two at the left, entering the hall from the balcony, are arranged *en suite*. They are finished with cherry, cut upon the premises, and the walls and ceiling will be tinted with different shades of blue" (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). The room is irregularly shaped, due to a bay that projects from the west wall of the house. A large three-part window lights the room from the south wall, and a second window faces southwesterly from the bay. A closet sits next to the entry door, on the east wall. A wood molding/picture rail, runs around the room just above the top trim on the doors.

Room 18, looking west

Room 18, looking southwest

Room 18, looking southeast; closet door at left

Room 18, looking northeast; entry door to left, closet door to right

Room 18, looking northwest through door into adjacent Guest Chamber (19)

Room 18, closet

Room 18, window in south wall

Room 19, Guest Chamber

This middle Guest Chamber (19) on the west side of the house is entered from the main Hall (12). Although an 1891 historic account describes this room as being "*en suite*" only with the chamber to the south (18), it is also adjoined to the Guest Chamber to the north (20) by a door in its north wall (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891). The room is irregularly shaped, due to a bay that projects from the west wall of the house. One window faces west, and a second window faces southwesterly; both of these windows look out onto a small porch/balcony that is accessed from the Guest Chamber to the north (20). A closet occupies the southeast corner of the room. A wood molding/picture rail, runs around the room just above the top trim on the doors.

Room 19, looking west; door to adjacent Guest Chamber at left

Room 19, looking northwest; door to adjacent Guest Chamber at right

Room 19, looking northeast; door to Hall (12) at right, door to adjacent Guest Chamber (20) at left

Room 19, closet in southeast corner

Room 20, Guest Chamber

The northernmost Guest Chamber (20) on the west side of the house is entered from the main Hall (12); it is described as the "chief guest chamber" in 1891:

> "The third chamber occupies the northwest angle of the main edifice. Its finish is white wood, with ash panels and cherry trimmings; the ceiling is to be light blue, the border and walls different shades of olive. It is also provided with a fireplace and with a detached toilet room. In a re-entrant angle of the western wall a cosy balcony is placed, looking west upon the adjacent woodland and the hills of Berlin and Middlesex. This is the chief guest chamber." (*Vermont Watchman* May 13, 1891).

A three-part window lights the room from the west wall. The door to the balcony, which has a window with a single pane of glass, is in the south wall, as is the door to the adjoining Guest Chamber (19). There are two doors on the north wall. The westernmost door enters a walk-in closet that was the former toilet room; the other door enters the servants' hall, but formerly was access to a large closet (1981 Vermont Department of State Administration). The fireplace sits in the southeast corner of the room. It has a cherry mantel, brick inner hearth with stone floor and outer hearth that is a gray stone slab. The interior floor has a hinged, iron ash cleanout.

The balcony has a balustrade that is made up of turned balusters and posts that support a lower railing, which is under a top, thicker railing supported by arched openings that rest on the lower railing. Circular holes flank each arch. The roof angles out from the west wall of the building and the ceiling is bead board.

Room 20, looking northwest; door to former toilet room at background, door to former closet at in foreground

Room 20, looking southwest; door to balcony at left

Room 20, looking southeast; door to balcony right, door to adjacent Guest Chamber (19) left

Room 20, looking southeast; door to Hall (12) left, door to Guest Chamber (19) right

Room 20, door to former closet

Room 20, doorway to former toilet room

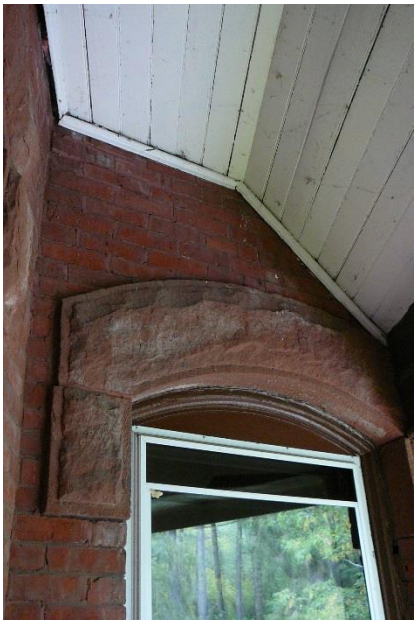
Room 20, doorknob and plate on door to balcony

Room 20, window in west wall

Room 20, fireplace in southeast corner

Room 20, fireplace hearth and cleanout door

Room 20, doorway to balcony


Room 20, balcony ceiling

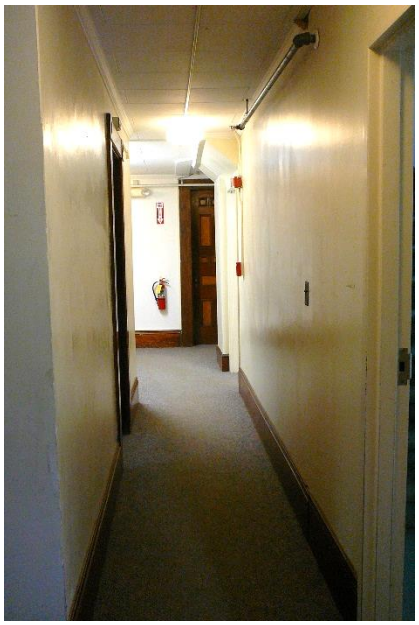
Room 20, balcony balustrade

Room 21, Hall and Staircase

The Hall (21) that is entered from the north end of the main Hall (12) on the second floor leads to the three servants' bedrooms, back staircase to the first floor, and staircase to the third floor. This area historically also contained a toilet room (probably for servant use) that was located at the top of the staircase to the first floor, and a large closet along the west wall, on the west side of the staircase (1981 Vermont Department of State Administration). A door to a Guest Chamber (20) is now in the south wall of this hallway; originally, there was a closet here to that chamber, so the door would not have been accessible from the hallway. There are three windows in the west wall of the Hall: a double hung window at the south end that would have been in the toilet room; a small, fixed window in the middle that would have been in the closet; and another double hung window at the north end just outside the staircase to the third floor. The middle, closet area window is flanked by wood rails, one of which has hooks on it.

Room 21, looking east to main Hall (12)

Room 21, looking north in hallway with servant's bedrooms



Room 21, looking south in hallway
With servants' bedrooms

Room 21, door to Guest
Chamber (20) (former closet)

Room 21, looking west at top of
staircase to first floor; former
servants' toilet room in background

Room 21, looking south on west
side of staircase; former servants'
toilet room in background, former
closet area in foreground

Room 21, view down staircase to fist floor

Room 21, view up staircase to third floor

Room 21, window in west wall; south end of hallway, former servants' toilet room

Room 21, window in west wall, north end of hallway

Room 21, window and hooks in west wall; former closet

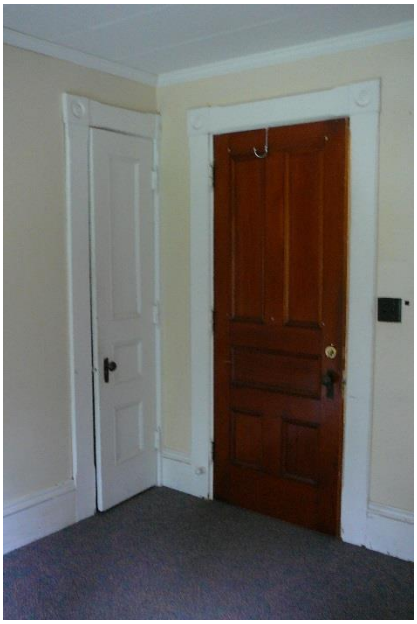
Room 21, window in west wall; former closet

Rooms 22, 23 & 24, Servants' Rooms

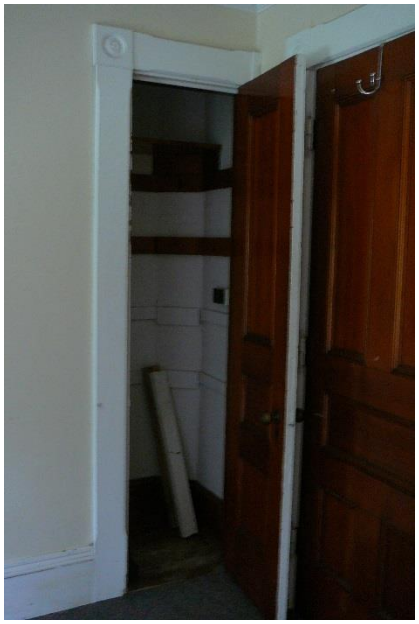
There are three Servants' Rooms on the second floor in the northern wing of the Redstone house. One (22) is on the west side of the wing, and the other two (23 and 24) are at the north end of the wing. The rooms are situated in a Hall (21) that also contains the back staircase to the first floor and the staircase to the third floor. Room 22 has a closet at its southwest corner and two windows along its west wall. Room 23 has a closet in its west wall, one window along its east wall, and one in the north wall. Room 24 has a closet in its east wall and single windows in its north and west walls. The wood trim in Room 22 is painted white, while wood trim in the other two rooms is not painted. Trim in all three rooms has the less elaborate corner blocks with bullseye paterae. Entry doors into all three rooms are not painted. Door hardware consists of etched brass fixtures that are very similar to those in the formal areas of the house. Floor plans from 1981 show that Room 24 had two entry doors; the doorway that was opposite the former hall closet has been closed-in.

Room 22, looking northeast

Room 22, doorway in Hall (21)



Room 22, looking southwest; Entry door right, closet door left



Room 22, closet at southwest corner

Room 22, closet floor

Room 22, window trim detail

Room 23, doorway in Hall (21)

Room 23, looking northeast

Room 23, looking northwest; closet door at left

Room 23, closet in west wall

Room 23, closet in west wall

Room 23, entry door doorknob and plate

Room 23, entry doorknob

Room 24, looking northwest

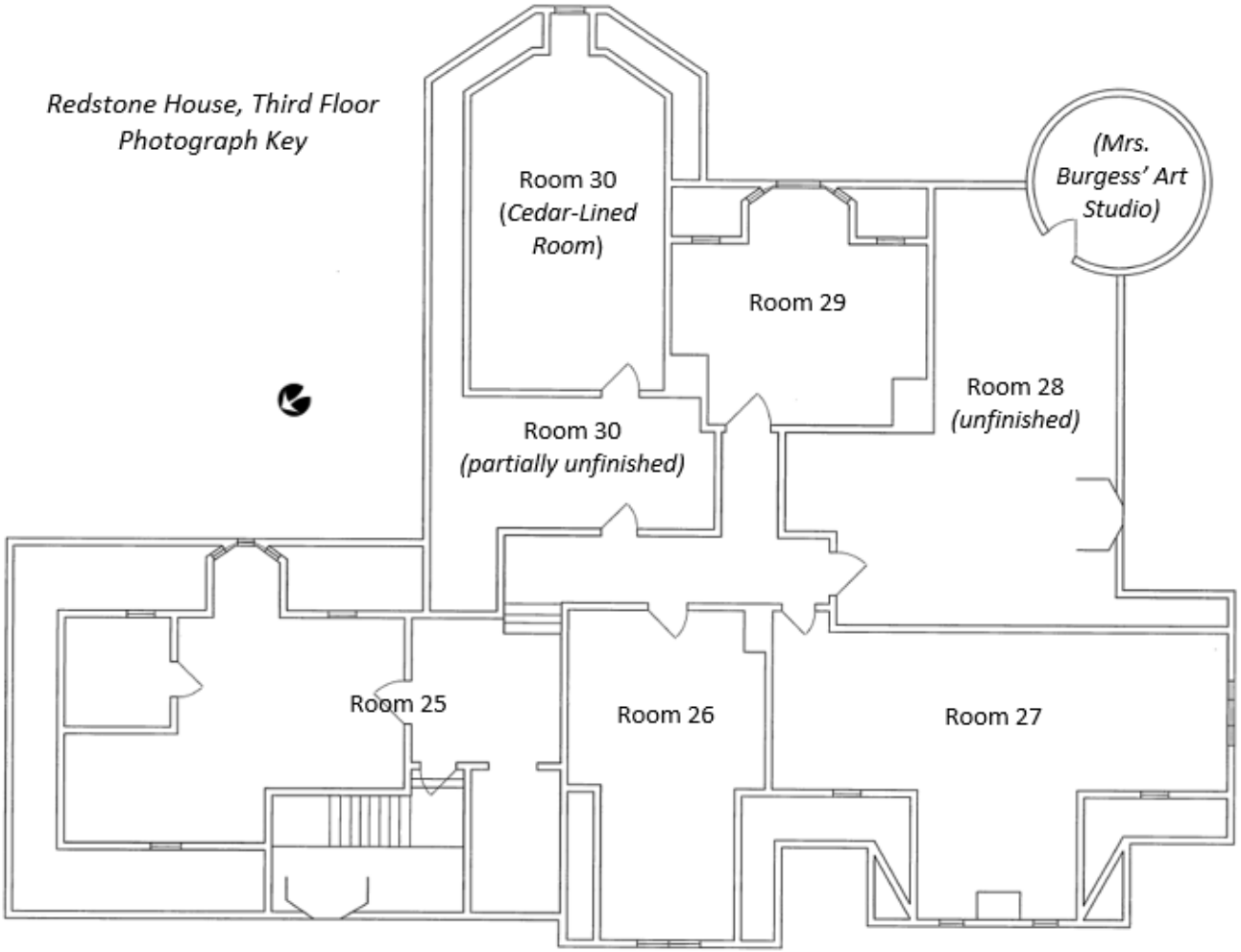
Room 24, looking southwest; missing baseboard is location of former doorway

Room 24, looking northeast; closet at right

Room 24, closet in east wall

Room 24, door hardware on closet

Third Floor Plan and Photographs



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Rooms 25 – 30 (Including Mrs. Burgess' Art Studio)

The third floor is the attic story of the Redstone house, located under the roof. It is accessed from a staircase in the servants' wing. This space remained largely unfinished until at least the 1940s, except for the tower section, which Mrs. Burgess utilized as an art studio (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891; *Vermont Watchman and State Journal* May 19, 1910; Seideman 1989). The *Argus and Patriot* reported in 1891 that, "The attic is large enough for two or three families, but at present will probably not be used for much else than a playground for the children and an entrance to the 'observatory,' a circular room in the top of the tower, from which a magnificent view of the valley is obtained" (*Argus and Patriot* May 13, 1891). The *Vermont Watchman* reported further,

> "The upper story of the tower Mrs. Burgess dedicates to art. Here is her studio, flooded with light from eight windows, the ceiling finished up into the apex of the tower, bearing a tint of sky blue. Its extreme height and many windows make it a veritable outlook. The view from this point reveals many miles of the winding course of the Winooski and stretches of hills resplendent with blossoming maples and bursting foliage that are not disclosed form the points of observation below" (*Vermont Watchman and State Journal* May 13, 1891).

Ruth Burgess' Art Studio (28) in the tower room at the southeast corner of the house retains its "sky blue" paint on plaster walls; it is the only room in the house that preserves it historic paint. Although the room now has a drop ceiling, it appears the paint may remain intact up to the "apex" of the tower. The eight windows and oak wainscoting also remain unchanged. The floor is painted gray; a filled-in square area in the floor, near the middle of the room, may have been the location of a heat register. The area immediately outside of the tower (28) and one other small area (30) are the only sections of the third floor that remain unfinished/partially unfinished.

At least one room (30) on the third floor appears to have been finished c. 1947 when the Vermont State Police established headquarters at the house. The entire projecting bay on the east side of the building, including walls, ceiling and floors were lined with cedar because, "…the police stored their wool uniforms in the attic" (Legacy Documents, ORC, n.d.). A fixed multi-pane window is in the east wall of the room.

All other rooms on the third floor were likely created and finished during renovations in 1994 when the Secretary of State occupied Redstone (Personnel Communication, Sandra Vitzthum, Department of Buildings and General Services 2017). Windows in the rooms, some within dormers, are historic; they have been painted and possibly have new trim added (based on knotholes bleeding through paint). Double hung windows are multi-pane sash over single panes; fixed windows are multi-pane. A possible historic closet still exists at the top of the staircase; the door to this closet appears period to the house.

A section of floor has been added in the very top of the attic story, under the roof above Rooms 26 and 27, accessed by a ladder. This space has a mechanical unit (possible air handler) that vents through a window on the north side of the house.

Room 25, view down staircase
to second floor

Room 25, looking northwest
above staircase to second floor

Room 25, dormer windows in west wall of
stairwell

Room 25, historic closet door at
Top of staircase

Room 25, door hardware on historic closet

Room 25, looking north; door leads to closet

Room 25, closet area at north end of room

Room 25, closet flooring

Room 25, dormer windows in east wall

Room 26, looking west

Room 26, southeast corner with chimney

Room 26, windows in west wall

Room 26, window detail

Room 26, window detail

Room 27, looking southwest

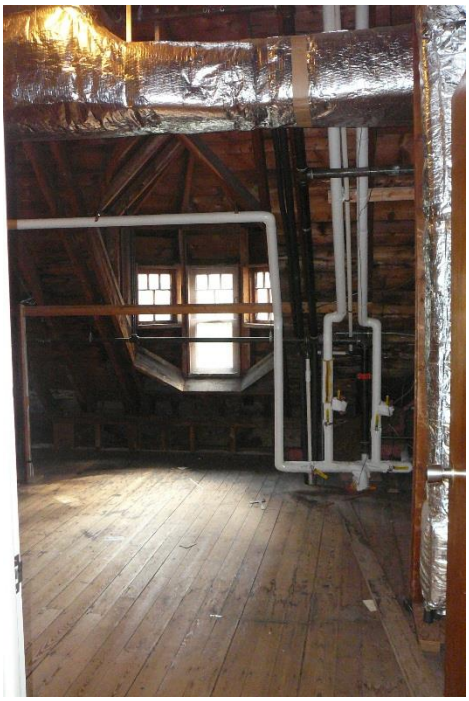
Room 27, looking west

Room 27, window in south wall

Room 27, window detail (south wall)

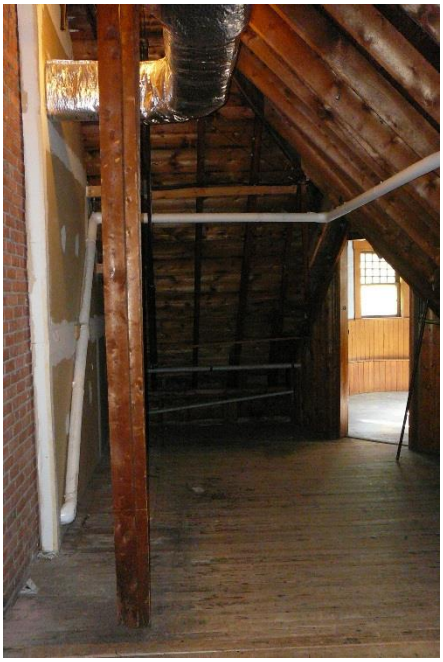
Room 28, looking southeast; Art Studio at background left

Room 28, looking southeast; Art Studio at background center



Room 28, looking south

Room 28, dormer window in south wall



Room 28, looking east; Art Studio at background right

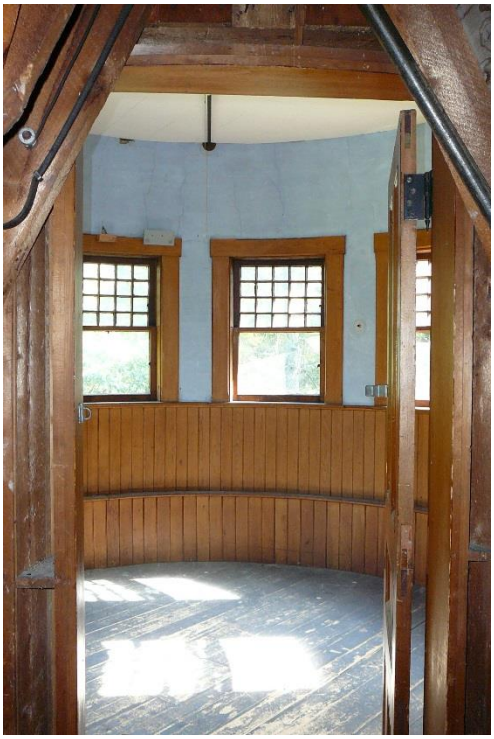
Room 28, looking northeast; chimney in foreground

Room 28, south wall detail

Room 28, looking northeast at added wall; chimney at left

Room 28, roof detail

Room 28, roof detail



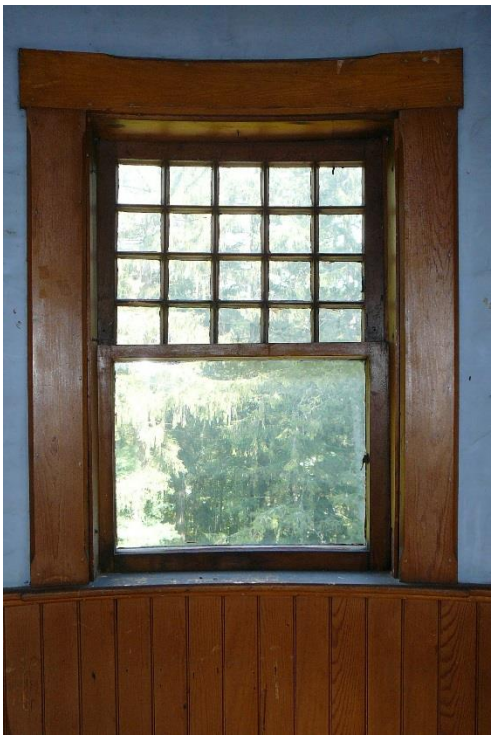
Room 28 (Art Studio), looking southeast through doorway

Room 28 (Art Studio), looking northwest to entry door

Room 28 (Art Studio), looking northeast

Room 28 (Art Studio), looking southeast

Room 28 (Art Studio), looking southeast


Room 28 (Art Studio), window

Room 28 (Art Studio), window detail

Room 28 (Art Studio), wainscoting

Room 28 (Art Studio), drop ceiling

Room 28 (Art Studio), view through drop ceiling opening

Room 28 (Art Studio), flooring

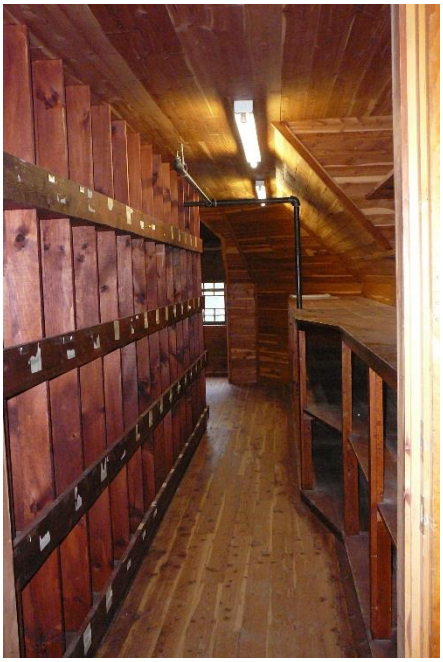
Room 28 (Art Studio), flooring

Room 29, looking east

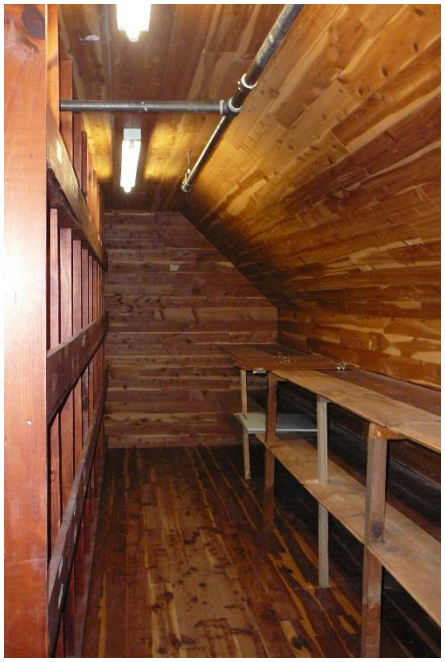
Room 29, windows in east wall

Room 29, looking south; chimney at right

Room 29, looking north; chimney at left



Room 30, looking east in south half of cedar-lined room

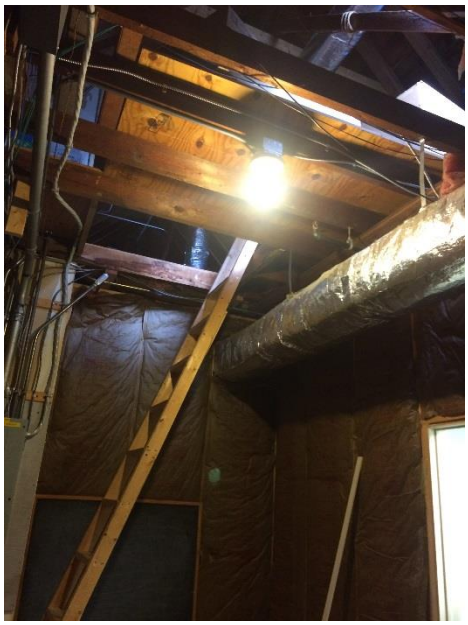


Room 30, looking west in north half cedar-lined room

Room 30, looking southeast from north half of cedar-lined room

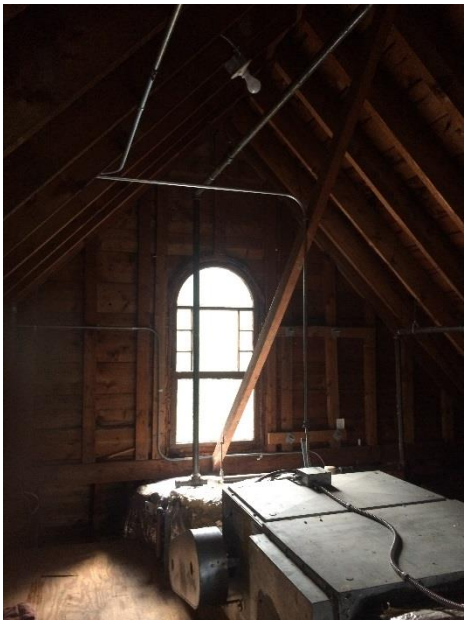
Room 30, window in cedar-lined room

Room 30, looking south in partially unfinished area; ladder ascends to floor added under roof



Room 30, partially unfinished area; view up to floor added under roof

Room 30, floor in partially unfinished area



Area under roof, looking southeast

Window in south end of area under roof

Area under roof, looking northeast

Area under roof, looking south

Area under roof, looking northeast

Area under roof, south wall

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Resources Assessment

The land records and historic maps indicated there were no historic structures on the Redstone property prior to its development by John and Ruth Burgess in the 1890s. Prior to the 1890s, this area was consistently referred to as a 'pasture.' No cellar holes or other potential historic features (except for a small, unidentified poured concrete feature) were observed during the field inspection.

Also, from historic maps and land records it is clear that VT-WA-55 is not a sawmill site, but that the stonework in the area are features related to a private road and its stream crossings, which were built as part of Redstone. The records show that prior to John and Ruth Burgess, the land was owned by merchants, lawyers, and bankers and no historical record (e.g. maps, deeds, published histories, family histories, etc.) mention a mill as being on this property. Furthermore, the location the features identified as VT-WA-55 align with the road/bridge features mapped on the 1910 estate survey (Walker & Walker 1910). Finally, the site is not a particularly good mill seat. Not only in terms of the volume of available water, if it was impounded at the site of the "dam" but, more importantly, given the elevation difference between the "dam" and the "mill," if the water was not carried in an elevated headrace/flume, the result would have been a significant loss of head (power).

While it is possible that there are some small artifact deposits on the property, such as the pottery shards reported by Gregory Sanford, given the social and financial status of the occupants it seems likely that they would have favored off-site trash disposal (this might, however, not have applied to the land added briefly to the property after E.P. Jewett's death). At least they would not have allowed trash to accumulate on the landscaped grounds, in the planted groves or near the paths and carriage roads. If there is some archaeological material near the store house site, as reported by Gregory Sanford, there is a fair chance that the material is from storm damage repair or related to either the Wright or Jewett households. At any rate, it may not be possible to properly associate artifacts recovered from this area with a specific household.

In terms of pre-Contact Native American archaeological sensitivity, the Redstone property offers a somewhat varied landform. A significant part of it is too sloped to be considered sensitive. The area within the narrow stream valley has been altered by road building and severe erosion events. Other parts of the property have been disturbed by the creation of cut and fill roads. The top of the hill in the area of the parking lot has been filled and graded and has fuel tanks (for cars and possibly for heating) installed. The southern nose of the hill has been transformed into an elaborate terraced orchard. A small area on the north side of the knoll near the stream (where stream levels out) was only marginally sensitive.

Therefore, it is recommended that the site form for VT-WA-55 be changed to reflect the results of this study. Other than revising the site form, no further archaeological work is recommended at Redstone, as it is unlikely to yield information significant to pre-Contact Native American or historic era use and/or occupation of the property.

Historic Resources Review

Constructed in 1890 for John W. Burgess and his second wife, Ruth Payne Burgess, and designed by renowned Montpelier architect, George H. Guernsey, the house at Redstone and its associated landscape is one of the most high-style architectural expressions in Montpelier, and in Vermont. It is a striking representation of elite domestic architecture typical of the late nineteenth century, but not common to Vermont, and the grounds, and both the exterior and interior of the house, preserve the features and character of this Victorian era history. Redstone is a contributing resource to the National Register-listed Montpelier Historic District

The Redstone landscape retains its planned forest, a terraced hillside, winding carriage roads, and walking paths with an impressive entry gate. The exterior of the house at Redstone is an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival/Queen Anne style with its asymmetrical wall surfaces, irregular plan, hipped and gable roofs, multiple decorative chimneys, variously-styled multi paned windows, a three story stone tower topped by conical roof, numerous bay projections and wall recesses, a wrap-around porch, and two second story balconies. The interior is equally lavish with decorative door and window surrounds, wainscoting, numerous fireplaces with ornate mantels, elaborate main hall staircase, wood paneled doors with etched brass hardware, built-in cupboards and benches. One room in the house, the third story of the tower, appears to preserve its historic wall paint.

It is therefore the recommendation of this assessment that Redstone retains the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association that make it a significant historic resource and it remains eligible for inclusion in the Montpelier Historic District. Redstone is recommended as eligible under Criterion A as a significant representative of late nineteenth century Victorian era summer estates constructed in Vermont by the wealthy. It is also recommended as eligible under Criterion C because the buildings and grounds embody a distinctive characteristic of type, period and method of construction, and it is an excellent example of the work of local architect George H. Guernsey. At least 20 of his designs remain, but Redstone is one of Guernsey's most notable works.

No specific project work or undertaking is proposed for Redstone at this time. Any future plans for Redstone should take into consideration the historic features that are preserved at the property, including the remaining landscape features and the many characteristic historic architectural design elements identified in this assessment. Any proposed work at Redstone would have the potential to adversely affect the resource, so further historic resources review of all proposed undertakings is recommended, along with Consultation with the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.

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1860 United States Federal Census. Database and Digital Image. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Provo, Utah. *Ancestry.com.* www.http://ancestry.com : 2011. From National Archives microfilm publication M653.
1900 United States Federal Census. Database and Digital Image. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Provo, Utah. *Ancestry.com.* www.http://ancestry.com : 2011. From National Archives microfilm publication T623.
1920 United States Federal Census. Database and Digital Image. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Provo, Utah. *Ancestry.com.* www.http://ancestry.com : 2011. From National Archives microfilm publication T625.
1930 United States Federal Census. Database and Digital Image. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Provo, Utah. *Ancestry.com.* www.http://ancestry.com : 2011. From National Archives microfilm publication T626.

Vermont Phoenix (Brattleboro, Vermont)
1898 September 16, "Gov. Smith" p. 1.

Vermont Secretary of State
Various years. Vermont Vital Records 1720-1908. Database and Digital Images. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Provo, Utah. *Ancestry.com.* www.http://ancestry.com : 2011. From Microfilmed original documents of the Vermont Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vermont.
Various years. "Vermont Death Records 1909-2008." Database and Digital Images. Ancestry.com Operations Inc. Provo, Utah. *Ancestry.com.* www.http://ancestry.com: 2011. From Microfilmed original documents of the Vermont Secretary of State, Montpelier, Vermont.

Vermont Watchman (Montpelier, Vermont)
1891 May 13, "Redstone" p. 1, 4.
1902 June 18, "Heavy Rains" p. 4.
1910 March 31, "The Older Montpelier" p. 6.
1910 May 5, "Indian Land Claims" p. 5.
1910 May 19, "Economical Proposal" p 3

Vermont Watchman & State Journal (Montpelier, Vermont)
1884 June 11, "The Vermont headquarters at the Chicago convention was . . ." p. 1.

Vermont Youth Conservation Corps
n.d. *Redstone Historical Grounds, Montpelier Vermont*. On File: Un-catalogued Montpelier, Vermont, Pamphlets (Buildings). Vermont Historical Society Library, Barre Vermont.

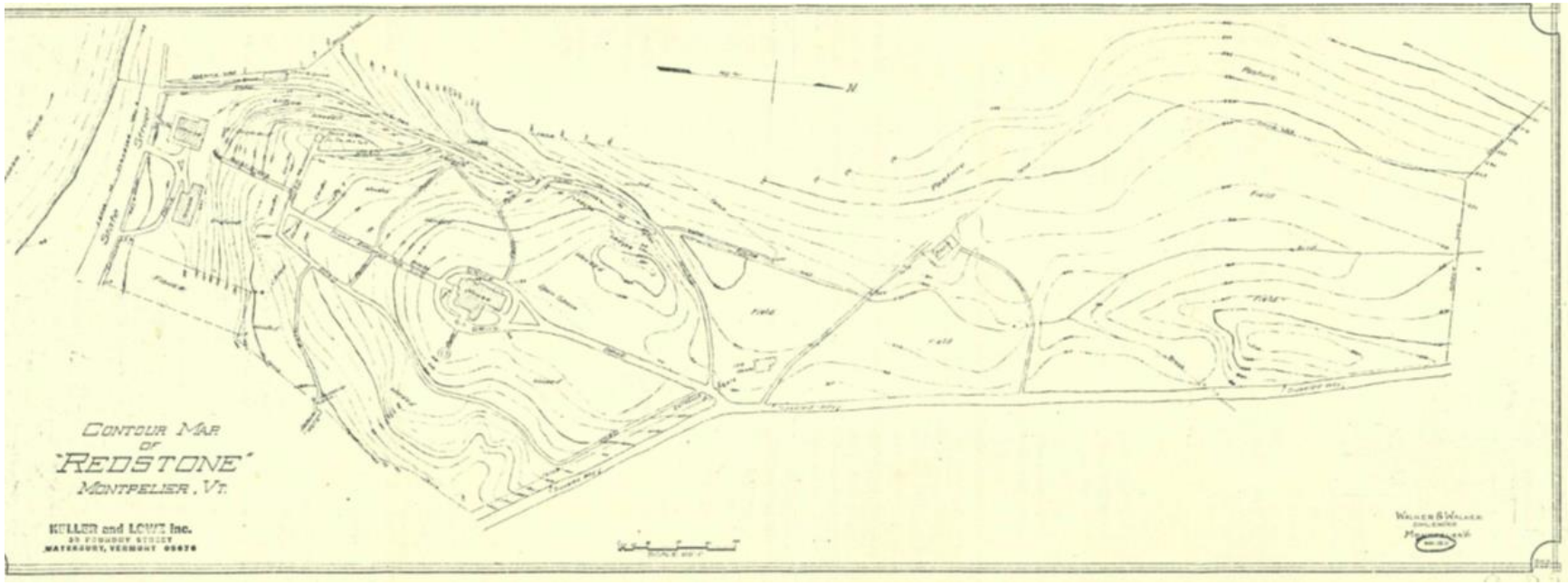
Walker & Walker
1910 *Contour Map of Redstone, Montpelier. Vt.* Walker & Walker, Civil Engineers Montpelier & Barre, Vermont.

Walling, H.F.
1858 *Map of Washington County, Vermont.* Baker and Tilden, New York, New York.

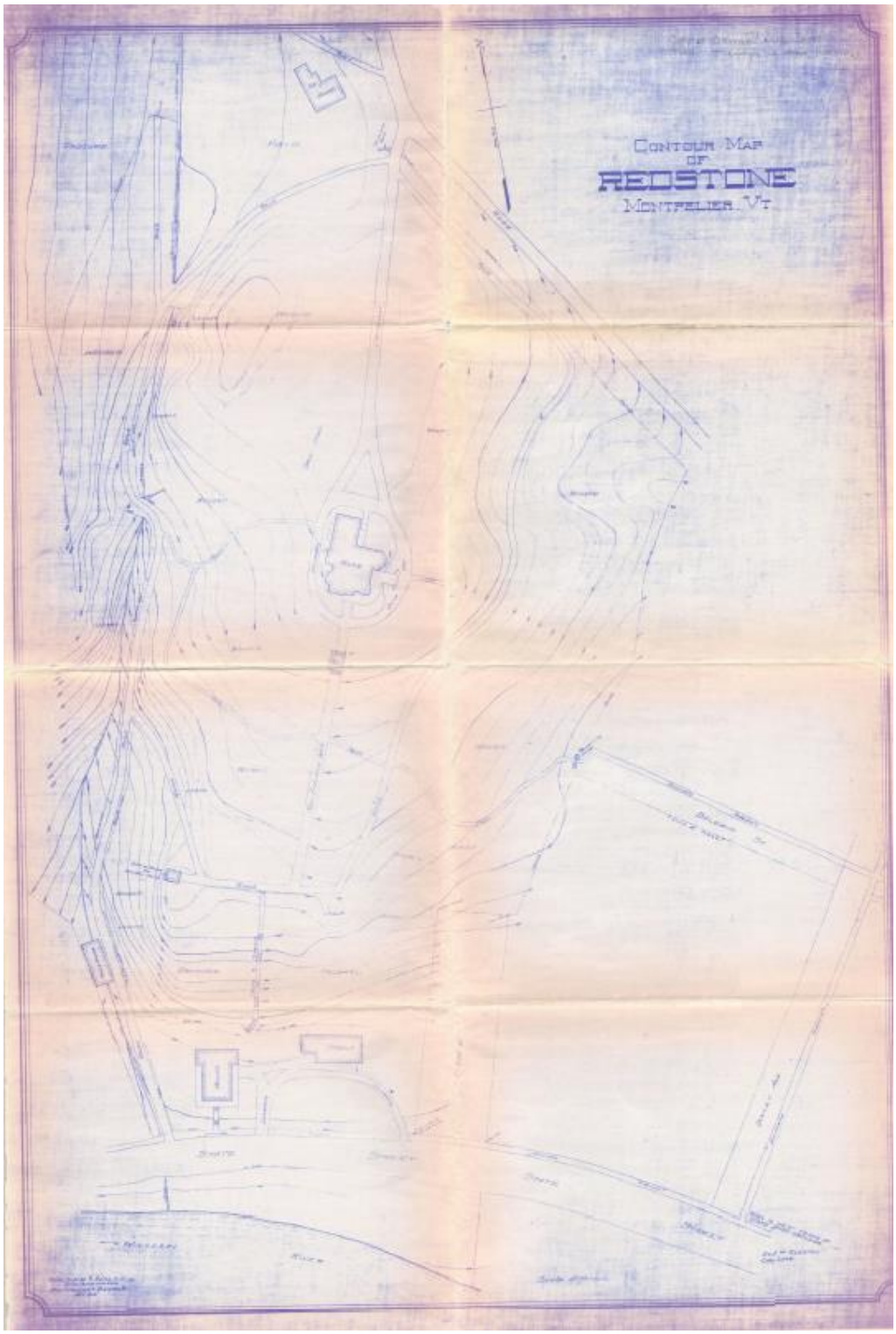
Webster-Martin Inc.
1964 *Topo Plan: Redstone Prop. Montpelier, VT.* Webster-Martin Inc., Consulting Engineers, South Burlington, Vermont.

APPENDIX I: HISTORIC PLANS AND MAPS

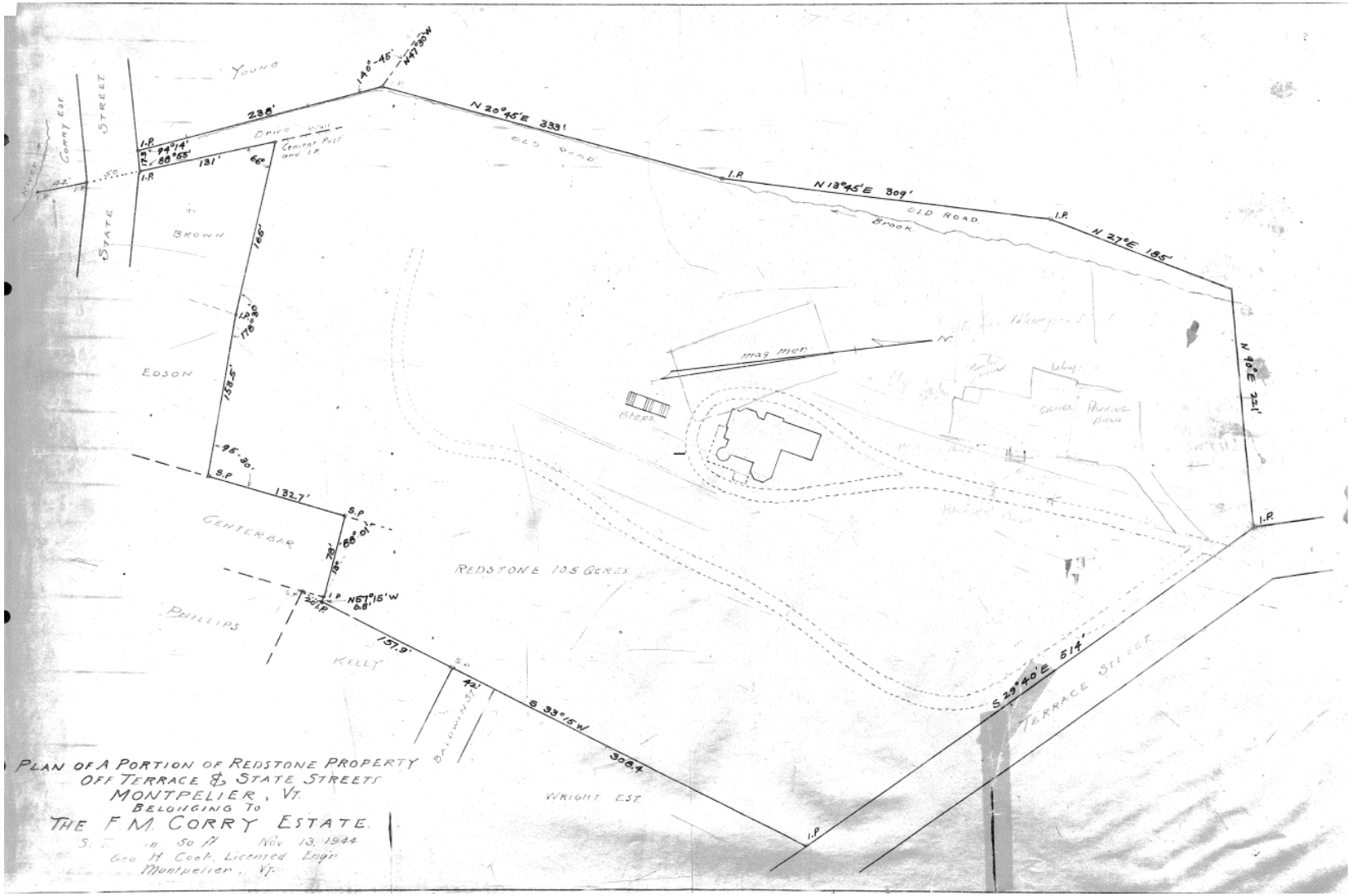
Walker & Walker, 1910



Walker & Walker, 1910 (Detail)

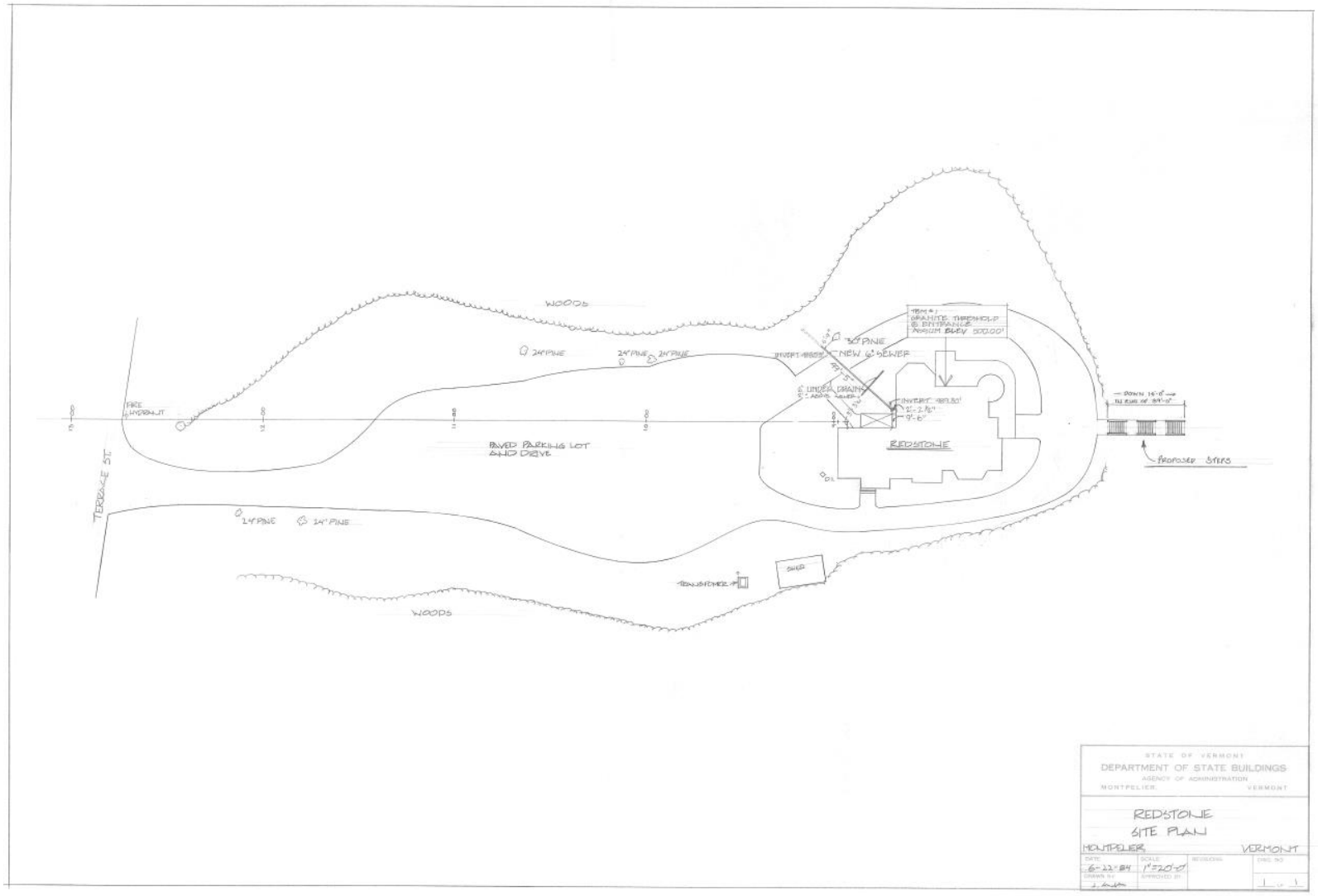


Cook, 1944

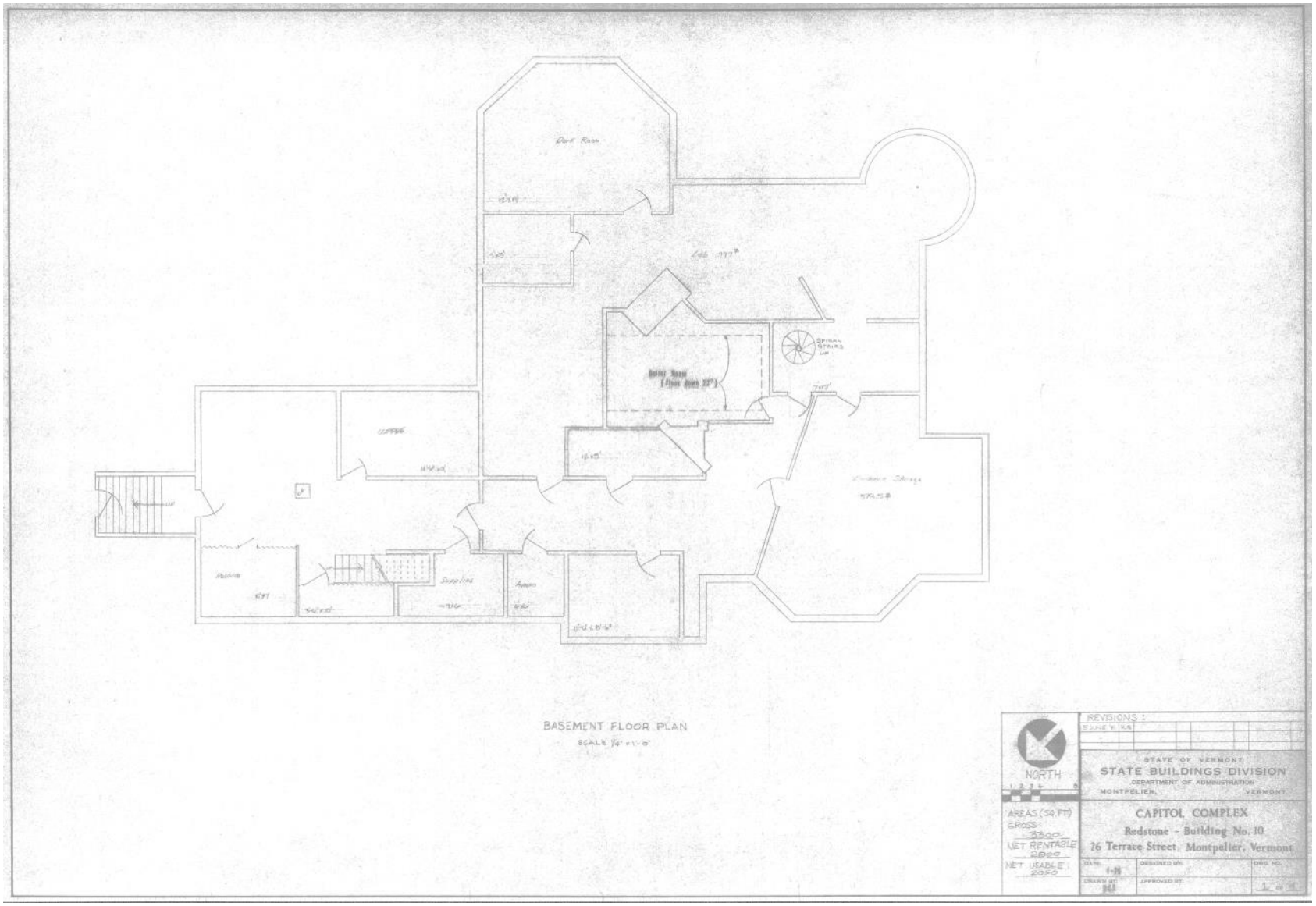

PLAN OF A PORTION OF REDSTONE PROPERTY
OFF TERRACE & STATE STREETS
MONTPELIER, VT.
BELONGING TO
THE F.M. CORRY ESTATE.
Nov. 13, 1944
Geo H Cook, Licensed Engr
Montpelier, Vt.
YOUNG
STATE STREET
CORRY EST
BROWN
EDSON
CENTERBAR
PHILLIPS
KELLY
BALDWIN EST
WRIGHT EST
REDSTONE 10.5 ACRES
TERRACE STREET
OLD ROAD
Brook
mag mer
N 20°45'E 333'
N 13°45'E 309'
N 27°E 185'
N 10°E 221'
S 29°40'E 514'
S 33°15'W 300.4'
N 57°15'W 68'
132.7'
157.9'
158.5'
165'
131'
236'
95.30'
88°01'
94°14'
88°55'
140°45'
N 47°30'W
Steps

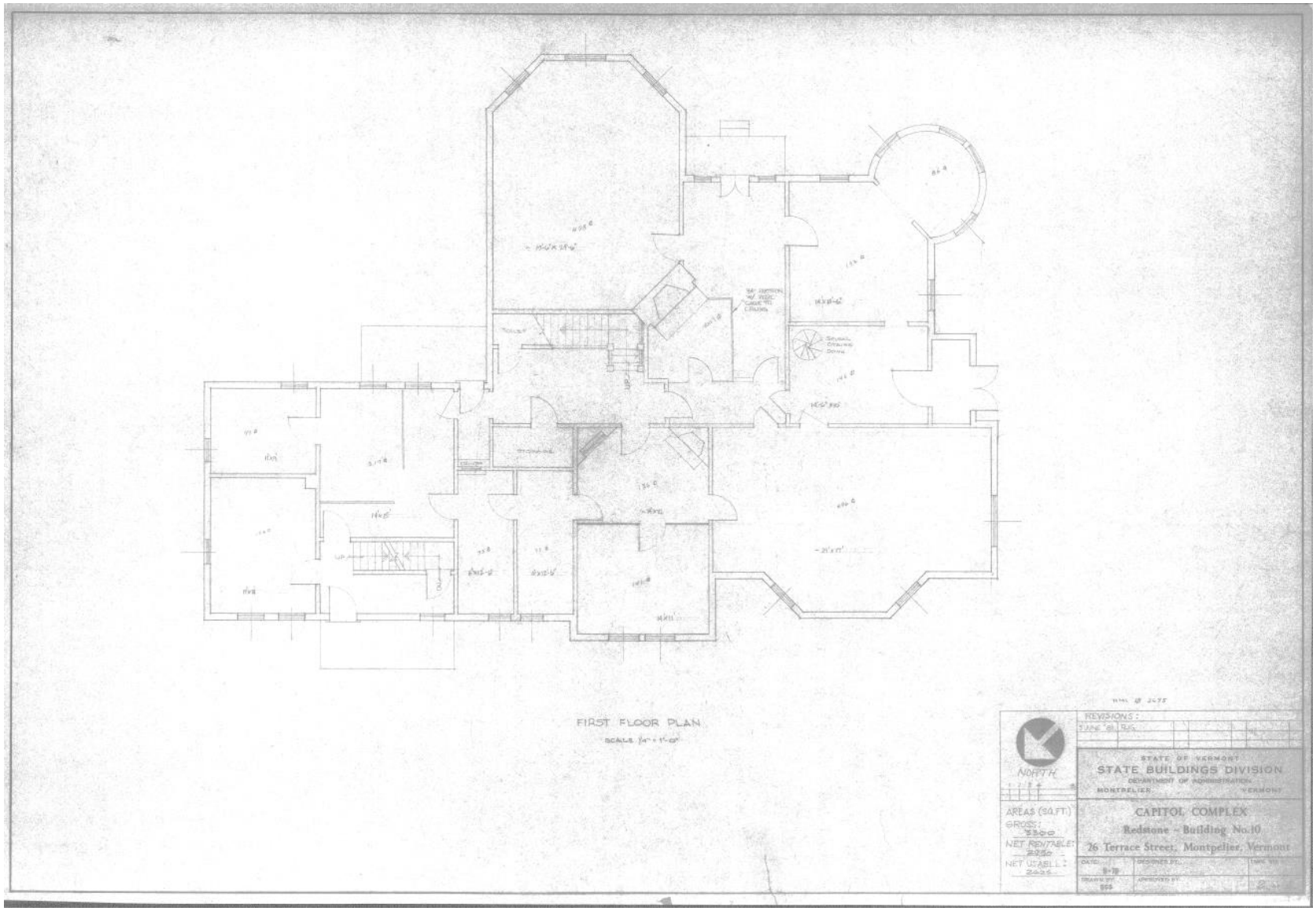
Webster-Martin Inc., 1964

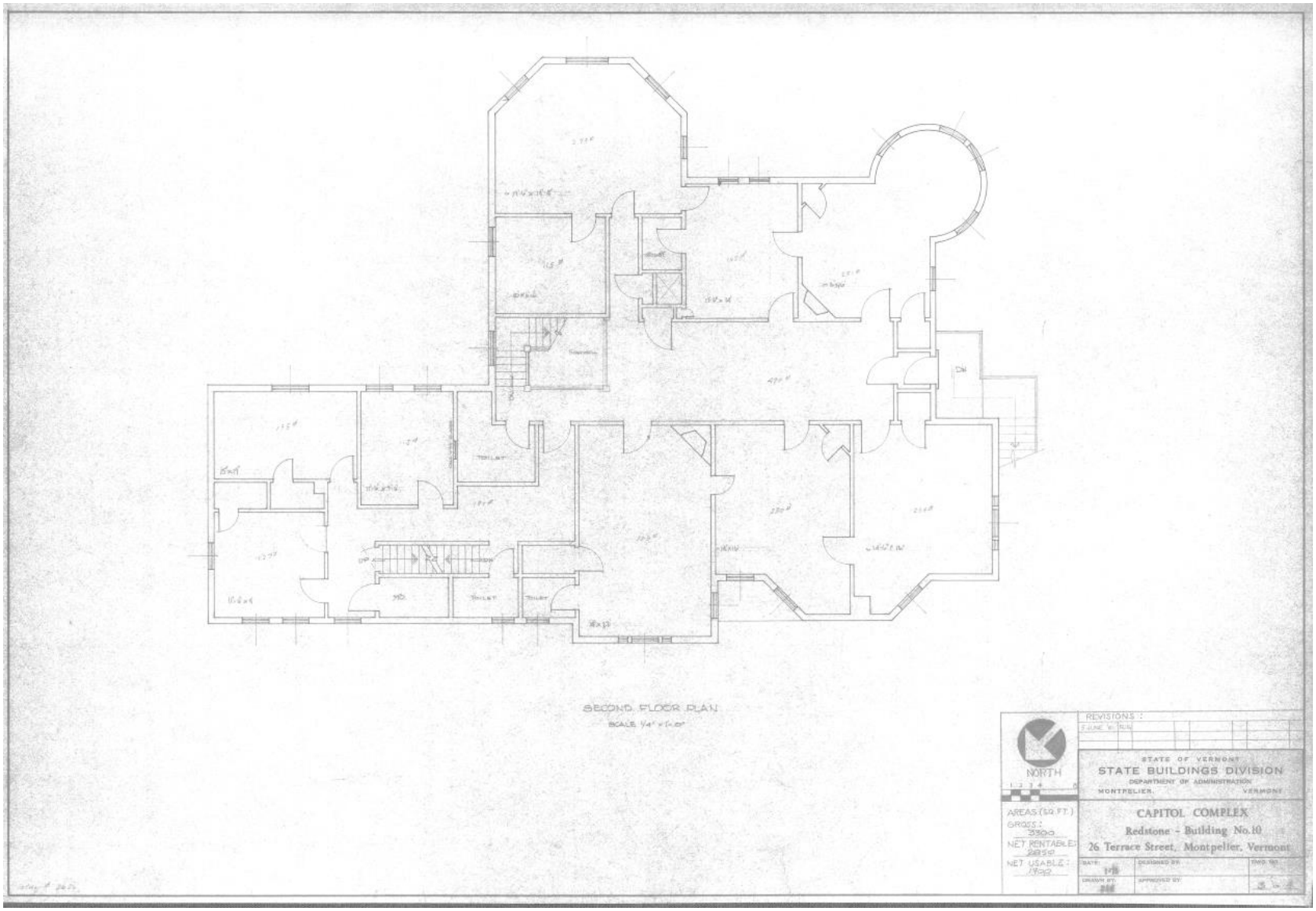
Department of State Buildings, 1984

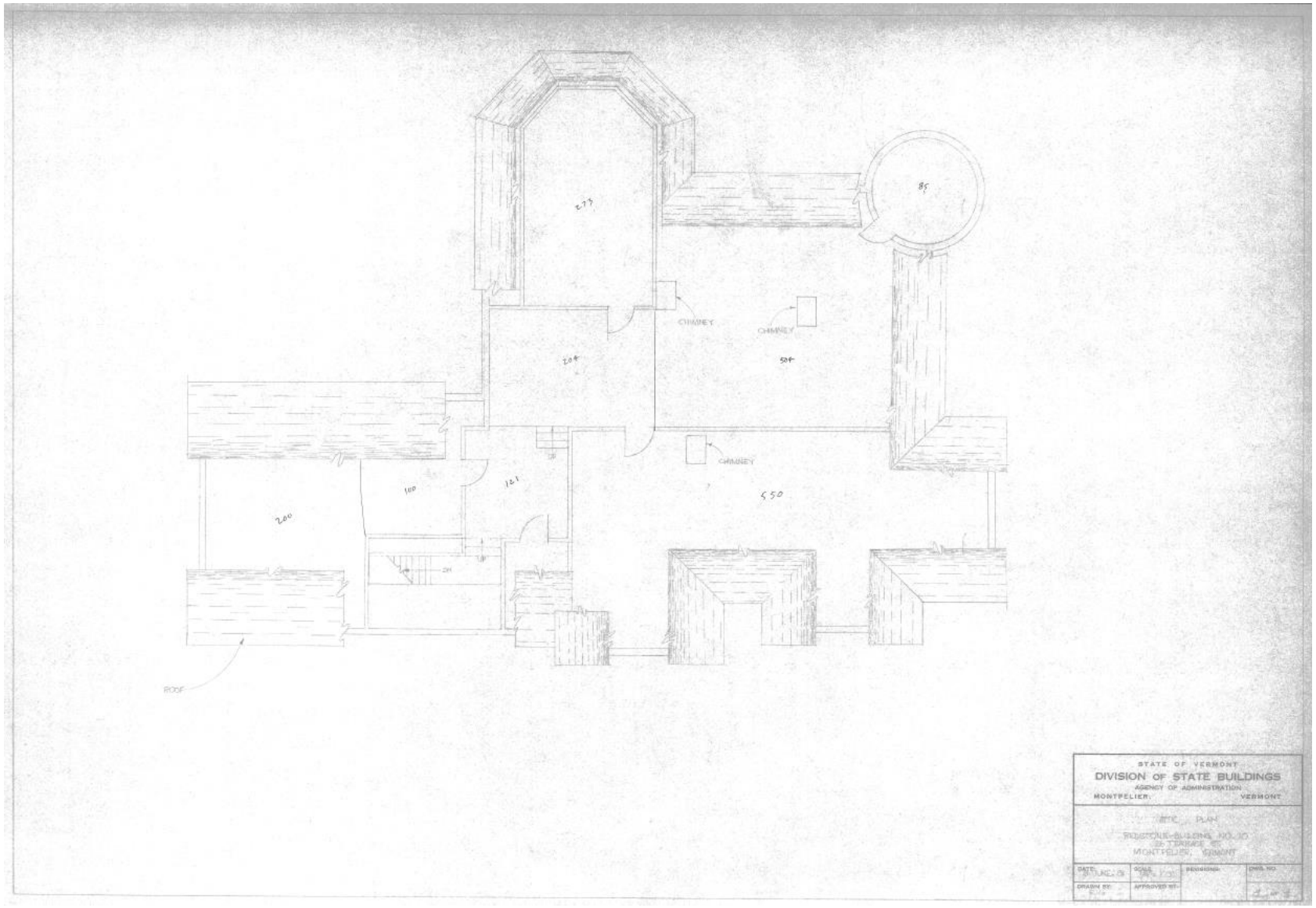


APPENDIX II: 1981 FLOOR PLANS

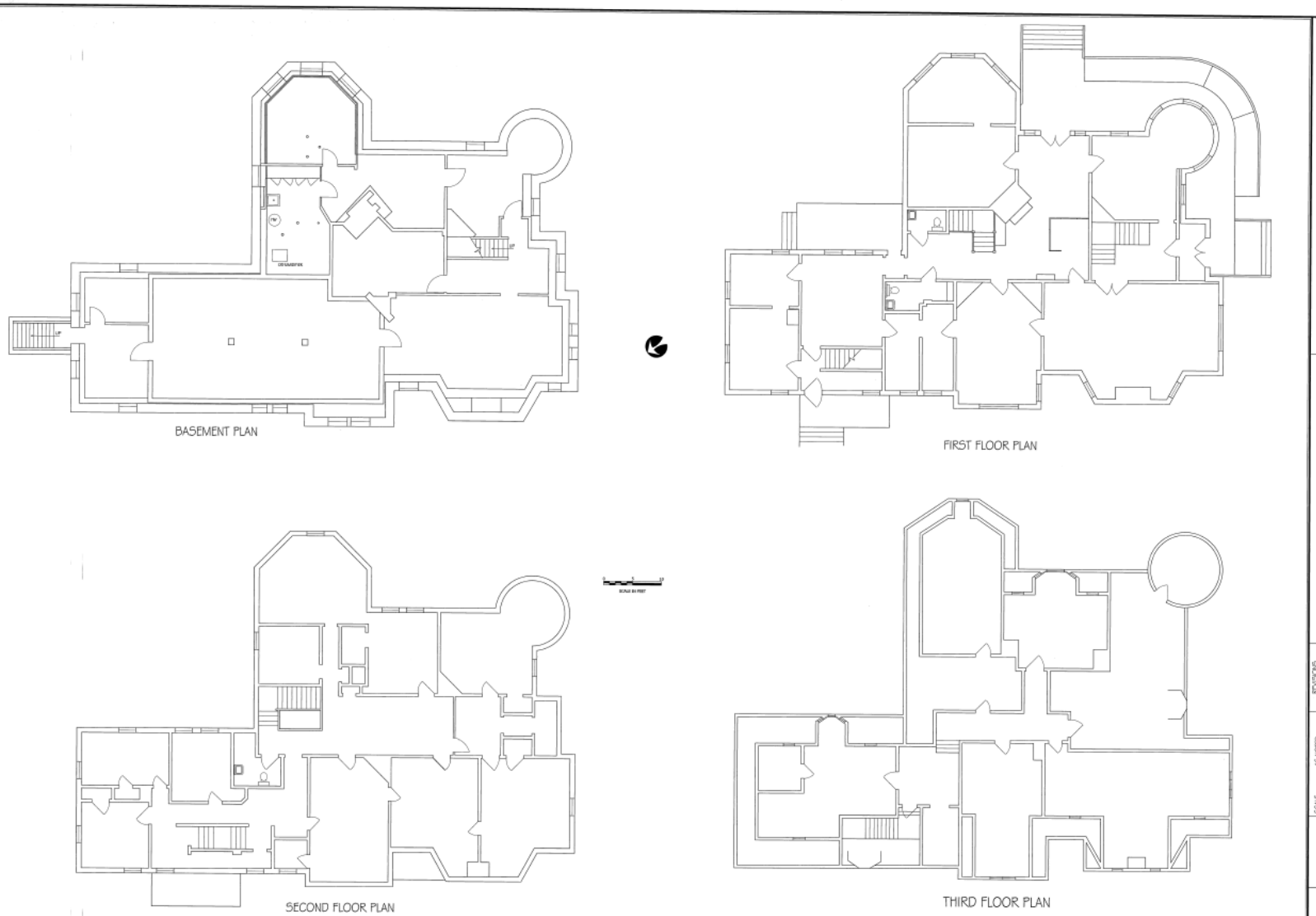

Dark Room
Spiral Stairs up
Supplies
BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
NORTH
REVISIONS :
STATE OF VERMONT
STATE BUILDINGS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT
AREAS (SQ. FT)
GROSS 3800
NET RENTABLE 2800
NET USABLE 2050
CAPITOL COMPLEX
Redstone - Building No. 10
26 Terrace Street, Montpelier, Vermont


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"
NORTH
REVISIONS:
STATE OF VERMONT
STATE BUILDINGS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
MONTPELIER VERMONT
AREAS (SQ.FT.)
GROSS:
NET REVTABLE:
NET USABLE:
CAPITOL COMPLEX
Redstone - Building No.10
26 Terrace Street, Montpelier, Vermont
DATE:
DRAWN BY:
APPROVED BY:


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
NORTH
REVISIONS :
STATE OF VERMONT
STATE BUILDINGS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT
CAPITOL COMPLEX
Redstone - Building No. 10
26 Terrace Street, Montpelier, Vermont
AREAS (SQ. FT.)
GROSS :
NET RENTABLE :
NET USABLE :
DATE :
DRAWN BY :
DESIGNED BY :
APPROVED BY :
DWG. NO.

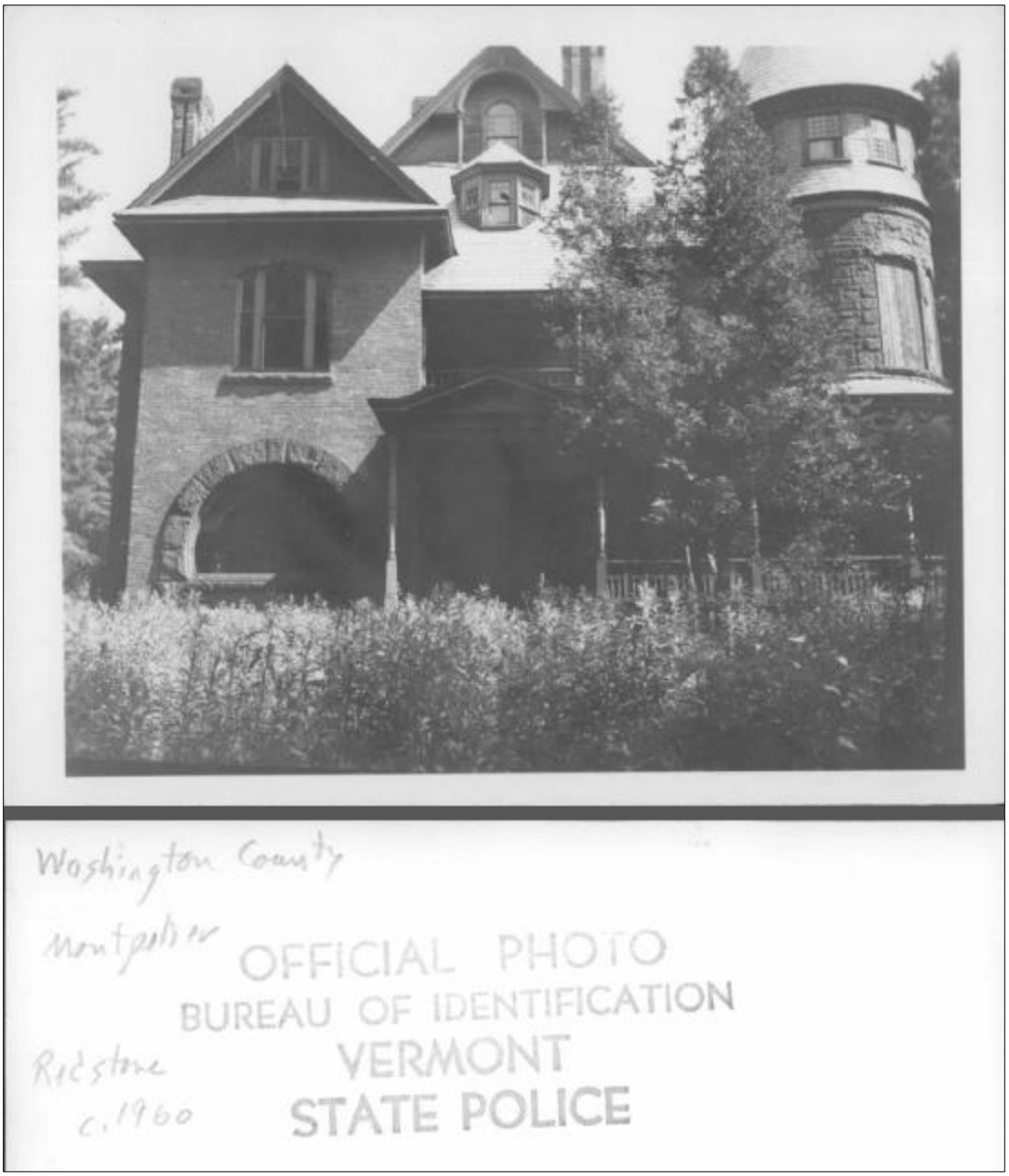

273
85
CHIMNEY
CHIMNEY
204
504
CHIMNEY
100
121
550
200
ROOF
STATE OF VERMONT
DIVISION OF STATE BUILDINGS
AGENCY OF ADMINISTRATION
MONTPELIER, VERMONT
ATTIC PLAN
RESIDENCE BUILDING NO. 10
26 TERRACE ST.
MONTPELIER, VERMONT
DATE
SCALE
REVISIONS
DWG. NO.
DRAWN BY
APPROVED BY

APPENDIX II: 2008 FLOOR PLANS

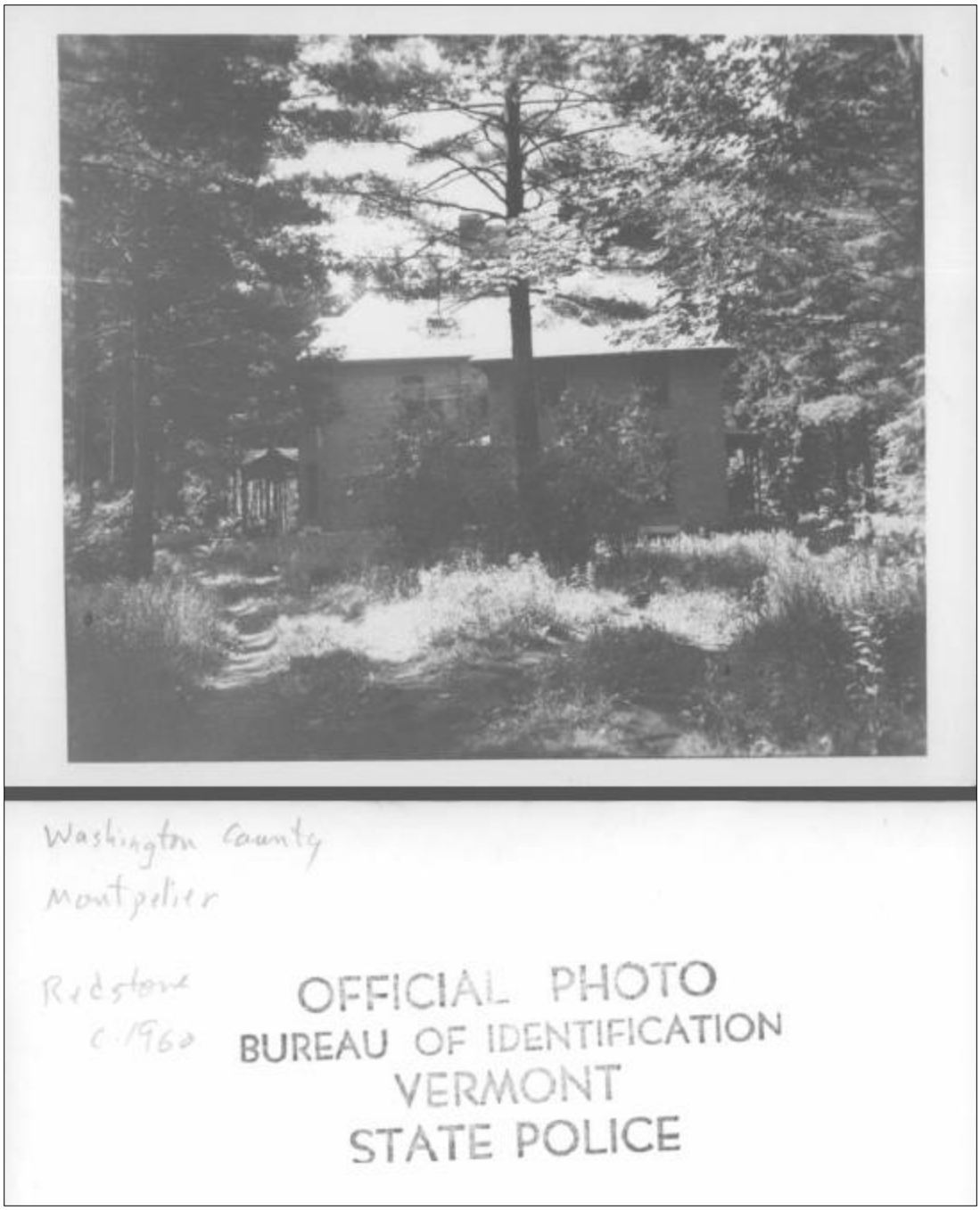

BASEMENT PLAN
FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
THIRD FLOOR PLAN
STATE OF VERMONT
Department of Buildings and General Services
Agency of Administration
Montpelier, Vermont
26 TERRACE ST. (REDSTONE)
FLOOR PLANS
MONTPELIER, VERMONT
REVISIONS
SCALE: AS NOTED
DATE: JUNE 2006
DRAWN BY: S.K. Jurkiewicz
APPR. BY:
26 TERRACE ST. (REDSTONE)
FLOOR PLANS
A-1
1 OF 1

APPENDIX III: ADDITIONAL HISTORIC IMAGES

https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_EnvironmentalReview_WA-06-0008_LegacyDocuments_00000380.pdf



https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_TownFile__BuildingReport_00000072.pdf



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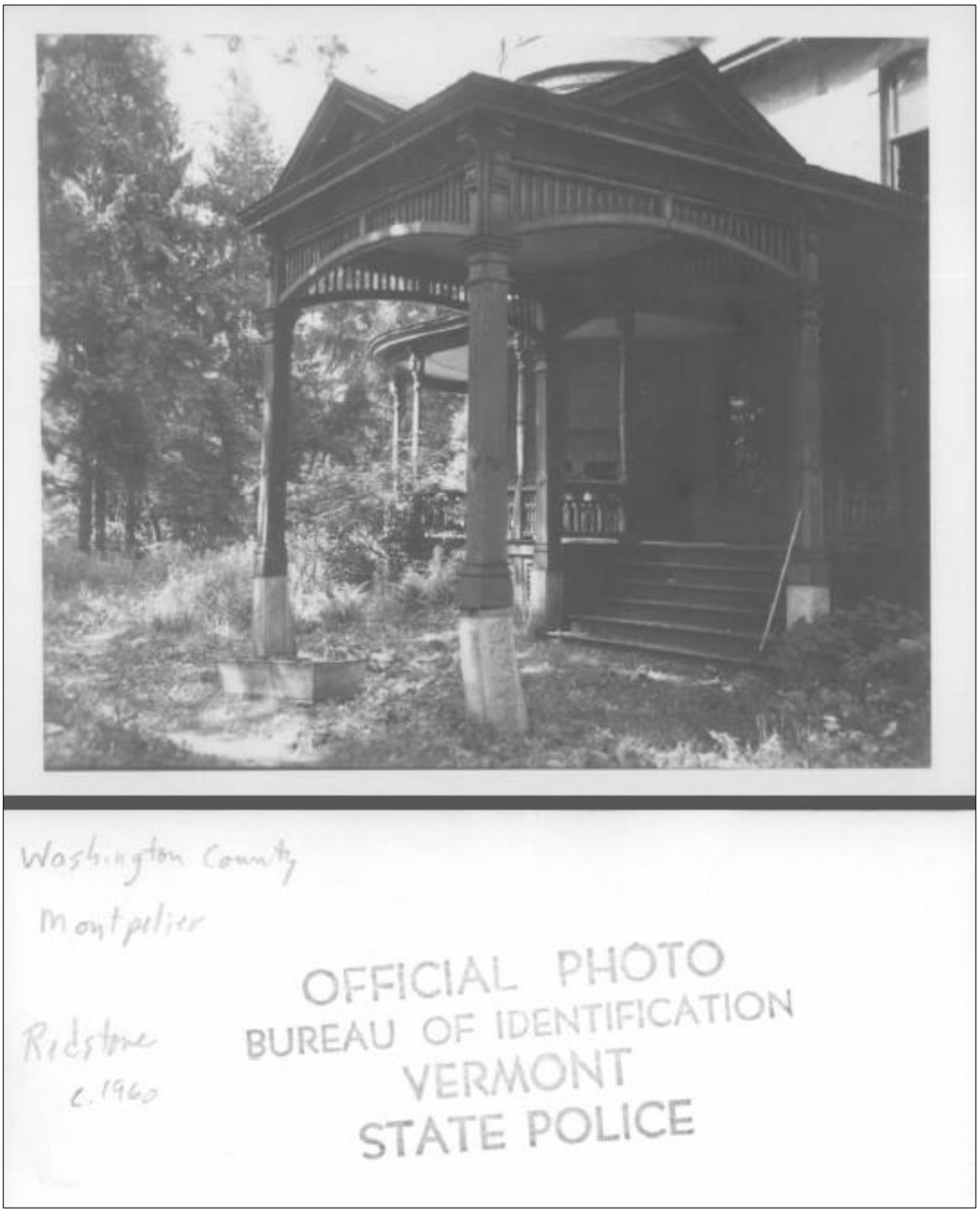

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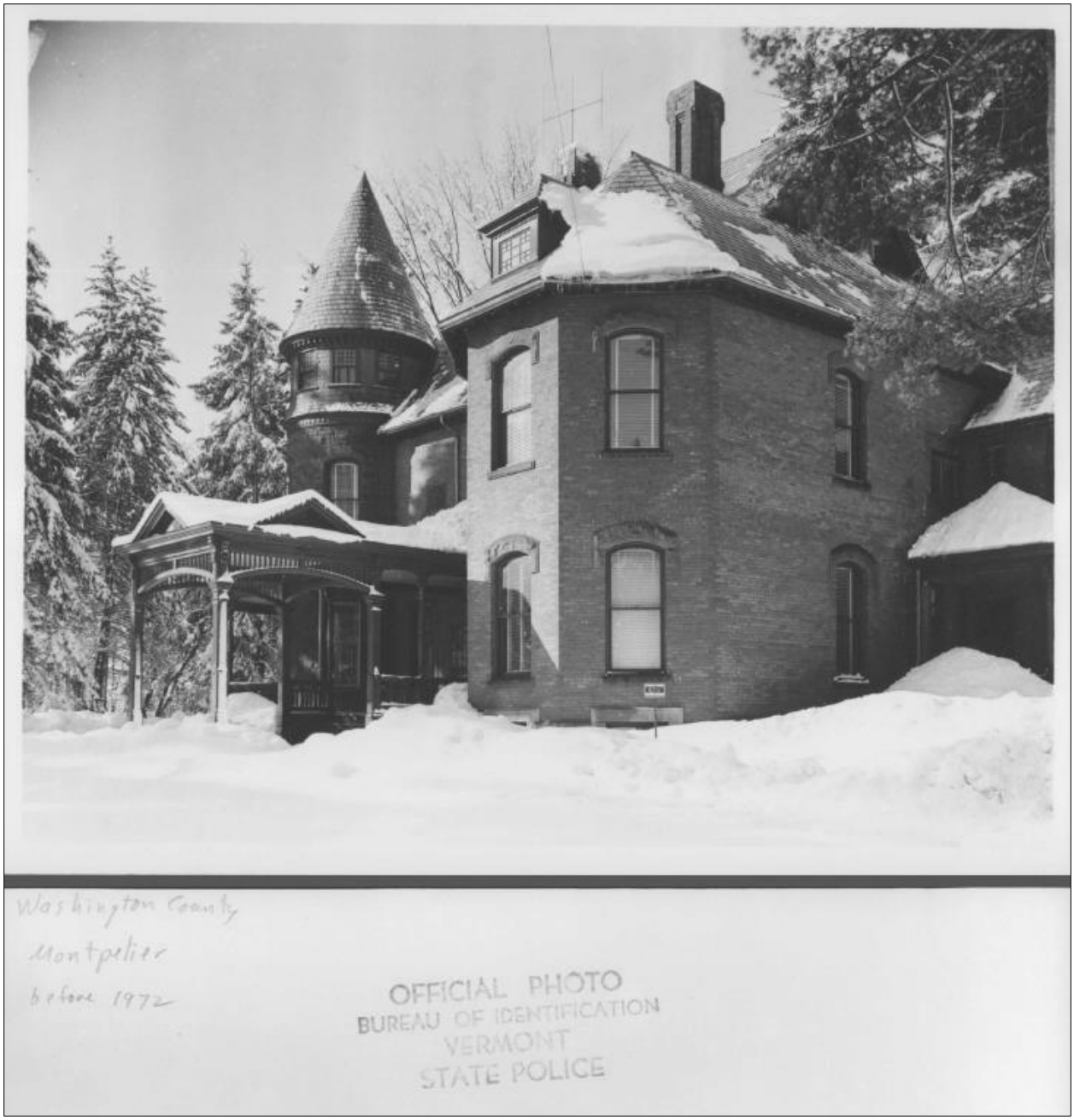
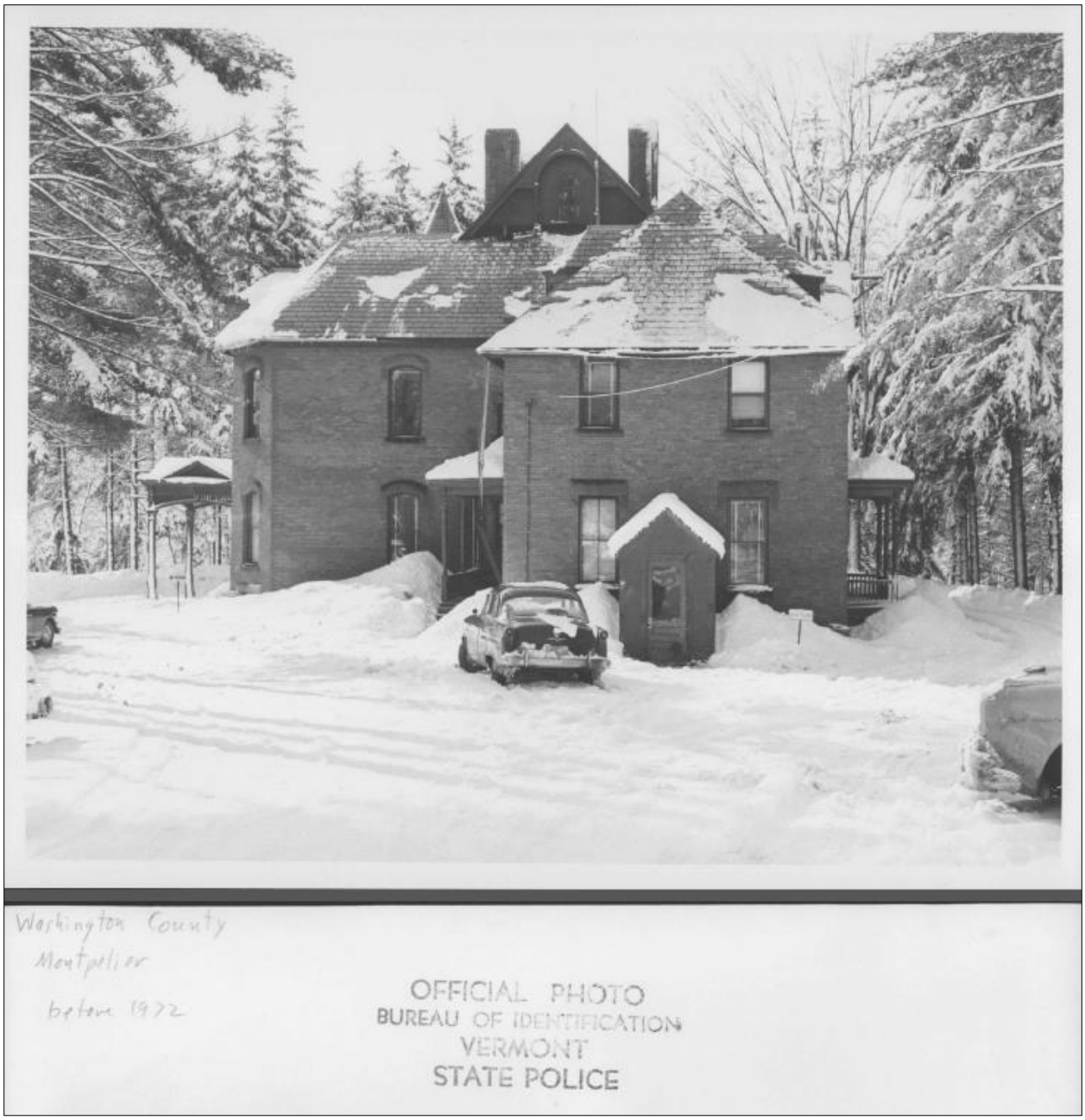


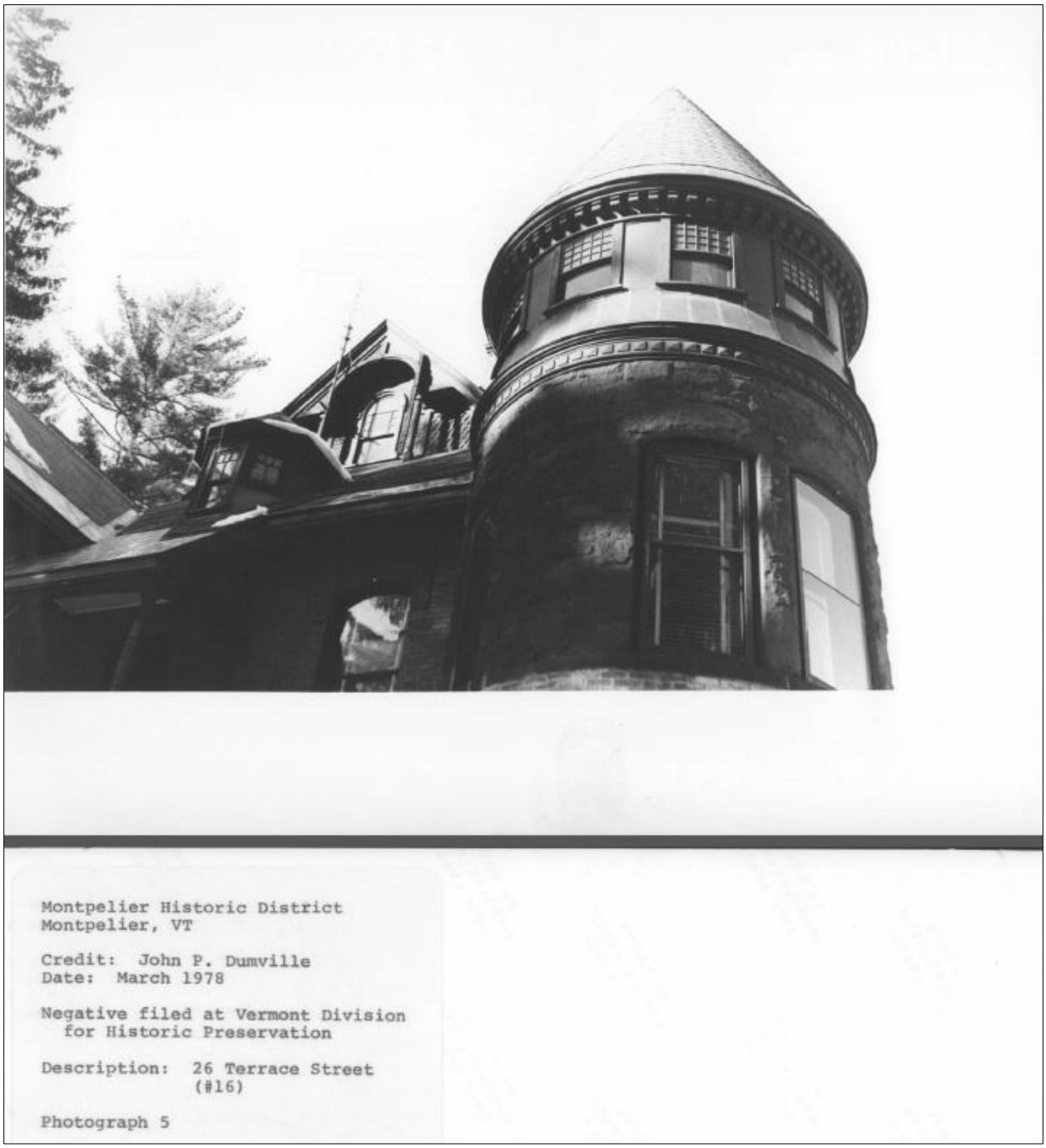
https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_TownFile__BuildingReport_00000072.pdf

https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_TownFile__BuildingReport_00000072.pdf

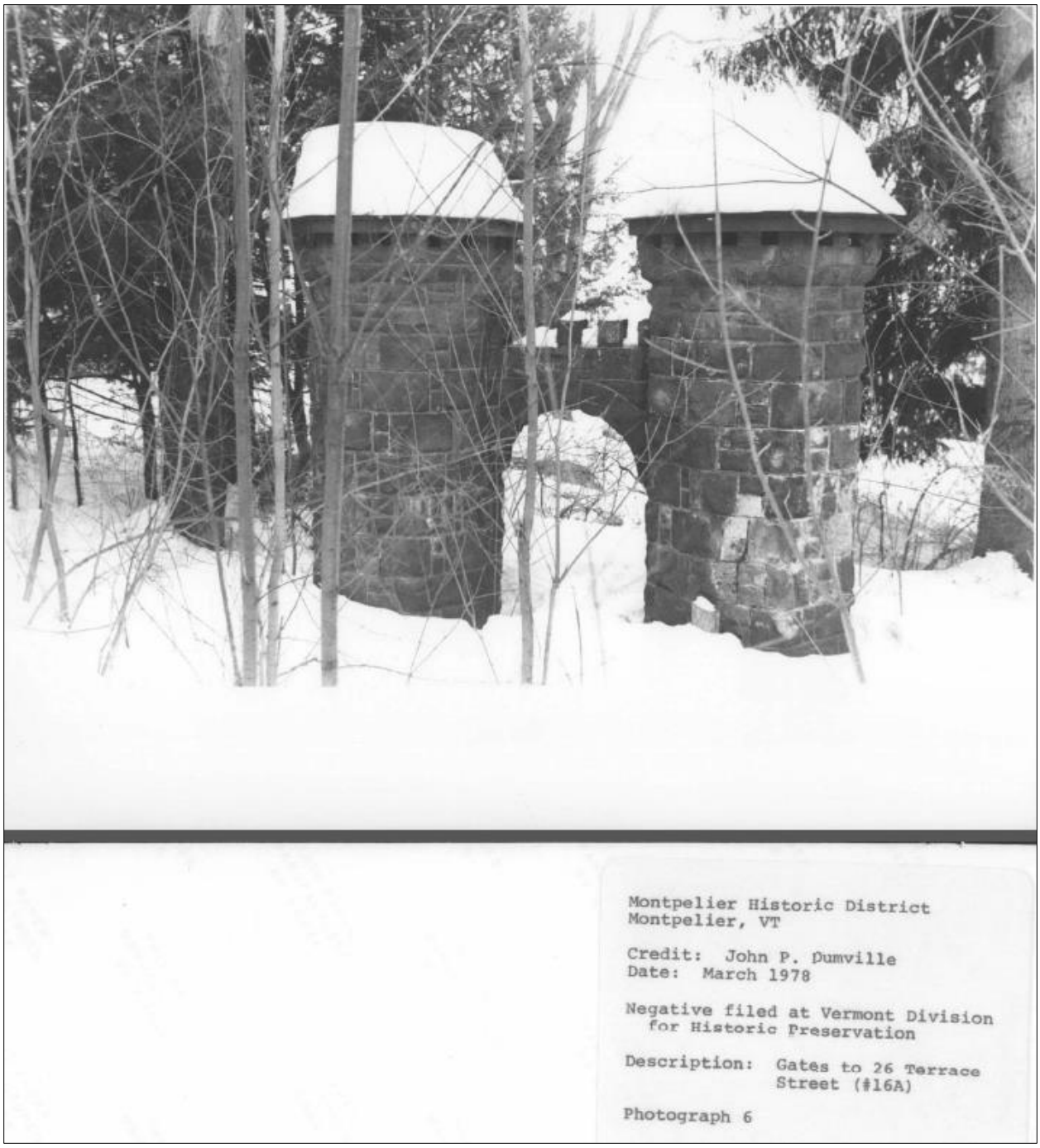
https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_TownFile__BuildingReport_00000072.pdf



https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_TownFile__BuildingReport_00000072.pdf



https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_NationalRegister__NominationForm_00000006.pdf



https://orc.vermont.gov/Documents/Montpelier_NationalRegister__NominationForm_00000006.pdf

http://digitalamherst.org/files/original/5753a19007371b9b6fd0e20abb7a9f64.jpg
"Ruth Payne Burgess and John W. Burgess in New York studio," *Digital Amherst*, accessed October 16, 2017, http://digitalamherst.org/items/show/1894. *Cannot be used without permission.*