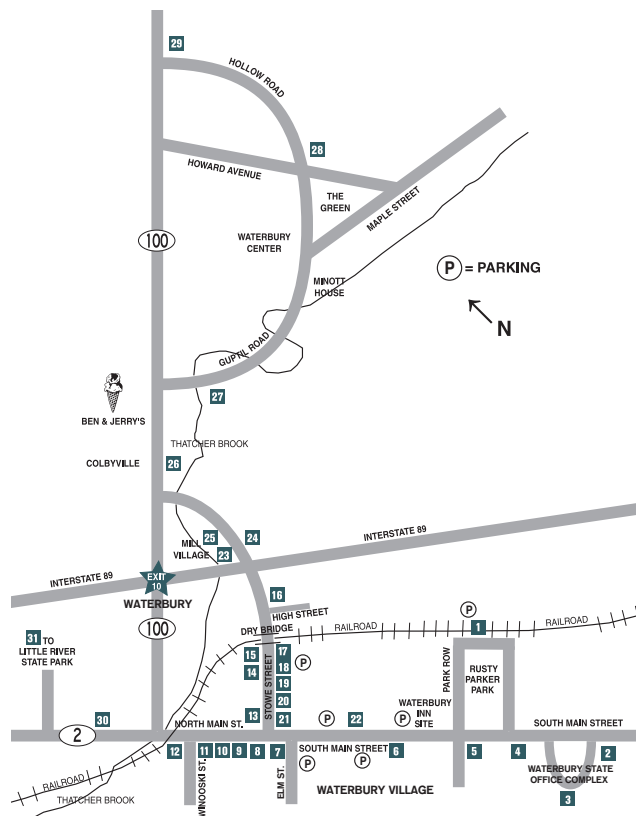


Welcome to the Waterbury Tour. We invite you to stroll the streets allowing yourself to visualize stately elms and tall, rounded maples canopying the unpaved narrow streets in residential areas. As you amble along South and North Main Street, recall that in 1927 a devastating flood filled the streets where you now walk with water reaching to the second story of the highest buildings. Tropical Storm Irene again flooded the area in August 2011 with up to six feet of water. Community and volunteer spirit rebuilt the damaged buildings in less than two years.

Watch for architectural details: varying roof styles, sidelights flanking entry ways, unusual doors and windows. Enjoy your walk of both historic and modern Waterbury.

- ## EVENTS
- Waterbury WinterFest—last weekend in January to first weekend of February (10-days)
 - Winter Croquet—March
 - Farmers Market—Thursdays, mid-May to mid-October
 - Concerts in the Park—Thursday evenings, mid June-August
 - Not Quite Independence Day Parade and Celebration—late June-early July
 - Waterbury Arts Fest—second weekend in July
 - Sunzilla—second Thursday in September
 - Halloween Activities—October
 - River of Light Lantern Parade—first Saturday in December
 - Holiday Festivities—month of December



March 2019 Q-2,500



WATERBURY VILLAGE, MILL VILLAGE, COLBYVILLE, AND WATERBURY CENTER



STOWE STREET BUSINESS AREA 1930s

3. WATERBURY STATE OFFICE COMPLEX & FORMER VERMONT STATE HOSPITAL

Set back from South Main Street, at the head of the horse-shoe drive, is the original central buildings of the Vermont State Asylum for the Insane. This section was completed in 1891. Flanking the center entry are two long symmetrical wings each terminating with two 2 1/2 story cylindrical buildings. The Hospital closed in 2011 after 120 years as the state's primary mental health institution. At one time it was a nearly self-sufficient entity and a major employer for the area. After flooding by Tropical Storm Irene the oldest core buildings were restored and some buildings were demolished to make way for a more efficient office complex. Walk the grounds to view an interesting mix of architectural styles - 19th century institutional and 21st century contemporary office building. Note the historic roadside marker on the lawn.



C.C. WARREN HOUSE circa 1910

4 The **C.C. WARREN HOUSE**, 89 South Main Street, is the Victorian Italianate grande dame of the town. Built by William Deal and completed in 1875, this two-story structure of running bond brick is topped by a hip roof with a deck. Each side of the house has a broken roof line with a gable-roofed pavilion. The added north entry has an unusual corner window with beautiful stained glass (notice the bull's eye). In earlier days, conservatories ran obliquely from each side of the house, terminating in a gazebo-like room with an impressive concave roof. Two large stone mastiffs guarded the lawn, seeming to warn passers-by to stay away. The adjacent carriage house was altered in 1900 to house Mr. Warren's Hames-Apperson gasoline-powered automobile, which bore Vermont license plate number 1. As the car had no reverse gear, a turntable was installed in the garage so that it could be driven out of the building.

5 The **AMASA PRIDE HOUSE**, 83 South Main Street, was the home of Waterbury's first merchant, who arrived here in 1802. He was a successful merchant and innkeeper, and a political force in the community. Originally only one story high, this house, built circa 1845, sat diagonally across the street and was moved to this location in 1858. Later a second floor was added to the Greek Revival style home. The entrance, flanked by sidelights and framed by granite posts and lintel surrounds, is original.

6. **THE WELLS-RANDALL HOUSE**, 73 South Main Street. This replica of the circa 1832 Greek Revival style house was rebuilt in 2006 after the original house was destroyed by fire in December 2002. It was the home of the Civil War General William Wells and later to George W. Randall, lumberman and land owner.

This symbol designates that a granite plaque appears on this building or area. The plaque indicates the original name, date of construction and historic Waterbury logo.



CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD STATION circa 1900

1 Starting at Rusty Parker Memorial Park, named for the WDEV Radio legend, you will see **THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD STATION**. The original 1850 station was replaced by this building in 1875. A jewel of Victorian Italianate style, it was completely restored in 2006 by a group of dedicated Waterbury citizens. Visit the magnificent interior and the Community Room that highlights Waterbury railroading history and mural painting of 1930s Waterbury as painted by artist Sarah-Lee Terrat.



WATERBURY INN circa 1950

At the corner of Main Street and Park Row stood the **WATERBURY INN**, a four-story Victorian hostelry built by William Deal and dedicated March 5, 1865. Visitors spent vacations there availing themselves of the croquet court and deer park at the back of the Inn. The Inn's golf course was located on Blush Hill and is now known as the Blush Hill Country Club. This landmark, then encompassing most of Waterbury Square, burned on November 3 and 4, 1953

2 Turn left and walk to 125 South Main Street. Not far from the Winooski River you will see the **WILLIAM DEAL HOUSE**, built in 1871. William Deal was the premier builder of Victorian structures in Waterbury. This two-story frame house with its slate hip roof was his last residence. The doorway has paneled pilasters supporting a pediment with a fan light. Four-paned sidelights flank the entrance. Great-grandchildren of Mr. Deal reside here today.



BANK HILL 1930s

As you proceed up Main Street, you will enter the original business area of the village. Bank Hill is a much gentler hill today than it was in the early days, when there were steps near the top of the hill to aid ascent. Commercial buildings on the right side of Main Street were built in the late 19th century. Over the years they housed banks, millinery shops, grocery stores, clothing and shoe stores, poolrooms and public baths (25 cents a tub). At Elm Street the buildings on the left side of the street are recent, as the older buildings on this side were destroyed by fire. Until the 1950s, a tower-like structure, called the "dummy policeman," stood in the middle of the Stowe and Main Street intersection to serve as a traffic stop sign. Notice on your left 3 Elm Street where you can see the high water marks from the 1927 flood and 2011 Tropical Storm Irene.

STOWE STREET BUSINESS AREA ESTABLISHED CIRCA 1833 PLAQUE ON STIMSON AND GRAVES BUILDING

7. **ONE SOUTH MAIN STREET** was one of the earliest business structures in town, built in 1834. It is a larger version of 2 North Main Street. This Federal/Greek Revival, five-bay building shows early window features on the second- and third-floors. The top gable treatment differs from that of 2 North Main. In the 1860s it contained the first Masonic Hall. In later years, Smith and Somerville's Hardware provided the town with a variety of materials.

8. **TWO NORTH MAIN STREET**, a Federal/Greek Revival style building constructed in 1834, is a two-and-a-half story gable front structure of common bond brick with a header every ten rows. Granite was used for door and window jambs and divides the storefront into five bays. Note the unusual recessed gable. For a major portion of its existence, this building was a drug store.

Further information about Waterbury history and tourism may be found at:
www.WaterburyHistoricalSociety.org
www.DiscoverWaterbury.com
The Community Room at the Railroad Station



STOWE STREET BUSINESS AREA 1930s

9 The **DILLINGHAM HOME**, 6 North Main Street, built circa 1835, was originally the home of Governor Paul Dillingham, and his son United States Senator William Dillingham. The stepping stone out front, which aided people descending from carriages, bears the initials of a later owner, Dr. W.F. Minard. A Federal style, two-and-a-half story brick house, it has a side hall entrance with sidelights supporting a broad fanlight framed by an arch. The porch is a late 19th-century addition.

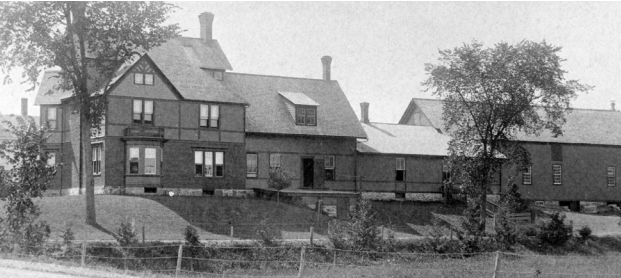
10. UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, known as the White Meeting House, was built in 1824. In 1860 it underwent alterations giving it a Gothic look. The frame church is divided into three bays, with buttresses ending in pinnacles at the corners. The double door entrance is enclosed in a double-tiered tower topped by a spire. The chapel was added in 1880 and the stained glass windows in 1890. The church was built by the Carpenter brothers, who also built the Stagecoach Inn. **HOPE CEMETERY**, directly behind the church, contains the remains of many of the early occupants of the buildings described in this tour.

11 The **OLD STAGECOACH INN**, 18 North Main Street, was constructed in 1826 as a Federal style building. In 1895, it was altered by changing it to a Queen Anne house. The large three-story, five-bay structure keeps the one-room-deep profile of the Federal period on the first floor. The entry is surrounded by etched glass sidelights. Extensive porches on each floor add to the appeal of this building. For many years this was the home of Mrs. Annette Henry Spencer, a local woman of considerable wealth having residences in London, Paris, and New York City. It has reverted to its former role as a welcome haven for travelers.



OLD STAGECOACH INN circa 1880

12 The front brick portion of the **DR. HENRY JANES HOUSE** at 28 North Main Street was built in 1890 and is typical of the Queen Anne style. The smaller wooden attached portion behind the house dates to the early 1800's. It was the home of two generations of the Janes family. The first Henry Janes, an early resident of the town, was lawyer who was active in political and town affairs. He married Fanny Butler, the daughter of Governor Ezra Butler. In 1825 the Marquis de Lafayette on his final tour of the United States stopped here to pay homage to Governor Butler. The son of Henry and Fanny was also named Henry. He became a medical doctor, practiced in town and served in the Civil War. As head of Union Army hospital services immediately after the Battle of Gettysburg, Dr. Janes at 32 years old faced the challenges of caring for 20,000 wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. Following the war he returned to his medical practice here and was active in town affairs. Upon his death in 1915 he bequeathed his residence as a site for a public library. In 2015 the main portion of the building was restored to house the Municipal Offices and History Center while the new building behind is now the public library. Note the historic roadside marker.



DR. HENRY JANES HOUSE circa 1900

Turn left and a take a short walk to the railroad bridge that crosses Main Street. On the far side is the town's first public artwork created in 2018 by Phillip Godenschwager. Called "The Waterbury Special," it is an aluminum sculpture consisting of images of the town's historic buildings and drawn by a steam locomotive engine. It is back lit at night.

To continue the walking tour of Waterbury Village turn back around and walk back up North Main Street, enjoying the architectural features of the buildings. The sweeping veranda at 11 North Main Street is reminiscent of three others that formerly existed on the street. Walk approximately 2/10 mile to the corner of Stowe and Main Street.

13. The **STIMSON & GRAVES BUILDING**, 14 Stowe Street, was built in the mid 1800s. Previously known as the Knights of Columbus Building, it was totally renovated in the 1990s. This three-and-a-half story, thirteen-bay Italianate structure originally housed Richardson and Fullerton Dry Goods, the Post Office, a stationery store, and a hardware store. Over the years, a host of busi-

nesses were located here. The most interesting was Nap Deguise's Beauty Shop; originally a barber shop where Nap and Jenny Deguise barbered while a pool room operated in the back. Nap was an unschooled but excellent oil painter, carver of folk art figures, and writer of poetry. He was known to issue passports allowing out-of-state friends to enter the State of Vermont.

14. Next is the American Legion Hall, on the site of the old **WATERBURY OPERA HOUSE**. From 1928 to the late 1950's it housed "The Rialto," Waterbury's first movie theater. The original building, built about 1890, burned in the mid 1980s.

15. The railroad bridge is known locally as "**THE DRY BRIDGE**." The present Dry Bridge was dedicated on December 24, 2004; is a replica of the 1914 structure.

16. Continue the tour over the "Dry Bridge." At the corner of High Street is a trio of connected brick buildings comprising **THATCHER BROOK PRIMARY SCHOOL**. Previously these buildings housed Waterbury High School (until 1966) and Waterbury Elementary School (until 1997). The Central structure was built in 1898 of running bond brick with a hip roof. Originally there were two towers. Note the center building entrance, recessed into a wide semicircular arch topped by a large fanlight. The section to the left was built in 1912 to resemble the 1898 portion, enriched with denticulate brickwork at the roof line. The third (right-hand) section, added in 1936, is narrower but similar to the earlier parts. This complex is an outstanding example of public school buildings in the late 19th to early 20th century. It was totally renovated in 2007.

Walk back toward Main Street staying on the same side of the street.

17. On the further side of the Dry Bridge at 29 Stowe Street sets a building with an unusual corner door. A great many commercial enterprises have been located here, including a fruit market operated by an accordion-playing proprietor who entertained all of Stowe Street with his music. In the late 1930's Mid-State Alleys, a popular candle pin bowling alley and entertainment center, was added to the back of the building. Today the original bowling lanes can be seen in the floor.

18. MINARD'S BLOCK, now the Masonic Lodge Hall at 23 Stowe Street, was built in 1894. It has a two-story, three-bay facade of running bond brick with brick corner pilasters. In the 1930s and 40s this building housed the second movie theater in town, complete with the Prescott sisters dispensing goodies at the curb from their brightly colored popcorn machine. Although alterations have been made over the years, it continues to shine as a grand old building.

19. Next at 17-21 Stowe Street, you will find another William Deal structure. Built in 1879 in the Victorian/Italianate style, this was the **F.C. LUCE DEPARTMENT STORE** for nearly a century. Note the windows with brick surrounds on the second and third floors and the cast iron Corinthian column pilasters at street level.

20. The **WDEV BLOCK**, also built by the prolific William Deal in 1879, has three sections, each with a four-bay unit. The building is very similar to its neighbor, so again note the upper stories for interesting brick and stone work. Various commercial enterprises have been located here. The farthest bay was a marvelous ice cream shop, complete with marble fountain, homemade ice cream, and rows of penny candy.

21. On the corner of Stowe and Main Streets is the **OLD CORNER STORE**, where locals gathered for the latest news and for political debate. The earliest of the remaining business buildings, was built by early merchant Leander Hutchins in 1833. The Main Street side has housed a variety of businesses over the years. The building was restored in 2006 with the addition of the front porch.

Turn left and walk down Bank Hill. At the corner of Foundry Street notice Perkins Parker Funeral home which was the original town hall. The Methodist Church dates to late 19th century.

The **FOUNDRY STREET** area has been home to many manufacturing businesses including Cooley-Wright Mfg. Co., granite companies, and the original Green Mountain Coffee roasting facility.

22 The **CARPENTER HOUSE**, 60 South Main Street, is a fine example of early Federal style. It was built around 1816 as the home of Dan Carpenter, Waterbury's first lawyer. Carpenter built his first house about 1805 which is said to be the rear of the existing house. The two-and-a-half story, five-bay house, has a shallow, pitched roof. The front entry is topped by a semicircular fanlight with an elaborate surround of two pairs of broad fluted pilasters, each pair enclosing double-hung six over six sidelights. The interior was converted to office space in 1995, but the exterior is maintained in its original 1816 style.

THIS COMPLETES THE VILLAGE PORTION OF THE TOUR. YOU WILL WANT A CAR OR BICYCLE TO CONTINUE THE TOUR.
PROCEED AND TURN RIGHT AT THE INTERSECTION OF MAIN AND STOWE STREET.

As you pass the school you proceed down Burleigh Hill and cross Tannery Flat where for many years stood mills for the processing of animal hides. William Wells and C.C. Warren had tanneries located across Thatcher Brook. Try to visualize the area without the three interstate bridges.

MILL VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

23 Mill Village is the area of Stowe Street just north of three overpasses of Interstate 89. The outstanding natural feature of the district is Thatcher Brook, which drops approximately 50 feet in a very short distance. The buildings date mostly from the mid- to late-19th century when Mill Village was an active industrial area. There were three dams on the brook to power a number of industries. Today it is a quiet residential area.

THE GRIST MILL, Waterbury Feed Company, 92 Stowe Street, is the only remnant of the industrial past of this neighborhood. A former grist and feed mill, was built around 1835. This squarish brick building has been restored recently after a long period of disuse and deterioration. Remnants of the dam and penstock are at the rear of the building although the first mill on this site was built in 1807.

24. At 103 Stowe Street is the **RYDER-BAKER HOUSE**, built about 1850. This Greek Revival house has also been restored following a disastrous fire. Stylistic highlights of this house are the three-bay portico, temple front and recessed second floor porch. It is the finest design example in the district.

25. SEABURY-JEWETT HOUSE, 100 Stowe Street, is a neo-colonial of wood frame and brick veneer with wood shingles above. Note the brick porch with battered piers supporting the roof, a two-story bay, and a roof dormer.

Continue up the hill to view other houses and cross Thatcher Brook to Route 100. Turn right (north) and pass through the district called **COLBYVILLE**, first settled in the 1780s, where two waterfalls provided power for a variety of industries beginning about 1800 when a wool carding mill at the lower falls and a potato whiskey plant at the upper falls existed. Later the Colby brothers began the manufacture of willow ware – largely baby buggies. In the mid-1800s this area included 15 buildings and employed between 60-100 men.

26 The **COLBY MANSION**, built by George Colby about 1871 is an unusual high-style structure. It followed Colby's theory of architecture, which fostered local climatic conditions over classical orders. The Mansion's appearance has been revived. The interior contains largely original design and woodwork while the exterior also maintains its original charm.

As you continue north on Route 100, you will be paralleling the tracks of the **MOUNT MANSFIELD ELECTRIC RAILROAD** which was completed on December 18, 1897 and ceased operation on May 2, 1932. The route was 11.9 miles long running from Waterbury to Stowe carrying freight, passengers and mail. Take the first right after Ben & Jerry's Ice Cream Factory (Guptil Road).

27 The **GUPTIL FARMHOUSE**, second building on the right, is an excellent example of a Greek Revival farmhouse built circa 1845. A classic cottage, this five-bay one-and-a-half story structure has twin interior chimneys. The unusually elaborate central door is framed by pilasters and Doric columns, three-quarter sidelights, and a full transom. The barn across the road replaced an older barn in 1944. The 131-acre farm ceased operations in 1961, yet sixth- and seventh-generations of the original family still reside on the property.

Driving farther on Guptil Road you will notice the intermingling of old and new buildings. As you approach Waterbury Center, across from the Post Office, note the farm on the right with its eight-bay brick farmhouse and barn (**MINOTT HOUSE**).

28 Beyond the green, on Hollow Road, stands the **GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY** building. It was completed in 1869 as the Free Will Baptist Seminary, with an entering class of "106 gentlemen and 104 young ladies." The two lower floors were used as classrooms with the third and fourth for "gentlemen's rooming." Note the entrances on intersecting wings and on the gable ends of the main structure. A belfry tower and walkway were removed in 1941; the exterior of the building is largely in original condition and was restored and converted to housing in 2001.



GREEN MOUNTAIN SEMINARY circa 1990

OLD CENTER CEMETERY is located at the junction of Hollow Road and Route 100. There you'll find an informational panel describing the cemetery and the final resting place of early Waterbury citizens.

29 Return to Route 100 by continuing along Hollow Road and turn right to see the **WATERBURY CENTER COMMUNITY CHURCH**, completed in 1833. It contains timbers from the Lyon farm and bricks four layers thick to support the walls. In 1858 a second floor was added. This is now the sanctuary, reached by stairways on either side of the double-door entrance. During the Iranian hostage crisis (1979-1981), the marvelous old bell, brought from Boston in the 1880s, was rung once daily for each day the hostages were held in captivity. On the day of their release the bell pealed 444 times.

Also visit **LITTLE RIVER STATE PARK (31)**, where the reservoir covers what had been some of the area's most fertile farmland. Take a hike to the "ghost settlement" on Ricker Mountain or the historical walk through the CCC Camp Charles M. Smith site. Information can be obtained at the Park Ranger Station. To reach the state park, drive from the intersection of Route 100 on Route 2 west for 1.7 miles, turn right on Little River Road and follow the signs to the park. On your way to Little River State Park, notice the **EZRA BUTLER HOUSE (30)** at 73 North Main Street. This is the home of Waterbury's second permanent settler, Ezra Butler. This was the first frame house built about 1800. Ezra Butler was also the thirteenth Governor of Vermont.