



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

February 22, 1989

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following:

Parley Davis House
East Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont

This property is being submitted under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Eric Gilbertson".

Eric Gilbertson
Director/
State Historic Preservation Officer

EG/eg

Enclosures



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

August 22, 1989

Carol Shull, Chief of Registration
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for
the following:

Davis, Parley House
East Montpelier, Washington County, Vermont

This nomination is being resubmitted with the clarifications
made as per the comments of Beth Savage. We would
appreciate an expedited review of this nomination.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Eric Gilbertson".

Eric Gilbertson
Director/State Historic
Preservation Officer

Enclosures

EG/eg

OHIO

Mahoning County

Sebring, Frank, House

385 W. Ohio Ave.

Sebring 9/21/89 88000545

OREGON

Clatsop County

ISABELLA Shipwreck Site and Remains

Address Restricted

Astoria vicinity 9/21/89 89001385

RHODE ISLAND

Newport County

President's House, Naval War College

Naval Education and Training Center on Coasters Harbor Island

Newport 9/18/89 89001219

UTAH

Sanpete County

Casino Theatre

78 S. Main St.

Gunnison 9/22/89 89001416

VERMONT

Washington County

Davis, Parley, House

Address Restricted

East Montpelier 9/18/89 89000242

WISCONSIN

Door County

Baileys Harbor Range Light

Roughly Co. Rd. Q, Ridges Rd., and WI 57

Baileys Harbor 9/21/89 89001466

Multiple Resource Areas are identified by MRA
Multiple Property Submissions are identified by MPS
Thematic Resources are identified by TR
NHL designates a National Historic Landmark

RECEIVED SEP 28 1989



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

SEP 26 1989

NOTICE

Attached is the Supplementary Listing Record (SLR) for the recently listed property. The listing date is indicated on the SLR. The weekly list of listed properties will be sent separately due to printing delays. If you have any further questions, please contact Delores Byers at (202) 343-9553.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 89000242

Date Listed: 09/18/89

Davis, Parley, House
Property Name

Washington
County

VT
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Robert J. Savage
Signature of the Keeper

9-18-89
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Significant Person

"Davis, Parley" applies under significant person, as justified in the text of the statement of significance. Davis' name was inadvertently omitted in the resubmission.

This information was confirmed by Elsa Gilbertson, VTSHPO, by telephone on the date of listing.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REVIEW COMMENTS**

**Davis, Parley, House
Washington County, VT**

Period of significance and criteria:

Please review the period of significance and provide a clear, specific justification for the dates ascribed to the property. As presently indicated, the beginning date of 1788 does not appear to be particularly applicable because the documentation states that the 1788 log cabin is not incorporated into the house as it now stands (see pg. 8/1, paragraph 1). A better date is perhaps c.1795 which coincides with the oldest extant frame section of the house. Apparently 1828 was chosen as the termination date for the period because it coincides with when town meetings were relocated to another site. However, Davis resided in the house until his death in 1943. The summary paragraph of the statement of significance states that the property is important for associations with Davis under Criterion A: it appears that Criterion B is more applicable for association with Davis and exploration/settlement. Criterion A is also applicable, as indicated, for the role of the property in town politics/government. Please review and revise accordingly.

Additionally, please clarify which properties are classified as contributing and noncontributing. As the period is currently defined, only the house is justified as contributing. If the shed is considered contributing, please justify it specifically and adjust the period accordingly to include it.

Bob L. Gurge
4-14-89

RECEIVED JUN - 8 1989

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Davis, Parley, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 2/28/89 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/15/89
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/31/89 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/14/89
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 89000242

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ ACCEPT ___ RETURN ___ REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Property is clearly eligible, please see corrections/clarifications necessary to enable listing.

RECOM./CRITERIA Return
REVIEWER Swase
DISCIPLINE Archaeological History
DATE 4/14/89

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments (Y)N see attached SLR Y/N

CLASSIFICATION

count resource type

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

FUNCTION

historic current

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification
 materials
 descriptive text

SIGNIFICANCE

Period Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates Builder/Architect
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

BIBLIOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage verbal boundary description
 UTM's boundary justification

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps USGS maps photographs presentation

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

Signed Beth L. Swartz Phone (202) 343-9540
Date 4-14-89



STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Preserving Vermont's historic, architectural and archeological resources

October 6, 1989

Kirby Scarborough
Madeleine Mongan
RR #1, Box 4280
East Montpelier, Vermont 05602

Re: Parley Davis House
East Montpelier

Dear Mr. Scarborough and Ms. Mongan:

On January 10, 1989, the Division for Historic Preservation sent you a letter notifying you that the Parley Davis House in East Montpelier was being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. We are pleased to inform you that the Parley Davis House has now been officially entered on the National Register. Congratulations.

If you have any questions regarding this action, please feel free to contact Elsa Gilbertson in this office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Eric Gilbertson'.

Eric Gilbertson
Director/State Historic
Preservation Officer

EG/eg

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

FEB 28 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Davis, Parley House
other names/site number Davis-Wright House

2. Location

street & number Town Highway 3 (RR#1, Box 4280) not for publication
city, town East Montpelier vicinity
state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023 zip code 05602

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Eric Silbertson SHPO February 22, 1989
Signature of certifying official Date
Vermont
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
GOVERNMENT/city hall

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
walls weatherboard
aluminum siding
roof asphalt shingle
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Set back some twenty-five feet from and facing the north side of Town Highway 3 in the village of East Montpelier Center, the Parley Davis House is a Federal-style, center-hall plan, wood-frame, c.1805 house, with a rear ell formed by an earlier eighteenth century wood-frame, Cape-type house. In the same plane as a small shed-roofed addition at the rear of the ell, a one-bay, gable-front c.1900 shed and an eave-front c.1950 garage-shed with two car bays stand within five feet of each other some twenty feet to the east of the house. A gravel track runs from the road well in front of the set-back garage and shed, close by the main block of the house and two old apple trees, and again to the road, forming a semi-elliptical drive, which dates to the nineteenth century. Some twenty feet further east of the garage-shed are the overgrown, heaped foundation stones of a demonlised c.1900 bank barn. Neighboring dwellings and landscaping stand well away from the property, so that it retains much of its historic setting, and within sight of the front door of the house are the East Montpelier School and Meetinghouse, properties dating from the time of and closely associated with Parley Davis, the house's original owner and occupant. Altogether the Parley Davis House retains the integrity of its historic location, design, workmanship, materials, setting and association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

The Parley Davis House is a single-family dwelling comprised of a Cape-type house, built in two stages about 1795 and 1799, attached as a rear ell to a c.1805, two-story, Federal style house, which faces the village road. The two-story house section, measuring about 22 feet (side) by 38 feet (front), rests on a fieldstone foundation and is a five-bay wide and three-bay deep, wood-frame structure with a hip roof covered by asphalt shingles and pierced by a plain, small brick stove chimney one foot east of its intersection with the rear ell. It is essentially a Georgian Plan structure, with a central hall flanked on each side by two rooms on each floor, although the back rooms are quite narrow compared to the front rooms. The street-oriented facade of the c.1805 house consists of a central Palladian entry frontispiece with a smaller, Palladian window on the second story above it, on either side of which are two closely paired windows on each story, which define the other four bays of the facade and overall lend the facade a tri-partite, rather than a regularly-spaced, appearance. The frontispiece consists of a doorway topped by an applied, semi-circular, molded blind arch trim-piece, with a molded, oversize keystone, which rests within the broken-bottom of a pediment that is supported on either side of the blind arch by an entablature, which rests on two pairs of bold, fluted pilasters on either side of the doorway, which in turn enframe four-over-six, three-fifths-length sidelights; single-piece boards fill the tympanum and blind arch, reeded triglyph motifs ornament the frieze of the pediment entablature, and the pilasters carefully imitate Doric columns with plinth-blocks, entasis, molded bases, and molded capitals which project from beneath the pediment entablature. The doorway is filled by a c.1900 door containing a large, rectangular glass window in its upper half, with a pair of small molded, horizontal panels above and four similarly molded panels below. The Palladian window consists of a central, arched sash window, flanked by shorter, half-width, fixed-pane windows which are enframed by fluted pilasters, which in turn extend above their capitals to support a molded cornice broken by the arch of the central window and spanned by the molded arch-trim with its over-sized, molded keystone; the upper arched sash has six rectangular lights surmounted in the arch by a curvilinear muntin design, the side lights have six, stacked lights, and pilaster and arch trim mimic that of the frontispiece below. The other windows on the main and side facades of the c.1805 house-block are two-over-two, approximately 5'3" in height and 2'3" wide,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

late-nineteenth-century sash in plain surrounds, although surrounds on the first story are topped by plain, trapezoidal, "splayed" lintelboards with plain, oversized keystones. Windows on the side elevations are spaced with a near-pairing of two windows on each story towards the front of the house, corresponding to the front rooms, and a single window near the rear, indicating the narrower back rooms. On the east side, beneath the rear window, a bulkhead with a single-leaf, wood-plank cover leads down stone steps into the fieldstone basement of the house. Aluminum siding presently covers clapboards, plain cornerboards, and an entablature at the eaves (all evident in historic photos) up to a projecting, molded wood box-cornice with reverse ogee at the roof-line.

The rear ell of the present dwelling, measuring about 25 feet (gable end) by 30 feet (eaves side), dates in its present form from about 1799, rests on a fieldstone foundation, and is one-and-one-half stories, with a broad, relatively steeply pitched gable roof, covered by "standing seam" sheet metal and pierced at the ridgeline, about ten feet from the rear, by a plain, small, brick stove chimney. Fenestration differs between the west and east eaves-side elevations, with four evenly spaced openings on the east elevation and five offset and subtly irregular openings on the west elevation. The west elevation fenestration consists of a doorway located off-center toward the front of the house, with two windows squeezed-in between the doorway and the wall of the front block of the house and two windows, more widely spaced, in the half of the facade to the rear, although paired closer to the doorway than the rear. The east elevation fenestration from front to rear is window-door-window-window; projecting from the doorway is a one-bay, clapboard-sided, enclosed entry vestibule, with an aluminum storm door and a modern one-over-one window on each side and a very gently pitched gable roof that intersects the eave-cornice of the ell. Windows on these facades are two-over-two, late nineteenth century sash, doors are c.1900 paneled doors with a rectangular window in their upper thirds, and both windows have plain surrounds, with plain sills and plain frieze-boards that intersect the eaves frieze-board. The rear (north), gable end has an attached, shed-roofed shed covering the eastern two-thirds of its first story, and otherwise has in the center of the second-story gable-end a large, over-size, modern tri-partite window surmounted by a round-arched window, together forming a somewhat

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

mis-proportioned Palladian effect, and on the first-story, flush with the shed wall, an original twelve-over-twelve pane sash capped by an ovolo-and-cove cornice molding on an otherwise plain surround. The walls of the ell are clapboard sided, with plain cornerboards and eaves frieze-board, eaves box cornice with an ovolo-and-cove molding (similar to the window-head) and gable-returns, and fascia board with ogee along the eaves in the gable end. The attached shed is shiplap sided with a large raised six-panel, "Christian-Cross" door near the front of the east side (given its oversize measurements this door may be the original front door of the house), with two fixed, six-pane windows side-by-side towards the rear; two fixed, side-by-side, eight pane windows on the north side, and a central, square-cut, doorway with double, swinging, shiplap doors on the west elevation.

Significant interior features of the Parley Davis house include a stair hall, curved wall, panelled corner posts, six-inch floorboards, and doors and moldings in the main c.1805 block of the house, and panelled corner posts, pantry wainscoting, and moldings in the ell, as well as the framing in the upper story of the ell and the remnants of a gravity-fed water system in the basement beneath the main block. The center stair hall, measuring about eight by fifteen feet, in the main block of the house consists of the entry surround and flanking sidelights; doors and entry surrounds to the front east and west parlors; continuous, wide flushboard wainscoting, two-and-one-half feet in height, surmounted by a chair rail; a doorway on the left side of the hall to a small space between the hall and rear ell; and to the right an eight-step stairway to a landing, which turning left proceeds two steps to another landing, with an entry to the second-story of the ell, before turning left again and ascending seven steps to the second floor landing. Moldings in the center hall consist of plain surround and sill for the sidelights, ovolo-bead-fascia-ogee casing surrounds for the doorways, and an astragal-and-cove chair-rail. The parlor doors facing the stair hall are six-panel "Christian-Cross" doors, with plain panels on the doors to the east parlor and rear, and inset panels, with an ovolo bead, framing two-step raised panels on the door to the west parlor; the rear door is a relatively plain, four raised-panel door.

The stairs have plain risers and treads with rounded edges, each of which support two 1 1/8 inch square posts which in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

turn support the elliptically-top-rounded handrail, which runs from a slightly battered, square column newel post, with a very low-relief pyramid cap and which is set into the corner of the first tread, to a similar, although simply squared and much taller, post-column with cap at the first landing. A similar arrangement of railing and posts runs to the second (doorway to rear-ell) landing and to the second-floor landing, where the railing again turns left to meet an engaged post on the second floor east wall. On the first floor center hall wall at the stairs, the flushboard wainscoting and chair rail are interrupted by an engaged, half-post, otherwise identical to the newel post, before continuing diagonally, now with a kick-board molding running just above the tread edges and the chair rail a half-version of the stair rail, up the wall with the stairs to meet an engaged, half-column version of the first landing post, although in height matching the newel post and half-post below. The wainscoting, with kick-molding and chair rail, then continues along the first landing wall, turning the corner before intersecting the second (doorway to rear ell) landing. Step ends in the center hall are decorated with a trapezoidal molding, with two right angles echoing the top and bottom of the risers and the angled side paralleling a continuous molding below, which has a two-step ogee profile and is also used for the surround of the door on the second (doorway to rear ell) landing.

Notable features of the west front parlor consist of the door and surround from the center hall; two windows with surrounds, symmetrically placed, that pierce the south facade-wall; two more windows with surrounds, more closely spaced, that pierce the west wall; a north interior wall which begins perpendicular from the west wall and then gracefully bends north into a closet (of which it is the west wall), forming a quarter-ellipse, before making a perpendicular right turn (where it forms the north wall of the closet) to intersect the interior east (center-hall) wall; a door and surround on the north wall next to its intersection with the interior east wall; a base-board which runs along all of the walls, except the recessed, perpendicular north wall; and covered corner posts which protrude in the southeast and southwest corners of the room. The room measures about fifteen feet east-west, fifteen feet from the south wall to the rear (north) door, and about nine feet from the south wall to the (curved) north wall at the west wall. Window surrounds and door surrounds have the same

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

quirk bead-ogee-fascia-cove-fascia profile; window sills have an astragal-cove-bead profile (very similar to the astragal-cove of the center-hall chair rail), and the baseboard has a simple bead-cove-fascia profile (there is no chair rail in this parlor). The doors both have inset and raised panels identical to the reverse of the door to the center hall; the doors are hung on "H and L" cast-iron strap hinges seen in the parlor on the center-hall door and in the small rear room on the north parlor door. Given the center-hall door which is panelled on both its sides (the center hall side of the east parlor door has no raised panels), the west parlor may have been the "best" parlor. Historical photographs show two massive chimneys each recessed just north of and before the two peaks of the hip roof; the curved wall in the west parlor apparently once curved in to meet a fireplace, a sophisticated Federal style interior design feature.

The front east parlor is a mirror-image of the west parlor in its volume and fenestration, except that its east wall runs from the front of the house a full fifteen feet to where at the perpendicular the north wall follows a straight course to the west interior (center-hall) wall, making the room about fifteen feet square; an original curved wall similar to that in the west parlor has evidently been removed, as evidenced by a discontinuance on the north wall and the final third of the east wall of an otherwise continuous chair rail and baseboard. Window and door surround molding profiles are the same as that used for doorways in the first-floor central hall; the chair rail, which is in height similar to that of the central hall and forms the sills for the window surrounds, has a simple ogee-casing-astragal profile, and the baseboard a simple mirror ogee. Door facings are similar to those in the west parlor and are hung in a similar fashion.

The small rooms at the rear of the west and east parlor each have several feet from the rear wall of the main block one window with plain fascia surrounds and sills and a protruding, covered post in their northern exterior corner; the east room has been converted to a bathroom, but the west room evidently retains its original configuration with concave south wall.

The second floor of the main block now consists of a short hall-space at the top of the stairs (above the second landing with its doorway to the second floor of the rear ell), with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

two doors which give access to small rooms on the east and west sides of the house, roughly corresponding to the small rear rooms below, which in turn are connected to two larger front rooms, roughly corresponding to the downstairs parlors, which both have doorways to a room between them (originally the better part of a center hall and continuous with the head of the stairs). Notable features include the window surrounds in the front rooms, the surround of the Palladian window which lights the center front room, a chair rail in the east front room, and the four door surrounds and doors which lead to the center front room and stair-space, originally the center hall. The Palladian window has moldings and trim identical to its exterior ornamentation; its sill, the sills of windows in the west front room, and the chair rail in the east front room all have the same ogee-casing- astragal profile, which is similar to that of the chair rail in the first-floor east parlor. Window and door surrounds have the two-step ogee profile used on the second-floor-rear-ell-doorway surround and on the side of the first-floor stairway; significant doors have the inset-and-raised panels used on the first floor on their interior (rather than center hall) sides. The rooms on either side of what was the original center hall may have originally been open so that two rooms, one on each side of the hall, ran the length of the east and west walls, as is indicated by one nineteenth century source said to describe the interior of this house. 1.

The first floor interior of the rear ell now consists of essentially of a large open room, divided in part by a short wall running east-west for about the middle third of the room about ten feet back from the rear wall of the main block, and three smaller rooms lined along the north (gable-end) wall, comprising about the rear third of the ell. Boxed corner posts protrude from each corner of the ell, as well as about one-third way (going east to west) along the south and north walls; sill and joist framing in the basement of the ell indicates that in line with the north and south mid-wall posts the partial wall probably contains another post which formed the southeast corner of the original portion of the ell. Windows and doorways have heavily molded, late nineteenth century surrounds and plain aprons beneath their sills; doors have four, plain, inset panels, with their upper two panels running two-thirds door height. In the northwest corner room, called the pantry, which is lighted by the only original twelve-over-twelve pane sash in the house and would

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

have occupied approximately one-half of the original portion of the ell, on the north wall is the remains of flushboard wainscoting topped by a small, astragal-and-cove chair-rail.

The upper floor of the rear ell is now reached only from the main block by the second stair-landing doorway, although cut-outs in the original floorboards, covered over with similar width plank, would indicate a stairway in the original portion of the ell from the northeast (now north-central) corner room, and then a stairway along the south side of the now existing partial wall in the large room of the first floor. If ever finished, the second floor of the ell is now stripped to floorboards and framing, revealing a perhaps over engineered, cross-braced rafter and horizontal purlin system of framing the gable-slope walls. Principal rafters of 7 1/2 inches square, tenoned into the plates and ridge pole, are spaced at intervals of about ten feet, with a similar dimension horizontal purlin tenoned into them at a little over one third their height. These purlins at their center are intersected by four opposing diagonal three by four inch braces, tenoned into both the purlin and principal rafters on each side; three similar dimension secondary rafters, evenly spaced between each principal rafter, run through and are pegged into the purlin and diagonal braces. At the gable ends, a diagonal brace runs from the ridge pole into the end-rafter, abutting the upper diagonal brace from the purlin. A square cut-away portion of the ridge-pole and secondary rafters, which corresponds to framing and fieldstone work in the basement, indicates where the chimney stack of the ell was located (in the southeast corner of the original portion of the ell, about in the center of whole ell). On one of the horizontal purlins on the east side of the gable the legend "Samuel Davis 1799" is scrawled in what appears to be chalk, the basis for dating the second portion of the ell.

The basement of the house is entered on the outside through a stone bulkhead with stone steps, and from the inside through a doorway in a small space between the rear of the main-block center hall and the large open room of the rear ell. The basement extends under the main block of the house to under the eastern (and part of the southern) third of the ell (corresponding to the c.1799 portions of the ell); the floor is paved with field-stones. Under the main block is the remains of the original water system for the house, which Parley Davis also later extended to supply the Montpelier

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8

Center meetinghouse and school; a small lead pipe, gravity fed from a spring above the house, protrudes from the center south wall, where it once fed a cistern, and a pipe leading to the meetinghouse and school protrudes from the east wall. Framing under the main block consists of eight inch square wall-sills with a similar dimension center sill, running north-south, into which are alternately joined seven inch square and six by two inch floor joists, which in turn are alternately joined on each side of the center sill. In the rear ell two non-wall sills run north-south, one under what would have been the center of the older portion of the ell (it does not continue under the southern third of the present ell), and one running along what would have been the east wall of the older portion of the ell (now extended to the south-wall sill); two non-wall sills also run east-west, one extending along what would have been the south wall of the original portion of the ell, and another running from the center of the north-south sill under the center of the older portion, cutting through the other north-south sill, to reach the present east-wall sill. Twelve by twelve inch sills are used for parts of the original portion and nine by ten inch sills are used in the 1799 portions of the ell.

The c.1900, one-and-one-half story, gable-front shed east of the house is vertical-board sided with cornerboards, has an asphalt-shingled roof, and stands on fieldstone with a dirt floor; its fenestration consists of a half-front, square-cut doorway with a sliding-track door, a square-cut loft doorway, and two, paired, horizontal, fixed-two-pane windows above on the gable-front, as well as a door and square (turned to form a "diamond" shape) gable-window on the rear. Just to the east, the long, c.1950, one-story, eave-front garage-shed is clapboard sided with cornerboards, has an asphalt-shingled, rampant gable roof, and stands on a cement pad foundation. Two large, garage bays, with overhead doors, dominate the center left of the eave-front; to the right is a cut-down, nineteenth-century five-panel door, its top panel replaced with glass, flanked by a two-over-two nineteenth-century window turned on its side, and to the left is another five-panel door, flanked by a six-over-six pane window, all with plain-board surrounds. On the east wall near where a small stove-pipe protrudes near the rear wall is a small double fixed-pane window, and near the northwest corner of the rear facade is another six-over-six window. The older windows of the garage-shed probably came from the c.1900 bank barn pictured in historic photos, which was some twenty feet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

to the east and was torn down about the time the garage-shed was built. Since the barn was scavenged, dismantled, and bulldozed, the bank barn site does not retain its integrity for archaeological purposes.

Historic photos show the present semi-elliptical gravel drive as a dirt track prior to 1900. Apple trees to the south and west of the house, although themselves probably dating from after 1945, are sited where mature apple trees appear in historic photos and where Parley Davis's apple orchard is reported to have been in 1814. 2.

Notes

1. Damon, Sophie M. Old New England Days: A Story of True Life (Boston: Cupples and Hurd, 1887), p.190-91.
2. Historic photos in the possession of the property owner; Hill, Ellen C. and Marilyn S. Blackwell Across the Onion: A History of East Montpelier, VT, 1781 to 1981 (Barre, Vt.: East Montpelier Historical Society, 1983), p.112.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

FEB 28 1989

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture (statewide)

Exploration/settlement (locally)

Politics/government (locally)

Period of Significance

c.1795-1848

Significant Dates

1799

c.1805

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Parley Davis House in East Montpelier Center is significant as an excellent example of early Vermont, Federal style architecture, as the home of Parley Davis, one of the founders of the town of Montpelier, and as the site of town government from 1791 to 1828. The house qualifies for statewide significance under National Register Criteria C. by embodying the distinctive characteristics of early Vermont architecture in the sophisticated Federal style design of its main block, as well as in its evolution from a c.1795 frame cabin to a c.1799 Cape Cod-type house to a c.1805 Federal style mansion. The house qualifies for local significance under National Register Criteria B. through its association with Parley Davis, who as one of the first two permanent white settlers in Montpelier surveyed the town and had the first grist and saw mills erected, thereby materially advancing settlement; the Parley Davis house is the building most closely associated with the earliest settlement of the original town of Montpelier (and now East Montpelier). The house also qualifies for local significance under Criteria A. for its role in the early politics and government of the town of Montpelier; virtually all town meetings were held on the site of the house in Parley's log cabin beginning in 1791, and then in the various stages of the house through 1828, when meetings were moved to the Methodist meetinghouse, for which Parley had donated the land, as well as money for its construction.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

As a significant example of early Vermont architecture, the Parley Davis house has few peers in the north-central Vermont region. This region was settled comparatively late in Vermont history (together with the higher elevations of the Green Mountains and approximately the northern quarter of the state upland from Lake Champlain and the Connecticut River). Although the town of Montpelier was chartered in 1781, Parley Davis and Col. Jacob Davis did not arrive until 1787 to start the first permanent settlement. As in much of Vermont, architectural development in the north-central Vermont region progressed from log cabins to log houses to frame houses within about two decades of settlement, so that by 1810 most new houses were of wood frame or plank construction.

Although Davis's original log house, probably constructed in 1788, is not incorporated within the Parley Davis House, all of the successive stages of architectural development in an early community are present, and form the earliest, intact example of such a progression in the East Montpelier area. (No similar pre-1810 ensemble has been uncovered in Montpelier-East Montpelier or surrounding towns by the State of Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey.) The original c.1795 frame cabin is discernible from the exterior in the asymmetrical fenestration of the west side of the ell, and from the interior via the boxed posts and the sill-and-joist joinery; the story-and-a-half, Cape-type house of c.1799 is evident as the rear ell; and the attached c.1805 main block displays its stylish facade to the Center Road, as its owner intended some one hundred and eighty years ago. 1.

At the time it was built, Davis's Federal style house was one of the very first examples of refined architecture in the north-central Vermont region. Benjamin Silliman, traveling from Burlington, Vermont to Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1819, described the Montpelier area as follows:

Most of the country is still unsubdued by the plough. Innumerable stumps, the remains of the pristine forest, deform the fields [...] cleared half by the axe, and half by burning--numerous log houses, of a rude construction, [...] Along the Onion river [...] we found much clear good land [...] but very little ploughed; every few miles also we came to good houses and a few villages.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

Something of the importance of the c.1805, Federal style portion of the Parley Davis house can be imagined by envisioning it as one of these occasional "good houses," its classical repose and subtle, balanced detailing standing isolated amidst the "unsubdued" landscape. 2.

After an intensive survey of Montpelier-East Montpelier and nine surrounding Winooski valley towns, only five, relatively intact, pre-1810, two-story, Federal style houses (all wood frame) were found by the State of Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey; three of them, including the Parley Davis House, were in East Montpelier. Of the houses outside East Montpelier, a c.1810 two-story, central chimney house on Main Street in Montpelier has been altered through a Greek Revival remodeling, resulting in a mix of Federal and Greek Revival style decoration; while a c.1805, Georgian plan house in South Barre, covered with a blizzard of somewhat awkward Adamesque detailing, clearly eclipses all of the other houses in the region in the exuberance of its decoration, which however also overpowers any sense of a unified design. In East Montpelier, the c.1800 home of Hezekiah Davis, one of Parley's brothers, has a massing similar to that of the main block of the Parley Davis House and a marvelous, if primitive, stair hall, although it is devoid of exterior ornament. The closest rival of the Parley Davis House, is the 1805 Rich Tavern in North Montpelier (in East Montpelier). Its restrained, balanced facade, with a Palladian entry porch (the facade of which takes the same form as the Parley Davis House entry surround) and Palladian window above (of nearly identical design to that of the Davis House, including its interruption of the eaves-architrave) suggests that either Rich or Davis inspired the other to build his house in a style similar to the other's or that the alleged builder of the Rich Tavern, Issac Wells, was also the builder of the Federal style portion of Parley's home. (By most accounts the date of the Rich house is certain while that of the Parley Davis main block is uncertain.) 3.

In the context of Federal style architecture in north-central Vermont, then, the Parley Davis House is one of two intact, ably designed houses dating from the first architectural efflorescence of the area. The main block is a carefully balanced, symmetrical Palladian composition. Its tripartite, pilasters-arch-and-pediment entry is echoed in the tripartite, pilasters-and-arch of the Palladian window above the central focus of the entry and Palladian window is balanced by subtly paired windows on either side, lending the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

facade overall both a tripartite organization and bilateral symmetry; and the abutting of the upper-floor windows against the eaves-entablature is anticipated in the decorative, flat-arch-with-exaggerated-keystone lintelboards of the first floor windows. Although covered with aluminum siding, this calm, classical composition and all original significant exterior details (with the exception of the eaves-architrave molding) are visible to even the casual observer. (Clapboards and the eaves architrave-frieze are as well preserved beneath the siding). Within the main block of the house, the stylish interior maintains the reserve and balance of the exterior in its wainscoted center hall, with panelled doors and subtly decorated stairway, and symmetrically balanced parlors, which once had matched curving walls (of which one remains), a very sophisticated Federal style feature, rare in Vermont Federal style architecture.

Parley Davis (1766-1848), the man who had this stylish addition built onto his earlier home, is rightly often considered one of the fathers of East Montpelier, and his activities lend the house significance in the history of local settlement and town government. Davis came to Montpelier in May 1787, with his uncle Col. Jacob Davis, who in 1786 had become a proprietor of Montpelier (chartered in 1781), and Ebenezer Waters, a surveyor. Raised in Oxford, Massachusetts, Parley had learned surveying at the academy in neighboring Leicester and so served as chainman for Waters in the first survey of the town. Parley and Jacob also cleared land and prepared for their permanent settlement the next year. That summer they also met Joel Frizzel, a Canadian trapper, who was living by the river and who later helped Parley do further town surveys. Colonel Davis selected land at the present site of the City of Montpelier, but Parley selected for his own right a wooded height of land near the geographic center of the town, which he modestly thought should be destined to be the civic and mercantile center of the new town.

In 1788 Parley and Jacob returned to town, Parley erecting his cabin on or very near the site of the present Parley Davis house, thus becoming one of the two first permanent white settlers of Montpelier. That year, together with Jacob, he began the first division of the town and surveyed and cut the first roads, one of which was the Center Road by his house. At the first town meeting in 1791, Parley was elected constable and tax collector. During this year, as a number of settlers began arriving in town, Parley gave them a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

facade overall both a tripartite organization and bilateral symmetry; and the abutting of the upper-floor windows against the eaves-entablature is anticipated in the decorative, flat-arch-with-exaggerated-keystone lintelboards of the first floor windows. Although covered with aluminum siding, this calm, classical composition and all original significant exterior details (with the exception of the eaves-architrave molding) are visible to even the casual observer.

(Clapboards and the eaves architrave-frieze are as well preserved beneath the siding). Within the main block of the house, the stylish interior maintains the reserve and balance of the exterior in its wainscoted center hall, with panelled doors and subtly decorated stairway, and symmetrically balanced parlors, which once had matched curving walls (of which one remains), a very sophisticated Federal style feature, rare in Vermont Federal style architecture.

Parley Davis (1766-1848), the man who had this stylish addition built onto his earlier home, is rightly often considered one of the fathers of East Montpelier, and his activities lend the house significance in the history of local settlement and town government. Davis came to Montpelier in May 1787, with his uncle Col. Jacob Davis, who in 1786 had become a proprietor of Montpelier (chartered in 1781), and Ebenezer Waters, a surveyor. Raised in Oxford, Massachusetts, Parley had learned surveying at the academy in neighboring Leicester and so served as chainman for Waters in the first survey of the town. Parley and Jacob also cleared land and prepared for their permanent settlement the next year. That summer they also met Joel Frizzel, a Canadian trapper, who was living by the river and who later helped Parley do further town surveys. Colonel Davis selected land at the present site of the City of Montpelier, but Parley selected for his own right a wooded height of land near the geographic center of the town, which he modestly thought should be destined to be the civic and mercantile center of the new town.

In 1788 Parley and Jacob returned to town, Parley erecting his cabin on or very near the site of the present Parley Davis house, thus becoming one of the two first permanent white settlers of Montpelier. That year, together with Jacob, he began the first division of the town and surveyed and cut the first roads, one of which was the Center Road by his house. At the first town meeting in 1791, Parley was elected constable and tax collector. During this year, as a number of settlers began arriving in town, Parley gave them a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

place to stay while they selected their homesites; Samuel Rich was among them. A second town meeting that year was held at Parley's house, establishing a tradition that would last until 1828; Parley himself served as selectman for 1793, 1797-1800, 1802, 1807, and 1823.

In 1792 Parley helped erect one of the town pounds near his house and built a sawmill on a nearby brook. He also unsuccessfully courted a woman named Caty, who was staying with him, writing that she must be "a little homesick, crowded in a log house and plagued with us men . . ." His uncle having erected a wood-frame house in 1790, and now with his own sawmill, Parley's thoughts then probably turned to erecting more than the log house, which had shamed him in his courting. In 1794 he met Rebecca Peabody of Johnson, Vt., who was a healer and had come into town to minister to a sick man; they married that November. By that date, Parley most likely had completed his first wood-frame house, a part of the present ell; he also set up the first circulating library in town that year in his house. In 1795 he succeeded in convincing the town to designate a portion of his property (which he donated) as the site for a town meetinghouse.

Parley was a leader in the local militia, made Captain of the town company, Major and then in 1798 Colonel of the county regiment; by the War of 1812 he was a Brigadier General. He served as Vermont Representative for the town in 1799; the same year that, given the signature of builder Samuel Davis on the purlins of the ell, he enlarged his first wood-frame house into a more symmetrical "Cape Cod" type house. Town meetings continued to be held in his home, and this perhaps explains the apparent over-engineering of his roof framing; a type seen more frequently in early public buildings.

In 1802 Parley served another term in the Vermont House, and after Montpelier was selected as the State Capital in 1805, he donated \$158.81 to erect the first Vermont Statehouse. Involved in land and other commercial dealings, and tirelessly promoting the erection of town buildings on the designated common next to his house (which never came to pass), Parley about this time evidently had the Federal style portion of his house built. With its elegant trimmings and curved-wall parlors, it must have been ideal for the entertainments expected of a man of Parley's stature; one

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

purported account of a winter party at the house in 1814 describes the use of one of the upstairs rooms, "which extends the entire west side of the house." That same year, Maine volunteers marching to Plattsburg had stayed in the apple orchard next the house, and Parley had led county troops to the glorious American victory at the Battle of Plattsburg.

In 1822, as it became more than evident that Montpelier village and the mill villages of East and North Montpelier were the centers of town activity, Parley realized his desire to have a public building in the Center. He donated the lease of one acre of land in perpetuity to the Methodist Meetinghouse Society for the erection of its church (completed 1826) and purchased one of its better pews for \$50. He also arranged for the church to have water, by extending his water system from his basement to the church lot. To lend status to the church (perhaps in hopes that it might yet become a town building), he arranged to move town meetings there beginning in 1828. Ever forward looking, in 1830 Parley became chairman of the Vermont Railroad Association, some eighteen years before the first railroad was built.

When Parley Davis died at his home in the Center in 1848, it was the end of an era; indeed the town was partitioned into Montpelier and East Montpelier that year. His house then took on a varied life, serving as an inn for a time and again hosting town meetings from 1879 to 1882. Sometime about 1900 it received a minor remodeling, when a new front door and windows were added. Then, shortly after World War II, a major interior remodeling robbed it of its massive interior chimneys and parlor mantelpieces. Fortunately, one curved wall and the graceful stair hall, together with the rear ell, have survived as an excellent example of early Vermont, Federal style architecture, and to remind us of Parley Davis, town father of East Montpelier.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

Notes

1. Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey (VHSSS) (manuscript at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier, VT), 1202, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1210, 1211, and 1214.
2. Benjamin Silliman, Remarks made on a short tour between Hartford and Quebec in the Autumn of 1819 (New Haven, Ct.: S. Converse, 1820), 383.
3. VHSSS 1202-13#13; "Montpelier Historic District," National Register of Historic Places nomination (manuscript at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier, VT), building #152; VHSSS 1207-63; VHSSS 1207-59.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Damon, Sophie M. Old New England Days: A Story of True Life. Boston: Cupples and Hurd, 1887.
- Hemenway, Abby Maria. The History of Washington County. Montpelier, Vt.: Vermont Watchman and State Journal Press, 1882.
- Hill, Ellen C. and Marilyn S. Blackwell. Across the Onion: A History of East Montpelier, VT, 1781 to 1981. Barre, Vt.: East Montpelier Historical Society, 1983.
- Thompson, Daniel P. History of the Town of Montpelier. Montpelier, Vt.: E.P. Walton, 1860.
- Thompson, Zadock. History of Vermont: Natural, Civil, and Statistical, in Three Parts. Burlington, Vt.: Chauncey Goodrich, 1842.
- Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey. Manuscript at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, Montpelier, VT.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 3.1 acres +/-

UTM References

A

1	8
Zone	

6	9	7	1	1	0
Easting					

4	9	0	6	1	4	0
Northing						

C

Zone							

Easting							

Northing							

B

Zone							

Easting							

Northing							

D

Zone							

Easting							

Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the house, related buildings and foundations historically associated with property being nominated. The land included is sufficient to maintain and convey in context those historic characteristics that comprise the significance for which the property is being nominated.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Curtis B. Johnson, Historian
organization Yes Words, Inc. date 12/30/88
street & number 55 East State Street telephone (802)223-6009
city or town Montpelier state VT zip code 05602

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

The property being nominated consists of a four-sided parcel of land, approximately 3.1 acres, described as follows: Beginning at an iron pin driven in the ground on the northerly side of the highway leading from Montpelier to East Montpelier Center at the southwesterly corner of the Scarborough/Mongan property (Deed Book 35, p. 244, recorded with the Town Clerk of East Montpelier); thence proceeding easterly along the northerly side of said road for a distance of 248 feet to a point that is 52 feet westerly of the southwestern corner of the Reed property (Deed Book 29, p. 211, Town of East Montpelier) thence proceeding north-northwesterly in a line parallel to the western boundary of the Reed property for a distance of 385 feet; thence proceeding northwesterly a distance of 460 feet to the western boundary of the Hudson property (Deed Book 35, p.120) at a point on said boundary 475 feet from the place of beginning; thence proceeding along said boundary to the place of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

PROPERTY OWNER

Kirby Scarborough and Madeleine Mongan
RR #1, Box 4280
East Montpelier, VT 05602

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 1

PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

This information is the same for all photographs:

Parley Davis House
East Montpelier, Vermont
Negatives on file at the Vermont Division for Historic
Preservation

Photograph 1

Credit: Curtis B. Johnson

Date: June, 1988

Description: View of Parley Davis House looking northwest;
left to right, c.1805 addition and c.1795/1799 house with
shed-roofed addition.

Photograph 2

Credit: Curtis B. Johnson

Date: June, 1988

Description: View of Parley Davis House looking southeast;
left to right, c.1795/1799 house and c.1805 addition.

Photograph 3

Credit: Curtis B. Johnson

Date: June, 1988

Description: View of Parley Davis House south-facade, c.1805
addition frontispiece, looking north.

Photograph 4

Credit: Curtis B. Johnson

Date: June, 1988

Description: View of Parley Davis House first-floor,
stairhall stairway in c.1805 addition, looking northeast.

Photograph 5

Credit: Curtis B. Johnson

Date: June, 1988

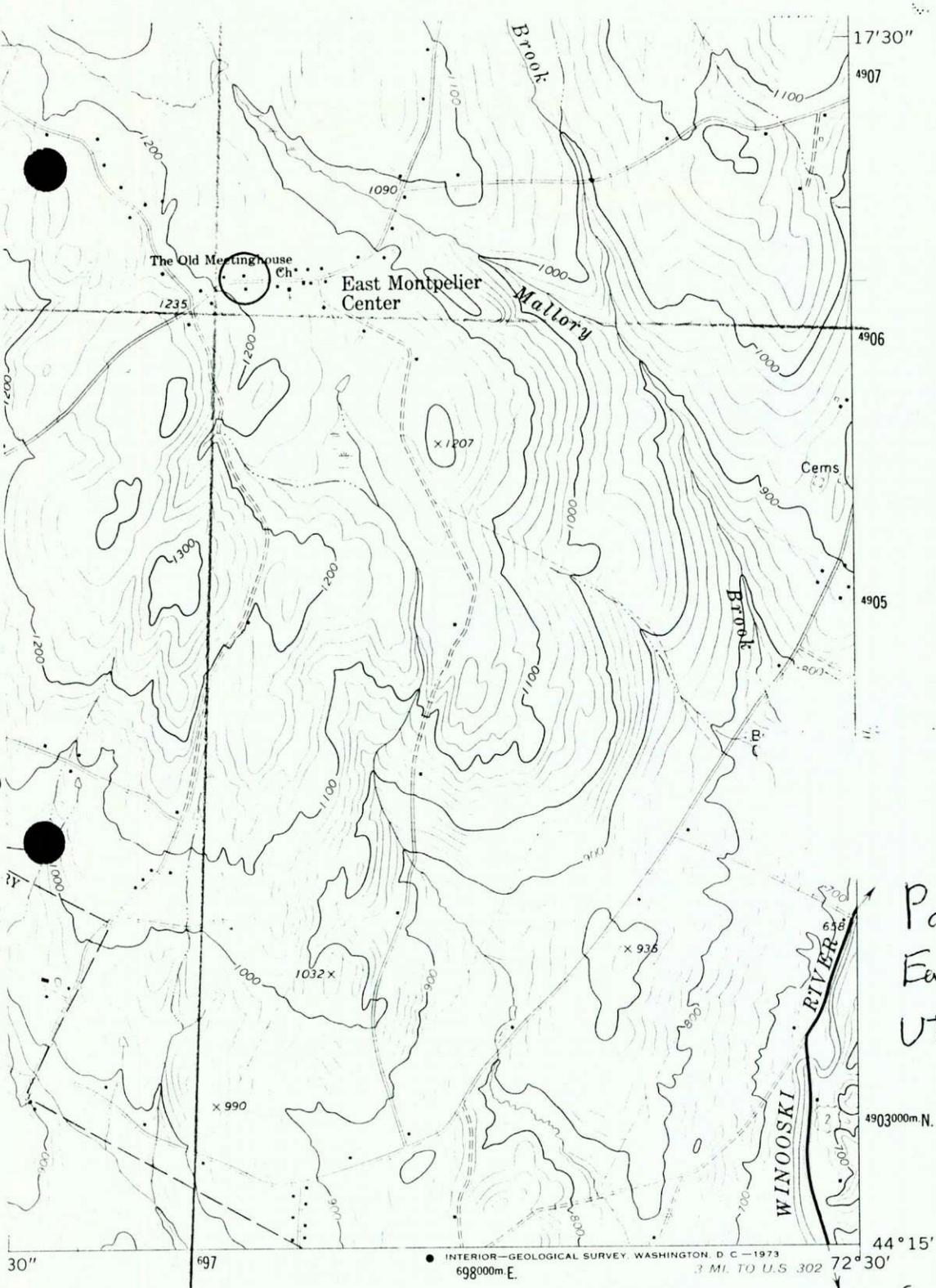
Description: View of Parley Davis House 1799 interior roof
rafter cross-bracing in upper half-story of rear ell, looking
east.

Photograph 6

Credit: Curtis B. Johnson

Date: June, 1988

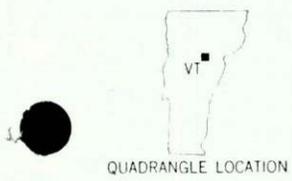
Description: View of Parley Davis House c.1900 shed and
c.1950 garage-shed, looking north.



Parley Davis Horse
 East Montpelier, VT
 UTM Reference:
 18-697110 - 4906140

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



MONTPELIER, VT.
 SE/4 MONTPELIER 15' QUADRANGLE
 N4415—W7230/7.5

1968

AMS 6472 I SE—SERIES V813

6572 III
 (EAST BARRE)
 1:62,500

33D



Parley Davis House
East Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: Curtis B. Johnson
Date: June, 1988
Negative filed at the Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
View: northwest
Photograph 1



Parley Davis House
East Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: Curtis B. Johnson
Date: June, 1988
Negative filed at the Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
View: southeast
Photograph 2



VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

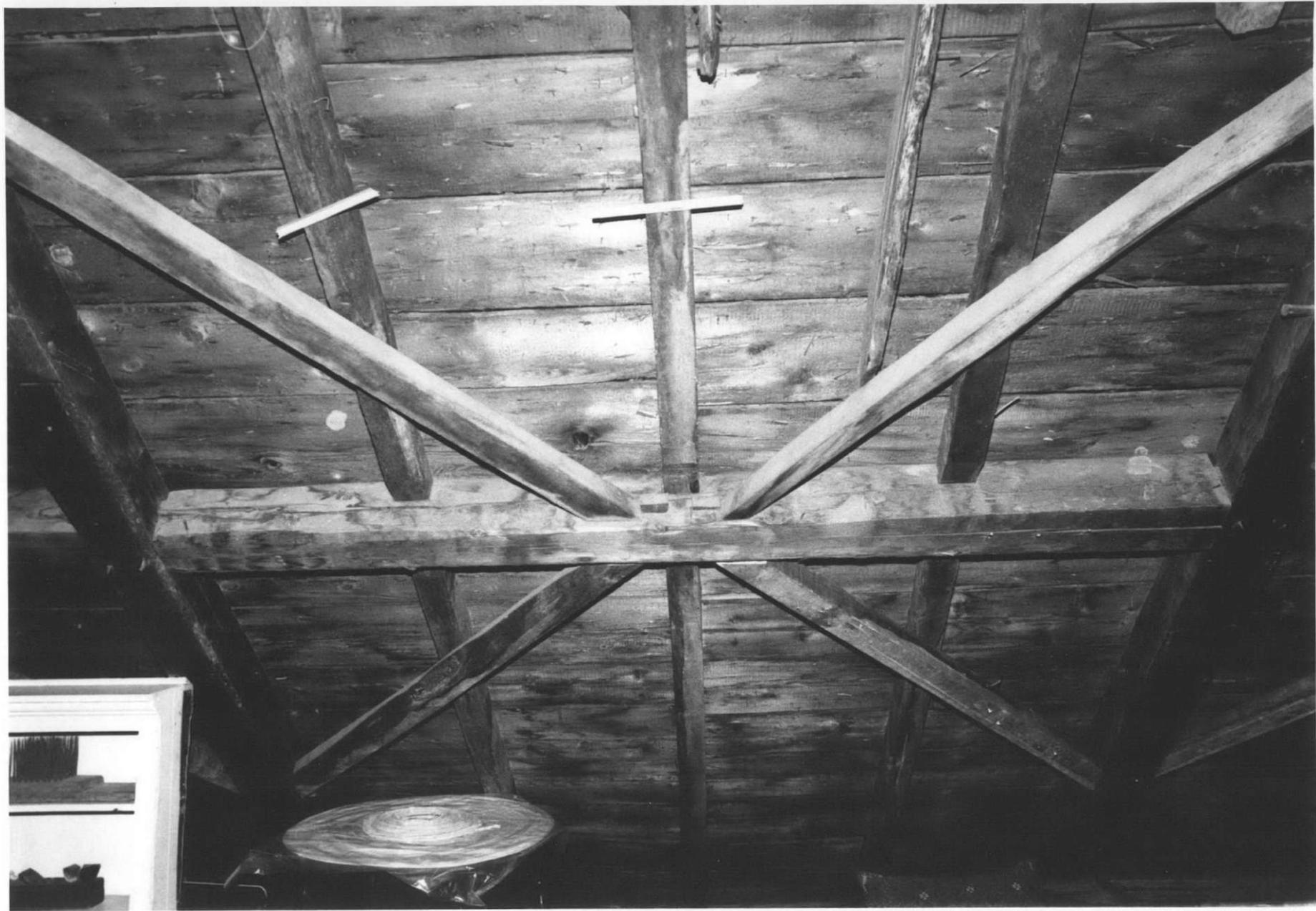
CO. Washington TOWN E. Montpelier DATE 8/76
SUBJECT E. Montpelier Center for Policy Studies House VIEW NE
FILE # 76-A-138 CREDIT Barney M. Kaplan



Parley Davis House, frontispiece
East Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: Curtis B. Johnson
Date: June, 1988
Negative filed at the Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
View: north
Photograph 3



Parley Davis House, stairway
East Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: Curtis B. Johnson
Date: June, 1988
Negative filed at the Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
View: northeast
Photograph 4



Parley Davis House, rafters in ell
East Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: Curtis B. Johnson
Date: June, 1988
Negative filed at the Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
View: east
Photograph 5



Parley Davis House, shed & garage
East Montpelier, Vermont
Credit: Curtis B. Johnson
Date: June, 1988
Negative filed at the Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
View: north
Photograph 6