

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Green Mountain Cottage

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 61 Church Street

City or town: Mount Holly State: VT County: Rutland

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

___ A ___ B ___X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
<hr/>	
Title : or Tribal Government	State or Federal agency/bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

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Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Hotel

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, wood, brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Green Mountain Cottage is located at 61 Church Street in the hamlet of Belmont, which is part of the town of Mount Holly. During the second half of the nineteenth-century, the property consisted of a c.1850 house and associated agricultural outbuildings. In the mid-1880s, the owner, A.B. "Bart" Chadburn, converted the farmhouse into a tourist home/inn known as the Green Mountain Cottage. Today, Green Mountain Cottage is a two-story, eaves front, wood-frame dwelling with a two-story wing. During its eighty years in operation as an inn, the owners updated the building several times to meet the needs of their guests and the business. These improvements included adding a second story to the main block in the late nineteenth-century and a second story to the wing in the 1940s. Additional improvements included changing the interior floor plan to add more rooms, public gathering areas, and dining areas. While many of the agricultural outbuildings were demolished, a c. 1860 gable-front barn remains on the property directly across the street from the house. Within the context of its use as a tourist home, Green Mountain Cottage retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, feeling, workmanship, and association.

Narrative Description

1. House, C. 1853, 1883, 1893, 1947, contributing building

This is a 2½-story, eaves front, 5 x 2 bay, rectangular-plan, wood-frame building with wood clapboard siding, stone foundation with concrete parging, and composite shingle roof. The

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approximately 3,600 square foot building has a moderate setback and is oriented parallel to Church Street. Extending from the east gable end is a two-story, wood clapboarded, 5 x 2 bay wing. The gable roof has open eaves with a simple wood fascia board. Fenestration includes 1/1, 2/2, and 2/1 replacement windows with simple wood trim.

Exterior: Main Block

Centered on the first story of the front (south) elevation is an entry door flanked by two 1/1 windows on each side. The wood door has two arched sunken wood panels that cap a sunken horizontal wood panel. The door is capped by a sunken wood-paneled transom and simple entablature. A full porch spans the first story of the front elevation. The porch has turned balustrade, square posts with scrolled brackets, and a wood skirt with vertical wood slats. Centered on the second story of the south elevation is a one-bay balcony porch sheltered by a gable roof. The balcony porch has turned balustrade, a spindlework frieze, and square posts with scrolled brackets. A half glass, wood panel door accesses the balcony porch. Two evenly spaced, 2/2 windows flank the balcony porch, in line with the windows on the first story.

Unlike the front elevation, which is perfectly symmetrical, the rear (north) elevation contains a variety of asymmetrically-placed windows and doors. The first story features an entry at the western bay with a variety of windows occupying the remaining bays. From the east to west, the first story bays contain a small 1/1 window, a large 1/1 window, two bays of small 1/1 windows, and a pedestrian entry with a wood-paneled door. The two interior small windows are infill units and the larger, original wood trim remains. The second story of the north elevation has five windows. The two end windows are evenly spaced while the middle window is slightly offset from the other window arrangements.

The west gable end has an off-center brick exterior chimney that gradually tapers from each side and is capped with a corbelled crown. The chimney is flanked by a pair of 1/1 windows to the north and a single 1/1 window to the south on the first story, and a single 1/1 window on each side at the second story. Centered at the west gable peak is a 2/2 historic wood window.

Exterior: Wing

Clad in wood clapboards, the wing rests on a concrete foundation. It was initially a 1½ story, summer kitchen wing. It was enlarged c.1947 with the extension of the footprint eastward and the addition of a half-story. The front (south) elevation of the wing is set back approximately four feet from the front elevation of the main block. Within this setback, a one-story porch spans the western two bays of the wing. The porch has a turned balustrade and square posts with scrolled brackets. There are two entry doors accessed via the porch. The western multi-light wood paneled door is flanked by a 1/1 window with simple wood trim on each side. The eastern wood paneled, entry door with half-glass has a wood casement window on the west side. The

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remaining two bays on the eastern end of the wing consist of two sets of paired 2/2 windows with simple wood trim.

Centered on the east gable end of the wing is a c.1930 exterior brick chimney that tapers inward as it rises. The chimney is supported by a substantial poured concrete base that rises from grade level up to the floor of the first story. A single 1/1 window flanks the chimney at each story, and louvered vents flank the chimney at the attic level. The first story of the north elevation of the wing, from east to west, consists of a set of closely paired 1/1 windows, a wood-paneled door, a set of closely paired 1/1 windows, a brick chimney, a wood-paneled door, and a pair of smaller, closely paired 1/1 windows. The second story of the north elevation features, from east to west, a pair of 2/2 windows, a smaller 1/1 window, an exterior, square chimney made of brick, and a pair of closely arranged 1/1 windows. The brick chimney separates the western bays from the eastern central bays.

Interior: Main Block

Interior finishes consist of wood floors, wood trim, and plaster and lath walls. While the inn provided common bathrooms for the visitors, they have all been modernized. The central entrance, accessed by the grand front porch, leads into a small entry hall. To the west, there is a large parlor. The room ran the entire width of the house and was enlarged from two rooms during the 1890s. There is a fireplace along the west wall. The wood stairs, located immediately in front of the entrance, access the second-floor guest bedrooms. To the east of the central door is a sitting room that originally served as a dining room. Like the parlor, this space was created by turning two smaller rooms into one large room in the 1890s. The two original rooms were most likely first floor bedrooms.

The second floor consists of a sitting room and bathroom on the west end. This was originally a guest bedroom. The partition wall was removed in the late 20th century to allow for a second-floor family room as well as allowing more natural light into the second floor. At the foot of the stairs leading to the attic, a paneled wood door accesses the second-story porch. To the east, there is a central hallway, running east-west accessing three bedrooms and a modern bathroom. While operating as an inn, the hallway turned to the south on the west end, forming an L-shaped hallway giving access to four different bedrooms, a common bathroom, the attic stairs, and the second-story porch.

There is a wood staircase accessing the attic landing, which is flanked by a bedroom space on each side. With the roofline, these two rooms offer less living area than the second-floor guest rooms.

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Interior: Wing

The kitchen is located in the western section of the wing while the eastern section features the large open dining room with a fireplace and hearth situated on the east end. There are two built-in, wood corner cabinets in the northeast and southeast corner and a built-in unit with glass pane doors located at the west end of the dining room. A small staircase accesses the second-floor bathroom and bedrooms. A central hallway, running east-west, accesses four bedrooms and a common bathroom. The two bedrooms at the east end of the wing were combined into a single room during the late 20th century.

2. Barn, c. 1860, contributing building

This is a 1½-story, 30' x 60' gable-front barn on the south side of Church Street, opposite the house. Clad in vertical barn board and a composite shingle roof, it rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn has a significant setback and is oriented perpendicular to the road. The square rule barn has three hand-hewn bents and a five-sided ridge beam. The original braces, connecting the posts to the top hand-hewn plate, were removed at an unknown date. The barn is cabled in the center bay. There is a sliding barn door on the east portion of the north elevation. Centered in the gable of the north elevation is a diamond window, which is a rectangular sash placed at an angle. There is a large square mural featuring geometric patterns centered on the second story of the north elevation. Centered on the first story of the south gable end is a single pedestrian door. The east elevation features a single, fixed pane, six-light window on the north end, and a casement window containing three horizontally arranged, six-light, fixed sashes. The west elevation has three, evenly placed fixed, six-light windows on the first story. The second story has a hayloft door on the northern portion. The first and second interior floors are open spaces.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture _____

Period of Significance

c.1860-1965 _____

Significant Dates

c. 1884 _____

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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

Green Mountain Cottage is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for Architecture. As initially constructed, Green Mountain Cottage was a 1½ story farmhouse with a one-story wing. When A.B. “Bart” Chadburn converted his farmstead into a tourist accommodation in the 1880s, he followed a statewide trend of opening farms and homes to summer visitors. Late in the nineteenth-century, the State of Vermont officially recognized the importance of Vermont’s rural character to Vermont’s tourism industry as visitors sought both the aesthetics and food of the Vermont farm. Green Mountain Cottage continued to operate as a farm during its operation as an inn, promoting fresh farm food as part of the experience. The owners made several changes to the building to meet the needs of the growing Vermont tourism industry. These included

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the addition of second floors on the main block and wing, the addition of a front porch, and the reconfiguration of interior spaces. Operational and internal changes over the years increased the number of hotel rooms and improved comfort and conveniences for guests. The period of significance begins c. 1860, when the gable-front barn was built. The conversion of the farmhouse into the Green Mountain Cottage c. 1884 is a significant date. The period of significance ends in 1965, when the Green Mountain Cottage closed. Collectively, the changes that were necessary to operate Green Mountain Cottage as an inn throughout its period of significance remain intact. Today, the building stands as the only historic inn property remaining in the village that reflects the area's tourist house history.

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

Early Mount Holly/Belmont History

Mount Holly is a Vermont township that was not created by the traditional land grants of the eighteenth century. Formed towards the end of the American Revolution, the Vermont government made Mount Holly through the reassignment of both claimed and unclaimed land from neighboring towns. A large area of Mount Holly consists of land from Jackson's Gore, a piece of unclaimed land lying between Wallingford and Ludlow. When the Vermont General Assembly met in October 1780, it raised money "to place Vermont on a war footing."¹ One method for raising capital was the Vermont government's selling off of ungranted lands.

The Vermont government granted Abraham Jackson and twenty-nine Wallingford residents the present Mount Holly land in 1781. Jackson purchased much of the land around Star Lake and built the town's first sawmill.² Born in Cornwall, Connecticut, in 1750, Jackson emigrated to Wallingford, Vermont, in 1773. He and his fellow Quakers built the first meetinghouse in Mechanicsville (now known as Belmont) in 1803. Soon, the village "attracted mechanics and merchants and soon became the religious and trade center for the more mountainous southern half of the town."³

¹Rann, W.S. and H.Y. Smith, *History of Rutland County Vermont with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of Some of Its Prominent Men and Pioneers*. Syracuse, N. Y.: D. Mason & Co., Publishers, 1886.

²Ibid.

³Johnson, Curtis B. Editor and Elsa Gilbertson, Assistant Editor, *The Historic Architecture of Rutland County, Vermont State Register of Historic Places*. The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation: Montpelier, 1988.

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Following the granting of Jackson's Gore, there were several separate communities which "were small neighborhoods of subsistence farms that raised potatoes as a cash crop."⁴ The land "was originally heavily timbered with maple, beech, birch, spruce, and hemlock, with a lesser quantity of fir, basswood, black and white ash, wild cherry, and poplar."⁵ While considered a part of Wallingford, the people of Jackson's Gore opted to create a new town, and in 1792, the Town of Mount Holly officially incorporated. It consisted of Jackson Gore's 10,669 acres and 3,388 acres from Wallingford and 11,739 acres from Ludlow.

The hamlet of Mount Holly, near the town depot, served as the town center, while the hamlets of Hortonville, Bowlsville, Goodelville, Tarbellville, Healdville, and Mechanicsville served as small manufacturing communities. After construction of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, people used the abundant timber and water-power to manufacture wood products.⁶ The railroad provided access to broader markets, and communities with sawmills "began to rapidly exploit abundant, nearby timber resources and evolved into small wood products manufacturing centers."⁷ The towns processed lumber and produced such goods as rakes, bowls, churns, cheese boxes, clapboards, toys, and chairs.⁸

Due to its industrial focus, Mount Holly initially identified the present hamlet of Belmont as Mechanicsville. It was settled in the late eighteen-century and developed around the water power of Jackson's Pond (Star Lake) and became the largest manufacturing center in Mount Holly.⁹ By 1840, Mount Holly had eight sawmills, one gristmill, two tanneries, two general stores, a brick kiln, and several wood products factories. It was also a leading agricultural producer in Rutland County, noted for its grain, potato, and dairy production.

Mount Holly/Vermont Tourism 1820-1910

Vermont transportation during the early nineteenth-century consisted of horse-drawn wagons and carriages. The better roads were located mostly in the major river valleys or as part of the turnpike systems. Travel was slow and occasionally dangerous, and there were very few taverns and hotels.¹⁰ During the early nineteenth-century, Mount Holly had a few inns and taverns. In the hamlet of Healdville, Captain Joseph Green ran the

⁴ Ibid.

⁵Rann, W.S. and H.Y. Smith.

⁶Johnson, Curtis B. Editor and Elsa Gilbertson.

⁷Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰ Newman, Scott, *Quincy Hotel National Register Nomination, Franklin, Vermont*. United State Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2018.

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Green Stand, the first hotel in the town.¹¹ Between 1810 and 1816, Nathan T. Sprague operated a tavern in Belmont. He may have also owned the Clark Tavern in Mount Holly until 1833.¹²

The notion of leisure time coincided with the opening of the country by the railroad. The emerging middle class could afford the less costly trains, and the number of tourists increased as Americans sought to relieve the stress brought about by rapid urbanization and industrialization.¹³ During the late nineteenth-century, the railroad companies ran promotional campaigns that targeted potential Vermont tourists. The railroad was the conduit for people to escape their urban setting. The Central Vermont Railroad promotional pamphlet assured rest to tourists seeking to escape city life:

Excellent fishing, quiet, peaceful repose, delightful scenery, healthful food, bracing, stimulating air - in fact, every desideratum for a summer's vacation can be found along the line of this [Central Vermont] Railroad.¹⁴

Seeking to counteract a perceived decline of rural Vermont resulting from the migration of farmers from Vermont to the Midwest and a stagnant population growth rate, the state began promoting rural living "as a source of mental and spiritual health."¹⁵ The State of Vermont recognized

The characteristic landscape of the state as being pastoral, picturesque, wild yet domesticated as opposed to grand and awesome. Railroads publicized a serene and restful landscape.¹⁶

By the first decade of the twentieth century, the composition and tastes of the vacationing class shifted. As the middle class grew, they engaged in new social activities -- walking, driving, and, particularly, water sports —which "began to overshadow the appeal of a glamorous or socially exciting vacation," and "Vermont gradually began to rebuild its position as a resort area on a somewhat different footing."¹⁷

Once Vermont recognized the importance of tourism to the state's economy, the Vermont legislature surpassed New Hampshire "in the systematic advancement of the summer

¹¹Wriston, John C. *Vermont Inns and Taverns, An Illustrated & Annotated Checklist*. Rutland, Vermont: Academy Books, 1991.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Newman, Scott.

¹⁴Vermont Board of Agriculture, "The Resources and Attractions of Vermont." Montpelier, Vt: Watchman Publishing Co., 1891.

¹⁵Rebek, Andrea. "The Selling of Vermont: From Agriculture to Tourism, 1860-1910." *Vermont History*. Winter 1976.

¹⁶Ibid.

¹⁷Roomet, Louise B. "Vermont as a Resort Area in the Nineteenth-century," *Vermont History*, Winter 1976.

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attractions of the state.”¹⁸ Vermont, using tourism “as a springboard for other economic development,” published a pamphlet titled *Vermont: Its Landscape and Opportunities*, which “promoted the beauty of Vermont, especially the abundance of natural features.”¹⁹ A Green Mountain Cottage brochure from the late nineteenth-century reflected the focus of Vermont tourism as a whole:

Star Lake, a few rods from the house, affords a good opportunity for boating, bathing, and fishing. On account of its high altitude (nearly 2,000 feet), Belmont is entirely free from malaria, and the air is uniformly bracing and exhilarating.

The village is situated upon the mountainside, in the midst of natural scenery of rare beauty. The outlook toward the west is across the broad valley to a high range of mountains that exhibit in a marked degree the characteristic beauty of Vermont scenery. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the matchless beauty of the cloud pictures, in crimson and gold, which often appear above these mountains at sunset

Northward the eye meets one of the grandest mountain groups in New England, with Mount Killington, the highest peak of the range, as a central figure. The delightful drives which abound in this section of Vermont afford an endless variety of charming and picturesque scenery, which will evoke all the enthusiasm of lovers of the beautiful in nature.

Among the places of interest easily reached are Plymouth Notch, the home of the late Calvin Coolidge, the Wallingford Ice Bed, Cavendish Falls, the Rutland Marble Quarries, and marble exhibit at Proctor. It is also near Mount Killington and the Long Trail.

Belmont has few of the attractions which wealth has provided in the more frequented resorts, but no more delightful place can be found for a quiet and restful vacation.²⁰

During the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, there were three hotels in Mount Holly village. David Bent ran a hotel at the “junction of Lake Nineveh Road and the shunpike.”²¹ E.R. Chase opened the Chase House in 1883 in a brick house on Main Street in Mount Holly. Harvey Livingston also ran an inn during the 1870s. Green Mountain Cottage was one of several Mount Holly homes that opened its doors to visitors during the late nineteenth-century. In 1888, Mrs. E.E. White ran Lakeview in the Mountains, also known as Lakeview Cottage, located north of Belmont village. During the 1890s, The Elms, which accommodated twenty guests, was located in Mount Holly village.

¹⁸Ibid.

¹⁹Brown, Dona, “Wishing They Were Here,” *Vermont Quarterly*, Summer 2006.

²⁰Green Mountain Cottage brochure, Collection of DeAngelis family.

²¹Wriston, John C.

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In 1907, the *Vermont Tribune* described the appeal of Mechanicsville to the outside visitor:

When the summer visitor gets to Mechanicsville, he finds a combination of good air and splendid scenery that's hard to beat. Does he yearn for altitude? -eighteen hundred and fifty feet of it. As he goes up, on and up, he realized that he is getting foot after foot of altitude, and when he reaches the summit, so far as the highway is concerned, he discovers other heights that he can climb at his leisure and from which he can see - well, no matter just what; he can see all he cares to see and enough to please his fancy for near and far sights.²²

Lake Jackson is a handsome little sheet of water, fed by springs, and not too far off to add beauty and grandeur are Killington and Saltash and other imposing peaks. Mosquitos? Not any. There are no stagnant pools here, which these pests use as breeding grounds. There is no contaminated air whereon they may rest their stinging industry. No, the summer visitor may sit outdoors in the evening in luxurious comfort.²³

Where will he rest his weary bones? Where will he get his 'square meal' that must of necessity follow the influence of this bracing atmosphere and become a factor in the physical recuperation here afforded? The answer is easy. In this delightful section of the state are two abiding places where the summer visitor has been, and many again expect to be, most satisfactorily entertained. These are Green Mountain Cottage, located in the village at the head of the lake and presided over by Mine Host Chadburn; and Lake View in the Mountain, a little this side of the village and presided over by Mistress White. Both of these resorts are well patronized every season because of their reputation for taking good care of their guests. The opportunities for driving, for boating and fishing, and for other outdoor pleasures are abundant, and this summer, as usual, each of the resorts named will have a full quota of guests.²⁴

Mount Holly /Vermont Tourism 1919-1968

In the early twentieth-century, embracing the emerging importance of tourism, the residents of Mechanicsville petitioned their select board to have the hamlet's name changed to Belmont and Jackson's Pond renamed to Star Lake.

Following World War One, the steady growth of middle-class tourists continued in Vermont. The widespread use of the automobile for personal travel changed the nature of tourism. During the nineteenth-century, the train was the primary mode of transport for tourism. The dependence on the railroad was a great boon to the large-scale hotels as they often partnered with the railway by offering a smooth transition from the railroad to the

²²*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, July 18, 1907.

²³Ibid.

²⁴Ibid.

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hotel. The ubiquitous automobile provided a wealth of new options to the tourist. Rather than being relegated to the areas near railroad stops, Vermont's tourists now had opportunities to explore the state. As a result, there was an increase in "demand for economical, short term, overnight accommodations," which the smaller cottages, farms like Green Mountain Cottage could provide.²⁵

It took some time for the automobile to influence Vermont tourism fully. During the early twentieth century, cars were expensive, prone to breaking down, and gasoline and repair shops were a rarity. Once cars were better built and considerably cheaper and car-related business sprouted up, more people used the roadways, and fewer people patronized the railroads. Following World War One, touring and vacation business boomed in Vermont:

Tourist home signs multiplied and was rapid growth in the number of overnight cabins, rural tea rooms, roadside filling stations and offerings of vegetables, maple products, apples, honey, and other wares.²⁶

During the early twentieth century, there were several hotels and accommodations in the Belmont areas. Between 1923 and 1924, H.D. Hill was the proprietor of Belmont's Shore Acres, boasting an 1,860-foot altitude and overlooking Star Lake. It was a 135-acre farm which "furnishes most of the good things for the table."²⁷ In addition to the main house, the site had three sleeping cottages, tennis courts, rowboats, and a casino with a fireplace and piano.²⁸ At the same time, Mrs. A.S. Hawes ran Breezy Hill Farm, located 1½ miles from the Belmont station. Mrs. Edward E. White was the proprietor of Lake-View-in-the-Mountains, situated near the lake and offering pure spring water, modern plumbing, rowboats, inside toilets, a tea room, an antique store.²⁹ Mrs. G.D. Powell ran Sunny Crest Farm in Mount Holly, which accommodated 15 guests. Mrs. D.C. Fenn, who operated Maplewood Farm in Healdville, offered amenities "in one of the highest portions of the state" and "the mountain scenery is superb, and there are beautiful walks and drives in the vicinity."³⁰ In Belmont, Mrs. Lida Douglas operated Maplevale Farm three miles away from the Belmont station.

In 1936, there were two Mount Holly accommodations listed in *Vermont, Hotels, Tourist Homes, and Cabins* brochure issued by the Vermont Publicity Service. Mrs. D.C. Fenn operated Maplewood Farm in Healdville, and Mrs. George D. Powell operated

²⁵Noble, Deborah.

²⁶Chadwick, H.H. *Vermont's Tourist Business, A Study Covering Ten Years*. Publicity Service, Department of Natural Resources: Montpelier, Vermont, August 1944.

²⁷*Where to Stop When in Vermont. A Directory of Hotels and Boarding Houses*, The Tuttle Company, Marble City Press: Rutland, Vermont, 1923.

²⁸Ibid.

²⁹Ibid.

³⁰Ibid.

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SunnyCrest farm near Saltash Mountain. The two farms offered access to a variety of amenities such as fishing, hiking, and boating on nearby Lake Nineveh. They promoted home-cooked meals with food from the farm, relaxing vistas, and easy access to the Mount Holly and Healdville stations on the Rutland Railroad.³¹ In 1939, Mrs. Harry Hill operated Shore Acres in Belmont. Like Green Mountain Cottage, Shore Acres boasted its high elevation, proximity to Star Lake, hot & cold water, electric lights, and access to amenities. A year later, Mrs. M.E. Shaub was the proprietor of Star Lake Inn, offering accommodations for 20 guests, “strictly gentile.”³²

Between 1935 and 1936, there were between 1.2 to 1.5 million visitors to Vermont, with approximately 31% using tourist homes and farms similar to Green Mountain Cottage. The next highest usage was hotels, also hovering around 30%.³³ In 1937, close to 91.8% of the surveyed visitors chose Vermont for its scenic beauty and climate, 4.7% for sporting facilities, and 3.5% for historical interests.³⁴ The State of Vermont surveyed 700 people who visited Vermont between 1938 and 1941. These visitors liked Vermont for

State Forest Parks, Green Mountain National Forest, Yankee traditions and Americanism of Vermonters, home of ancestors or genealogical research, visits to friends and relatives, colleges, return to birthplace, maple products, high elevations, opportunities for landscape painting, industries, old farms, Republican politics, absence of billboards, lack of commercialism, covered bridges, Coolidge homestead, Morgan horses, accessibility, canoeing, neatness of the country and communities.³⁵

These visitors sought many of the things that Green Mountain Cottage provided:

Medium priced accommodations, informality, comfortable rooms and beds, and good food. It seems that many city people are tired of the social whirl and desire to get away from the crowds. Some want active out-of-door recreation, the opportunity for rest, but something to occupy their time when the spirit moves. Some desire to be near others, and some desire a high degree of seclusion.³⁶

The outbreak of World War Two initially caused uncertainties about the Vermont vacation trade. While fuel rationing, rubber shortages, and people working non-traditional schedules could have quickly brought Vermont’s tourist economy to a halt, visitors continued to visit the state. Vermont offered a calming, rural experience that offset the strain and pressures of war. Although rationing decreased automobile use, people traveled by train and bus and stayed for more extended periods. During the fall months, many

³¹*Vermont Hotels, Tourist Homes and Cabins*, Vermont Publicity Service, Department of Conservation and Development, Montpelier, Vermont, 1936.

³²Ibid.

³³Ibid.

³⁴Doten, Dana, *Preliminary Report to Recreation Study Committee, Vermont State Planning Board*, July 1, 1937.

³⁵Chadwick, H.H.

³⁶Ibid.

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came to Vermont for hunting and the chance to provide extra food in a time of extreme rationing.

In the years following the Second World War, Vermont's visitors frequented commercial motels and hotels more than private tourist homes. A 1949 State of Vermont survey showed that 33.9% of Vermont's visitors stayed in cabins; 27.1% stayed in hotels; 23.3% stayed in tourist homes, and 7.9% rented a camp.³⁷ Reflecting the ubiquity of the roadside motel following World War Two, 45.8% of Vermont's 1957 visitors stayed in roadside accommodations. Fewer people (7.6%) opted to stay in tourist homes like Green Mountain Cottage. This number was down from 23% in 1949.

Green Mountain Cottage History: 1884-1919

In 1878, Windsor Newton sold the 50-acre farmstead to Allen Bartholomew "Bart" Chadburn. The transaction included "three cows, one lumber wagon, sleigh, dairy cow, and all the tools and hay on said farm."³⁸ Born in St. Armand, Quebec, Chadburn immigrated to Vermont in 1868, and two years later, he worked at Chase's toy shop in Mechanicsville. Working as a mechanic at the time, Bart married Cynthia Eddy in 1875 in the home of her father, David Eddy. They had two children, Ella and Erwin. By the spring of 1883, Chadburn left the toy shop "to personally take charge of his farm."³⁹

Between 1877 and 1878, Bart Chadburn purchased two pieces of land in Mechanicsville. In addition to the Green Mountain Cottage property, he also bought his brother-in-law's property just north of the old Town Hall. Chadburn continued to work in the toy shop while also managing his 38-acre farm.

The Chadburn's eldest son, Erwin E. Chadburn, born in 1877, attended school in Rutland and married Edna Crandall. Erwin and Edna had two children, Allen and Doris. The family spent their initial years together in Springfield and Rutland.

Bart Chadburn also owned several other buildings in the town, including two farm parcels and a tenant house. One of the properties was known as the Chaffee House, located to the northwest of the main house. In 1905, Erwin and his family moved from Rutland to live at the Chaffee House, and three years later, he purchased the Chaffee house and made "extensive repairs on the same."⁴⁰ The Chadburns also used another Belmont house as a tenement house.

The Chadburn family opened their home to visitors in the mid-1880s. With his parents running a boarding house in Brome, Quebec, Chadburn was familiar with the operation of an inn. Called "Green Mountain Cottage," and sometimes referred to as "Green

³⁷*Habits and Expenditures, Vermont 1949 Vacationists*, Vermont Development Commission, 1949.

³⁸Mount Holly Land Records, Mount Holly Town Offices, Mount Holly, Vermont.

³⁹*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, May 18, 1883.

⁴⁰*The Rutland Weekly Herald*, Rutland, Vermont, May 21, 1908.

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Mountain House,” the establishment was conveniently located 2½ miles from the Mount Holly railroad station. It was “pleasantly situated, with large, cool rooms; good board ... fine mountain scenery, near Lake Jackson, 1800 feet above sea level.”⁴¹

Green Mountain Cottage was a successful and popular destination, as noted in the local press. One summer, eight guests “came up from the Tyson House last Sunday and took dinner at Green Mountain Cottage. They liked it so well that Mr. Chadburn went down and brought them back in the evening for an indefinite stay.”⁴² In 1904, Albert Stickney and his son, who were “traveling through the country on horseback, stopped at Green Mountain cottage over Sunday.”⁴³ In 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Kelley, who “were taking a carriage drive through this section, were at Green Mountain Cottage over Sunday.”⁴⁴

The newspapers kept an active inventory of Green Mountain Cottage’s visitors. Reports included “there are two visitors at Green Mountain Cottage this week,” “the first summer boarders in the place are ... at Green Mountain Cottage,” “Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Whitford and Mr. Olson from Providence, RI, arrived at Green Mountain House last week,” and “four boarders arrived at Green Mountain House Tuesday.”⁴⁵ Throughout a summer, Green Mountain Cottage brought in visitors from Colorado, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, and Quebec. Green Mountain Cottage not only appealed to Vermont vacationer but also the business traveler. Howland Marshall, “who travels for the Northwestern Yeast Co.,” stayed at Green Mountain Cottage in 1905.⁴⁶

The inn’s season of operation usually began on June 1st and closed down operations by October 1st. A brochure from the early twentieth century stated that the inn was a “well-kept farmhouse” that furnished “a restful summer home, at reasonable rates, for a limited number of persons.”⁴⁷ The inn allowed no children under the age of nine, and accommodations cost \$3 a day and \$18 a week.

The house is supplied with pure, cold water from a mountain spring. The farm furnishes an abundance of fresh eggs, pure milk, cream, butter, and vegetables. Wild raspberries, blackberries, and blueberries abound the season. The house is electrically lighted and has bathroom facilities. The rooms are large, comfortably furnished, and are neat and wholesome in every particular.⁴⁸

⁴¹*The Boston Sunday Globe*, Boston, Massachusetts, June 9, 1901.

⁴²*Southern Vermont Mirror*, Danby, Vermont, August 7, 1903.

⁴³*Southern Vermont Mirror*, Danby, Vermont, July 22, 1904.

⁴⁴*Southern Vermont Mirror*, Danby, Vermont, July 7, 1905.

⁴⁵*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, October 14, 1898; June 29, 1906; October 4, 1895

⁴⁶*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, November 17, 1905.

⁴⁷ Green Mountain Cottage brochure, Collection of DeAngelis family.

⁴⁸ Green Mountain Cottage brochure, Collection of DeAngelis family.

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During the 1914 season, there was an influx of visitors in Mount Holly, and available housing was hard to find:

Belmont now has only limited accommodations for summer guests, which numbers increase each season. The Green Mountain Cottage is filled to its utmost capacity with guests, and the proprietor is obliged to obtain rooms at private homes, and he is still unable to meet the demand.⁴⁹

In 1914, the *Vermont Tribune* announced:

Green Mountain Cottage seems to be gaining in popularity under the management of A.B. Chadburn. Forty-seven persons spent the glorious Fourth at this house, several coming from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and nearby places.⁵⁰

In 1916, the inn accommodated 25 guests who could stay for \$2 a day and \$10 a week (Figure 1). The inn offered “pure, cold water in the house from springs” and a kitchen table “supplied with fresh eggs, milk, butter, vegetables and berries in their season.”⁵¹ The inn had “large and neatly furnished” rooms and Lake Jackson, which “is only a few rods from the house” afforded “an excellent opportunity for boating and fishing.”⁵² Belmont, with its location “on the mountainside in the midst of natural scenery of rare beauty” offered “wonderful sunsets.. delightful drives” to “places of interest” such as Plymouth Notch, Cavendish Falls, Rutland Marble Quarries, Wallingford Ice Bed, and Mount Killington.⁵³

⁴⁹*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, September 10, 1914.

⁵⁰*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, July 12, 1914.

⁵¹*Where to Stop When in Vermont. A Directory of Hotels and Boarding Houses*, The Tuttle Company, Marble City Press: Rutland, Vermont, 1916.

⁵²*Ibid.*

⁵³*Ibid.*

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Figure 1. Green Mountain Cottage and guests in the early 19th century (Mount Holly Historical Society)

In 1917, Edith Esterbrook took a stage trip through Vermont, spending time in Belmont and Green Mountain Cottage:

About eleven o'clock we drew up at "Green Mountain Cottage," which we chose from the list partly because it is "on top of the Green Mountain range," and partly because it accommodates more people than any of the others, and as our plans were too uncertain to admit of engaging rooms ahead, we felt that it was safer, as a rule, to try at the larger houses.

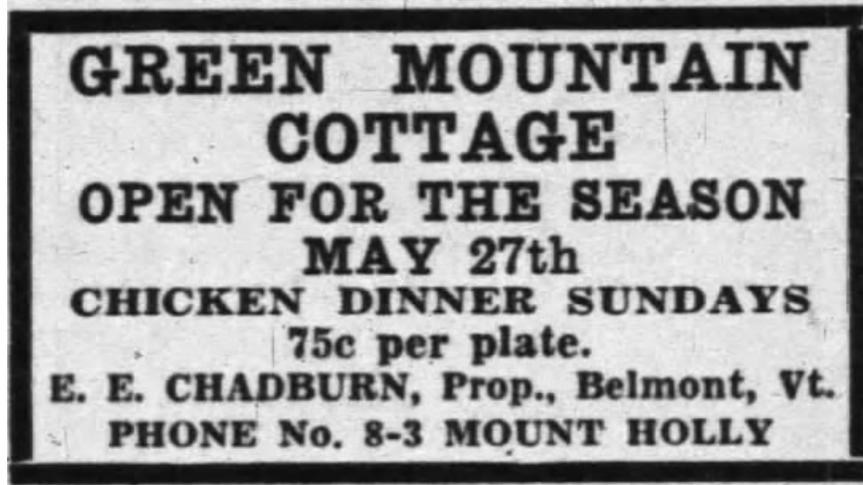
Here we found a most cordial welcome and a very pleasant place in which to break our journey for a couple of days. One had the feeling of being up very high, the air was dry, and the breezes constant, indeed in that respect, it was almost like being on shipboard. Back of the house was a dear little pond, called either Jackson Pond or Star Lake, and we found here the charming custom which prevailed at Lowell Lake Tavern of allowing guests of the house to use the boats at any time without money and without price. We availed ourselves of this privilege for an hour before dinner, exploring the little pond thoroughly and enjoying the view of Saltash Mountain, which is the dominant feature of the landscape in Belmont. Killington was later visible across the pond, but at first, the haze

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which had been prevalent, and was to be present for the greater part of our travels, concealed it from our site.⁵⁴

Green Mountain Cottage History: 1919-1943



***Figure 2. Early 20th century advertisement for Green Mountain Cottage
(Mount Holly Historical Society)***

Bart Chadburn died in 1918, and Cynthia Chadburn died four years later. Erwin Chadburn continued to operate the inn (Figure 2). The 1923 edition of *Where to Stop When in Vermont. A Directory of Hotels and Boarding House* described Green Mountain Cottage:

This is a well-kept farmhouse, 2 miles from the railroad station, reached by stage or auto, and but a few rods from Jackson Pond, where there are rowboats. The rooms are large and comfortably furnished. Bath, electric lights, etc. The house accommodates 20 guests and is open throughout the year. Now laying out croquet grounds. The farm furnishes an abundance of milk, cream, butter, blueberries, and blackberries in their season. Garage for six cars. Rates, \$3.00 per day; \$18.00 per week.⁵⁵

When Erwin Chadburn assumed full ownership of Green Mountain Cottage, he continued with agricultural operations, maintain a large herd of Guernsey cows.

⁵⁴ *The Vermonter*, Charles S. Forbes, White River Junction, Vermont, 1917.

⁵⁵ *Where to Stop When in Vermont. A Directory of Hotels and Boarding Houses*, The Tuttle Company, Marble City Press: Rutland, Vermont, 1923.

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Clyde and Pauline (Priest) Davis

When Erwin Chadburn died in 1943, Edna moved into “the house facing the lake,” a small cottage on the northeast corner of the property.⁵⁶ She then “sold the hotel known as Green Mountain Cottage to Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Davis of Claremont, NH” who “moved their household goods and farm stock.”⁵⁷

The son of a teamster, Clyde Davis, grew up in Reading, Vermont. One of eight siblings, Pauline Davis, was the daughter of S.J. Priest. The two were married in the Priest home in September 1917. They lived in Healdville for several years, where Clyde was a teamster, like his father, working on the roads in Greendale, Bellows Falls, and Healdville.⁵⁸



Figure 3. Clyde and Pauline Davis, who purchased Green Mountain Cottage in 1943. The barns in the background were across the street from the inn; the one with the diamond-shaped window in the gable peak remains standing today. (DeAngelis/Holm)

When they bought Green Mountain Cottage in 1943, the Davises continued to operate the hotel as well as a dairy farm. Their daughter, Symola Davis Carroll, and granddaughter daughter, Nancy Lee, joined them on the premises.⁵⁹

There were several barn structures on the property (in the front and to the side) of the existing barn that no longer stand (Figure 3). The Davis family maintained a small herd of dairy cows, and besides their personal use, the milk was delivered to the Crowley

⁵⁶ *Rutland Daily Herald*, Rutland, Vermont, October 30, 1943.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

⁵⁹ *Rutland Daily Herald*, Rutland, Vermont, October 30, 1943.

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Cheese Factory up the road in Healdville. The Davis family also made significant improvements to the main house during the 1940s with the addition of a second floor on the wing and the installation of the two end chimneys.⁶⁰

During this time, Edna Chadburn spent her winters with a daughter in Brandon. She returned to Belmont during the summer months, occupying a small cottage located on the northeast corner of the property. It was a little cottage that was in a state of disrepair. From the ramshackle cabin, she made and sold donuts for the children of Belmont.

The *Vermont, Green Mountain State, A Directory of Hotels, Tourist Homes and Cabins*, provided the following description of Green Mountain Cottage in 1949:

About 2 miles south of Mount Holly Station. Modern conveniences. Star Lake, which is nearby furnishes boating, fishing, and bathing. Accommodations for 20 persons. Home cooking features fresh cream, milk, eggs, chickens, vegetables, and maple syrup from the farm. Children under nine not taken. No dogs.⁶¹

In 1950, the Davises ran the same description, only adding “selected clientele” to the end.⁶²

Criterion C: Architecture

Starting in the 1890s, Chadburn made significant changes to the building to accommodate the farmhouse’s new role as a tourist inn. He enlarged the main block from 1½ stories to a full two stories, and side wing from 1 story to 1½ stories. The additional second-floor space allowed for more guest bedrooms and bathrooms in the main block. After completing the work, Chadburn had two bedrooms on the first floor and four bedrooms on the second floor of the main block.

Chadburn also added the front two-story porch with a turned balustrade, square posts with scrolled brackets, and a wood skirt with vertical wood slats. Although the new porch shrouded the front door, he maintained original features such as the center door with its sunken wood-paneled transom and simple entablature.

During the offseason, the Chadburns repaired and updated the facilities. By 1891, the Chadburn farm reduced in size from 48½ acres to 33½ acres, lowering the grand list value from \$1,550 to \$1,055. In 1893, the value increased to \$1,155. The change was due

⁶⁰Mount Holly Grand List Records, Mount Holly Town Offices, Mount Holly, Vermont.

⁶¹*Vermont, Green Mountain State, A Directory of Hotels, Tourist Homes and Cabins*, Vermont Publicity Service, Department of Conservation and Development, 1949.

⁶²*Vermont, Green Mountain State, A Directory of Hotels, Tourist Homes and Cabins*, Vermont Publicity Service, Department of Conservation and Development, 1950.

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to an “increase for the house,” which may have been the front porch and addition of more bedrooms.⁶³

The front porch was a key component for entertaining the guests. From the shade of the porch, visitors lounged in chairs to enjoy views of the farm and church across the street. The porch was a prominent feature in New England’s hotels and inns as it served as an outdoor parlor:

The social role of porches as a transition space between indoors and outdoors and as a link between private and public realms evolved during the 1800s. By offering grand entrances and sheltered landings with views of the surroundings, prominent porches became expected features of inns, hotels, and resort spas, where they could serve as promenades, social gathering spots, and refuges for more private retreats.⁶⁴

In the 1890s, Vermont sponsored programs “to develop farm-based tourism, and Vermont marketed itself as a pastoral environment.”⁶⁵ The state focused on expanding recreational options such as country recreation bicycling, boating, golf, and fishing, which were also seen in the 1891 Vermont Board of Agriculture advertisement:

[Fishermen and summer tourists] patronize the railroads, and cause better accommodations for everybody. They cause hotels to be built and bring their families. They hire boats and guides, and patronize country stores. . . The farmer sells his chicken, eggs, butter, lambs, etc., and gets a better price at home than formerly at a distant and uncertain market. It is the fishermen, or summer tourist, who creates the demand.⁶⁶

While operating the inn, the Chadburns continued to run the farm. With the tourists seeking the pastoral and agricultural setting of Vermont, the Chadburn property enhanced the visitors’ experience, with Star Lake to the north and the farm and outbuildings to the south. In addition to providing aesthetic appeal, the farm provided the food for the inn’s diners.

With Vermont’s visitors flocking Vermont, the porch was the ideal connection between the visitor and the surrounding landscape. The 19th-century landscape designer and writer, Andrew Jackson Downing, “is often credited with the popularization of the front porch, due to his widely publicized assertion of the porch as an essential connection between

⁶³ Mount Holly Land Records, Mount Holly Town Offices, Mount Holly, Vermont.

⁶⁴ *Preservation Brief 45: Preserving Historic Wood Porches*. United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2006.

⁶⁵ Rebek, Andrea.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

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one's home and nature."⁶⁷ During a twenty-first-century renovation, workers removed a board from the porch, which had a date and signature of the builder from November 2nd, 1893.

While Star Lake to the north was an excellent recreational and scenic resource, the Chadburns opted to build the character-defining porch on the south elevation. The north elevation was a colder location, but more importantly, there were several houses and a chair factory located to the north of Green Mountain Cottage. The south elevation was a warmer location that offered more scenic views.

The interior featured wood floors and simple wood trim. As the typical visitor sought the rural lifestyle, the interior required few ornamental embellishments. The Chadburns maintained plain and utilitarian features such as simple wood floors and the staircase, with its unadorned wood handrail and spindles.

In 1894, Chadburn was "moving a shed, making additions and repairs to his buildings."⁶⁸ He also "enlarged and remodeled his house to accommodate more boarders the coming summer."⁶⁹ Two years later, Chadburn "enlarged his dining room and made some other alterations." These renovations most likely included the installation of two rooms in the attic of the main block. Also, he expanded the parlor and dining room. The first floor originally consisted of four rooms, and Chadburn converted the space into two large rooms. While the front porch was the primary exterior space, the parlor was the primary interior public space, serving as the inn's social and recreational room. Like the parlor, the new dining room ran the width of the main block. The presence of wainscoting suggests the previous use as a dining room.

⁶⁷ Kise, Laura, *Porches: History, Revival, and Preservation*, Keperling Preservation Services, 2020.

⁶⁸*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, September 14, 1894.

⁶⁹*The Vermont Tribune*, Ludlow, Vermont, April, 1894.

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Figure 4. Aldor Cottage, looking out onto Star Lake (Mount Holly Historical Society)

Chadburn purchased the home directly to the north on Healdville Road in 1912 to use for additional rooms. This small building was known as Aldor Cottage, named after Erwin's two children, Allen and Doris (Figure 4). In contrast to the main house, Aldor Cottage faced directly on Star Lake, providing fantastic northern views of the lake and the mountains beyond.

The Chadburns briefly entertained the prospect of selling the property in 1915. They placed an advertisement in the newspaper selling a house and farm,

Doing a fine business catering to city boarders, touring parties, and transients. This place is located a few feet from Star Lake in Belmont, VT, is well equipped for hotel purposes, garage, and livery. There is mowing and pasturing enough to keep ten cows.⁷⁰

As evidenced in this passage, the Chadburns used the barn and the other agricultural outbuildings to accommodate visitors' horses, wagons, and then automobiles. The extant barn, located directly across the street from the Green Mountain Cottage, reflects the importance of agriculture to both the daily operation of the inn as well as its image as an authentic, rural Vermont farm. The Chadburns did not sell the inn and remained in the family for close to twenty more years.

⁷⁰*Rutland Daily Herald*, Rutland, Vermont, July 23, 1915.

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Figure 5. Dining Room in the Wing, c. 1950 (DeAngelis/Holm)

When the Davis family took possession of the house, they made significant changes to the building's interior to accommodate their guests. Changes included adding bedrooms to the second floor of the wing and expanding the first story to provide for a larger dining room (Figures 5 and 6). With the conversion of the second-floor wing, the Davises added five additional bedrooms. The new dining room offered ample space with windows on the south and north elevation, providing views of the lakes, village, and farmstead. After expanding the wing dining room, the Davises converted the former main block dining room to a sitting room. The Davises removed the center fireplace and chimney and added two fireplaces that anchor the dining room and the parlor. These changes enhanced the visitors' experience as they enjoyed an open fire during their meals and while they relaxed in the parlor. They also installed a wood-burning stove at the west end of the dining room and built-in cabinetry for dining utensils and wares. During the late twentieth century, many of the second story bedrooms were enlarged, resulting in the removal of interior partition walls. Several of the second-floor bedrooms retain their boarding house configurations, including the two-bedroom spaces in the attic.

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Figure 6. Green Mountain Cottage Dining Room, c. 1950 (DeAngelis/Holm)

Conclusion 1965-2019

Clyde Davis ceased dairy operations during the early 1960s, and Green Mountain Cottage continued to cater to guests. During the summer, road workers filled the rooms. The Davises sold the house to the Bowditch family in 1965, and they moved to another house in the village. At this time, the building ceased being a tourist inn. Initially involved with the Detroit automobile industry, Robert Bowditch was an attorney from the Boston area. Donna DeAngelis and Eric Holm purchased the home in 2008 and have faithfully worked on restoring the house and barn. Today, Green Mountain Cottage continues to evoke the feelings experienced by the guests who came to the inn. With its situation in Belmont village and views of Star Lake, the building continues to produce the pleasant feelings that Vermont's visitors sought during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 32

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A) Lat: 43.41434° N Lon: 72.82002° W
B) Lat: 43.41450° N Lon: 72.81584° W

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C) Lat: 43.41511° N	Lon: 72.81613° W
D) Lat: 43.41514° N	Lon: 72.81766° W
E) Lat: 43.41514° N	Lon: 72.81766° W
F) Lat: 43.41498° N	Lon: 72.81868° W
G) Lat: 43.41465° N	Lon: 72.81871° W
H) Lat: 43.41465° N	Lon: 72.81924° W
I) Lat: 43.41495° N	Lon: 72.81924° W
J) Lat: 43.41494° N	Lon: 72.81938° W
K) Lat: 43.41538° N	Lon: 72.81940° W
L) Lat: 43.41530° N	Lon: 72.82025° W
M) Lat: 43.41499° N	Lon: 72.82027° W
N) Lat: 43.41498° N	Lon: 72.81997° W
O) Lat: 43.41462° N	Lon: 72.81998° W

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or

NAD 1983

1. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting :	Northing:

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

The boundaries of Green Mountain Cottage are the legal boundaries of Tax Map Parcel I.D. 10E6137.00 and 10E6137.00, Town of Mount Holly.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the site encompasses all land and resources currently owned DeAngelis and Holme in the town of Mount Holly. The boundary includes the farmhouse, outbuildings, and land, which have constituted the center of agricultural and settlement activity on the farm. The surrounding pastures and hillsides reflect the animal grazing and timber lots associated with the agricultural use of the property.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brian Knight
organization: Brian Knight Research
street & number: PO Box 1096
city or town: Manchester state: VT zip code: 05254
e-mail: brianknight@fastmail.fm
telephone: 201-919-3416
date: October 14, 2020

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 PPI (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered, and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Green Mountain Cottage
City or Vicinity: Mount Holly
County: Rutland State: Vermont
Photographer: Brian Knight

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Date Photographed: July 15th, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photograph 1 of 11 Looking to the northwest, Building #1
- Photograph 2 of 11 Looking to the northeast, Building #1
- Photograph 3 of 11 Looking to the southwest, Building #1
- Photograph 4 of 11 Looking to the northeast, Building #1
- Photograph 5 of 11 Looking to the south, Building #2
- Photograph 6 of 11 Looking to the southeast, Building #2
- Photograph 7 of 11 Street, Looking West
- Photograph 8 of 11 Fields and woodland
- Photograph 9 of 11 Parlor
- Photograph 10 of 11 Dining Room
- Photograph 11 of 11 Attic Guestroom Door with Room #8

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response, including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

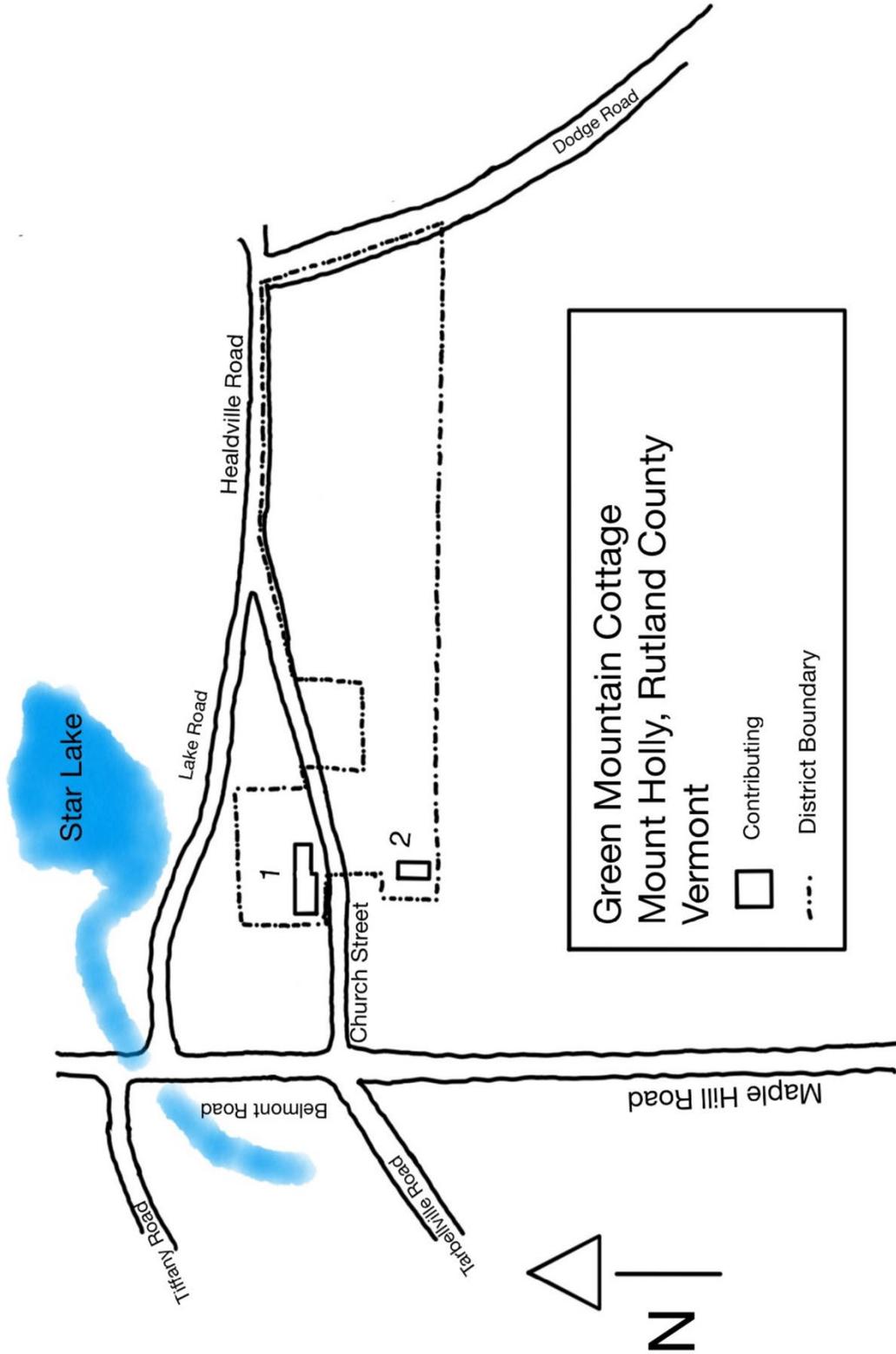
Green Mountain Cottage
Name of Property

Rutland County Vermont
County and State



Green Mountain Cottage
Name of Property

Rutland County Vermont
County and State



Green Mountain Cottage
Name of Property

Rutland County Vermont
County and State



- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A) Lat: 43.41434° N | Lon: 72.82002° W |
| B) Lat: 43.41450° N | Lon: 72.81584° W |
| C) Lat: 43.41511° N | Lon: 72.81613° W |
| D) Lat: 43.41514° N | Lon: 72.81766° W |
| E) Lat: 43.41514° N | Lon: 72.81766° W |
| F) Lat: 43.41498° N | Lon: 72.81868° W |
| G) Lat: 43.41465° N | Lon: 72.81871° W |
| H) Lat: 43.41465° N | Lon: 72.81924° W |
| I) Lat: 43.41495° N | Lon: 72.81924° W |
| J) Lat: 43.41494° N | Lon: 72.81938° W |
| K) Lat: 43.41538° N | Lon: 72.81940° W |
| L) Lat: 43.41530° N | Lon: 72.82025° W |
| M) Lat: 43.41499° N | Lon: 72.82027° W |
| N) Lat: 43.41498° N | Lon: 72.81997° W |
| O) Lat: 43.41462° N | Lon: 72.81998° W |

Green Mountain Cottage
Name of Property

Rutland County Vermont
County and State

List of Figures

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Figure 6 Green Mountain Cottage Dining Room, c. 1950 (DeAngelis/Holm)