



The Talcott Brothers School



The Leonard Rogers House



Valley Falls Farm



The Skinner- Hammond House



# TOWN OF VERNON LOCAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES COMMISSION DESIGN GUIDELINES

*A Plan of Appropriateness & Protection*

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The Henry Building built in 1880 by E. Stevens Henry.  
The building was razed in the 1960s.

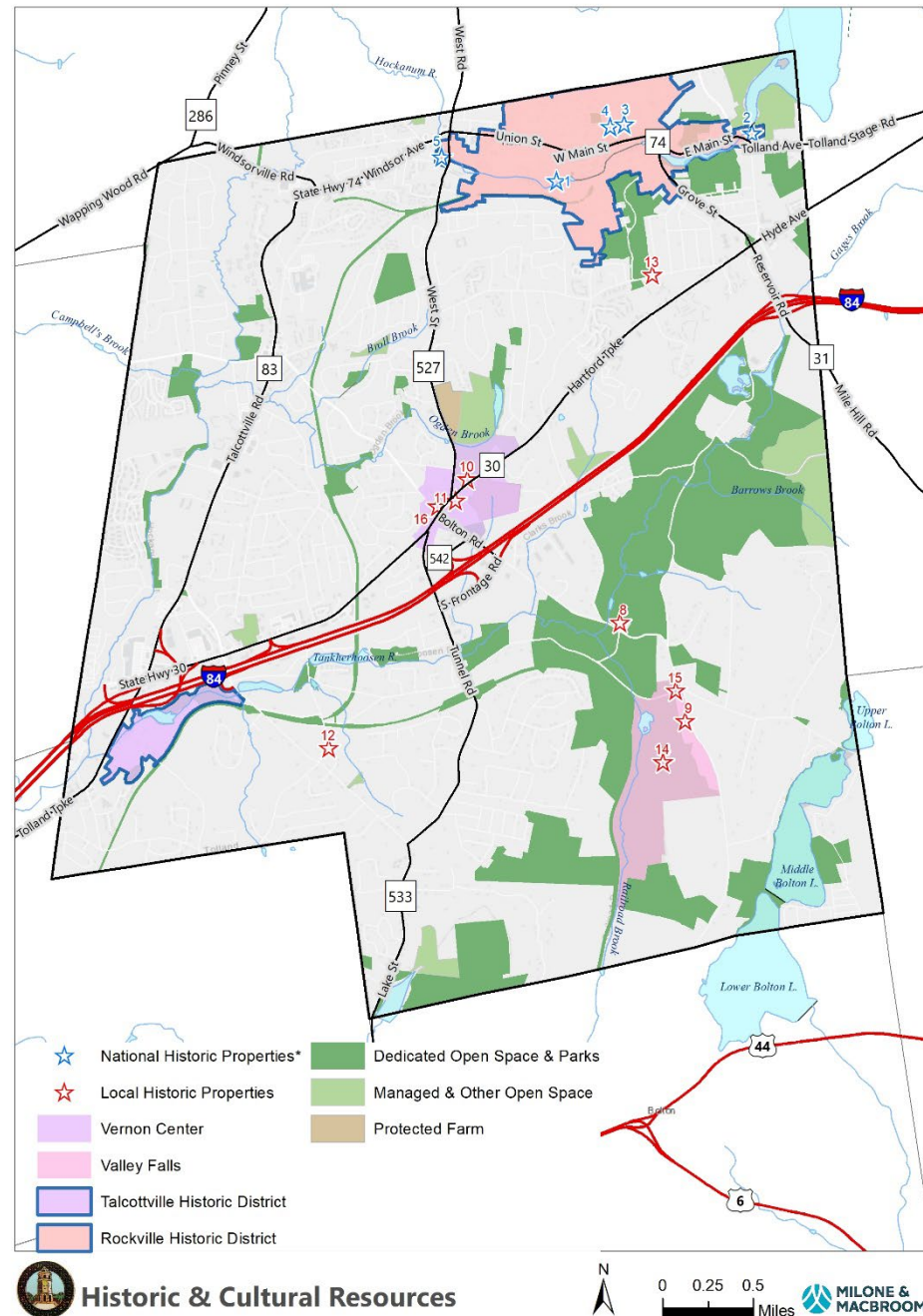


# STATEMENT OF INTENT

*This Commission intends to promote the educational, cultural, economic, and general welfare of the Town of Vernon through the preservation and protection of Historic Districts and Properties within the Town; and to preserve and protect its architectural and historical integrity. The Commission strongly relies on the **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation** to guide it in its determinations of appropriateness with regard to alterations and additions to historic properties and alterations, additions and/or new construction within historic districts.*

## *Who does this handbook apply to?*

- This handbook is intended for anyone who owns, resides in or is interested in historic districts or properties within the Town of Vernon, CT.
- As authorized by Connecticut General Statutes Sections 7-147a, 7-147c, 7-147f any public or private project or usage of any property, building or road which has the potential to alter the historic character of the local historic district must be reviewed for appropriateness and/or approved by the Local Historic Properties Commission prior to the beginning of any such project or usage.



# THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

*The **Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation** are ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site, while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs.*

*The Standards (**36 CFR Part 67**) apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes. They apply to both the exterior and the interior of historic buildings. The Standards also encompass related landscape features and the building's site and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction.*

**The Standards** are applied to projects in a reasonable manner, taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility.

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

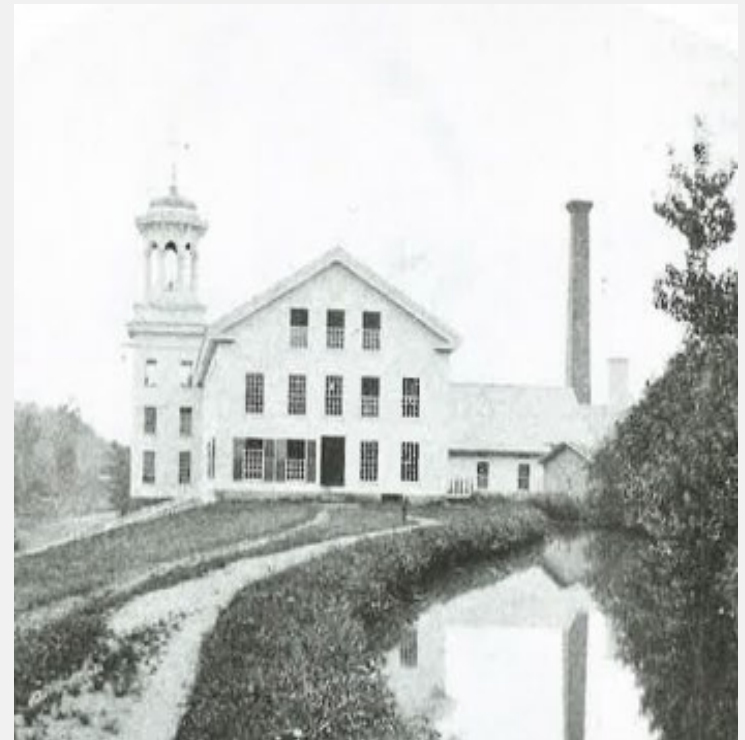
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.



The Hockanum Mill, built in 1855 with its design based off of the original mill which burned down in 1849.  
Photo courtesy of 'Images of America, Vernon & Historic Rockville'  
200 West Main Street

# ORDINANCE #271

## AMENDS#263

### *An Ordinance establishing a Local Historic Properties Commission & Designating Historic Properties & Districts*

#### **PREAMBLE:**

It is the intent of the Council of the Town of Vernon to consolidate into one Ordinance the establishment of the Historic Properties Commission and the Designation of Historic Properties and Districts that were enacted by Ordinance #185 and #236 and to add a new district known as the Village of Talcottville Historic District which was ratified by an election on December 14, 2005 and a new Historic Property.

#### **BE IT ORDAINED:**

By the Council of the Town of Vernon, hereby repeals Ordinance #185 – “An Ordinance Establishing A Local Historic Properties Commission and Designating a Historic Property” and Ordinance #236 – An Ordinance Amending Ordinance #185 Entitled “An Ordinance Establishing A Local Historic Properties Commission and Designating a Historic Property” and substitutes the following provisions:

#### SECTION 1 – INTENT

It is the intent of this ordinance to promote the educational, cultural, economic and general welfare of the Town of Vernon through the preservation and protection of Historic Properties within the Town; and to preserve and protect its architectural and historical integrity.

#### SECTION 2 –PURPOSE

The purpose of this ordinance is to carry out the provisions of Sections 7-147p through 7-147y of the Connecticut General Statutes concerning historic properties as amended, herein referred to as the Act.



Photo courtesy of 'Images of America, Vernon & Historic Rockville'

The East School Building on  
School Street, opened in 1870.  
25 School Street

## SECTION 3 – COMMISSION

### a. Establishment

A Historic Properties Commission is hereby established which shall have such powers and limitations and perform such functions as shall be Prescribed under the General Statutes of Connecticut and as provided in this Ordinance.

### b. Composition

The commission shall consist of five regular members and at least three alternate members, all of whom shall be electors of the town holding no salaried town office. All shall serve without compensation.

### c. Terms

The terms of the original members of the Commission shall be such that the term of at least one regular member and one alternate member shall expire each year. Their successors shall be appoint for terms respectively of five years for regular members and three years for alternate members, except that an appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the duration of the unexpired term. The present Commission is to remain in place.

### d. Officers

Within thirty days after appointment of the original members of the Commission, and annually thereafter, the regular members shall meet and elect officers as specified in the Act. Alternate member shall not participate in the vote for election of officers of the Commission.

### e. Appointment

Members shall be appointed within 30 days of the passage of this Ordinance. Appointments shall be made by the Mayor with approval by the majority of the Town Council.

### f. Quorums

Three members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business or the performance of its functions and the concurring vote of a majority of those constituting a quorum shall be necessary for the adoption of any recommendation, motions, or other acts of the Commission except that the affirmative vote of at least three members shall be necessary for the approval of a certificate of appropriateness

### g. Designation of Alternates

- When a member of the Commission is unavailable to act at a particular time due to absence, sickness, conflict of interest, or other good reason, the Chairman shall designate an alternate member to act in place of such member, choosing alternate in rotation so that they shall act as nearly equal a number of times as possible.

### h. Notice, Hearings, and Approvals

- i) The Historic Properties Commission shall hold a public hearing upon each application for the certificate of appropriateness unless the commission determines that such application involves items not subject to approval by the Commission. The Commission shall fix a reasonable time and place for such hearing. Notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be given by publication in the form of a legal advertisement appearing in a newspaper having a substantial circulation in the Town of Vernon not more than fifteen days and not less than five days before such hearing.
- ii) Within not more than sixty-five days after the filing of an application, the Commission shall pass upon such application and shall give written notice of its decision to the applicant. Failure of the Commission to act within said sixty-five days shall constitute approval and not other evidence of approval shall be needed.
- iii) Evidence of approval shall be by certificate of appropriateness issued by the Commission.
- iv) When a certificate of appropriateness has been denied, the Commission shall place upon its records and in the notice to the applicant the reasons for its determination.
- v) All hearings and meetings of the Commission at which decisions are made shall be open to the public. The Commission shall keep a permanent record of its resolutions, transactions and determinations and of the vote of each members participating thereon.

### i. Commission Action

In its deliberations the commission shall act only for the purpose of controlling the erection, demolition, or alternation of building, structures or parking, visible from the public right of way, which are incongruous with the historical or architectural aspects of the properties.

### j. Adoption of Rules

The Commission shall adopt rules of procedure which it deems necessary to carry out the intent of section 7-147p through 7-147y of the General statutes and the intent expressed in Section 1 above. The Commission shall adopt guidelines not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 7-147p through 7-147y, inclusive, to provide guidance to property owners as to factors to be considered in preparing an application for a certificate of appropriateness. Such guidelines shall not be such as to bind the Historic Properties Commission to any uniform or necessarily traditional style throughout the properties, but shall book both to the protection of the old and to the interest and distinctiveness of this community.



## SECTION 4 – COMMISSION DUTIES

- a. Relationship to Other Commissions  
The Commission and other Town Commissions and offices whose areas of concern may overlap or affect each other shall maintain liaison for information and coordination in matter with which the Commission may be dealing.
- b. Annual Report  
The Commission shall make an annual report of its activities to the Town Council.
- c. Cooperation and Coordination The commission may:
  - i) provide information to the property owners and others involving the preservation of the property;
  - ii) initiate planning and zoning proposals;
    - cooperate with other regulatory agencies and civic organizations and groups interested in historic preservation;
  - iii) render advice on sidewalk construction and repair, tree planting, street improvements, and the erection or alteration of public buildings not otherwise under its control where they affect the Historic Property, and furnish information and assistance in connection with any capital improvement program involving the Historic Property.

## SECTION 5 – CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

For the purpose of encouraging the responsiveness, securing the support, and drawing on the resources of the owners of historic properties and other interested residents of the area who are not members of the Historic Properties Commission, and apart from the provision in the Act for formal appeals from the Commission decisions by aggrieved parties and other that the required public hearings by the Commission upon: applications for certificates of appropriateness, the Commission shall hold meeting with said owners and other interested residents when such person makes a written request to the commission for such meeting to discuss matters of policy or other matters that may be an issue between property owners and the Commission. The Commission shall call meetings so requested within 65 days, shall not be bound by the meetings, but in formulating policy shall be responsive to the sentiments of the Community insofar as its best judgment suggests and the powers and limitations derived from the General Statutes permit.

## SECTION 6 – ENFORCEMENT

Regulations and orders of the Commission issued, pursuant to the Act or to this Ordinance shall be enforced by the Zoning Enforcement Official.

# APPLICATION PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

- **The Pre-Application Meeting** is an optional, informal session with the Commission before a property owner submits a formal application. We offer this meeting to property owners, free of charge, in order to discuss the general appropriateness of the proposed change(s), particularly with involved construction projects such as an addition or new house.
- We ask the applicant review this handbook in preparation for the meeting and bring all pertinent materials.
- Contractors, architects, and other consultants may come to the meeting but are not required to attend.
- The meetings are held during the regularly scheduled meeting times and can be scheduled with the Planning Department.
- The Commission can not make a decision during a pre-application meeting about an application during this initial meeting. The pre-application meeting does not begin the statutorily defined 65-day period for consideration of an application.

- **The Pre-Application Meeting may include the following:**
- *Discussion of proposed scope of work.*
- *Determination if Certificate of Appropriateness is required.*
- *Clarification of application procedures.*
- *Review of preliminary plans, specifications, and/or photos.*
- *Identification of additional materials necessary for submittal.*
- *Advice on appropriate design and materials.*



# APPLICATION SUBMISSION & MATERIALS

## Application Requirements

- An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness may be completed online at the Town of Vernon's permitting website, [Permit Link](#).
- An application fee of **\$135** is payable online after submitting the form or in person. The fee is non-refundable.
- Applicants must submit supporting materials with the application that explain the details of the proposed construction activity. We may request any other information deemed necessary to make a determination of appropriateness.
- The application will be deemed officially received as of the date of receipt and the Commission shall schedule a public hearing and render a decision no later than 65 days after the official receipt.
- For multi phase projects, we recommend submitting the full project under one application. Should there be any changes to the originally approved project, a new application for said changes will be required.
- There will be a five (5) year sunset clause on all certificates issued.

### **If Demolition is Proposed:**

- A written statement of the proposed condition and appearance of the subject property after demolition or removal. Such statement shall include an explanation of the practical difficulty and hardship, which precludes preservation of the structure.
- The applicant must demonstrate that there is no prudent alternative to demolition or removal.
- A copy of all applications and approvals required by other jurisdictions for demolition or removal of a designated historic structure, including but not necessarily limited to the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Offices.

## Supporting Materials

- Sketch perspective drawing of proposed work.
- Scale drawings/ plans of existing property. A minimum scale of  $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$  is recommended.
- Architectural drawings (elevations) of all changed building facades and relevant site features. A minimum scale of  $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$  is recommended.
- Detailed drawings and specifications for lighting, signage and other related fixtures, showing size, materials, colors, lighting sources, etc.
- Copies of product literature.
- Detailed site plan showing proposed changes. A minimum scale of  $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$  is recommended.
- Sketch site plan showing the proposed site change in relationship to adjacent properties. A minimum scale of  $1'' = 20'$  is recommended.
- Photographs showing all facades of related buildings and structures on the property.
- Photographs showing nearby structures and the spatial relationships of these buildings within the immediate neighborhood. These photographs should be arranged to show the entire street frontage for at least 2 successive properties in all pertinent directions.

# EXAMPLES OF REGULATED ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COMMISSION ACTION

## ALL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS, OUT BUILDINGS including but not limited to:

- Garages
- Sheds
- Barns
- Greenhouses
- Gazebos
- Bandstands
- Wooden well covers
- Historic outhouses

## NON-RESIDENTIAL PARKING AREAS including but not limited to:

- Size
- Location
- Visibility of cars
- Paving materials
- Lighting
- Landscaping

## SIGNS including but not limited to:

- Business
- Non-residential
- Multi-family residential

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- Size
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## SIGNS including but not limited to:

- Business
- Non-residential
- Multi-family residential

## SITE FIXTURES & STRUCTURES including but not limited to:

- Driveways
- Parking areas
- Walkways, fences & masonry walls
- Retaining walls
- Trellises, pergolas, & arbors
- Exterior lighting fixtures, including street lighting
- Above ground swimming pools
- Any visible fixtures associated with in-ground pools
- Dumpster enclosures and dumpsters
- Above ground storage tanks
- Bridges

## MISCELLANEOUS FIXTURES, STRUCTURES and UTILITY BOXES including but not limited to:

- Solar panels
- Wind-powered energy devices
- Exterior air conditioning units, exhaust vents, coolers, etc.
- Utility boxes including electrical service, gas services, etc.
- Satellite dish (greater than 24"), ham radio, and other specialized antennae.
- Temporary structures such as tents, in place more than 180 days.
- Vending machines in place for more than 30 days.
- Any structure, even if of temporary materials, if left in place more than 180 days.

# BLANKET APPROVALS

- The Town of Vernon Local Historic Properties Commission allows the following work be granted under blanket approvals:
  - Ordinary maintenance or repair which does not involve a change of existing design, exterior materials or scale, or outward appearance;
  - Work required by a Town Official to eliminate an unsafe condition provided that any permanent repairs shall meet the criteria of #1 above;
  - Installation of temporary signs in connection with sale of premises;
  - Installation of storm windows and doors;
  - Erection of any accessory building designed for the shelter of small animals, provided, that such proposed accessory building is not prohibited by any other statute, regulation, or ordinance; and that no maximum horizontal or vertical dimension of any such proposed building shall exceed four feet;
  - Use of pre-approved asphalt roofing color to replace an existing asphalt shingle roof;
  - Existing siding may be replaced like for like in the material and configuration (if you wish to change the material, you will need a Certificate of Appropriateness);
  - Mailboxes;
  - Modifications to the interior of a building;
  - Exterior painting on existing structures, including choice of paint color
- 
- *Approved at the 9/14/23 LHPC Meeting*



# DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Properties that are designated Historic Properties are to be described by recording on the land records of the Town of Vernon that gives a description of the property and the fact that it has been declared a Historic Property pursuant to the provisions of the Connecticut General Statutes Section 7-147p through 7-147y and the provisions of this Ordinance.

**The following properties are designated as Historic Properties:**



7.B.1 Skinner- Hammond House -765 Hartford Turnpike



7.B.2 The Thrall Farm— 312 Bolton Road



7.B.3 Dr. Charles C. Beach House- 507 Bolton Road



7.B.4. Vernon Grange #52- 734 Hartford Turnpike



## SECTION 7- DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES CONTINUED



7.B.5- Jonas Sparks House- 150 Phoenix St



7.B.6- Leonard Rogers House- 100 South Street



7.B.7 Valley Falls Farm (A) – 346 Valley Falls Road

See a 3-D Tour of the Valley Falls Barn  
here: [3D Tour of Valley Falls](#)



7.B.8 Valley Falls Farm (B) – 345 Valley Falls Road

## SECTION 7- DESIGNATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES



7.B.9- County Home School



7.B.10 Talcottville Historic District- Portions of Main Street & Elm Hill Road



### SECTION 8 – EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall take effect thirty days from its passage.

**Effective Date is 12-14-2006**

### SECTION 9 – TERMINATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTY STUDY COMMITTEE

Upon the Ordinance becoming effective, all Historic Property Study Committees established to date, excluding the Vernon Center Kindergarten Building Study Committee are terminated.

### SECTION 10 – SUNSET PROVISION

Consistent with the Vernon Town Charter, Chapter V – The Town Council, Section 5, this Ordinance shall expire ten years from the date that this Ordinance is adopted by the Vernon Town Council.

### ORDINANCE #311 – RENEWING ALL PREVIOUS ORDINANCES OF THE TOWN OF VERNON

*Section 2.* The Town Council hereby renews Ordinance No. 194 for an additional period of ten (10) years, and all Ordinances adopted previous to this Ordinance for the period of ten (10) years from the effective date of this Ordinance, including all Ordinances which have been repealed by operation of law due to non-renewal within ten (10) years of their effective dates.

EFFECTIVE 12-25-2018





**SAMPLES OF  
HISTORIC  
HOUSE  
FACADES IN  
VERNON**



# FEDERAL: 1790 TO 1890



## DEFINING FEATURES

- 8/12 or 12/12 sash/windows
- 5-bay – 9 window façade, symmetrical massing
- Simple window headers and door surround
- Paneled doors
- Low-pitched gable roof
- Central or end chimneys
- Arched transom over entry door
- Palladian windows

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.

# GREEK REVIVAL: 1830 TO 1860



## DEFINING FEATURES

- 6/6 sash/windows
- Temple front featuring triangular pediment at the gable which faces the street
- Columns or pilasters at corners and entries
- Low-pitched gable roof

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.



# ITALIANATE: 1845 TO 1870



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Flat or very shallow roof with wide overhangs and bracketed cornices, porches, doorways and windows.
- Often have square towers or belvedere (cupola)
- 6/6 sash/windows
- Wide verandas or porches
- Often floor to ceiling windows on the first floor

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to compliment the character defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.

# GOTHIC REVIVAL: 1840 TO 1870



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Steeply pitched gabled roof with decorative barge boards on the gables
- Often have pointed arches over windows
- Often have 6/6 or 9/6 sash/windows
- Decorative window hoods
- Vertical board and batten siding

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.

# STICK STYLE: 1880 TO 1890



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Asymmetrical floor plan and massing
- Steeply pitched gabled roof often punctuated with turrets, towers or cross gables
- Often have 1/1 or 2/2 sash/windows
- Clapboard and shingle siding with trim applied to reflect the underlying wood framing
- Decorative porch posts and railings

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.



# QUEEN ANNE: 1880-1895



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Varying textures of siding: cut shingles, plain clapboard, flushboard, and molding.
- Asymmetrical floor plan and massing
- Often has a porch with turned and/or carved woodwork
- Unique bracket and/or gingerbread under eaves
- Often have 1/1 or 2/2 sash/windows

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Removal of original features, e.g., the porch.
- Additions that obscure the original asymmetrical design.
- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.

# COLONIAL REVIVAL: 1890-1930



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Return to symmetry of floor plan and massing
- Symmetrical façade
- Often have 6/6 or 8/8 sash/ windows, frequently grouped in pairs or groups of three
- Wide variety of siding materials, e.g., brick, wood, stucco
- Greek/Roman columns on porches
- Attic dormers

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.

# CRAFTSMAN: 1920-1940



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Shallow pitched roof with wide overhangs often with exposed rafter tails
- Bracketed cornices
- Usually wide porches that do not wrap around
- Tended to have 3/1 or 6/1 sash/windows
- Horizontal clapboard or shingle siding
- Very often have dormers on front of house roof
- Symmetrical façade and massing

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows



# POST WWII REVIVAL: 1945-1960



## DEFINING FEATURES

- Wide variety of floor plans often with attached garages.
- Simplistic in design.
- With exception of the Cape Cod, roofs are shallow pitched.
- Wide variety of windows including double-hung, casement and sliding windows.
- Horizontal clapboard and shingle siding.
- Very few porches and railings.

## Appropriate Modifications

- Additions which blend in size and proportion.
- Replacements for architectural features which match the existing in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities are recommended.

## Inappropriate Modifications

- Stylistic alterations to the original materials or design.
- Covering of original brick or clapboard with vinyl or aluminum siding.
- Additions which fail to complement the character-defining features of the existing building.
- Window and door replacements which change the size and visual appearance of the existing windows.

# EXTERIOR WALLS & SIDING



Exterior walls and siding provide the building with an overall texture, and choice of materials and their relationships to each other help in defining the historic character of the building. Decay is usually found near the roof, at ground level, around motor joints, or on any horizontal surface such as window sills. Air pollutants can also cause masonry decay.

## MAINTENANCE & REPAIR

### Masonry



Chimney with significant deterioration, with brick shifting and cracking.

*Courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society – State Preservation Office.*

- Masonry is very durable material, and with proper care, can last indefinitely. The primary cause for its deterioration is water damage due to improper drainage.
- Maintenance for masonry walls and foundations includes proper drainage systems and, when necessary, cleaning of the exterior surface.
- Masonry repair normally consists of repointing and limited replacement. Both are rather technical procedures which will require research on the part of homeowners. When repairing, try to match the original composition, color, texture, size, and pattern of the existing mortar joints and masonry. Take special care when repointing.
- Historic mortars are generally softer and use more lime than Portland cement; today's standard mortars, because of strength differences, can destroy historic masonry walls.

### Wood



Built in 1857, the historic Bell Log Cabin is an example of a wood structure in need of restoration.  
*Photo by Dan Mundt – Courtesy of The Denison Free Press.*

- Wood siding is also a very durable material when properly cared for. Routine painting and caulking are usually the best preservatives; water, insects, fungi, and vegetation growing too close to its surface can all contribute to the siding's damage.
- When wood decay is suspected, there are easy methods for detecting affected areas. Limited replacement or repair for decayed, warped, or missing siding pieces should be considered if they are no longer providing adequate weather protection. Try to match patching materials with existing siding in size, shape, texture, pattern and color.

# EXTERIOR WALLS & SIDING

## PAINT & SIDING

- Paint is used on both masonry and wood to provide protection, color, and articulation of details. When reapplication is needed, normally every five to eight years, cleaning, power wash, light scraping and/or hand sanding is generally sufficient and recommended. Different paint problems require different treatments.
- Total paint removal, in most instances is neither necessary nor recommended, and if removed, a primer coat should be applied to exposed surfaces. There are several paint removal methods, some of which are not satisfactory for historic surfaces. Among the most destructive methods is sandblasting. It is highly inappropriate for the Historic District, and alternative methods should be used.
- Synthetic siding is not recommended and is never permitted on surfaces that are visible from the street for historic buildings. When constructing an addition to your historic home try to match the original siding's direction and width/spacing. Avoid covering or removing the surrounding architectural features such as window and door trim, corner boards, sill boards, cornices, brackets, and/ or eave detail.
- When 20<sup>th</sup> century siding (e.g. vinyl, aluminum, cement board, etc.) is present on the structure prior to the structure being designated a historic structure, said siding may remain. However, if repair or replacement is necessary use of original material (e.g. wood) is strongly recommended.

## REPLACEMENT

- In the Town of Vernon, clapboards, weatherboards, and brick were the most common siding types in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Synthetic siding (vinyl, aluminum, etc.) is a 20<sup>th</sup> century invention and not appropriate for historic homes. Texture, relief, and patterns give the walls light, shadow, and character. Sillboards, water- tables, corner boards, and rooflines define their edges.
- Changes in material between stories and/or gables reflect original stylistic intentions. Try to be sensitive to these effects when replacing original siding.



The effects of sandblasting – the top part of this brick has been sandblasted, removing its outer layer and causing further damage to the lower part of the brick. *Photo by Ginny Way, courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society.*



Restoration of clapboard siding can sometimes require replacing materials, as long as they contribute to the historic integrity of the structure. *Photo by Bob Yapp, courtesy of Wisconsin Historical Society.*



# WINDOWS

## MAINTENANCE

- Window material, type, arrangement, details/ornamentation, and construction are very often an important part of the character and style of a building. Their evolution has been parallel to improvements in both glass making and changes in building style. Consequently, a good fenestration study can help in dating a building. The earliest window found in our area is the 12/12 double-hung window. In addition to the more traditional window types, one can also find more decorative and unusual styles, especially in houses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The window and all its parts should be considered together as a whole, and should therefore be preserved as such. Routine maintenance can help insure the building's character and style, as well as thermal efficiency.
- Good reproduction windows are available, although the subject may require some study on the part of the homeowner, to insure proper style.

## SHUTTERS

- Window shutters were not used until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, though at this time many were added to older buildings. Their first function was to provide insulation and privacy, but have since been used and abused merely as decorative features. People have become so accustomed to this proliferation that houses often look bare without them. Generally, adding non-original shutters to old homes is not recommended, but if desired, the shutter should be the traditional woodslat type capable of closing and covering the window completely, in line with their original function.



## ADDITIONS & STORM WINDOWS

- New windows can easily destroy the building's integrity. The placement, type, and number of windows contribute and conform to both the original function and appearance of the building. Modern synthetic material windows are not recommended and are never permitted on surfaces that are visible from the street for historic buildings. Attempts should be made to place new windows on non-character defining sides of the building, and to try to conform to the building's over-all style, proportion, scale and material.
- Storm windows and screens can be both appropriate and energy efficient for historic buildings and when present, may be retained. If adding storm windows or screens to existing windows attempts should be made not to cover window details, damage the frame or visually impair the appearance. Care should be taken to match color of storm windows and/or screens to the color of the window trim.

## REPAIR & REPLACEMENT

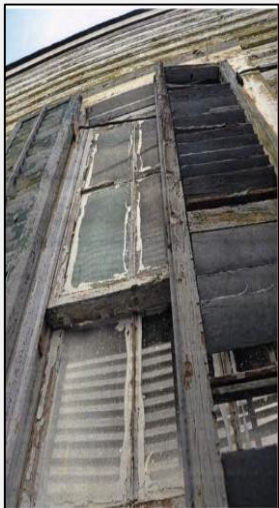
- A window can often be repaired through patching or replacing deteriorated parts. It is recommended that this alternative be studied and considered before replacing the entire window.
- When replacing an entire window, the original material and features should be duplicated as best as possible. Since most windows in the Historic District are of wood construction, it is recommended that windows be replaced using the same material. When replacing a non-original window, it is necessary to obtain window types appropriate to the building's original style.

# WINDOWS-CONTINUED

Vernon's Local Historic Properties Commission (LHPC) promotes the preservation and protection of Historic Districts and Properties within the Town. The following **Window Repair and Replacement Design** guidelines are intended to provide technical and aesthetic considerations based on [national standards and guidelines](#) for **preserving, rehabilitating, restoring, and reconstructing historic properties**. Please note that prior to beginning any window repair or replacement, it is necessary to obtain a Certificate of Appropriateness from the LHPC.

## REPAIRING HISTORIC WINDOWS

- Where historic windows exist, they should be repaired whenever possible. Often, the cost of repairing these windows can be less expensive than replacing them. Consider making older windows more energy efficient by sealing existing gaps with caulk, replacing the glazing compound, fixing broken glass, repairing loose parts, and installing weather stripping. The installation of a storm window may also help reduce heat loss while retaining the features of the original window. In addition to preserving a piece of history you'll be conserving energy.



**Left:** Historic exterior storm windows preserve and help to insulate wood windows.

**Right:** Old, brittle glazing putty should be carefully removed before reputtying to keep window glazing.

*Photos courtesy of the U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Technical Preservation Service*

## REPLACING HISTORIC WINDOWS

- Original windows play an important role in defining the character of a building. Installing “box-store” replacements that do not match in terms of fit, size, shape, type, and color of frame can make a significant difference in how the building looks. When replacing windows, consider whether new windows will match in size, appearance, and functionality of the originals. This includes retaining original window opening sizes, replicating frame thickness, their profiles, the widths of the styles and rails, the size, and configuration of the muntin bars, color, etc.
- In addition, the location of the new window can affect how much of its features are visible. For example, windows at or near ground level present a different case from windows in the upper stories of a tall building.



*Installed replacement windows do not match size, type or material of original windows.*

*Photo courtesy of National Trust for Historic Preservation*

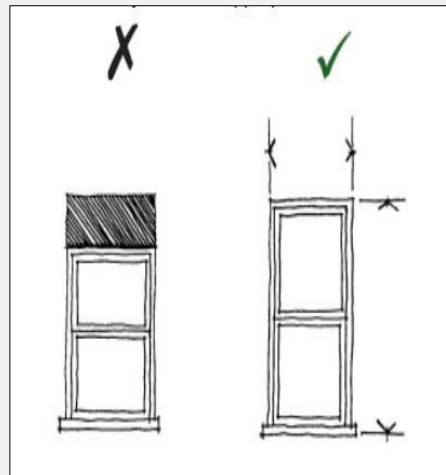
# WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN REPAIRING OR REPLACING WINDOWS

*When considering whether to repair or replace historic windows, ask the following questions:*

1. Are my windows an important architectural or defining feature of my building?
2. Are there ways I can retrofit my windows to achieve greater energy efficiency?
3. Will replacement windows last as long as my originals?
4. Are there more cost-effective approaches available other than replacement windows?
5. Will the replacement windows I've selected fit the character of my property or detract from it?



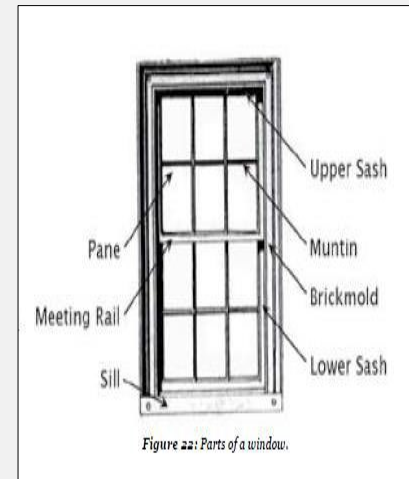
Reserve the position, number and arrangement of historic windows in a building wall.



Preserve the size and proportion of a historic window opening. The new window (below left) is smaller than the historic opening and is inappropriate.

## ALSO CONSIDER THESE GUIDELINES WHEN CONSIDERING A BUILDING'S FEATURES & THE WINDOWS VISIBILITY

- Replacement windows **on primary, street facing, or any highly visible elevations of buildings** should match the historic windows in all their details and in material (wood for wood and metal for metal).
- Replacement windows on **the primary, street-facing or highly visible elevations of tall buildings above a distinct base** should match the historic windows in size, design, and all details that can be perceived from ground level. Substitute materials can be considered to the extent that they do not compromise other important visual qualities.
- Replacement windows **on secondary elevations with limited visibility** should match the historic windows in size, configuration, and general characteristics, though finer details may not need to be duplicated and substitute materials may be considered.
- Replacement windows **in buildings or parts of buildings that do not fit into any of the above categories** should generally match the historic windows in all details and in material (wood for wood and metal for metal). Variations in the details and the use of substitute materials can be considered in individual cases where these differences result in only minimal change to the appearance of the window and in no change to the historic character of the overall building.



**Match, as closely as possible, the profile of the sash and its components to that of the original window.** A historic wood window has a complex profile. Within the window's casing, the sash steps back to the plane of the glazing (glass) in several increments. These increments, which individually only measure in eighths or quarters of inches, are important details, and distinguish the actual window from the surrounding plane of the wall.



# THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING, REHABILITATING, RESTORING & RECONSTRUCTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS (PAGES 46-48.)

WINDOWS	
RECOMMENDED	NOT RECOMMENDED
<i>Identifying, retaining, and preserving</i> windows and their functional and decorative features that are important to the overall historic character of the building. The window material and how the window operates (e.g., double hung, casement, awning, or hopper) are significant, as are its components (including sash, muntins, ogee lugs, glazing, pane configuration, sills, mullions, casings, or brick molds) and related features, such as shutters.	<p>Altering windows or window features which are important in defining the historic character of the building so that, as a result, the character is diminished.</p> <p>Changing the appearance of windows that contribute to the historic character of the building by replacing materials, finishes, or colors which noticeably change the sash, depth of reveal, and muntin configuration; the reflectivity and color of the glazing; or the appearance of the frame.</p> <p>Obscuring historic wood window trim with metal or other material.</p>
<i>Stabilizing</i> deteriorated or damaged windows as a preliminary measure, when necessary, prior to undertaking preservation work.	Failing to stabilize deteriorated or damaged windows as a preliminary measure, when necessary, prior to undertaking preservation work.
<i>Protecting and maintaining</i> the wood or metal which comprises the window jamb, sash, and trim through appropriate surface treatments, such as cleaning, paint removal, and reapplication of the same protective coating systems.	Failing to protect and maintain materials on a cyclical basis so that deterioration of the window results.
Protecting windows against vandalism before work begins by covering them and by installing alarm systems that are keyed into local protection agencies.	Leaving windows unprotected and subject to vandalism before work begins, thereby also allowing the interior to be damaged if it can be accessed through unprotected windows.
Installing impact-resistant glazing, when necessary for security, so that it is compatible with the historic windows and does not damage them or negatively impact their character.	Installing impact-resistant glazing, when necessary for security, that is not compatible with the historic windows and damages them or negatively impacts their character.
Making windows weathertight by recaulking gaps in fixed joints and replacing or installing weatherstripping.	Replacing windows rather than maintaining the sash, frame, or glazing.
Protecting windows from chemical cleaners, paint, or abrasion during work on the exterior of the building.	Failing to protect historic windows from chemical cleaners, paint, or abrasion when work is being done on the exterior of the building.
Protecting and retaining historic glass when replacing putty or repairing other components of the window.	Failing to protect the historic glass when making repairs.

# THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITH GUIDELINES FOR PRESERVING, REHABILITATING, RESTORING & RECONSTRUCTING HISTORIC BUILDINGS (PAGES 46-48.)

Sustaining the historic operability of windows by lubricating friction points and replacing broken components of the operating system (such as hinges, latches, sash chains or cords) or replacing deteriorated gaskets or insulating units.	Failing to maintain windows and window components so that windows are inoperable, or sealing operable sash permanently.  Failing to repair and reuse window hardware such as sash lifts, latches, and locks
Adding storm windows with a matching or a one-over-one pane configuration that will not obscure the characteristics of the historic windows. Storm windows improve energy efficiency and are especially beneficial when installed over wood windows because they also protect them from accelerated deterioration.	
Protecting adjacent materials when working on windows.	Failing to protect adjacent materials when working on windows.
Evaluating the overall condition of windows to determine whether more than protection and maintenance, such as repairs to windows and window features, will be necessary.	Failing to undertake adequate measures to ensure the protection of windows.
<b>Repairing</b> window frames and sash by patching, splicing, consolidating, or otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods.	Removing window frames or sash that could be stabilized, repaired, and conserved, or using untested consolidants, improper repair techniques, or untrained personnel, potentially causing further damage to historic buildings.
Using corrosion-resistant roof fasteners (e.g., nails and clips) to repair a roof to help extend its longevity.	
<i>The following work is highlighted to indicate that it represents the greatest degree of intervention generally recommended within the treatment Preservation, and should only be considered after protection, stabilization, and repair concerns have been addressed.</i>	
<b>Limited Replacement in Kind</b>	
<b>Replacing</b> in kind extensively deteriorated or missing components of windows when there are surviving prototypes, such as frames or sash, or when the replacement can be based on documentary or physical evidence. The new work should match the old in material, design, scale, color, and finish.	Replacing an entire window when limited replacement of deteriorated or missing components is appropriate.  Using replacement material that does not match the historic window.

# ENTRANCES & PORCHES

## MAINTENANCE

- Entrances and porches are often the focal point of a building's façade. Together, with their functional and decorative features such as doors, steps, balustrades, pilasters, and entablatures, they can be extremely important in defining the overall historic character. Furthermore, they can be the most individually expressive part of the building and many variations can exist within each architectural style.
- Unfortunately, particularly for porches, they are also often the part of the house that undergoes the most amount of change. This phenomenon is a result of faster deterioration due to greater exposure, stylistic trends, personal taste, or the inhabitants' special needs. The Historic structures have not been without such changes, and in some instances, these changes are important to the architectural history of the house and/or sympathetic to the building's scale, massing, proportion and integrity.

## REPAIR & REPLACEMENT

- Most entrances and porches in historic homes are constructed from wood, and, for reasons mentioned above, are more easily prone to deterioration. Try to watch for this in order to keep limited replacement and reinforcement to a minimum. Decorative woodwork often gives the house its unique character, and when repairing, try to match new parts with existing features as best and accurately as possible.
- Replacement of doors and their features such as transom, fan, sidelights, pilaster, caps, panels and hardware should try to conform to the original building style, facade proportion, and material. It is sometimes possible to find used doors of the same period, and this may be a good solution if size or design is a problem. Certain wood workers also specialize in period reproductions.

Avoid removing the original features on an entrance without replacing them with visually compatible elements.

- Porches did not come into use until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when lifestyle and architectural concepts of space began to change. At that time, like shutters, they were added to older houses as well. When replacing a porch, try to determine whether it is a later addition; and if so, one may consider restoring the house back to its original condition, providing the building's historical or architectural integrity is not lost.
- Be careful about removing an old porch from an even older house. Both parts of the construction make a historical statement.
- Furthermore, a significant amount of the earlier material may have been removed or destroyed in order to apply the later addition. If the porch is original to the house, it is an integral part of the total design, and its replacements should convey the same visual appearance.

## ADDITIONS

- Generally, the addition of new entrances, porches or decks should be confined to the portions of the building that are not visible from the public roadway. They should not damage or destroy character-defining features. When adding a porch to a house that originally had one, photographic, or physical documentation is particularly helpful. A new porch which resembles the old in material, arrangement, scale, and proportion may often be appropriate and even help restore the house's original character and integrity.
- Some houses in the Historic District have enclosed their porches or porticoes in order to provide either more interior space, greater privacy or better thermal efficiency. Often these goals can be achieved in more appropriate and less visually disrupting ways, such as using larger sheets of glass behind the porch supports, rails and details; installing removable screens for seasonal use; and/or using weather stripping in existing windows and doors.
- Storm doors are often very prominent features which can distract from the original door. If the need for a storm door exists and all other options have been explored a storm door may be added, although not preferred. When doing so, avoid selecting a storm door that has excessive details such as scrollwork, and try to choose a simple door which resembles the main door in size, proportion, color, and style.



# ROOFS

## MAINTENANCE

- The roof's shape, particular features, and materials can be important in defining the building's external appearance and overall character. Along with this design role, the roof is essential for the preservation of the entire structure and should be maintained to provide a weather tight cover.
- In this area, wood has been the predominant roofing material since colonial times. Slate tiles forming colorful and decorative patterns and metal were also used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, while in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, asphalt has become popular for both roofing and re-roofing and is now the most prevalent roofing material in the Historic District.

## REPAIR & REPLACEMENT

- When repairing the roof, attempts should be made to retain its original features, forms, and details. Roofing material will often require limited replacement and should be compatible with the existing material in size, shape, color, and texture so as not to look patched.
- When damage and/or wear is too extensive, or when limited repair is not possible, replacement should consider first the roof's original shapes, features, and materials. Any substitutions such as new chimneys and dormers should be compatible with the original style and period of the building.
- Gutters and downspouts are often highly visible and replacements should try not to detract from the original building's composition, color, or special details. Avoid removing, without replacing, any character-defining feature of a building which indicates the original style and period. Alternative materials, such as asphalt shingles, are usually appropriate, except when the roofing material is highly decorative. If asphalt shingles are used they should be architectural shingles with a 30 year or more rating.

# ADDITIONS

- In most cases, it is appropriate, and encouraged to add missing historic details and decorative features. Any additions should be appropriate to the style and period of the building.
- Try to respect original ornamentation patterns using pictorial and historical evidence and avoid creating a 'false' historical appearance. Additions should be compatible in size, scale, and material to both the building and its historical prototype.

## NEW ADDITIONS

- An attached exterior addition to a historic building expands its outer limits to create a new profile. Such expansion has the capability to radically change the historic appearance. If a new use cannot be met by altering non-character-defining interior spaces, then an attached exterior addition is usually an acceptable alternative if it adheres to standards which maintain the building's character. New additions should be designed and constructed so that the character-defining features of the historic building are not radically changed, obscured, damaged or destroyed in the process.
- Some houses in the Historic District have been added to in the past, and many of these additions are sensitive to and compatible with the older structure. These may serve as models for future additions. However, one needs to exert caution as some other buildings have been radically altered from any semblance of its original state and these should not be used as a model.
- The new addition should attempt to be compatible with the historic building in terms of mass, materials, proportions, location, scale, and relation of solids and voids.



# NEW CONSTRUCTION & OUTBUILDINGS

The statutory mandate of a Historic District does not require reproduction or replication of historic styles, or strict adherence to any architectural period. While the Guidelines do not require adherence to any architectural style, they suggest that a proposed structure be visually compatible with the area. After all, historic districts and properties are not museums, but places where people live and work. Some districts contain a blend of styles from several decades and centuries. Important considerations for totally new structures would be materials, massing, scale, placement, style and usage of proposed construction.

## SITE

The relationship between a historic building or buildings and the site helps to define and often enhance the character of an historic property. The site's features, such as outbuildings, fences, signs, walkways, driveways, and vegetation can all contribute to or detract from the historic nature of the building and/or district and are regulated by the Local Historic Properties Commission. All site features are an integral part of Vernon's streetscape while also reflecting inhabitant's individual tastes.

## OUTBUILDINGS

- Outbuildings found in the Historic District include garages, toolsheds, cabanas, and barns. Some of these are historically and architecturally significant in their own right. Every effort should be made to maintain and repair these historic outbuildings in keeping with previous sections of this plan. Consider rehabilitation or adaptive-reuse options before demolition of a deteriorated historic outbuilding.
- Many outbuildings in the Historic District were not part of the original time-period and are not historic in nature. Changes to or rehabilitation of these structures should involve an attempt to make them be compatible with the time period of the property.
- New construction of outbuildings such as toolsheds, garages, cabanas, etc. should be compatible with the primary building in material, massing, scale, design and location when they are visible from a public roadway. If these structures are not designed to be historically correct it is recommended that efforts to locate these new structures near the rear of the property and/or screened from public sight.

## FENCES

- New fences should be compatible with the building's style and character. Simple wooden fences are usually appropriate for any building, though a more elaborate house may choose a more detailed fence, provided it is in keeping with the house's style and detailing. Fiberglass fencing or chain link fencing may be utilized if hidden from view on public roadways.
- Concrete walls and concrete block walls are not recommended for most properties in the Historic District. Natural stone walls are preferred when possible.

# SIGNAGE IN THE HISTORIC DISTRICT OF TALCOTTVILLE

All permanent signage on Main Street and Elm Hill Road in the Historic District of Talcottville must meet the following restrictions:

- **Size** - No larger than 30" x 40"
- **Lettering** – No larger than 3"
- **Appearance** - Must be historic in nature, in keeping with the character of the district
- **Supports**– Must be simple in appearance, add to the historic nature of the sign and district, and the sign or its support must not exceed a height of five feet above the original ground surface
- **Lighting** – Must illuminate only the sign and not in any way illuminate the surrounding area

As a general rule, signs simple in shape and color are most effective, easiest to read and usually appropriate for any building. The sign should relate to and not obscure its surroundings. Furthermore, it should be compatible in materials, design and details to the building and its style.

## Signage on other historic properties

Permanent and Temporary signage as a general rule, should be simple in shape and color are most effective, easiest to read and usually appropriate for any building. The sign should relate to and not obscure its surroundings. Furthermore, it should be compatible in materials, design and details to the building and its style. Signage must conform to zoning regulations.

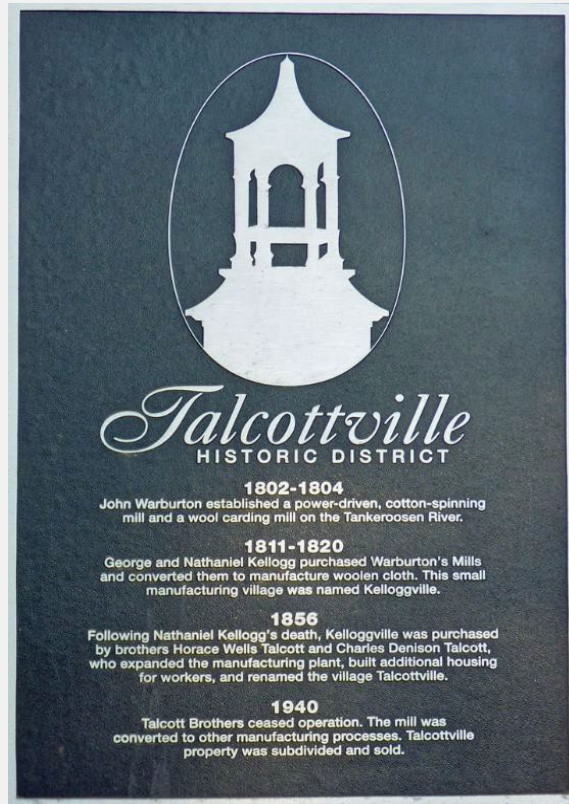
## Walkways, Driveways

- Large expanses of paved surfaces can visually detract from the historic house. When repaving, try to choose either material originally used or something compatible in color and texture to the building site. Avoid large areas of concrete or blacktop. Aside from being historically incorrect, they attract and retain heat in the summer and in the winter are more susceptible to cracking and buckling than alternative materials. When replacing or adding new driveways or walkways consideration should be given to using alternative as a simple red water-struck brick, flat stones, gravel or crushed stone rolled into a sticky base.

## Vegetation

- Trees, shrubbery, and flowers should provide sufficient privacy but not hide or enshroud the building. Vegetation too close to or touching the house can cause accelerated deterioration of foundations, walls, and the roof due to the entrapment of excessive moisture and the promotion of insects including but not limited to mosquitoes, ants and termites. In addition to the vegetation's aesthetic qualities, planting can serve as passive heating and cooling devices, something even the early colonists understood and employed. For example, deciduous trees planted on the south and west provide summer shade and, as they drop their leaves in the fall, they allow for winter sun helping to passively heat and/or cool the house. Evergreens planted on the north side of a building can shelter the building from cold winter winds.

# TALCOTTVILLE LOCAL & NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT



Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
01-0161-0008A	ELM HILL RD	67	MAIN ST
13	ELM HILL RD	72	MAIN ST
19	ELM HILL RD	75	MAIN ST
25	ELM HILL RD	76	MAIN ST
26	ELM HILL RD	79	MAIN ST
30	ELM HILL RD	82	MAIN ST
31	ELM HILL RD	85	MAIN ST
36	ELM HILL RD	86	MAIN ST
43	ELM HILL RD	90	MAIN ST
44	ELM HILL RD	96	MAIN ST
48	ELM HILL RD	97	MAIN ST
11	MAIN ST	100	MAIN ST
17	MAIN ST	102	MAIN ST
19	MAIN ST	106	MAIN ST
20	MAIN ST	107	MAIN ST
32	MAIN ST	110	MAIN ST
36	MAIN ST	116	MAIN ST
47	MAIN ST	120	MAIN ST
48	MAIN ST	126	MAIN ST
56	MAIN ST		

## PROPERTIES DESIGNATED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Street #	Street Name	Historic Property
215	East Main ST	<a href="#"><u>Minterburn Mill</u></a>
30	Park St.	<a href="#"><u>Old Rockville High School</u></a>
25	School St.	<a href="#"><u>Old East School</u></a>
300	Valley Falls Rd.	<a href="#"><u>Valley Falls Cotton Mill Site</u></a>
346	Valley Falls Rd.	<a href="#"><u>Sharpe's Trout Hatchery Site</u></a>
121	West Main St.	<a href="#"><u>Florence Mill</u></a>
66	West St.	<a href="#"><u>Saxony Mill</u></a>

❖ To learn more about Vernon's National Register of Historic Places, visit <https://npgallery.nps.gov/NRHP/GetAsset/NRHP/84001173> text

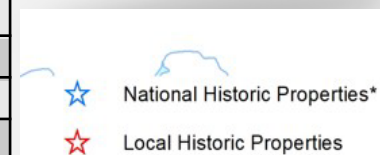
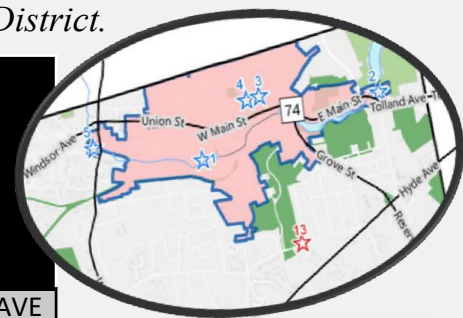
❖ To learn more about each site, please click the hyperlinks.

❖ To learn more about the Rockville Mills, visit <https://vernonhistoricalsoc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/A-Field-Guide-to-the-Rockville-Mills.pdf>



# ROCKVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

*The following streets and structures are listed within Rockville's National Historic District.*



Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
6	ANN ST	16	CEDAR ST	25	CHESTNUT ST	18	DAVIS AVE
4	BECKER PL	5	CHERRY ST	40-0109-0045B	CHESTNUT ST	21	DAVIS AVE
6	BECKER PL	6	CHERRY ST	8	COTTAGE ST	22	DAVIS AVE
8	BECKER PL	7	CHERRY ST	9	COTTAGE ST	23	DAVIS AVE
10	BECKER PL	6	CHESTNUT ST	10	COTTAGE ST	26	DAVIS AVE
5	BROOKLYN ST	7	CHESTNUT ST	12	COTTAGE ST	27	DAVIS AVE
23	BROOKLYN ST	8	CHESTNUT ST	17	COTTAGE ST	29	DAVIS AVE
29	BROOKLYN ST	9	CHESTNUT ST	22	COTTAGE ST	30	DAVIS AVE
33	BROOKLYN ST	12	CHESTNUT ST	23	COTTAGE ST	18	DAVIS AVE
40	BROOKLYN ST	14	CHESTNUT ST	26	COTTAGE ST	21	DAVIS AVE
69	BROOKLYN ST	16	CHESTNUT ST	27	COTTAGE ST	31	DAVIS AVE
40-0090- 00005	BROOKLYN ST	17	CHESTNUT ST	1	COURT ST	34	DAVIS AVE
4	CEDAR ST	18	CHESTNUT ST	21	COURT ST	40	DAVIS AVE
8	CEDAR ST	19	CHESTNUT ST	6	DAVIS AVE	45	DAVIS AVE
9	CEDAR ST	20	CHESTNUT ST	8	DAVIS AVE	48	DAVIS AVE
10	CEDAR ST	21	CHESTNUT ST	9	DAVIS AVE	49	DAVIS AVE
11	CEDAR ST	22	CHESTNUT ST	15	DAVIS AVE	51	DAVIS AVE
14	CEDAR ST	24	CHESTNUT ST	17	DAVIS AVE	53	DAVIS AVE

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
54	DAVIS AVE	38	EAST MAIN ST	137	EAST MAIN ST	170	EAST MAIN ST
55	DAVIS AVE	83	EAST MAIN ST	139	EAST MAIN ST	171	EAST MAIN ST
57	DAVIS AVE	87	EAST MAIN ST	143	EAST MAIN ST	174	EAST MAIN ST
58	DAVIS AVE	93	EAST MAIN ST	144	EAST MAIN ST	176	EAST MAIN ST
60	DAVIS AVE	98	EAST MAIN ST	146	EAST MAIN ST	177	EAST MAIN ST
60	DAVIS AVE	104	EAST MAIN ST	147	EAST MAIN ST	179	EAST MAIN ST
62	DAVIS AVE	113	EAST MAIN ST	149	EAST MAIN ST	180	EAST MAIN ST
65	DAVIS AVE	114	EAST MAIN ST	151	EAST MAIN ST	181	EAST MAIN ST
66	DAVIS AVE	115	EAST MAIN ST	153	EAST MAIN ST	184	EAST MAIN ST
68	DAVIS AVE	118	EAST MAIN ST	154	EAST MAIN ST	188	EAST MAIN ST
69	DAVIS AVE	119	EAST MAIN ST	155	EAST MAIN ST	193	EAST MAIN ST
71	DAVIS AVE	121	EAST MAIN ST	156	EAST MAIN ST	196	EAST MAIN ST
73	DAVIS AVE	122 (41-0121-00003)	EAST MAIN ST	157	EAST MAIN ST	198	EAST MAIN ST
74	DAVIS AVE	122 1/2 (41-0121-00004)	EAST MAIN ST	161	EAST MAIN ST	206	EAST MAIN ST
75	DAVIS AVE	127	EAST MAIN ST	164	EAST MAIN ST	207	EAST MAIN ST
78	DAVIS AVE	128	EAST MAIN ST	167	EAST MAIN ST	210	EAST MAIN ST
84	DAVIS AVE	134	EAST MAIN ST	168	EAST MAIN ST	215	EAST MAIN ST
20	EAST MAIN ST	135	EAST MAIN ST	169	EAST MAIN ST	220	EAST MAIN ST

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
222	EAST MAIN ST	23	ELM ST	11	GAYNOR PL	43	GROVE ST
225	EAST MAIN ST	30	ELM ST	13	GAYNOR PL	44	GROVE ST
41-0115-00012	EAST MAIN ST	35	ELM ST	14	GAYNOR PL	48	GROVE ST
41-0121-0006A	EAST MAIN ST	37	ELM ST	16	GAYNOR PL	52	GROVE ST
41-0121-00001	EAST MAIN ST	38	ELM ST	18	GAYNOR PL	56	GROVE ST
45-0123-00017	EAST MAIN ST	42	ELM ST	46	GAYNOR PL	58	GROVE ST
41-0115-00012	EAST MAIN ST	45	ELM ST	19	GROVE ST	62	GROVE ST
1	ELLINGTON AVE	50	ELM ST	20	GROVE ST	68	GROVE ST
9	ELLINGTON AVE	51	ELM ST	24	GROVE ST	72	GROVE ST
10	ELLINGTON AVE	57	ELM ST	26	GROVE ST	78	GROVE ST
12	ELLINGTON AVE	60	ELM ST	29	GROVE ST	1	HAMMOND ST
13	ELLINGTON AVE	65	ELM ST	33	GROVE ST	3	HAMMOND ST
19	ELLINGTON AVE	67	ELM ST	34	GROVE ST	7	HAMMOND ST
21	ELLINGTON AVE	40-0107-00014	ELM ST	35	GROVE ST	11	HAMMOND ST
3	ELM ST	4	GAYNOR PL	38	GROVE ST	15	HAMMOND ST
5	ELM ST	5	GAYNOR PL	39	GROVE ST	16	HAMMOND ST
15	ELM ST	8	GAYNOR PL	40	GROVE ST	19	HAMMOND ST
18	ELM ST	10	GAYNOR PL	41	GROVE ST	22	HAMMOND ST

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
24	HAMMOND ST	55	HAMMOND ST	27	HIGH ST	95	HIGH ST
25	HAMMOND ST	58	HAMMOND ST	33	HIGH ST	96	HIGH ST
26	HAMMOND ST	59	HAMMOND ST	41	HIGH ST	97	HIGH ST
27	HAMMOND ST	63	HAMMOND ST	43	HIGH ST	101	HIGH ST
28	HAMMOND ST	64	HAMMOND ST	47	HIGH ST	102	HIGH ST
31	HAMMOND ST	67	HAMMOND ST	59	HIGH ST	103	HIGH ST
32	HAMMOND ST	55	HAMMOND ST	63	HIGH ST	104	HIGH ST
33	HAMMOND ST	58	HAMMOND ST	65	HIGH ST	105	HIGH ST
35	HAMMOND ST	59	HAMMOND ST	67	HIGH ST	108	HIGH ST
36	HAMMOND ST	63	HAMMOND ST	69	HIGH ST	109	HIGH ST
38	HAMMOND ST	39-0073-0091A	HAMMOND ST	73	HIGH ST	110	HIGH ST
39	HAMMOND ST	40-0073-0072B	HAMMOND ST	75	HIGH ST	111	HIGH ST
41	HAMMOND ST	10	HARLOW ST	77	HIGH ST	112	HIGH ST
43	HAMMOND ST	8	HIGH ST	83	HIGH ST	116	HIGH ST
44	HAMMOND ST	13	HIGH ST	85	HIGH ST	117	HIGH ST
47	HAMMOND ST	15	HIGH ST	89	HIGH ST	120	HIGH ST
49	HAMMOND ST	17	HIGH ST	92	HIGH ST	121	HIGH ST
52	HAMMOND ST	23	HIGH ST	94	HIGH ST	125	HIGH ST



Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
125	HIGH ST	9	LAUREL ST	25	LAWRENCE ST	21	LINDEN PL
126	HIGH ST	13	LAUREL ST	26	LAWRENCE ST	22	LINDEN PL
128	HIGH ST	14	LAUREL ST	27	LAWRENCE ST	25	LINDEN PL
129	HIGH ST	21	LAUREL ST	33	LAWRENCE ST	4	MAIDEN LN
132	HIGH ST	29	LAUREL ST	35	LAWRENCE ST	7	MAIDEN LN
133	HIGH ST	2	LAWRENCE ST	36	LAWRENCE ST	12	MAIDEN LN
137	HIGH ST	4	LAWRENCE ST	37	LAWRENCE ST	27	MAIDEN LN
138	HIGH ST	5	LAWRENCE ST	38	LAWRENCE ST	28	MAIDEN LN
142	HIGH ST	9	LAWRENCE ST	42	LAWRENCE ST	8	MAPLE ST
146	HIGH ST	11	LAWRENCE ST	46	LAWRENCE ST	12	MAPLE ST
152	HIGH ST	12	LAWRENCE ST	50	LAWRENCE ST	13	MAPLE ST
156	HIGH ST	13	LAWRENCE ST	3	LINDEN PL	14	MAPLE ST
160	HIGH ST	15	LAWRENCE ST	5	LINDEN PL	16	MAPLE ST
162	HIGH ST	16	LAWRENCE ST	9	LINDEN PL	6	MCLEAN ST
168	HIGH ST	17	LAWRENCE ST	11	LINDEN PL	9	MCLEAN ST
171	HIGH ST	21	LAWRENCE ST	13	LINDEN PL	29	MCLEAN ST
173	HIGH ST	23	LAWRENCE ST	15	LINDEN PL	30	MCLEAN ST
5	LAUREL ST	24	LAWRENCE ST	18	LINDEN PL	9	MIDDLE RD

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
2	MINTERBURN CT	20	MOUNTAIN ST	46	MOUNTAIN ST	24	NORTH PARK ST
8	MORRISON ST	23	MOUNTAIN ST	47	MOUNTAIN ST	28	NORTH PARK ST
10	MORRISON ST	25	MOUNTAIN ST	48	MOUNTAIN ST	32	NORTH PARK ST
13	MORRISON ST	26	MOUNTAIN ST	49	MOUNTAIN ST	2	NYE ST
14	MORRISON ST	27	MOUNTAIN ST	50	MOUNTAIN ST	4	NYE ST
17	MORRISON ST	28	MOUNTAIN ST	52	MOUNTAIN ST	6	NYE ST
20	MORRISON ST	29	MOUNTAIN ST	56	MOUNTAIN ST	10	NYE ST
28	MORRISON ST	29 1/2	MOUNTAIN ST	51-53	MOUNTAIN ST	12	NYE ST
53	MORRISON ST	30	MOUNTAIN ST	41-0109-0006A	MOUNTAIN ST	5	OAK ST
53 1/2	MORRISON ST	31	MOUNTAIN ST	41-0109-00006	MOUNTAIN ST	6	OAK ST
8	MOUNTAIN ST	33	MOUNTAIN ST	6	NORTH PARK ST	9	OAK ST
9	MOUNTAIN ST	35	MOUNTAIN ST	8	NORTH PARK ST	12	OAK ST
12	MOUNTAIN ST	36	MOUNTAIN ST	9	NORTH PARK ST	13	OAK ST
13	MOUNTAIN ST	38	MOUNTAIN ST	10	NORTH PARK ST	14	OAK ST
14	MOUNTAIN ST	39	MOUNTAIN ST	14	NORTH PARK ST	16	OAK ST
15	MOUNTAIN ST	40	MOUNTAIN ST	16	NORTH PARK ST	18	OAK ST
17	MOUNTAIN ST	43	MOUNTAIN ST	18	NORTH PARK ST	25	OAK ST
19	MOUNTAIN ST	44	MOUNTAIN ST	22	NORTH PARK ST	26	OAK ST

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
27	OAK ST	41	ORCHARD ST	92	ORCHARD ST	30	PARK ST	16	PLEASANT ST
7	ORCHARD ST	61	ORCHARD ST	95	ORCHARD ST	37	PARK ST	19	PLEASANT ST
9	ORCHARD ST	64	ORCHARD ST	97	ORCHARD ST	38	PARK ST	23	PLEASANT ST
10	ORCHARD ST	66	ORCHARD ST	101	ORCHARD ST	45	PARK ST	27	PLEASANT ST
15	ORCHARD ST	67	ORCHARD ST	8	PARK PL	46	PARK ST	28	PLEASANT ST
17	ORCHARD ST	69	ORCHARD ST	14	PARK PL	48	PARK ST	30	PLEASANT ST
21	ORCHARD ST	70	ORCHARD ST	16	PARK PL	52	PARK ST	32	PLEASANT ST
22	ORCHARD ST	72	ORCHARD ST	24	PARK PL	1	PINE ST	37	PLEASANT ST
24	ORCHARD ST	75	ORCHARD ST	28	PARK PL	7	PINE ST	39	PLEASANT ST
25	ORCHARD ST	79	ORCHARD ST	34	PARK PL	1	PLEASANT ST	40	PLEASANT ST
26	ORCHARD ST	82	ORCHARD ST	40-0107- 00020	PARK PL	4	PLEASANT ST	41	PLEASANT ST
29	ORCHARD ST	83	ORCHARD ST	4	PARK ST	5	PLEASANT ST	1	PROSPECT ST
32	ORCHARD ST	84	ORCHARD ST	7	PARK ST	6	PLEASANT ST	3	PROSPECT ST
33	ORCHARD ST	86	ORCHARD ST	9	PARK ST	9	PLEASANT ST	5	PROSPECT ST
35	ORCHARD ST	87	ORCHARD ST	19	PARK ST	10	PLEASANT ST	6	PROSPECT ST
36	ORCHARD ST	88	ORCHARD ST	20	PARK ST	11	PLEASANT ST	10	PROSPECT ST
39	ORCHARD ST	90	ORCHARD ST	25	PARK ST	12	PLEASANT ST	15	PROSPECT ST
40	ORCHARD ST	91	ORCHARD ST	26	PARK ST	15	PLEASANT ST	16	PROSPECT ST

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
18	PROSPECT ST	74	PROSPECT ST	108	PROSPECT ST	138	PROSPECT ST	27	RIVER ST
22	PROSPECT ST	76	PROSPECT ST	109	PROSPECT ST	142	PROSPECT ST	33	RIVER ST
24	PROSPECT ST	81	PROSPECT ST	111	PROSPECT ST	144	PROSPECT ST	35	RIVER ST
28	PROSPECT ST	85	PROSPECT ST	112	PROSPECT ST	146	PROSPECT ST	39	RIVER ST
32	PROSPECT ST	87	PROSPECT ST	114	PROSPECT ST	148	PROSPECT ST	22-0059-0002C	RIVER ST
34	PROSPECT ST	88	PROSPECT ST	115	PROSPECT ST	150	PROSPECT ST	22-0059-0002B	RIVER ST
38	PROSPECT ST	90	PROSPECT ST	116	PROSPECT ST	152	PROSPECT ST	15	SCHOOL ST
40	PROSPECT ST	91	PROSPECT ST	118	PROSPECT ST	3	RAYMOND ST	25	SCHOOL ST
48	PROSPECT ST	92	PROSPECT ST	120	PROSPECT ST	5	RAYMOND ST	32	SCHOOL ST
52	PROSPECT ST	93	PROSPECT ST	121	PROSPECT ST	5	RIVER ST	34	SCHOOL ST
54	PROSPECT ST	94	PROSPECT ST	124	PROSPECT ST	6	RIVER ST	35	SCHOOL ST
55	PROSPECT ST	96	PROSPECT ST	125	PROSPECT ST	8	RIVER ST	55	SCHOOL ST
57	PROSPECT ST	97	PROSPECT ST	127	PROSPECT ST	9	RIVER ST	60	SCHOOL ST
58	PROSPECT ST	100	PROSPECT ST	128	PROSPECT ST	13	RIVER ST	15	SNIPSIC ST
59	PROSPECT ST	102	PROSPECT ST	130	PROSPECT ST	17	RIVER ST	6	SPRING ST
60	PROSPECT ST	105	PROSPECT ST	131	PROSPECT ST	19	RIVER ST	13	SPRING ST
64	PROSPECT ST	106	PROSPECT ST	132	PROSPECT ST	20	RIVER ST	21	SPRING ST
68	PROSPECT ST	107	PROSPECT ST	136	PROSPECT ST	23	RIVER ST	24	SPRING ST



Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street #or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
25	SPRING ST	67	SPRING ST	41	ST BERNARDS TER	24	TALCOTT AVE	68	TALCOTT AVE
26	SPRING ST	71	SPRING ST	40-0110-00004	ST BERNARDS TER	25	TALCOTT AVE	73	TALCOTT AVE
27	SPRING ST	73	SPRING ST	3	STONE ST	28	TALCOTT AVE	74	TALCOTT AVE
29	SPRING ST	79	SPRING ST	3 1/2	STONE ST	28 1/2	TALCOTT AVE	75	TALCOTT AVE
30	SPRING ST	80	SPRING ST	5	STONE ST	29	TALCOTT AVE	78	TALCOTT AVE
30 1/2	SPRING ST	81	SPRING ST	8	STONE ST	33	TALCOTT AVE	79	TALCOTT AVE
32	SPRING ST	83	SPRING ST	10	STONE ST	37	TALCOTT AVE	82	TALCOTT AVE
33	SPRING ST	87	SPRING ST	40-0073-0016B	STONE ST	40	TALCOTT AVE	83	TALCOTT AVE
37	SPRING ST	96	SPRING ST	5	TALCOTT AVE	41	TALCOTT AVE	86	TALCOTT AVE
38	SPRING ST	4	SPRUCE ST	6	TALCOTT AVE	45	TALCOTT AVE	87	TALCOTT AVE
41	SPRING ST	5 1/2	SPRUCE ST	9	TALCOTT AVE	47	TALCOTT AVE	90	TALCOTT AVE
42	SPRING ST	7	SPRUCE ST	10	TALCOTT AVE	49	TALCOTT AVE	91	TALCOTT AVE
46	SPRING ST	11	SPRUCE ST	13	TALCOTT AVE	54	TALCOTT AVE	92	TALCOTT AVE
50	SPRING ST	13	SPRUCE ST	14	TALCOTT AVE	55	TALCOTT AVE	95	TALCOTT AVE
54	SPRING ST	14	SPRUCE ST	15	TALCOTT AVE	57	TALCOTT AVE	96	TALCOTT AVE
58	SPRING ST	15	SPRUCE ST	16	TALCOTT AVE	61	TALCOTT AVE	100	TALCOTT AVE
59	SPRING ST	17	SPRUCE ST	20	TALCOTT AVE	62	TALCOTT AVE	100 1/2	TALCOTT AVE
61	SPRING ST	27	SPRUCE ST	21	TALCOTT AVE	65	TALCOTT AVE	102	TALCOTT AVE

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
107	TALCOTT AVE	52	UNION ST	98	UNION ST	127	UNION ST	153	UNION ST
30-32	TALCOTT AVE	62	UNION ST	100	UNION ST	129	UNION ST	154	UNION ST
1	THOMPSON CT	64	UNION ST	101	UNION ST	130	UNION ST	155	UNION ST
2	THOMPSON CT	70	UNION ST	102	UNION ST	132	UNION ST	156	UNION ST
4	THOMPSON CT	74	UNION ST	103	UNION ST	134	UNION ST	157	UNION ST
6	THOMPSON CT	75	UNION ST	104	UNION ST	135	UNION ST	158	UNION ST
12	THOMPSON ST	78	UNION ST	105	UNION ST	136	UNION ST	159	UNION ST
13	THOMPSON ST	80	UNION ST	106	UNION ST	139	UNION ST	185	UNION ST
14	THOMPSON ST	81	UNION ST	107	UNION ST	140	UNION ST	1	VERNON AVE
16	THOMPSON ST	83	UNION ST	108	UNION ST	141	UNION ST	4	VERNON AVE
18	THOMPSON ST	84	UNION ST	109	UNION ST	142	UNION ST	8	VERNON AVE
19	THOMPSON ST	87	UNION ST	112	UNION ST	145	UNION ST	16	VERNON AVE
20	THOMPSON ST	88	UNION ST	113	UNION ST	146	UNION ST	17	VERNON AVE
22	THOMPSON ST	91	UNION ST	117	UNION ST	147	UNION ST	21	VERNON AVE
23	THOMPSON ST	93	UNION ST	118	UNION ST	148	UNION ST	29	VERNON AVE
24	THOMPSON ST	94	UNION ST	123	UNION ST	149	UNION ST	30	VERNON AVE
26	UNION ST	96	UNION ST	125	UNION ST	151	UNION ST	31	VERNON AVE
31	UNION ST	97	UNION ST	126	UNION ST	152	UNION ST	33	VERNON AVE

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street# or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street #or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
35	VERNON AVE	106	VERNON AVE	45	VILLAGE ST	77	VILLAGE ST	12	WARD ST
39	VERNON AVE	110	VERNON AVE	46	VILLAGE ST	79	VILLAGE ST	21	WARD ST
40	VERNON AVE	118	VERNON AVE	47	VILLAGE ST	80	VILLAGE ST	22	WARD ST
43	VERNON AVE	120	VERNON AVE	51	VILLAGE ST	82	VILLAGE ST	23	WARD ST
45	VERNON AVE	117-119	VERNON AVE	45	VILLAGE ST	83	VILLAGE ST	26	WARD ST
51	VERNON AVE	39-062C-0042A	VERNON AVE	52	VILLAGE ST	84	VILLAGE ST	36	WARD ST
61	VERNON AVE	23-091A-0011A	VERNON AVE	54	VILLAGE ST	86	VILLAGE ST	37	WARD ST
63	VERNON AVE	22	VILLAGE ST	55	VILLAGE ST	87	VILLAGE ST	38	WARD ST
65	VERNON AVE	25	VILLAGE ST	57	VILLAGE ST	90	VILLAGE ST	39	WARD ST
66	VERNON AVE	26	VILLAGE ST	62	VILLAGE ST	91	VILLAGE ST	40	WARD ST
69	VERNON AVE	32	VILLAGE ST	62 1/2	VILLAGE ST	94	VILLAGE ST	42	WARD ST
79	VERNON AVE	33	VILLAGE ST	66	VILLAGE ST	98	VILLAGE ST	44	WARD ST
81	VERNON AVE	35	VILLAGE ST	67	VILLAGE ST	103	VILLAGE ST	47	WARD ST
83	VERNON AVE	38	VILLAGE ST	70	VILLAGE ST	6	WARD ST	51	WARD ST
87	VERNON AVE	39	VILLAGE ST	71	VILLAGE ST	7	WARD ST	53	WARD ST
89	VERNON AVE	41	VILLAGE ST	72	VILLAGE ST	8	WARD ST	54	WARD ST
93	VERNON AVE	43	VILLAGE ST	73	VILLAGE ST	9	WARD ST	56	WARD ST
97	VERNON AVE	44	VILLAGE ST	76	VILLAGE ST	11	WARD ST	23-0092-00022	WARD ST

Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street# or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name	Street # or Parcel ID	Street Name
9	WEBSTER ST	94	WEST MAIN ST	218	WEST MAIN ST	9	WOODLAND ST
10	WEBSTER ST	98	WEST MAIN ST	224	WEST MAIN ST	13	WOODLAND ST
11	WEBSTER ST	104	WEST MAIN ST	240	WEST MAIN ST	17	WOODLAND ST
12	WEBSTER ST	108	WEST MAIN ST	23-0059-0003	WEST MAIN ST	21	WOODLAND ST
14	WEBSTER ST	114	WEST MAIN ST	156	WEST MAIN ST		
15	WEBSTER ST	121	WEST MAIN ST	218	WEST MAIN ST		
13	WEST MAIN ST	122	WEST MAIN ST	22-0059-00001	WEST MAIN ST		
21	WEST MAIN ST	132	WEST MAIN ST	22-0051-0012A	WEST MAIN ST		
33	WEST MAIN ST	133	WEST MAIN ST	40	WEST ST		
43	WEST MAIN ST	140	WEST MAIN ST	43	WEST ST		
46	WEST MAIN ST	144	WEST MAIN ST	50	WEST ST		
55	WEST MAIN ST	152	WEST MAIN ST	51	WEST ST		
75	WEST MAIN ST	155	WEST MAIN ST	53	WEST ST		
79	WEST MAIN ST	156	WEST MAIN ST	55	WEST ST		
81	WEST MAIN ST	160	WEST MAIN ST	59	WEST ST		
83	WEST MAIN ST	162	WEST MAIN ST	66	WEST ST		
88	WEST MAIN ST	174	WEST MAIN ST	5	WOODLAND ST		
92	WEST MAIN ST	200	WEST MAIN ST	8	WOODLAND ST		



OTHER RESOURCES	
CT Department of Economic and Community Development	<a href="#"><i>Repair or Replace Old Window: A Visual Look at the Impacts</i></a>
U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service	<a href="#"><i>The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows</i></a>
National Park Service <a href="#"><i>Preservation Briefs</i></a>	<a href="#"><i>Preservation Briefs</i></a> provide information on preserving, rehabilitating, and restoring historic buildings. These publications help historic building owners recognize and resolve common problems prior to work.
Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, & Reconstructing Historic Buildings	<a href="#"><i>Guidelines</i></a> which are intended to provide general guidance for work on any historic building.
<a href="#"><i>Guidelines</i></a> which are intended to provide general guidance for work on any historic building.	<a href="#">Historical Wood Windows MFG</a> <a href="#">Marvin</a> <a href="#">Pella</a> <a href="#">Muntin Profiles Through Time</a>



Photo courtesy of:  
'Images of America, Vernon & Historic Rockville'

The Minterburn Mill built in 1906  
215 East Main St