



Second Empire 1870-1890 Named for the style of building found in the Paris of Napoleon III, this style, exhibited here at 52 Park Street, generally is characterized by a mansard roof, and has many of the elements found in the Italianate Style: cornice brackets, heavy window and door trim, and entrance porches.

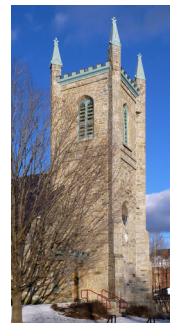


Shingle Style 1870-Early 20th Century

Made popular by architects McKim, Mead, and White in Newport, RI, during the 1880s, the style spread through the country, being found in the work of California architects Greene & Greene among others. In Brandon it is exemplified in the gambrel-roofed Brandon Inn, built in 1892.

20th Century Bungalow

1900-1930 In the early part of the 20th century, homes—the materials or just the plans—could be purchased from catalogs published by Sears and Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and others. The inset shows an image from a 1926 catalog. This house is at 149 North Street in Forest Dale.



Most of Brandon's church buildings date from the nineteenth century. The oldest buildings, the Baptist and Congregational, are from 1832, followed by the 1853 Grace Episcopal Church in Forest Dale. The Brandon town center hosts St. Thomas Episcopal Church, designed by Bishop John Henry Hopkins following the Gothic style in 1860. In 1876 a new Methodist Church was built on the green designed by Vermont architect Clinton Smith. The building lost its steeple in the 1890s due to high winds, and then a fire in 1934 reduced the height of the bell tower to its present state. A second church, Wesleyan Methodist, was built in Forest Dale in 1873. The first Catholic church in Brandon, which no longer exists, was consecrated in 1852 on land purchased by parishioners on Maple Street, where many French Canadians lived and an early cemetery still exists. Later, in 1891, the present building was dedicated on Carver Street.

Visit www.GatewaysToBrandon.com for a more-detailed tour of the architectural history of Brandon's churches and other unique buildings.

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF BRANDON

Brandon is rich in buildings of numerous architectural styles, from both the 19th and 20th centuries. Many of its buildings have distinctive characteristics from stylistic periods such as *Federal*, *Greek Revival*, and *Victorian*. Some buildings include distinguishing elements and stylistically can be called *Greek Revival*, *Gothic Revival*, *Italianate*, or *Second Empire*. However, most early houses and other buildings were simple farmhouses to which were added features that, by their character, can be assigned to a period or span of years. We suggest you grab a Brandon map at the Brandon Visitor Center at the Stephen A. Douglas Birthplace and Brandon Museum at 4 Grove Street, and begin your tour there. There also is a separate walking tour brochure available at the Center that combines architectural and historical highlights of Brandon.

Please note that, with the exception of the Douglas Birthplace, all houses shown here are private residences. They are not open to the public and are identified simply as examples of these architectural styles. Please respect the privacy of the owners as you quietly and inconspicuously admire the architectural styles and their elements. As you tour Brandon's streets, see if you can locate other examples of these styles.



The earliest houses that remain in Brandon are of the **Post-Colonial Period (1790-1820)**, of which the Douglas Birthplace is a good example. This period is characterized by a simple form, one-and-a-half or two stories, with little trim detail. Few of these houses remain in Brandon.



The **Federal period** in Brandon generally spans from the early years to the early 1830s and is characterized by simple facades, with the eave side often toward the street, and some entrances with rectangular, or semi-circular, transoms and long sidelights. Often chimneys are located at the end gables.



This handsome brick house at 17 Pearl Street is characteristic of the **Federal Period** with its end chimneys and elaborate entrance. The use of a circle segment in the entrance fanlight is typical, as are sidelights.

The **Greek Revival period** spans the years from about 1830 to about 1860. Buildings built during this period generally have heavy cornices, elliptical-arched pediment vents, and fanlights, and many buildings are oriented with the gable end toward the street. Later, during the 1840s and 1850s, houses have dog-eared door and window fascia, flatter molding curves, and rectangular pediment vents replacing the earlier elliptical vents.



Early Greek-Revival 1825-1840 Simple in form, this period house at 49 Park Street has the gable end toward the street. The style comes from the use of characteristic elements: elliptical fan in entrance and gable end, and heavy molded cornices reminiscent of elements found on Greek temples.



Late Greek-Revival 1840-1860 Characterized by a temple façade, the fully developed style can be seen in this lovely house at 11 Pearl Street, with its gigantic Ionic portico, marble-capped façade pilasters, and balanced side wings.

After 1850 to the end of the century, buildings in the **Victorian period** tend to have more-significant stylistic elements such as towers, steeply pitched roofs, and what are called Gothic elements. This period includes buildings that are classified stylistically as Gothic Revival (Carpenter Gothic), Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, and eclectic combinations of each. The Victorian period, in general, ended by the beginning of the 20th century, overlapping the Shingle, Craftsman, Bungalow and other styles of the early 20th century.

Examples of these periods and styles in Brandon are:



Gothic Revival (Carpenter Gothic) 1850-1875 Brandon has several examples of this style of house, including this one at 42 Carver Street, with steep roofs and gables, oriels (bay-windows), and hood lintels on windows. The scrolled trim on the roof rakes gives it the carpenter character.



Italianate 1860-1875 Generally having a tower, or, in this case at 38 Carver Street, cubic in form with a cupola on top, this style often is found with cornice brackets and single-storied entrance porches. As can be seen from the inset, this building once had a more-elaborate porch that was more characteristic of the period.