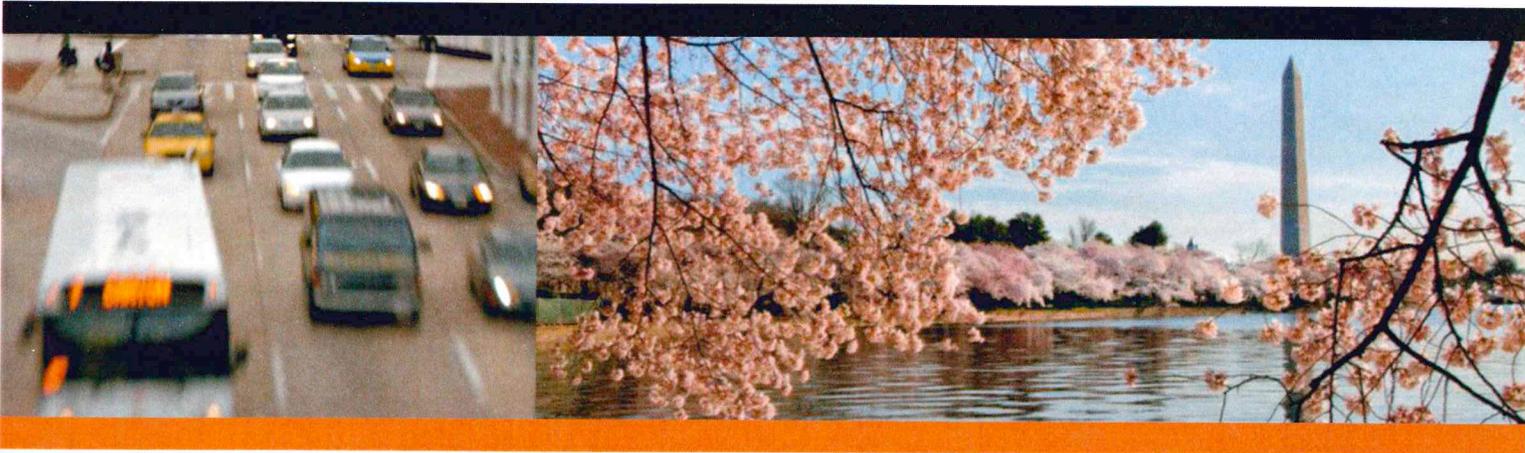




HINESBURG SIDEWALK SCOPING STUDY

DECEMBER 2014



180 Battery Street, Suite 350
Burlington, VT 05401
802.383.0118
www.rsginc.com

PREPARED FOR:
TOWN OF HINESBURG, VT

SUBMITTED BY:
RSG

IN COOPERATION WITH:
CHITTENDNE COUNTY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

APPENDIX A

Local Concerns Meeting Notes

MEETING NOTES

Project: Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Meeting: Local Concerns
Location: Town Hall, Hinesburg, VT
Date: July 14, 2014, 7:00 pm
Attending: Town Staff – Alex Weinhagen
Village Steering Committee
Public - see attached sign in sheet
Notes by: Mark Smith (RSG)

RSG gave a short presentation describing the project purpose, and 3 project areas. (See presentation on website). Alex described the various reasons for choosing 3 areas for further study:

Area 1 – potential sidewalk along Mechanicsville Road – this gap in the sidewalk network appears to be relatively straightforward.

Area 2 – along Stella Drive through Redstone development (former cheese plant), across canal to Farmall Road, and along the E/W driveway serving the Redstone business park to VT116. As Redstone further develops this parcel the town wants to get a better understanding of the options since these sidewalks are on the Official Map, providing alternate routes to VT116.

Area 3 – from the Elementary School to Buck Hill Road adjacent to VT116. This area is also seeing development pressure – notably on the Norris property – and similar to #2, the Town wants to explore the various options prior to development.

General Comments:

We may not want to use federal or state funds for some or all of the sidewalks as these funds come with many strings attached which add cost and time to the project(s).

Area 1:

Can you fit a sidewalk in the ROW? There are many instances of sidewalks in 49.5 foot rights of way, however it is very restrictive. The ditch in this case is quite deep and wide thus there would be some impacts outside the ROW regardless. It would be simpler and less expensive to put the sidewalk outside the ROW.

We would want a buffer to road, 3(5) ft. is min, but 6-10 ft is preferred, include street trees

Do we in fact know this is a wetland? Indications (standing water, cattails) are that it is however it is not mapped. Actual delineation would happen in later phases.

Can we remove it? Does it have value? It provides some degree of treatment that would have to be replaced if filled or moved.

What does landowner want? To minimize and allow as much room for development as possible. Existing sign can be moved if needed. Footing drain from existing building to ditch noted.

It was noted that the sidewalk does not count towards coverage or as a loss of green space under current regs.

Sidewalk connects Thistle Hill development to Village and thus would be used if built.

Please check ancient roads report for right of way (ROW) widths. Mechanicsville may be wider than 3 rods (as shown on tax maps).

Two different scenarios envisioned – buildings close to road and sidewalk with parking out back (per current planning vision) or similar to existing adjacent development – parking and curb separated from road with wide green strip and trees.

Area 2:

Is it possible that this area will be phased? What does it serve without connection to Farmall? It's possible that different areas of the Redstone property will be developed – a housing development for instance – which would benefit from a sidewalk to VT116. Also building the southern and eastern legs first could provide a bypass of the Charlotte Rd / VT116 intersection which becomes congested at peak times. It would also serve the existing rec fields and commuter bus terminal.

The former wastewater treatment area is developable if existing features are removed (as required under current approvals.)

Should we shift Stella Road? How can you plan a sidewalk without knowing where the roads are to be built? It's possible the sidewalks may not follow the roads.

Who pays for these sidewalks? Developer, Town, or possibly through (future) transportation impact fees (which are not currently assessed).

Consider connection across Charlotte Rd to Green St.

Consider connection to path along Laplatte River – studied 20 years ago or so. This project evolved into recent Mechanicsville Rd sidewalk project.

Area 3:

Can peds access school via friendship lane? There is a back route easement, however it is rough terrain.

Consider trail from Buck Hill north to trail network and to park. Note that on street sidewalks are the focus of this study.

Connect Buck Hill through existing S. Farm Rd trail as alternate to blasting ledge along road.

N/E side of VT116 is more natural route. Most houses are on that side.

Norris sidewalk should continue on south side to school. It's unreasonable to cross twice. Kids won't do it.

Crossing at the turn is also unreasonable due to vehicle speeds.

Public sidewalk and access for Buck Hill through Norris is not appropriate.

Sidewalk along 116 on south side and sidewalk through Norris is excessive and unnecessary.

50 people / ~20 kids on Buck Hill that need to get to school.

Is crossing at Buck Hill safe? Vehicle speeds are high. Gateway might help. Area lacks visual cues to slow. Some proposed units in Norris development front on 116, but they are lower with access on other side.

Should another sidewalk be constructed adjacent to the school (in the island between entrance/exit) for non-school pedestrian traffic?

- We don't want more concrete or to lose trees in island
- Peds would have to cross driveways twice
- School sidewalk is busy only a few hours per day.

Safety for kids and elderly is a priority.

RSG wrapped up with a discussion of next steps and a draft schedule. Mr. Norris expressed a need for quick results relating to Area 3, in order to keep his project moving forward as quickly as possible.

END OF NOTES

These notes are the understanding of the preparer. Please contact RSG within 14 days with any discrepancies noted.

APPENDIX B

Historic sites report

C.K. Quinn & Company, LLC

Historic Preservation • Architectural Conservation • Project Management

85 Peru Street
Burlington, VT 05401



(802)862-3969
ckquinn@zoo.uvm.edu
fax: (802) 864-6849

July 11, 2000

Dave Conger
DuBois & King, Inc.
One Wentworth Drive
Williston, VT 05495

Re: Route 116 Corridor Study- Hinesburg, VT
Historic Resources Report

Dear Dave;

Introduction

This report for the above referenced Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization (CCMPO) project for Route 116 in the Town of Hinesburg documents the results of a scoping level historic resource survey. The report will assist the Town of Hinesburg, the CCMPO, Vermont Agency of Transportation (VAOT), and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VDHP) with compliance under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and Section 4(f) of the U.S. Department of Transportation Act. A copy of this letter has been delivered to the VAOT, Historic Preservation Coordinator.

The objective of this report are:

- 1) to identify the historic sites and structures in the project area that appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic places, and
- 2) to recommend a general preliminary Determination of Effect, with suggestions for mitigation.

Project Description:

The purpose of the Vermont Route 116 project is to provide a comprehensive review of improvement alternatives for VT Route 116 from the Buck Hill Road intersection through the CVU Road intersection. These will include an emphasis on improvements for the following roadway intersections with VT Route 116: CVU Road, Commerce Street, Mechanicsville Road, Charlotte Road, and Silver Street. The alternatives will look to improve mobility from side streets, improve intersection safety, reduce traffic speeds within the village, enhance streetscape, and improve bicycle and pedestrian amenities. Due to the nature of the corridor and the study intersections, the majority of the improvement alternatives are confined to the Right-of-Way or its immediate vicinity.

Personnel

Site work, archival research and the final report were completed by Christopher K. Quinn, Principal of C.K. Quinn & Company. Chris is an architectural historian with a Master's Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont and meets the 36 C.F. R 800 standards set for review and documentation of historic resources established by the National Park Service.

Method:

A literature review and archival research were conducted at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation on July 6, 2000, during which time old maps, State and National Register files, and project files were reviewed for the project area. A site visit was conducted on July 7, 2000, during which time the project corridor was walked and resources photographed, including building and landscape features. The evaluation of National Register Eligibility and Determination of Effect follow guidelines established in the National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, published by the National Park Service.

Project Area:

The study area for the project will incorporate the VT Route 116 corridor from Buck Hill Road to the south to CVU road to the north, and will incorporate detailed review of the five following intersections: (See Map 1)

- VT Route 116/ Silver Street, including Silver Street to a point approximately 200' south of the LaPlatte River Bridge.
- VT Route 116/ Charlotte Road, including the Town Hall access relocation.
- VT Route 116/Mechanicsville Road
- VT Route 116/ Commerce Street
- VT Route 116/ CVU Road/ Falls Road

Currently, sidewalks in varying states of repair exist along much of the corridor, particularly along the east-side of Route 116 through the village; however, it is discontinuous in sections. Generally the sidewalks are constructed of concrete along the shoulder of the road. In most cases, the properties in the village are setback a moderate distance from the road and right-of-way.

Maps:

- Map 1- Project Area Location Map, USGS Map- Hinesburg, VT
- Map 2- DuBois & King Project Area Map
- Map 3- Vermont Historic Sites & Survey Map
- Map 4- Hinesburg Village Historic District Map-Sketch Map
- Map 5- F.W Beers *Atlas of Chittenden County, Vermont 1869* of Hinesburg.
- Map 6- F.W Beers *Atlas of Chittenden County, Vermont 1869* of Hinesburg. (enlarged section)

Historic Resources in Project Area:

Most of the historic resources within the study corridor are located within the Hinesburg Lower Village; however a few historic resources are located along the Route 116 corridor to the north of the village. The Hinesburg Lower Village is listed as an Historic District in the Vermont Historic Sites and Survey. On August 19, 1982, this same district was reviewed by the Vermont Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for determination of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisory Council determined that the district was NOT eligible for the National Register. Since 1982, additional alterations have further effected the architectural integrity of individual structures and of the district as a whole. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Advisory Council would reverse its earlier determination of ineligibility to the National Register as a district. Although not likely eligible as a district, a few individual sites and structures are potentially eligible to the National Register individually.

The attached Historic Sites and Structures Survey for Hinesburg, VT (Appendix A) documents the Lower Village Historic District and one other additional site north of the district on the west side of Route 116, the Howard Riggs Farm, listed as site 0407-3. No other sites outside of the Lower Village Historic District are documented on the Historic Sites and Survey (HSS) for Hinesburg that are located within the project study area.

Descriptions of the historic resources within the project area are included in Appendix A, Hinesburg Lower Village Historic District, and coordinate with the site numbers on Map 4 of the Village Historic District. A number of buildings have been altered since the survey date of June 1977. In addition, sites #37, #44 and #11 no longer exist.

Most buildings in the Lower Village are set back uniformly from the street and have moderate expanses of lawn. The heterogeneous mix of buildings and popular styles from circa 1810-1900 creates a pattern typical of many Vermont communities. Although many of the buildings have been altered over time, some of the historic landscape features such as retaining walls, trees and shrubbery still exist and should be protected from adverse effect. Landscape features are included in the assessment of architectural integrity. Intact landscape features contribute to the setting and feeling of a property and are considered features that contribute to the integrity of a property.

Trees and other Natural Landscape Features:

A number of mature trees and landscape features are character defining features of the district and individually associated properties. The following areas contain landscape features that are historic and mitigation efforts are recommended:

- Trees lining Route 116 at southeast intersection of CVU Road and Route 116 (Figure 1)
- Tree in front-yard of farmhouse on west-side Route 116- Howard Riggs Farm (Figure 3)
- Trees at Historic Village Site #2, intersection of Route 116 and Kelleys Field Road (Figure 9)
- Trees, and dry-laid stone retaining walls (potentially historic) in front of Village Historic sites #8 and #9 along the east-side of Route 116. In addition to mitigation efforts to protect the trees and stonewall, mitigation efforts to maintain the historic grade are recommended. (Figure 16)
- Trees in front-yards along existing walkway of Historic Village Sites #15 & #16. (Figure 24)
- Trees and large setback from the road along front-yards of Historic Village Sites #19, #20 and #21. (Figure 26)

Fieldstone Walls:

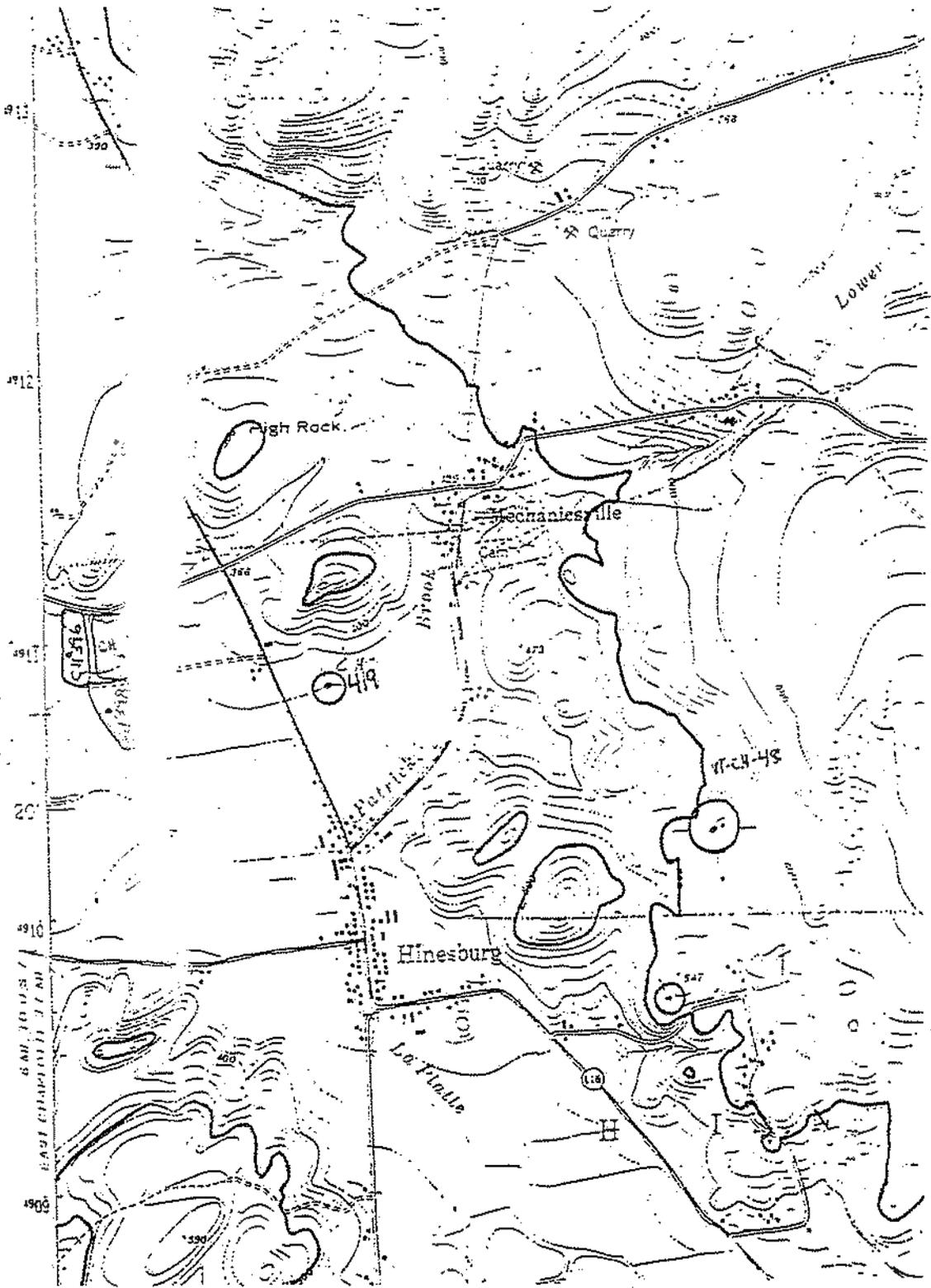
It is recommended that the fieldstone walls in-front of properties #8 and #9 (Figure 4) are repaired if necessary, rather than replaced utilizing historically original materials and the original configuration. According to the Secretary of the Interior's Standard No.6, "deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of erosion requires replacement of the distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities, and where possible, material".

If any new retaining walls are to be created, they should be distinguished as clearly new construction to avoid creating a false-sense of history. The Secretary of the Interior's Standard No.3 states that "each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its own time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development... should not be undertaken" However, if any new retaining walls are deemed necessary, the new construction should 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". (Standard No. 9)

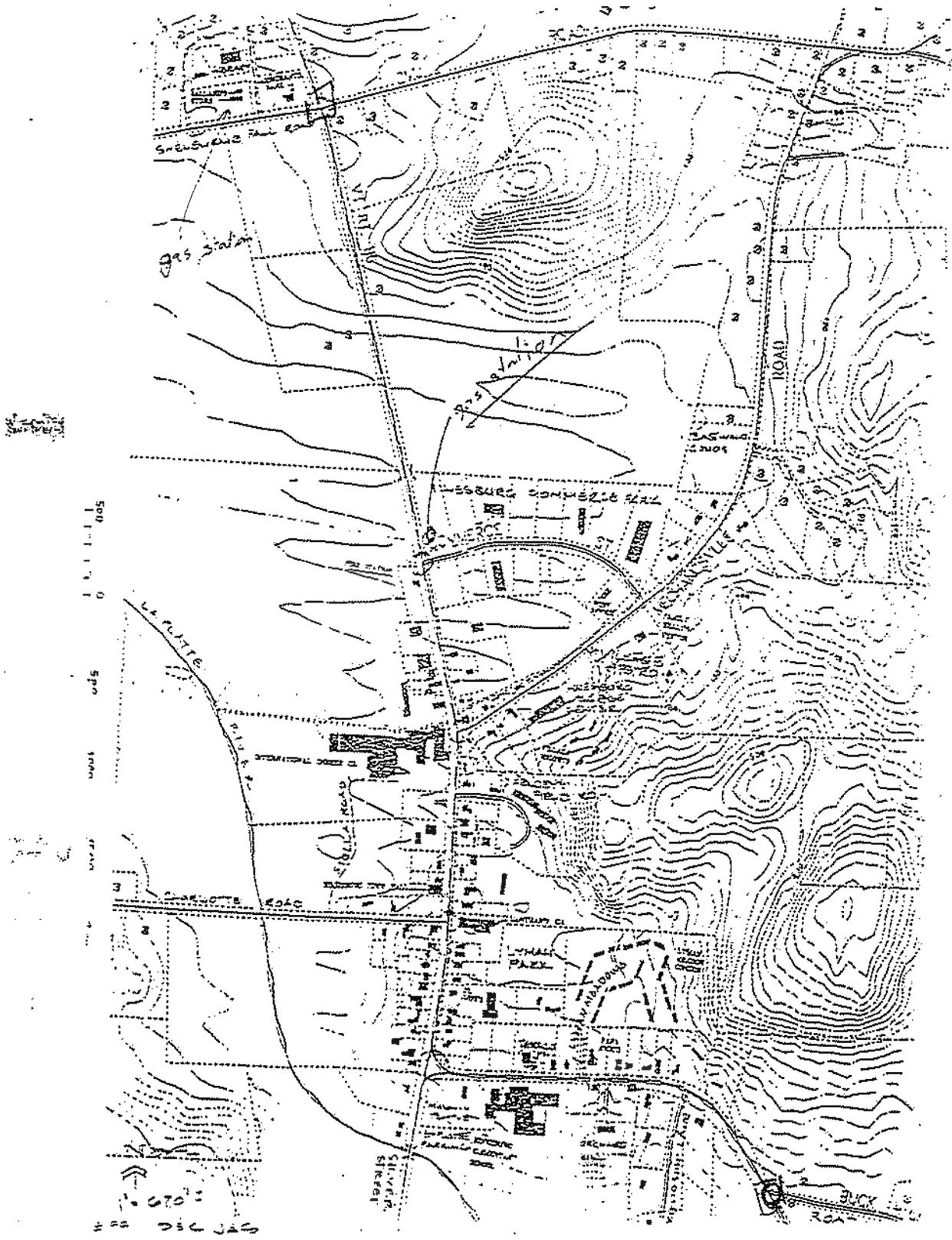
Impact Assessment:

Although the Lower Village Historic District has been determined to be ineligible for the National Register as a district, a number of individual structures are potentially eligible for the National Register as individual properties. Therefore, final plans will need to be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO).

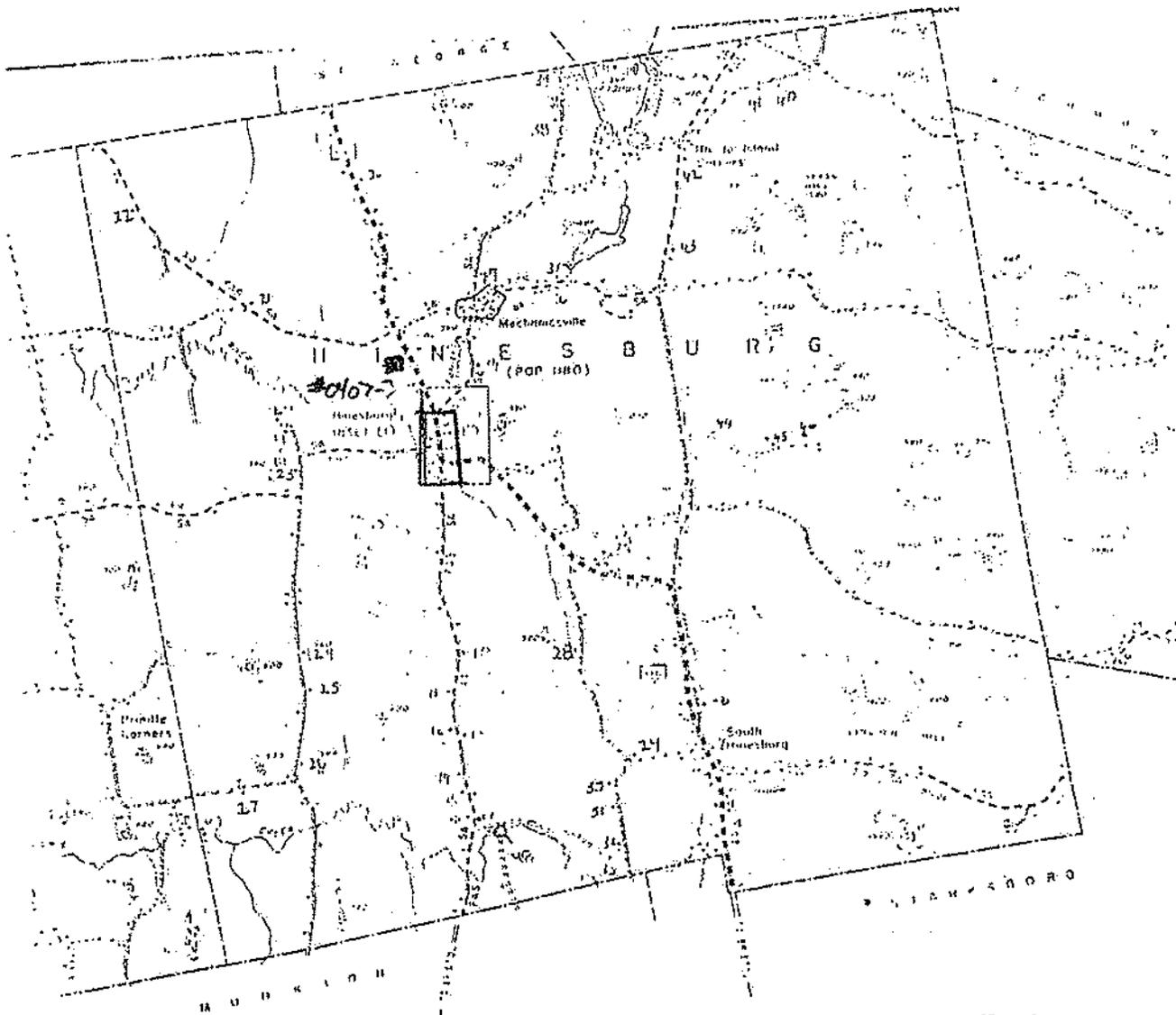
The improvement alternatives for Vermont Route 116 from the Buck Hill Road intersection through the CVU Road intersection will unlikely have a negative impact upon any of the historic buildings along the corridor, although the potential exists. As mentioned, mitigation efforts are recommended in the Conceptual Design Phase to avoid negative impacts to historic landscape features.



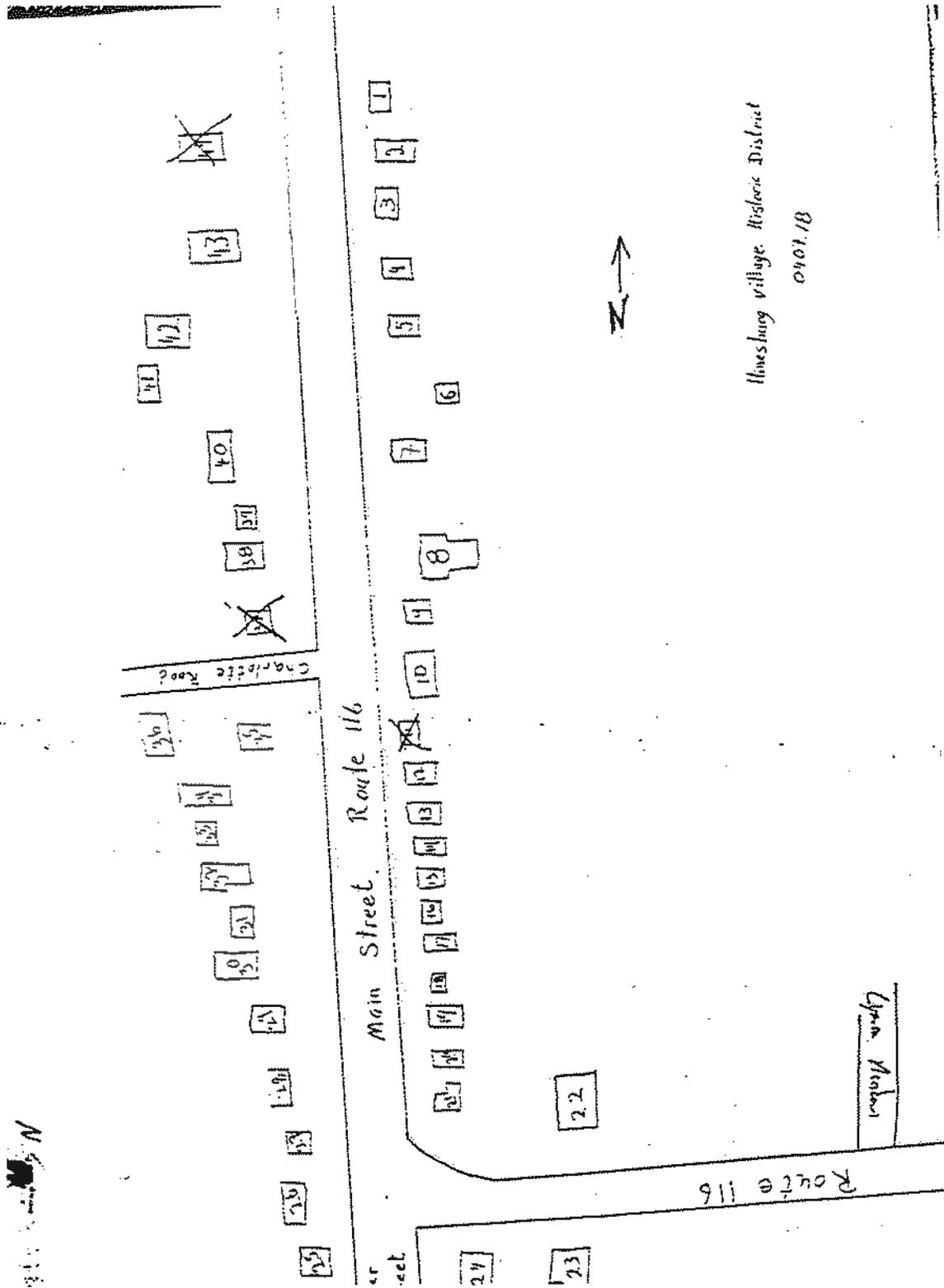
Map 1- Project Area- USGS Map- Hinesburg, VT Quadrangle



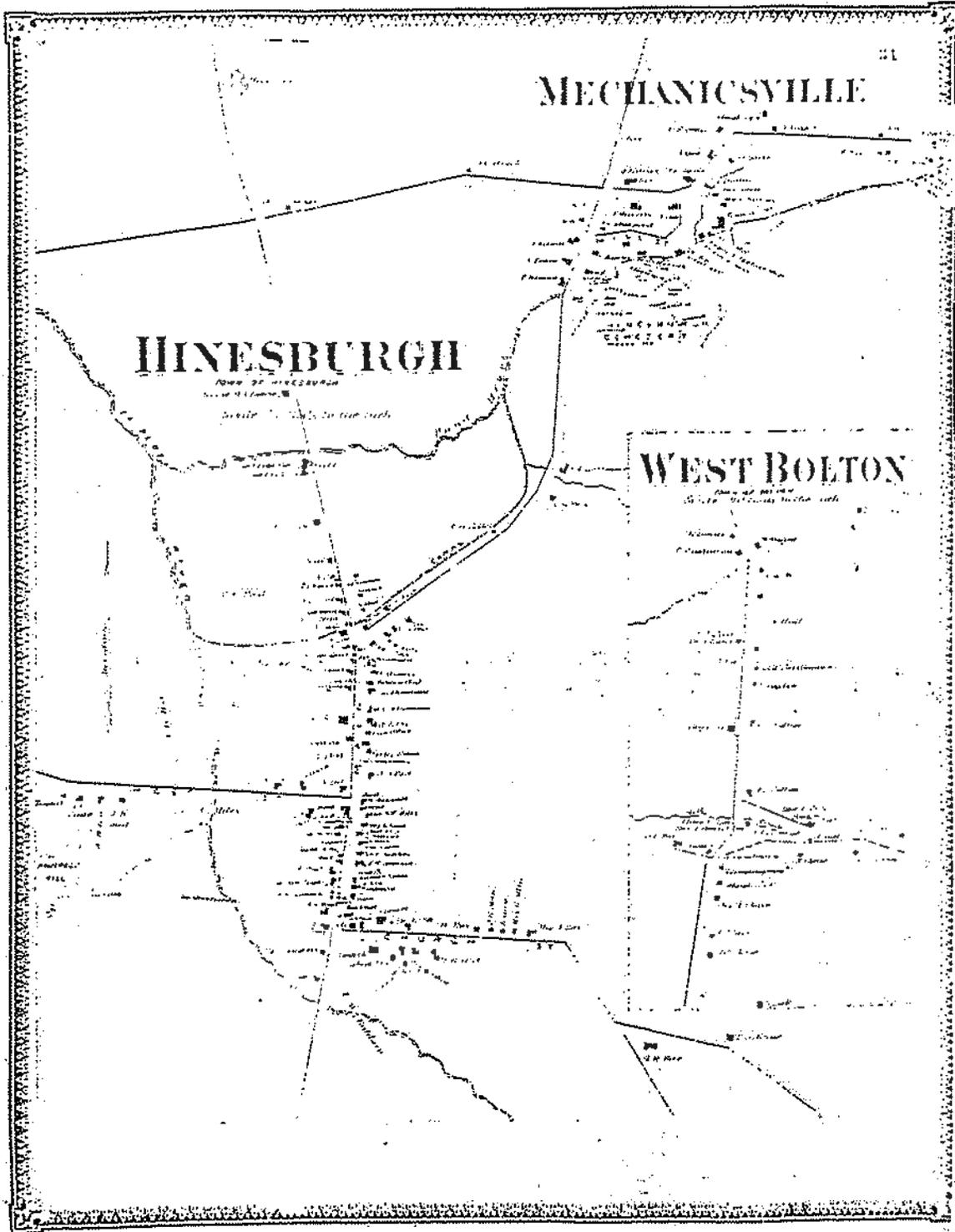
Map 2- DuBois & King Project Area Map 8/99



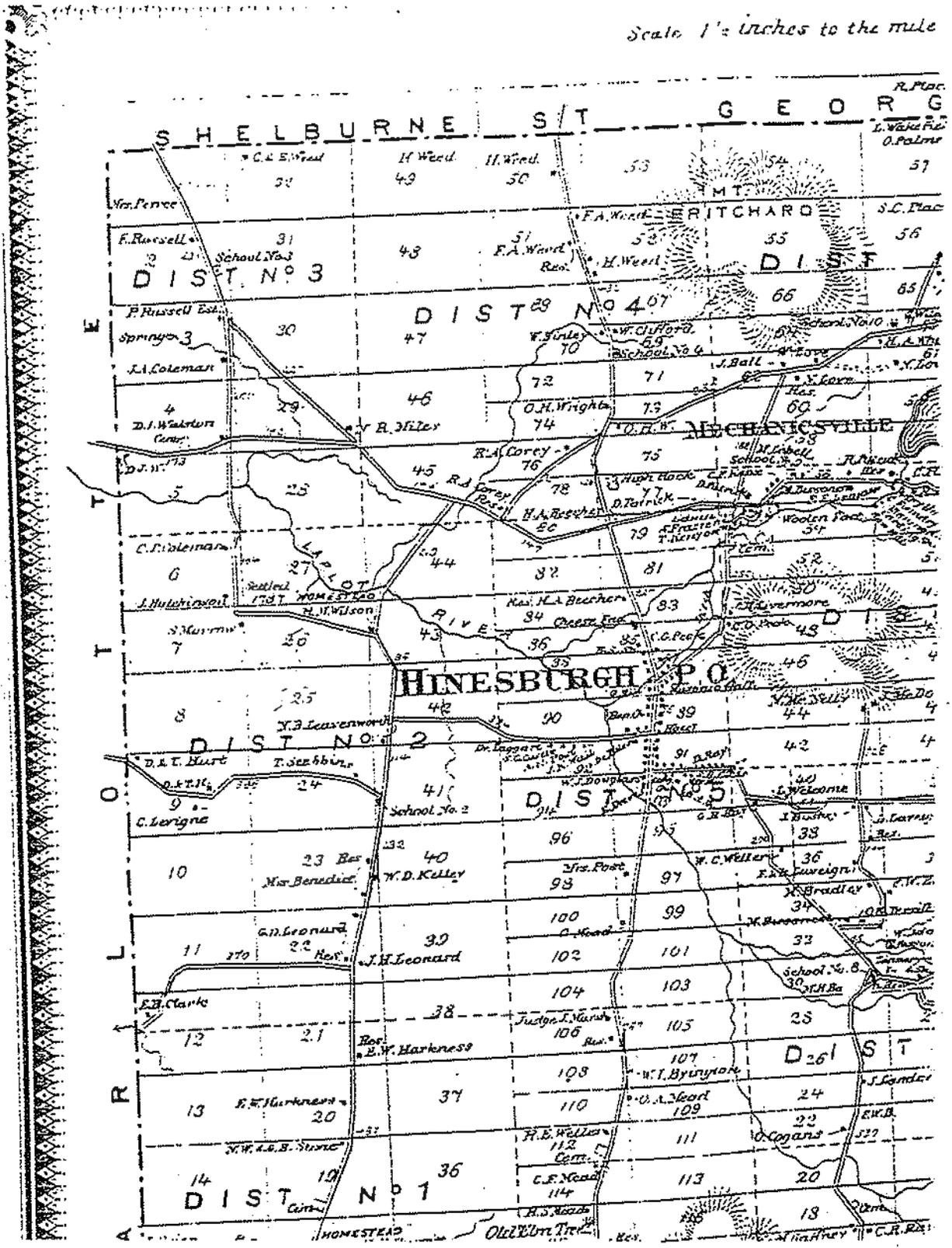
Map 3- Hinesurg Village Historic District- Vermont Historic Sites & Structures Survey



Map 4- Hinesburg Village Historic District Sketch Map- Vermont Historic Sites & Structures Survey



Map 5- F.W Beers Atlas of Chittenden County, Vermont 1869 of Hinesburg.



Map 6-F.W. Beers Atlas of Chittenden County, Vermont 1869 of Hinesburg. (enlarged section).

APPENDIX A-

VERMONT HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
HINESBURG, VERMONT

STATE OF VERMONT
 Division for Historic Preservation
 Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
 District Complex Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: 040, 10
 NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER(S):
 77-A-90, 77-A-97, 77-A-98, 77-A-100
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Easting/Northing
 A 18 650680 4910220
 B 18 650810 4909610
 C 18 650600 4909640
 D 18 650580 4910200
 U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
 Burlington Quadrangle
 COMPLEX INFORMATION ONLY

COUNTY: Chittenden
 TOWN: Hinesburg
 LOCATION: Along Main Street (Route 116)
 the Charlotte in Hinesburg Village
 NAME OF DISTRICT:
 Hinesburg Lower Village Historic District
 TYPE OF DISTRICT:
 Residential & Commercial
 PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURES:
 Excellent 5% Good 80%
 Fair 5% Poor 5%
 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
 Local State National
 THEMES:

COMMON NAME:
 PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
 ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:
 TYPE OF COMPLEX:
 TYPES OF STRUCTURES:
 PRESENT USE:
 ORIGINAL USE:
 ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:
 BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:
 ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
 Yes No Restricted

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Township of Hinesburg was originally chartered by Benning Wentworth in 1762 and named in honor of Abel Hine who was the Proprietor's Clerk. There were 2 known permanent settlers before the Revolutionary War who were joined in 1781 by others and in April 1785 the first white child, Hine Meschaz, was born. By 1791, the time of the first census in Vermont, there were 154 residents within the Township.

The 1st 2-story house in Hinesburg was built by Elijah Peck in 1788, on the site of the present Lantman's Store (#10), as a tavern; there were four other houses in the present village at that time, none of which stand today.

Jedidiah Boynton settled in the village in 1825 and built the present Boynton-Russell house (#8). He was an early benefactor of the Town and donated land for the Hinesburg Academy, which is presently the location of the Carpenter Memorial Library (#33); a cemetery south of the library which has since been moved; and land for the Baptist Church (#42).

Nathan Leavenworth, who did not settle in the village, came to Hinesburg in 1787 and donated two acres of land in the village for the Congregational Church in 1810; this is the site of the present Masonic Temple (#24). This church was organized in 1789 by the Rev. Nathan Perkins, a missionary from Conn. whose journal & narrative of his tour and travels through Vermont are well known.

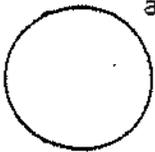
Chester Alan Arthur, 212th President of the U. S., lived in Hinesburg while his father was pastor at the Baptist Church (#42).

Today Hinesburg Lower Village has buildings in the Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne styles which date from circa 1810-1899. For the most part these buildings are evenly set back from Main Street (Route 116) with expansive front lawns. Hinesburg Lower Village has a heterogeneous mixing of buildings, both architecturally and functionally, which is typical of many Vermont communities. Although today there is only one active commercial building (#10), and ironically this is an adoptive use, the village has seen much commercial

THREAT TO STRUCTURES:
 No Threat Zoning Roads
 Development Deterioration
 Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:
 Positive Negative
 Mixed Other:

MAP: (1. Indicate NORTH in circle. 2. Represent each structure as an open box. 3. Number each structure inside of its box.)



BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundary commences at point A, the NE corner of the Keith Ballard Property (#1), and progresses southerly in a line parallel to Main Street (Route 116) and incorporating all properties on the E. side of the street to point B the SE corner of the Thomas Hart property (#21), and thence progresses in an easterly direction parallel to Main St. (Route 116) and incorporating all property on the N side of the street to point C, the NE corner of the William Raymond & Terry Martin property (#22), and thence progresses in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of the William Raymond & Terry Martin (#22) property and crosses Main Street (Route 116) and follows a southerly line along the eastern boundary of the school #23 to point D, the SE corner of this property, and thence progresses in a westerly direction parallel to Union St. (Route 116) and incorporating all properties on the S. side of the street and crosses Silver Street to point E, the SW corner of the Clark Emmons property (#25), and thence

REFERENCES:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

RECORDED BY:

ORGANIZATION:

Division for History Preservation

DATE RECORDED:

June, 1977

0407-113

Continuation of Statement of Significance:

activity in the past as is attested by the empty store buildings (#13, 30, 31 & 54) existing today.

Although no structure within the district has been technically restored, they are maintained and show a continuum of living.

0107.18

Continuation of Boundary Description:

progresses in a northerly direction parallel to Main Street (Route 116) and incorporating all properties on the west side of the street to point A, the SW corner of the Douglass Farm property (#35), and thence progresses in a westerly direction along the southerly line of the Helen LaBell property (#36) to point G, the SW corner of said property (#36) and thence progresses in a northerly and northeasterly direction along the western property line of #36 and across the Charlotte Road to point E, the SW corner of the Lee Miner property (#37) and thence progresses in a northerly direction in a line parallel to Main Street (Route 116) and incorporating all properties on the west side of the street to point F, the NW corner of the Economy Cheese House (#14) from whence it continues in a NE direction, crossing Main Street (Route 116) to the point of beginning.

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 1 DATE BUILT: c. 1850 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77A-25, 57
 COMMON NAME: Lewis-Bisacnette Tailor Shop OWNER: Keith Ballard

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, brick foundation, 4 x 3 bays, door front left, clapboarded, lacy bargeboard along eaves. pedimented window surrounds. open porch entry on front facade, quatrefoil windows in each gable end. The cellar of this house is high and a modern garage door has been put into the right (south-east) facade. An unusual feature of this building is the north gable of which approx. one third is false. This building is marked L. Bisacnette in both 1857 and 1869; he had a tailor shop here.

MAP NUMBER: 2 DATE BUILT: c. 1850 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-4-30, 93
 COMMON NAME: Bob Francis House OWNER: Robert Francis

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in early standing seam metal, stone foundation, 3-bays on front (east) facade, door front left, clapboarded, Tudor lated window surrounds (see #11), 6/6 windows, eyebrow windows along sides (north and south), lacy porch on front (east) and left (north) side. The rear of this house is earlier than the front, and has vertical plank walls. The front of the house was probably built by Dr. Hunt approx. 1850. In 1857 D. Frazier lived here and in 1869 H. E. Glass was here.

MAP NUMBER: 3 DATE BUILT: c. 1850 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-4-30
 COMMON NAME: Flanagan Place OWNER: Phillip Basler

DESCRIPTION:
 1 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays, door front center, brick veneer all stretchers, square cut wooden lintels. The front door is Greek Revival in style; its upper panels have been replaced by a large sheet of glass. The door is flanked by 3/4 sidelights. In 1857 N. Flanagan lived here and in 1869 G. W. Flanagan was here.

MAP NUMBER: 4 DATE BUILT: c. 1840 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
 COMMON NAME: "Uncle Chet's House" OWNER: Chester Simmons

DESCRIPTION:
 1 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, rusticated concrete block foundation, 3 bays on front, door front left, aluminum clapboard siding, shed roofed dormer on right (south) side, enclosed front porch. This house, with post and beam construction with vertical plank walls, has a Greek Revival front door and has a side hall entrance floor plan. Mr. Leonard Carpenter, donor of the town library was born here. H. C. & N. S. Flanagan lived here in 1857; in 1869 only H. C. Flanagan was here.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLEX <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.) | |
| MAP NUMBER: 7 | DATE BUILT: c. 1840 |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| COMMON NAME: Tobey Place | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-70 |
| OWNER: Janet Stoneberg | |
| DESCRIPTION: | |
| <p>2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, poured concrete foundation, 3 x 4 bays, door front right, clapboarded, pedimented window surrounds, eyebrow windows on sides, gable front orientation. This house has a side hall entrance floor plan; its front door, which is basically Greek Revival, has had a large cut-out board added at its head to Gothicize the house's appearance. In both 1857 and 1869 H. Tobey lived here.</p> | |

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|
| MAP NUMBER: 5 | DATE BUILT: | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: |
| COMMON NAME: phone building | | OWNER: Continental Phone Co. |
| DESCRIPTION: | | |
| <p>Continental Phone Company office building; intrusion.</p> | | |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------|
| MAP NUMBER: 7 | DATE BUILT: | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-98 |
| COMMON NAME: Old Baptist Vestry | | OWNER: David Lyman |
| DESCRIPTION: | | |
| <p>2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation, 2 x 3 bays, door front right, clapboarded. The front door is recessed with Italianate arches and is surmounted by a projecting door hood. A 1-story flat roofed bay window, with a small round fieldstone foundation, is to the left of the front door. A porch with turned wooden posts is on the left (north) side of the house. A 3 x 2 bay wing is on the right (south) side of the house. All the windows have pedimented surrounds. In 1857 and 1869 this house was the Baptist Church Vestry. The house was built and occupied by Thomas Gibbs who ran a harness shop.</p> | | |

| | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------|
| MAP NUMBER: 8 | DATE BUILT: 1825 | SURVEY NUMBER: 77-A-100, 30 |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: |
| COMMON NAME: Boynton-Russell house | | OWNER: Howard Russell |
| DESCRIPTION: | | |
| <p>2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays on first floor level, 3 x 2 bays on second floor level, door front center, clapboarded. This house, at one time used as an inn, is a going farm; a farm bell surmounts the center of the roof of the house. In the 1890's Herman Arthur Post remodeled the house; he replaced the original sash with 2 over 2 windows, added a bay window on the right (south) side, added a 4-bay porch across the front facade. An original fireplace remains inside the house; during its restoration an early brick with the date "1796" was discovered in the fireback. The house does not date from this period so perhaps this is from an earlier building which stood on this site. This house is documented as being built by Jedediah Boynton. A. E. Post was here in 1857 and in 1869 H. A. Post was here.</p> | | |

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 9 DATE BUILT: c. 1895 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-30
 COMMON NAME: Post-Mead house OWNER: Leonard O. Mead
 DESCRIPTION:

2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate with imbricated bands, stone foundation, irregular bay placement, aluminum clapboard siding. This Queen Anne style house has sweeping gable roofs, pedimented gables, an irregular floor plan, clipped corners, bay windows and porches. The windows on the front facade have bands of colored glass. Herman Arthur Post, who had lived in #8, had this house built; it is very much like house #32.

MAP NUMBER: 10 DATE BUILT: 1860 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: store & apartments NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-31
 COMMON NAME: Lantman's IGA Store OWNER: Howard & Douglas Lantman
 DESCRIPTION:

3-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays, door front right, clapboarded. This building was built by Royal Wright Post as the Hinesburg Hotel and housed as many as 60-70 guests. The hotel changed hands often; in 1869 Ruben Wickware was running it and in 1870 George Flanagan took over ownership. The hotel closed in the early 20th Century in 1925 William Lantman converted the derelict building into a store; before this, it had been marginally used as a harness shop, its two-story porch had been removed and the building was in a general state of neglect. The building of heavy post and beam construction and all windows, have pedimented surrounds with the exception of the third story facade which have Tudor Labels. It has wide flat corner pilasters and a heavy cornice. In the mid 1960's a modern intrusive facade was added and 2 second story windows were replaced with new sliding glass doors.

MAP NUMBER: 11 DATE BUILT: c. 1820 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-32
 COMMON NAME: Dr. J. W. Miles' OWNER: Judy Hart
 DESCRIPTION:

1 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 4 x 3 bays, door right of center, clapboarded. This early post and beam house has no porch and only a slight eave overhang. The unusual 6-paneled door is flanked by a paneled surround. The corner pilasters are unusual in that they have a mold along the outer edge and along the top. The interior of the house retains some of its original vernacular Federal period moldings. Dr. J. W. Miles lived in both 1857 and 1869. The house was built for Dr. George Dudley.

MAP NUMBER: 12 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-33
 COMMON NAME: Forbes - Hill house OWNER: Bruce Hill
 DESCRIPTION:

2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 3 x 2 bays, enclosed front porch, clapboarded. A semi-circular fan is in the gable peak; its slats are missing. In 1857 A. A. Forbes lived here and in 1869 Mrs. I. Eowe was here.

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT <input type="checkbox"/> | | COMPLEX <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.) | | |
| MAP NUMBER: 15 | DATE BUILT: c. 1860 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: store with apartments | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50 | |
| COMMON NAME: Riggs' Old Store | OWNER: Eugene Giroux | |
| DESCRIPTION: 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, stone foundation, 3 x 3 bays, door front center, aluminum clapboard siding. This building was originally built as a store and its original store front is intact with the exception of the door which has been replaced. There is a 2-story, 3-bay porch across the front facade; the first story has boxed-in posts and the second story has turned posts. The building has wide flat corner pilasters in the front and a heavy cornice along the sides. The projecting eaves on the front gable facade have been removed and the cornice obscured by the aluminum siding. In 1869 this was a store and post office and was owned by L. Andrews, c. 1915 Clarke Reed had a store here and in the 1930's Herbert Riggs had a hardware store here. It last was a store in the 1940's. | | |
| MAP NUMBER: 14 | DATE BUILT: c. 1810 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-98, 50 | |
| COMMON NAME: Old Congo Parsonage | OWNER: Robert Holdridge | |
| DESCRIPTION: 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation, 3 x 2 bays, door front right, clapboarded. The two 1st floor facade windows have been replaced by a modern picture window. The front door has a flat pilaster surround, a lattice lighted architrave transom, and a modillion cornice. The house has a full modillion cornice around the eaves and raking eaves and has a partial gable return; see 0407.3 & 0407.18.42. An elliptical arch fan is in the gable; the slats are missing. A porch is along the left (south) side of the house and a modern door hood with iron posts has been added on the facade. Herbert Riggs, who ran the hardware store (313) next door purchased this house from the Congregational Church in the 1930's. | | |
| MAP NUMBER: 15 | DATE BUILT: c. 1840 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-98 | |
| COMMON NAME: Devold's house | OWNER: Carroll Devold | |
| DESCRIPTION: 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, concrete foundation, 3 x 2 bays, door front right, aluminum clapboard siding. There is a triangular window with lattice in the gable peak. The door is Greek Revival in style but has 3/4 length sidelights and is surmounted by a bracketed hood. A 1-story bracketed mansard roofed bay window is along the left (north) side. In 1857 E. Boyton was here and in 1869 Dr. E. Beecher was here. | | |
| MAP NUMBER: 16 | DATE BUILT: | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50 | |
| COMMON NAME: St. Jude's Rectory | OWNER: St. Jude's R. C. Church | |
| DESCRIPTION: 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, stone foundation, 3 x 2 bays, door front center, asbestos siding. The first story facade windows have been replaced by modern picture windows and there is a recent addition of a flat roofed entry porch. The interior of this house is Colonial Revival on the first floor. A rear wing connects onto the Church (#17) | | |

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 17 DATE BUILT: 1921 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Church NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-52
 COMMON NAME: St. Jude's Church OWNER: St. Jude's Catholic Church

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, concrete block foundation, 5 x 6 bays, door front center, asbestos siding. Because of this building's date of construction and its architectural style, it does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

MAP NUMBER: 18 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50
 COMMON NAME: The Vestry OWNER: Congregational Society of Hinesburg

DESCRIPTION:
 1-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 1 x 3 bays, door front center, clapboarded. The front door is Greek Revival in style and the windows are 6/8. The corner pilasters have a beaded edge and the clapboards have a wide weather edge. A rear addition has a large round arch window which originally came from the first Congregational Church building in Hinesburg; the clapboards on this addition have a narrow weather edge. The building has a gable front orientation to the street with the addition's roof at right angles to the main building. The ceiling on the interior is coved plaster.

MAP NUMBER: 19 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50
 COMMON NAME: The Parsonage OWNER: United Church of Hinesburg

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in metal, concrete foundation, 2 x 3 bays, clapboarded. This house is L-shaped and has a one-story square entrance-way in the verge of the "7" with a 1-story porch to its left (North). The main block of the house has a 1-story bay window with a flat roof on its strut facade. This house was built as the Methodist Church Parsonage.

MAP NUMBER: 20 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50
 COMMON NAME: Peck Estate OWNER: Town of Hinesburg

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slats, stone foundation. 2 x 2 bays, door front right, aluminum siding. The front door is Italianate in detail and is recessed. There is an ell on the right (south) side of the house. This building was donated to the town in the 1930's.

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 21 DATE BUILT: c. 1850 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: House NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
 COMMON NAME: Thomas Hart House OWNER: Thomas Hart

DESCRIPTION:
 1 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 3 bays on front facade, door front right, vinyl clapboard siding. This is a side hall entrance plan town house with an ell on the left (north) side. The front door is recessed and has 3' 1" length sidelights. In 1857 E. B. Baldwin lived here and in 1869 E. M. Hall was here.

MAP NUMBER: 22 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Apartment bldg. NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-98
 COMMON NAME: Raymond-Martin house OWNER: William Raymond/Terry Martin

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, gabled roof, sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 3 x 3 bays, clapboarded. This two-family apartment house has 2/2 windows with pedimented surrounds and an enclosed one-story porch across the east side. In both 1857 and 1869 J. Degree owned this building.

MAP NUMBER: 23 DATE BUILT: 1915 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: schoolhouse NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50. 98
 COMMON NAME: Old High School bldg. OWNER: Hinesburg School District

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, truncated hipped roof sheathed in slate, high scored concrete foundation, clapboarded. There is a pedimented central gable on the hipped roof. All windows have been replaced by fiberglass panels. The front (north) facade has central grouped windows; on the first floor they have a common Tudor label stop, and are flanked on either side by two-story round arch windows. Below these round arch windows are the entrances which have pedimented porches supported on Tuscan columns.

MAP NUMBER: 24 DATE BUILT: 1954 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Meeting house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-50
 COMMON NAME: Masonic Temple OWNER: Patriot Lodge, No. 55 F. & A.M. (Masons)

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, cement foundation 3 x 4 bays, door front center, perma-stone construction with stucco rear. A large perma-stone Masonic symbol is in the gable peak. The central doors are double leaf and are reached by a flight of brick steps. This building was constructed on the site of the Hinesburg Congregational Church building which burned circa 1950.

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

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|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| MAP NUMBER: 25 | DATE BUILT: c. 1840 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-100 |
| COMMON NAME: Tobey-Emmons house | | OWNER: Clark Emmons |

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays, door front left, asbestos siding. This Greek Revival style house has a pedimented gable and retains its original 6/6 windows. E. I. Tobey lived here in both 1857 & 1869. In the early part of this century the telephone switchboard was located here. The rear all of the house appears to be earlier than the front.

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|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| MAP NUMBER: 26 | DATE BUILT: c. 1810 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97 |
| COMMON NAME: | | OWNER: Delida Fortin |

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in sheet metal, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays, door front center, clapboarded. This is a post and beam Federal style house which has been brought up-to-date with Italianate detailing; the front door is recessed and Italianate in details, a 1-story porch is across the front facade and there is a porte-cochere on the right (north) side. The house retains its wide clapboards, held by forged, 8d, nails, and Federal period molding surrounding the windows; on the interior there are many Federal 6-panel doors. In 1857 A. S. Weller lived here and in 1869 W. S. Mead was here.

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| MAP NUMBER: 27 | DATE BUILT: c. 1810 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97 |
| COMMON NAME: Baldwin Place | | OWNER: Emile Rumpf |

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation, 2 x 3 bays, door front left, clapboarded. This house has Greek Revival moldings on the interior pedimented window surround on the exterior and eyebrow windows in the cornice. The house is of post and beam construction with vertical plank walls. The front door is recessed and has Italianate hood; a modern bay window has been added to the right of the door. The house has a gable front orientation and the slate roof has imbricated bands as does the wing on the right side. In both 1857 & 1869 F. W. Baldwin was here, he operated a stove here in 1857 & weighed hay here in 1869. A blacksmith shop remains at the rear of the house. There is an old foundation on the front lawn.

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| MAP NUMBER: 28 | DATE BUILT: c. 1816-20 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97 |
| COMMON NAME: Dr. Goodyear House | | OWNER: John Cook |

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays, door front center, brick laid in-7 course American bond. This is a Federal style house with splayed flat arch brick lintels over the windows and a round arch above the door. The 1st floor interior of the house was modernized in the 1890's with all window & door casings being replaced; the 2nd floor retains its Federal detailings. The exterior of the house has been sand-blasted. Dr. Daniel Goodyear was here in both 1857 & 1869; he came here in 1816.

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 29 DATE BUILT: c. 1814 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97
 COMMON NAME: Marcus Hull house OWNER: Lewis J. Wainer

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate and asphalt, stone foundation, 3 x 2 bays, door front right, aluminum clapboard siding. This Greek Revival house has a recessed door which is flanked by Ionic columns in antis which is similar to the door in 0407.11. A triangular louvered opening is in the gable peak. A modern intrusive picture window has been put in the front facade and south side of the house. An ell extends from the north side of the main house. Marcus Hull lived here in both 1857 & 1869.

MAP NUMBER: 30 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: commercial bldg. & NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97
 COMMON NAME: Lyman Block apartment OWNER: Elizabeth Lyman

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, flat roof, stone foundation, 4 x 4 bays, clapboarded. The roof of this building is supported by brackets with an incised "L" design. The first floor elevation has had various door & window alterations, whereas the 2nd floor appears intact. A 2-story, 3-bay porch with a flat roof is across the facade; its lower posts are square whereas the upper posts are turned. The building is built on a high bank and therefore has an additional floor level on the front facade; this land grade has been changed to permit a double-leaf door entrance below the true 1st floor level.

MAP NUMBER: 31 DATE BUILT: SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: commercial bldg. & NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97, 100
 COMMON NAME: Bird's Nest apartments OWNER: Richard Bird

DESCRIPTION:
 2-story, flat roof, stone foundation, 5 x 2 bays, clapboarded. The roof of this building is supported by brackets. The fenestration & door locations are irregular but original; the sash is 2 over 2. A 2-story, 5 bay porch with flat roof and turned posts is across the facade.

MAP NUMBER: 32 DATE BUILT: c. 1895 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97, 100
 COMMON NAME: Sweeney Insurance OWNER: Jeanan Sweeney

DESCRIPTION:
 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in asphalt, stone foundation, irregular bay placement, clapboarded & shingled. This house has pedimented gables which are infilled with cut shingles. The house is Queen Anne in style with sweeping gable roofs, irregular floor plan, clipped corners, bay windows and porches. This house is very much like #9.

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

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| MAP NUMBER: 55 | DATE BUILT: 1947 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Library | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-1-97 | |
| COMMON NAME: Sarah Carpenter Memorial | OWNER: Town of Hinesburg | |
| DESCRIPTION: Library | | |
| <p>1 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, concrete foundation, 3 x 2 bays, door front center with pedimental portico, brick with marble water table, window lintels & sills, and marble steps. This building was given to the Town of Hinesburg by Leonard E. Carpenter in memory of his mother. The cornerstone was laid in 1946 and the building dedicated on mother's day in 1947. It was built under the supervision of Henry W. LaBell of Hinesburg on the site of Hinesburg Academy & an early cemetery donated to the Town by Jadediah Boynton.</p> | | |

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| MAP NUMBER: 54 | DATE BUILT: | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: commercial building with | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-1-30, 07, 100 | |
| COMMON NAME: O'Brian Block | OWNER: Helen O'Brian | |
| DESCRIPTION: | | |
| <p>3-story, flat roof, stone foundation, 4 x 2 bays on south side and 4 bays on north side, asbestos siding. This building, which once served Hinesburg as its Post Office, retains all its original fenestration & door placement. The second story has a 3-bay projecting flat roofed porch which is supported by turned and braced struts. Along the eaves are paired brackets with pendants.</p> | | |

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| MAP NUMBER: 55 | DATE BUILT: c. 1820 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-1-68 | |
| COMMON NAME: Taff house | OWNER: Douglass Taff | |
| DESCRIPTION: 1 1/2-story, gable roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation | | |
| <p>3 x 2 bays, door front center in projecting entrance pavilion, clapboarded. This house was originally a small, almost styleless house which was gothicized by the addition of a centrally located gabled wall dormer with a steeply pitched roof; it was later Italianized with the addition of the entrance pavilion. The house is of post and beam construction with the exception of this entranceway which has sawn lathe and circular cut timbers. There is a connecting gabled wing on the south side of the house which has a recent addition of a solar collector on its roof. The house has pedimented window heads. Chester Alan Arthur, 21st President of the US, lived here while his father was pastor at the Baptist Church, 1855-55. In 1855, 1869 and 1886, Dr. J. F. Mills lived here; before him, Lyman Clark was here.</p> | | |

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| MAP NUMBER: 56 | DATE BUILT: c. 1850 | SURVEY NUMBER: |
| FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house | NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-1-96 | |
| COMMON NAME: LaBell house | OWNER: Helen LaBell | |
| DESCRIPTION: | | |
| <p>2 1/2-story, gabled roof, standing seam tin roof, stone foundation, 3 x 3 bays door front right side (west), clapboarded. This is a gable with a triangular louvre. The windows have flat undecorated surrounds and heads, however the front door is fully articulated with pilasters and entablature. In 1855 C. Dorwin was here and in 1869 R. M. Baldwin lived here.</p> | | |

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
(Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 37 DATE BUILT: c. 1840 SURVEY NUMBER:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
COMMON NAME: Miner House OWNER: Lee Miner
DESCRIPTION: *Gene*

2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in metal, stone foundation 4 x 2 bays, door front left (south), aluminum clapboard siding. There is a porch along the left (south) side.

MAP NUMBER: 38 DATE BUILT: 1901 SURVEY NUMBER:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Town Hall NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-97
COMMON NAME: Town Hall OWNER: Town of Sinsburg

DESCRIPTION:
1 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, brick foundation, 3 x 6 bays, door front center, clapboarded. The Town Hall was built on a bank which allows for an exposed basement in the rear and along the sides. A wooden fire escape was recently added along the left (south) side and approx. half of the facade. The building has a hipped, one-story front entry porch with turned posts and decorative turned valance. There is a triangular ornament in the gable peak which has the date of the building's construction painted on it.

MAP NUMBER: 39 DATE BUILT: c. 1860 SURVEY NUMBER:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-98
COMMON NAME: Sprague house OWNER: Corral Sprague

DESCRIPTION:
2-story, gabled roof sheathed with standing seam metal, concrete block foundation, 2 x 2 bays, door front right side (north), clapboarded with imbricated shingles in the gable peak. This Queen Anne-style cottage has two one-story bay windows, one located on the left side of the facade and the other along the south (left) side of the house.

MAP NUMBER: 40 DATE BUILT: 1875 SURVEY NUMBER:
FUNCTIONAL TYPE: apartment house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-98.100
COMMON NAME: Gilman Block OWNER: Mrs. Richard Tennv

DESCRIPTION: 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed with standing seam metal, stone foundation, 4 x 2 bays at second story level and 6 x 2 bays at the first floor level, clapboarded. This building was originally built as the Christian Advent Church and stood with its gable end facing the road. After the church folded, the town voted in 1905 to sell the building. The purchaser, George Gilman, turned the building and remodeled it into a two-family apartment. The building is Greek Revival in style with a heavy wide plain cornice and pilasters which gives the building an impressive presence on the street. It has a one-story porch across the front (west) facade and left (south) side.

OUTSTANDING COMPONENTS OF DISTRICT COMPLEX
 (Include individual survey number ONLY if surveyed individually.)

MAP NUMBER: 41 DATE BUILT: c. 1900 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Ch. Meeting house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
 COMMON NAME: Osborne Parish House OWNER: United Church of Einesburg

DESCRIPTION:

1 1/2-story, gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, concrete block foundation, 3 x 3 bays, projecting central entrance bay with Tuscan columns, clapboarded.

MAP NUMBER: 42 DATE BUILT: 1826 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Church NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-100. 28
 COMMON NAME: United Ch. of Einesburg OWNER: United Church of Einesburg

DESCRIPTION: 2-story, gabled roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation, 3 x 5 bays, door front center, clapboarded. The Church building has a modillion cornice much like that on #407.3 & 0407.18.14. The Chancel projects from the rear of the building much like an oriel window. The front door is double-leaf and its surround is Federal in detail with an entablature decorated by triglyphs. It is flanked by two 2-story, unfluted Ionic columns with Scanzoni Capitals which supports a pediment protecting a rounded arch window and the doorway. The steeple is in two stages, covered interne plate tin surmounted by an ornate iron weather vane. The interior has been slightly altered by the addition of new carpeting and six new stained glass windows of good quality, most notably in the Chancel. The original paws and turned posts, which support the balcony, tastefully retain early graining. This building was originally built

MAP NUMBER: 45 DATE BUILT: c. 1820 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
 COMMON NAME: "Bootlegger's House" OWNER: George Azew

DESCRIPTION: 2 1/2-story, gabled roof sheathed in metal, stone foundation, 3 x 4 bays, door front center, clapboarded. This house has a gable front orientation but is Federal in detailing; Federal six-paneled doors and window surrounds. It is of post and beam construction with vertical plank walls covered with plaster on the interior. The rear ell is of earlier construction than the main part of the house which has an added front entrance porch of late 19th Century vintage. The house was at one time used as the Baptist parsonage and is shown as such on the 1869 map; the 1857 map shows Mrs. H. Cribbs living here. During prohibition the local rum-runner, "Tilly", lived here.

MAP NUMBER: 44 DATE BUILT: c. 1820 SURVEY NUMBER:
 FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER: 77-A-38
 COMMON NAME: Cheese Co. house OWNER: Economic Cheese Co.

DESCRIPTION: 2 1/2-stories, gabled roof sheathed in slate, stone foundation, 3 x 3 bays, door front right side (north side), clapboarded. This house, of post and beam construction, has pedimented window surrounds on the first floor level, a Greek Revival front doorway, and a gable front orientation. It is, however, a Federal-Greek Revival transitional house because of its massing and smaller details in the Federal mode. In the early 20th Century this house was used as the local bakery; its huge original beehive oven, used in this business, was in the basement and was recently removed.

(Demolished) 1978

STATE OF VERMONT
Division for Historic Preservation
Montpelier, VT 05602

HISTORIC SITES & STRUCTURES SURVEY
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

0407-03

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:
76-A-320

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing
18/ 650013 4910005

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:
Burlington quad.

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:
Riggs Farm

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: farm house
ORIGINAL USE: farm house
ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:
Excellent Good
Fair Poor

THEME:
STYLE: federal

DATE BUILT: c. 1810

COUNTY: Chittenden

TOWN: Hinesburg

LOCATION: Route 116

COMMON NAME:
Howard Riggs' Farm

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: house

OWNER: Howard Riggs
ADDRESS: Hinesburg

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Yes No Restricted

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:
Local State National

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone Brick Concrete Concrete Block
2. Wall Structure
a. Wood Frame: Post & Beam Balloon
b. Load Bearing Masonry: Brick Stone Concrete
Concrete Block
c. Iron d. Steel e. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard Board & Batten Wood Shingle
Shiplap Novelty Stucco Sheet Metal Aluminum
Asphalt Shingle Brick Veneer Stone Veneer
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
a. Truss: Wood Iron Steel Concrete
b. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate Wood Shingle Asphalt Shingle
Sheet Metal Built Up Rolled Tile Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches Towers Cupolas Dormers Chimneys
Sheds Ells Wings Other: bay window on north side
Roof Style: Gable Hip Shed Flat Mansard Gambrel
Jerkinhead Saw Tooth With Monitor With Bellcast
With Parapet With False Front Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 5 x 2

Entrance Location: front center

Approximate Dimensions:

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat Zoning Roads
Development Deterioration
Alteration Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive Negative
Mixed Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

The house, with a georgian floor plan, has a modillion cornice. The front door has flat pilasters with a dentilated cornice and a multi-lighted transom.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

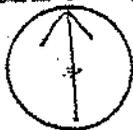
Although the interior of this house has been adapted for modern living, the fine architectural detailing and integrity of the exterior of the house has been carefully respected and maintained.

In 1857 Austin and H.A. Beecher lived in this house and in 1869 H.A. Beecher lived here.

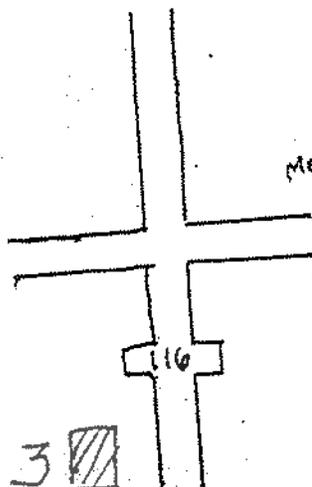
REFERENCES:

7,8

MAP: (Indicate North in Circle)



Shelburne Road

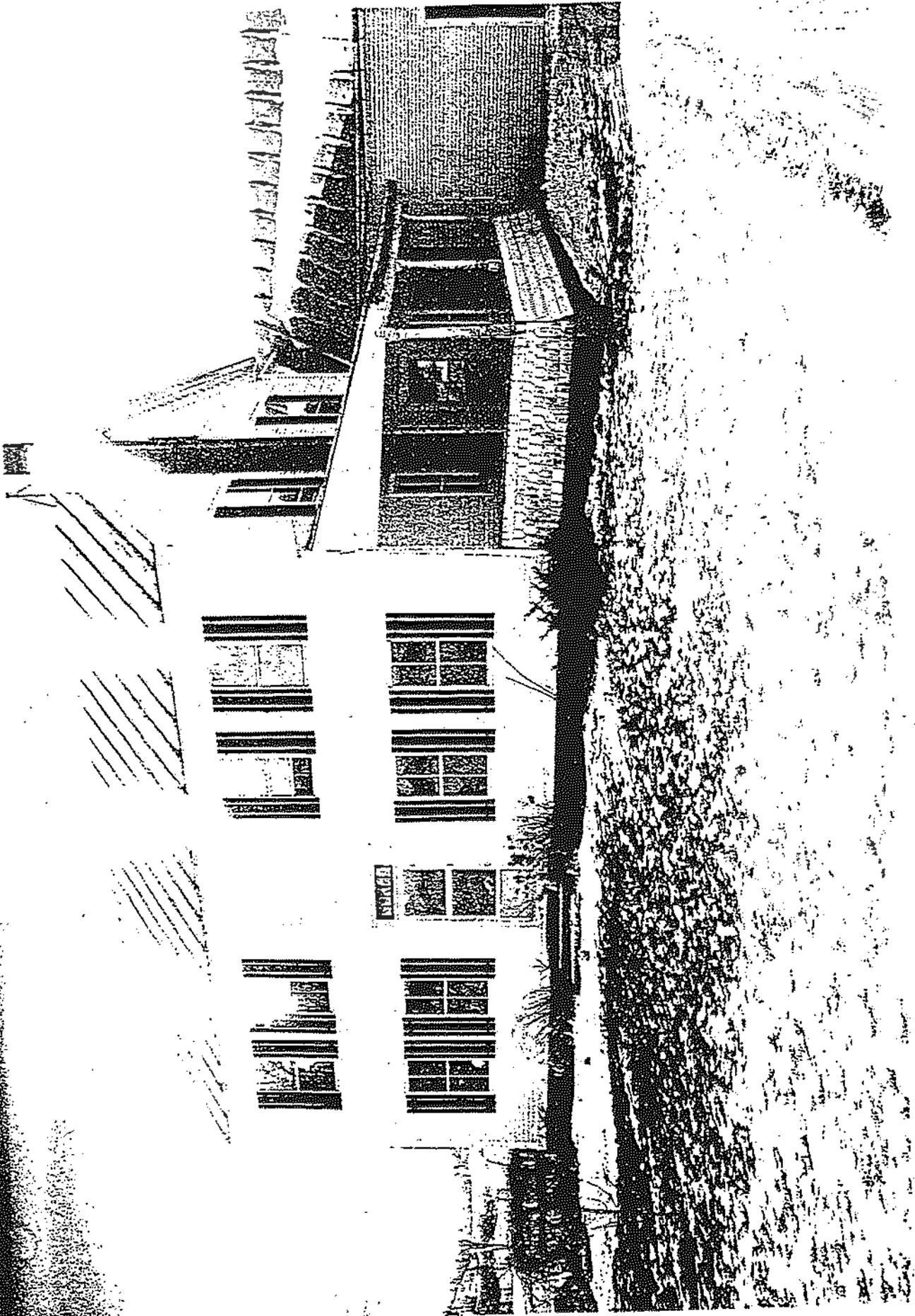


SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

- Open Land Woodland
- Scattered Buildings
- Moderately Built Up
- Densely Built Up
- Residential Commercial
- Agricultural Industrial
- Roadside Strip Development
- Other:

RECORDED BY:
John P. Dumville

ORGANIZATION:
VT. Division for Historic Preservation



01107-3

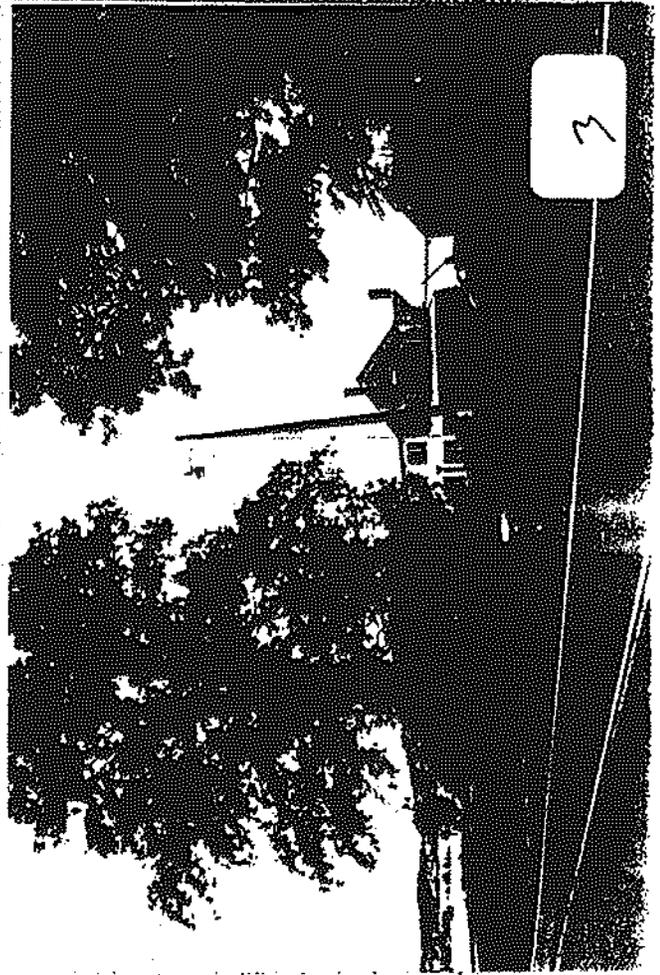


Figure # 1
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: RT 116 / CVU Road
Intersection

Figure # 2
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: S
Subject: RT 116, north of Howard
Rigg's Farm (HSS 0407-03)

Figure # 3
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: Trees; HSS 0407-03

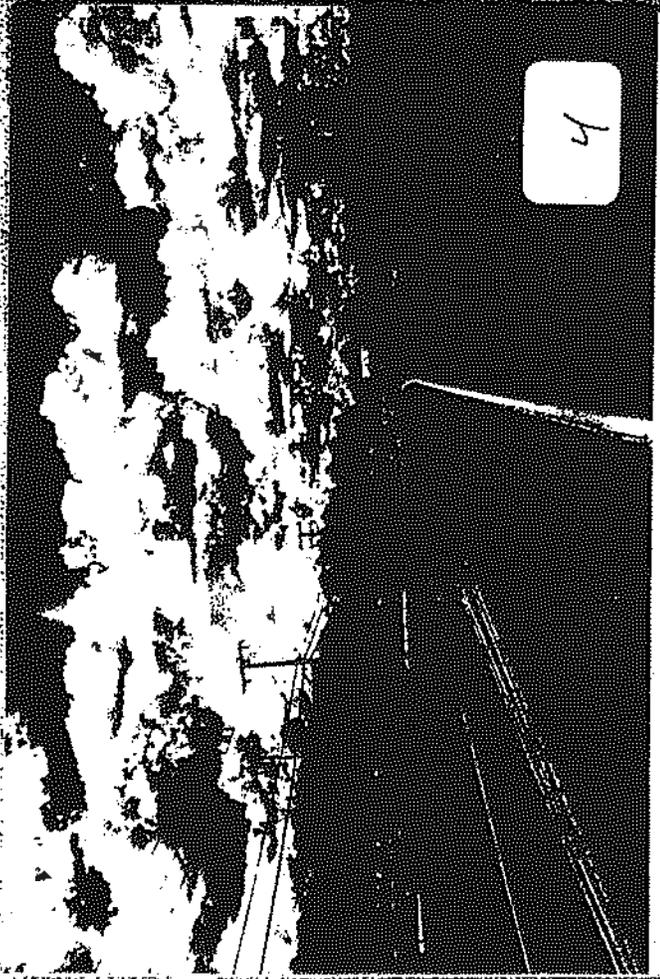
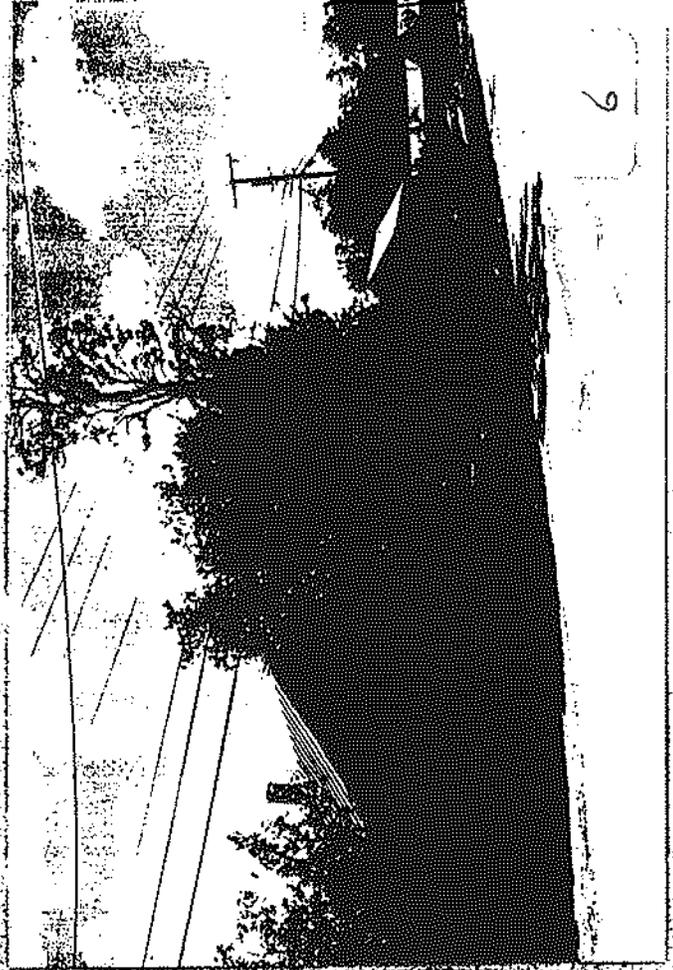


Figure # 4
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: S
Subject: RT. 116 just north of shopping center & Commerce Street

Figure # 5
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: Firehouse and adjacent buildings.

Figure # 6
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: non-historic sites, north of Mechanicsville Rd.



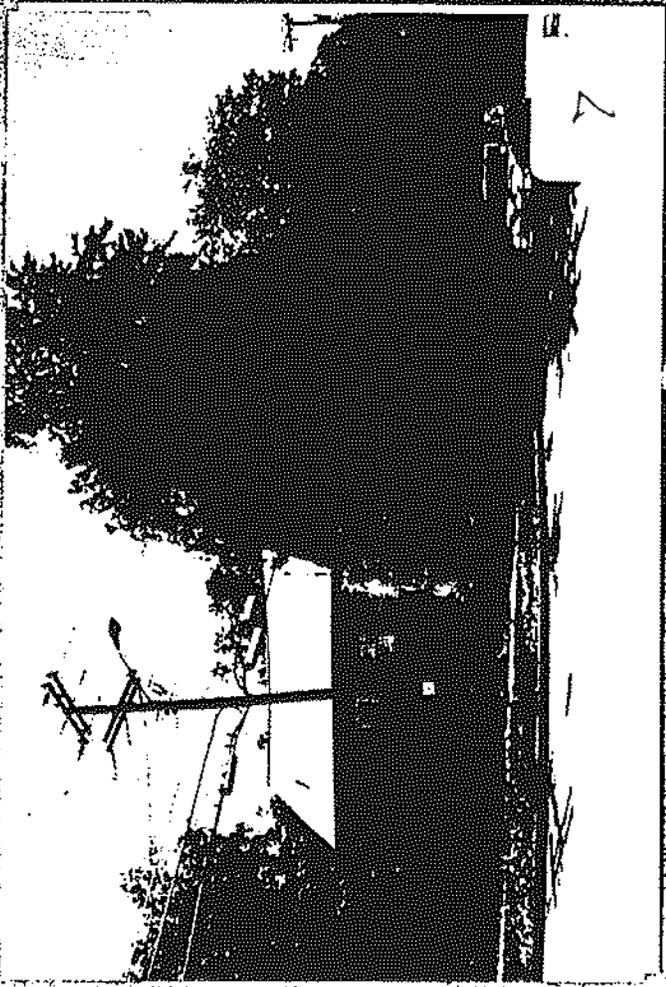


Figure #7
 Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
 View: SE
 Subject: Intersect. RT 116/
 Mechanicsville Rd; non-hist.

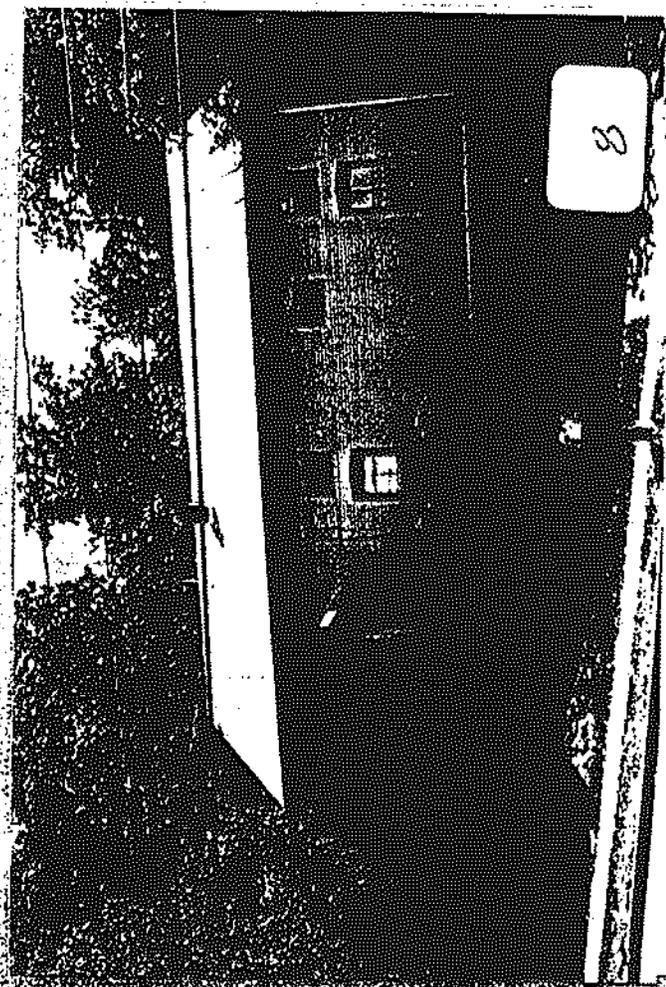


Figure #8
 Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
 View: E
 Subject: HSS #1, northern boundary
 of district.

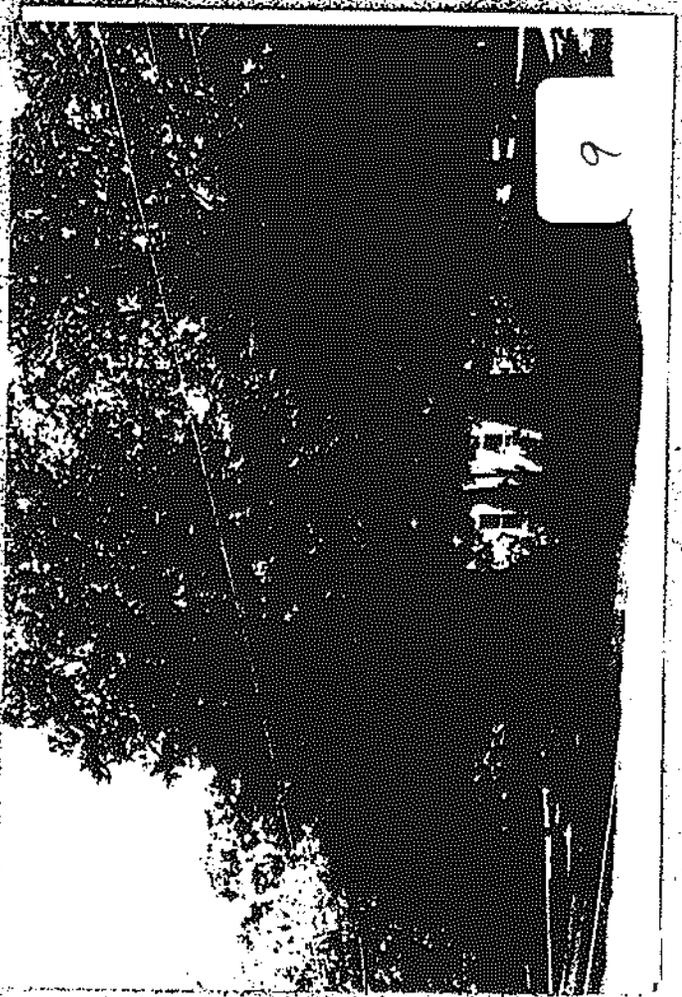


Figure #9
 Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
 View: NE
 Subject: HSS #2; historic landscape
 features

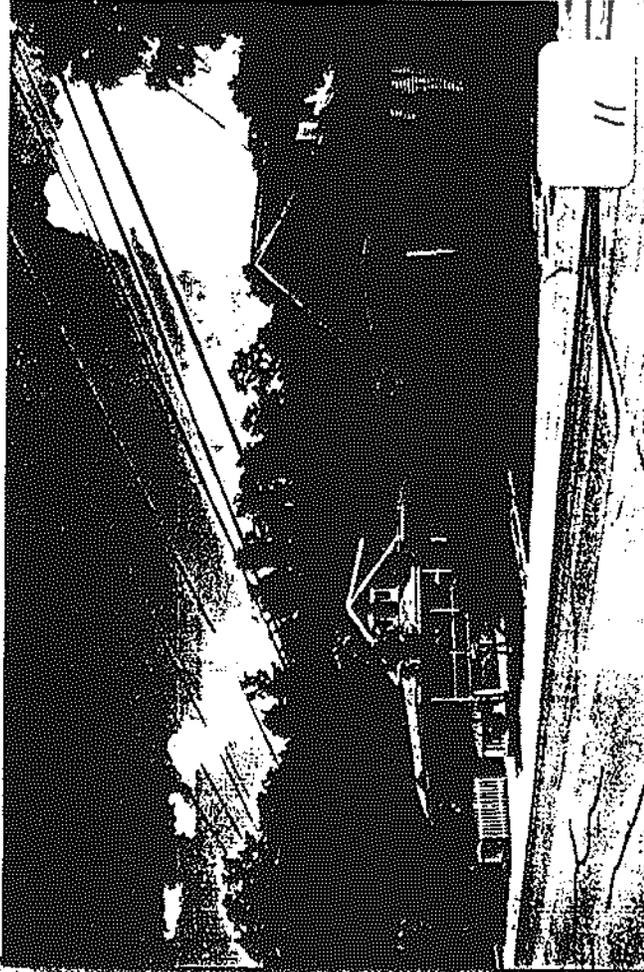


10

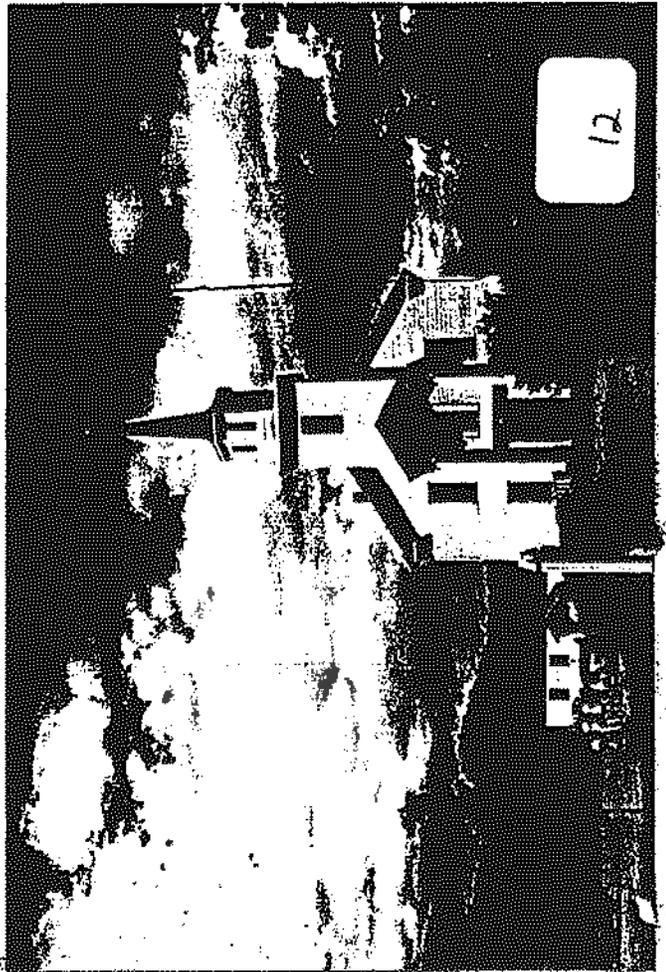
Figure # 10
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: HSS #43

Figure # 11
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: NE
Subject: HSS # 3 (L) & HSS #4 (R)

Figure # 12
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: W
Subject: HSS #42, #41



11



12

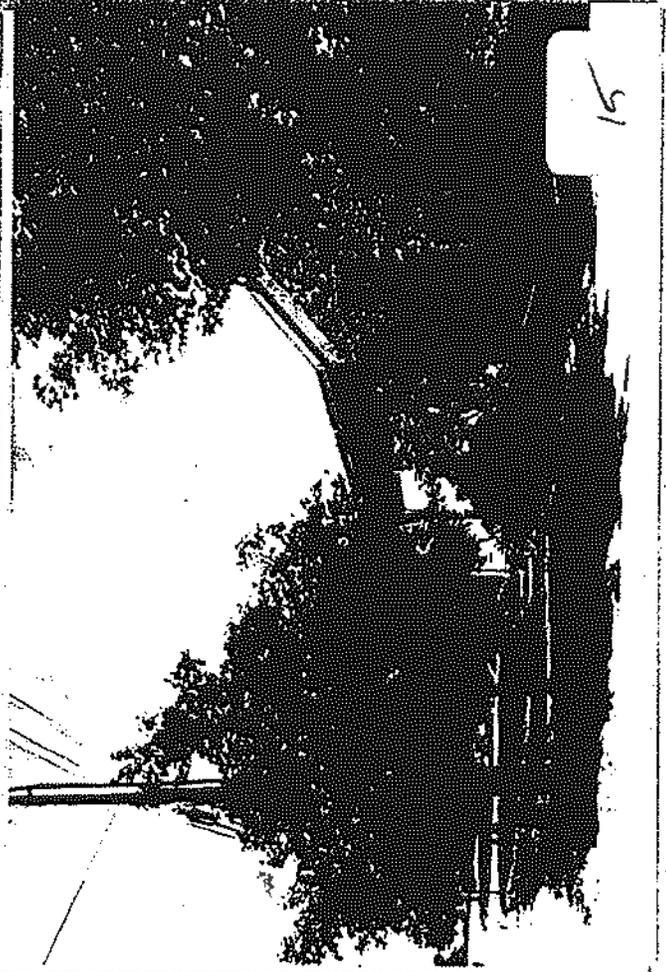


Figure # 13
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: NE
Subject: HSS # 5

Figure # 14
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: HSS # 7

Figure # 15
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: HSS # 40

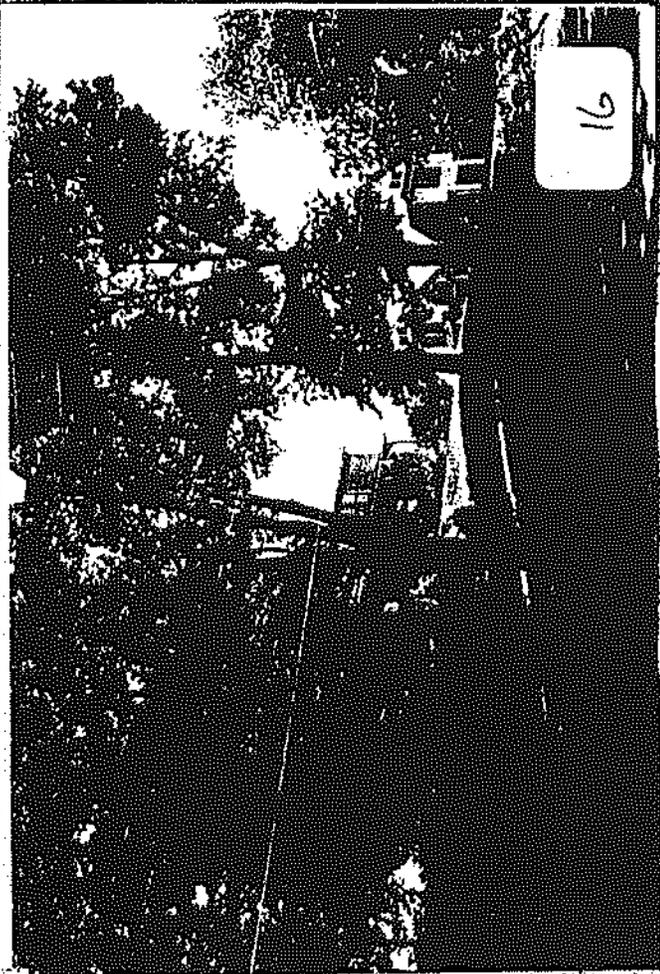


Figure #16
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: HSS # 8 (L) & #9 (R)



Figure #17
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: S
Subject: HSS # 38(L) #39 (R)

Figure #18
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: E
Subject: HSS #8(L) ; #9 (R)



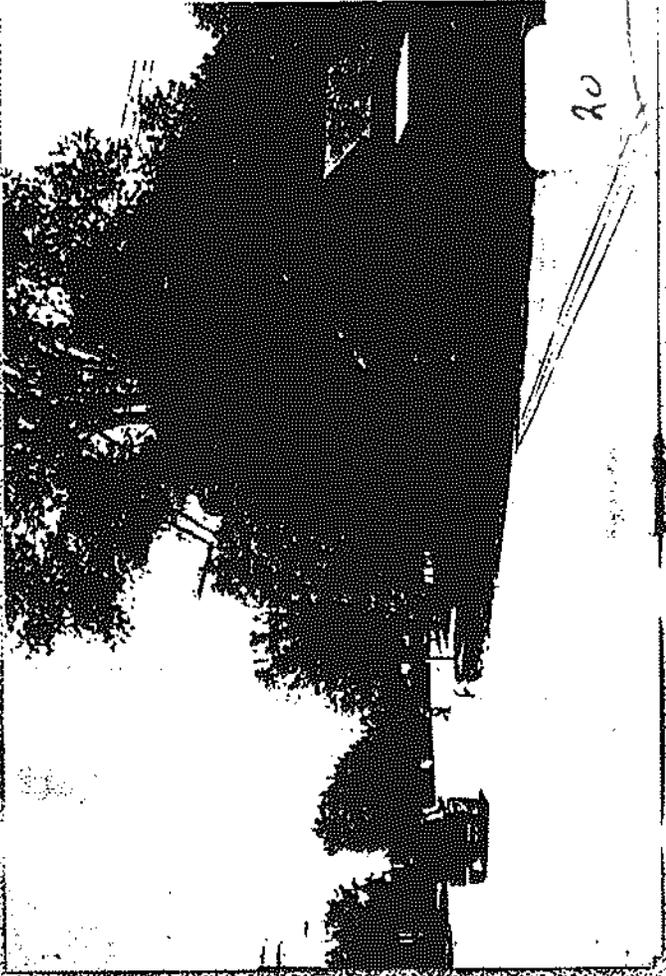
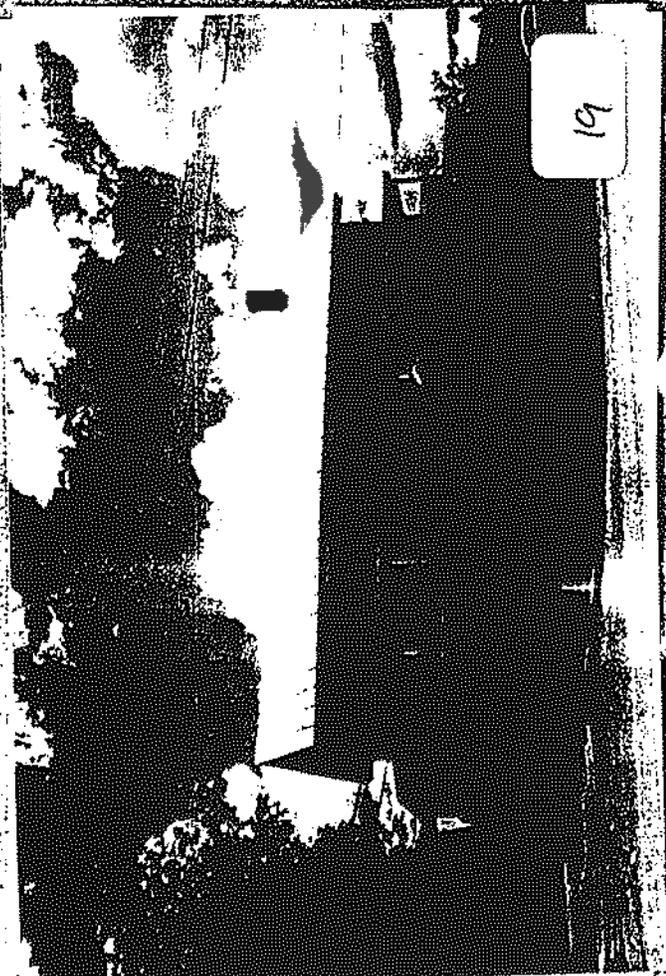


Figure # 19
Route 116 Corridor- Hincburg, VT
View: E
Subject: IGA; HSS #10

Figure # 20
Route 116 Corridor- Hincburg, VT
View: S
Subject: HSS #35; Intersection with
Charlotte Rd.

Figure # 21
Route 116 Corridor- Hincburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: HSS #34(R), #33(L)



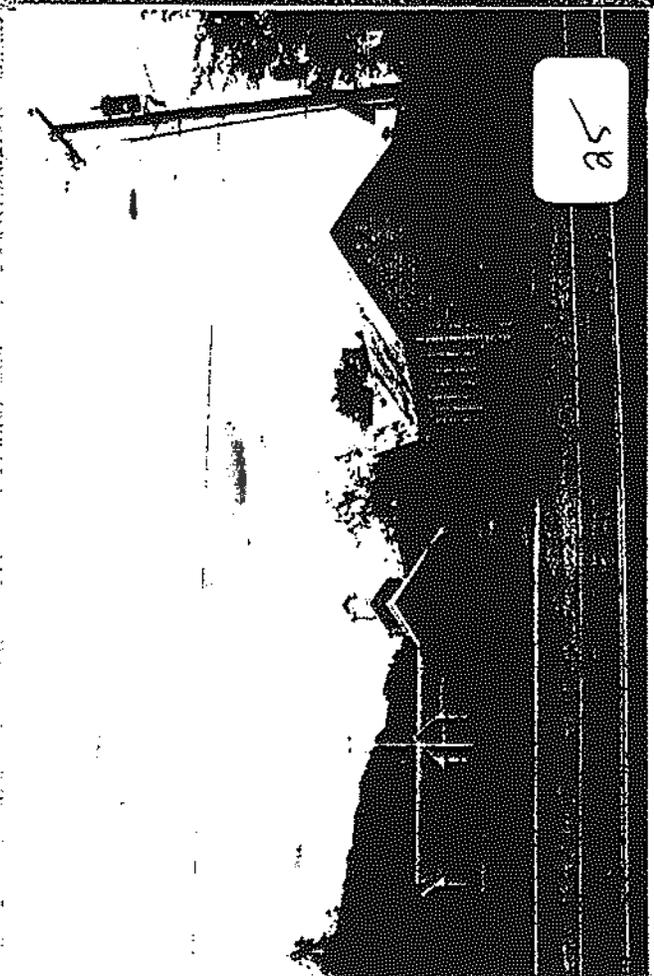
Figure # 22
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: HSS #12(L), #13 (middle),
#14(R)



Figure # 23
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: HSS #31(R) & #30 (L)



Figure # 24
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: HSS #15(L) & #16(R)



a5



a6



a7

Figure # 25
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: E
Subject: HSS #17(L) & #18 (r)

Figure # 26
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: HSS # 19(L), #20 , #21(R)

Figure # 27
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: HSS #29 (R), #28, #27 (L)



Figure # 28
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SW
Subject: HSS #26 (R) & #25 (L)

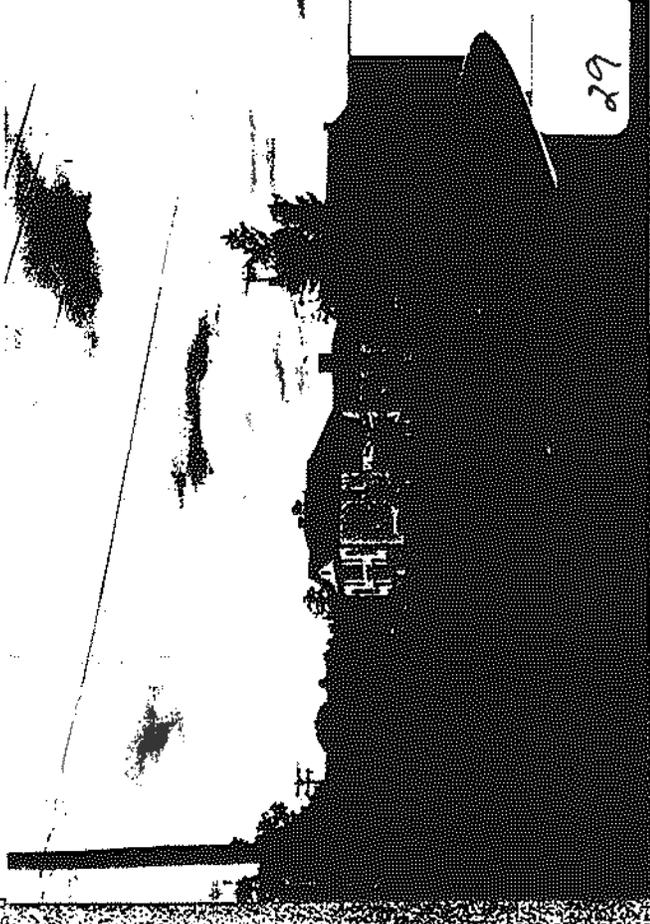


Figure # 29
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: SE
Subject: HSS #24 & #23 (school);
RT 116/ Silver St intersection

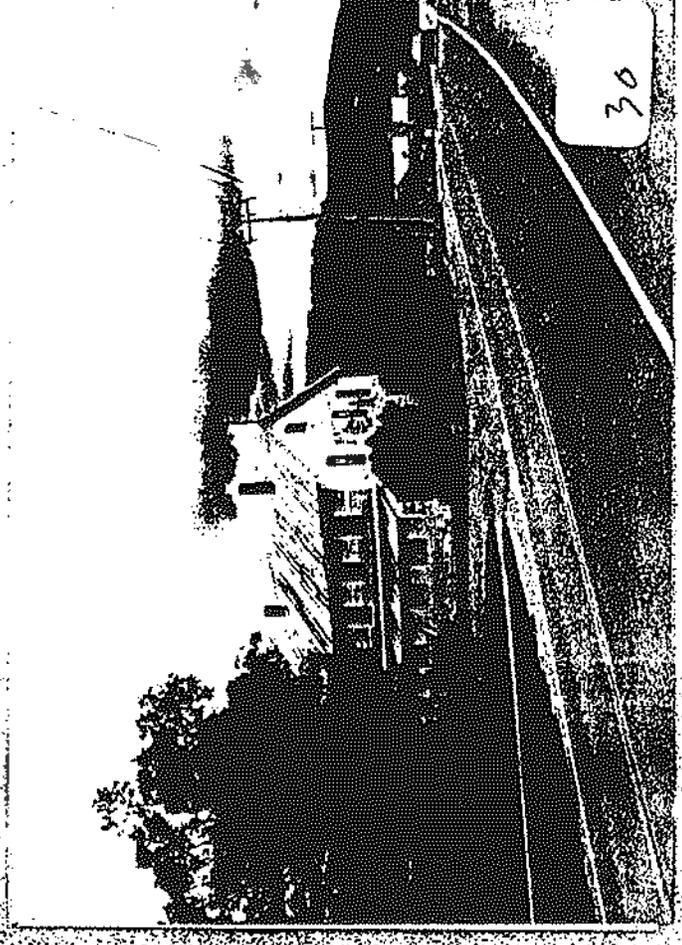
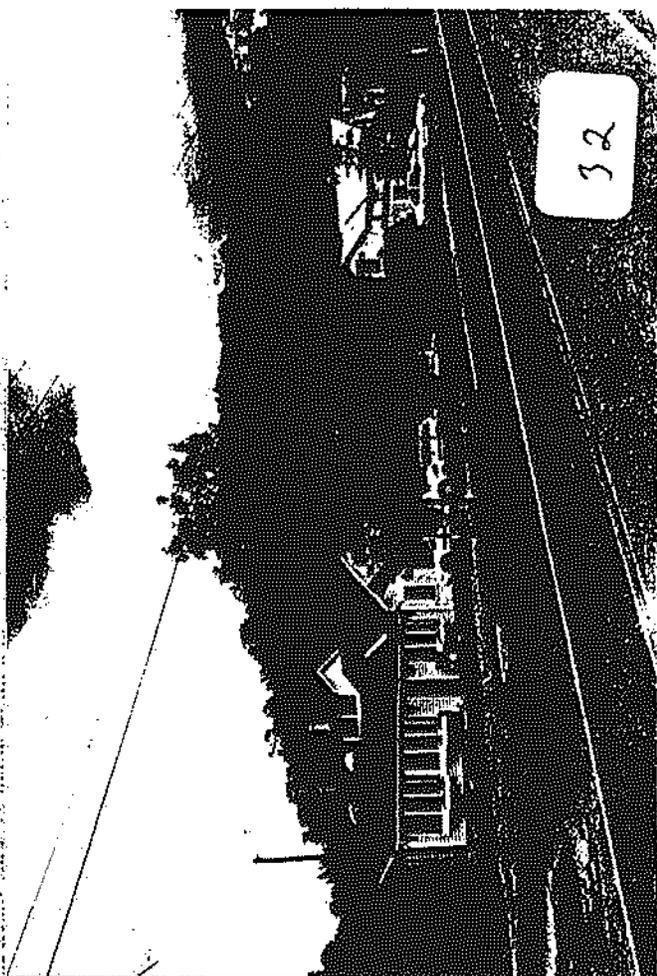


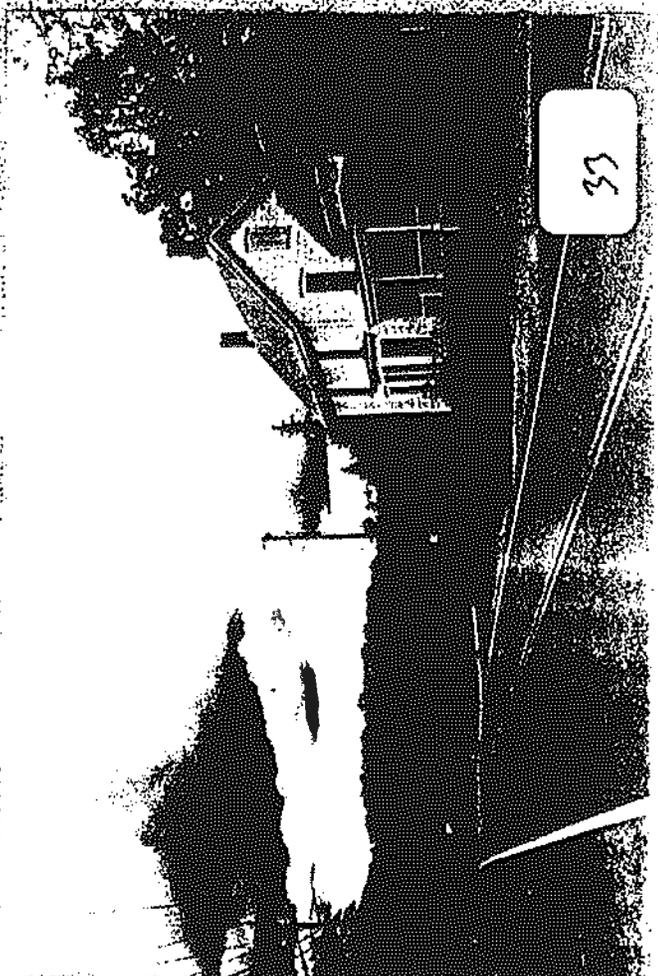
Figure # 30
Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT
View: E
Subject: HSS #22 from Silver St.
intersection



31



32



33

View # 31
Route 116 Corridor-Hinesburg, VT
View: E
Subject: building across from school
on north side of RT 116

View # 32
Route 116 Corridor-Hinesburg, VT
View: NE
Subject: non-historic buildings on
RT 116, (n-side), west of Buck Hill

View # 33
Route 116 Corridor-Hinesburg, VT
View: E
Subject: RT 116, just east of school,
west of Buck Hill intersection

APPENDIX C

Historic Sites Report addendum

C.K. Quinn & Company, LLC

Historic Preservation • Architectural Conservation • Project Management

85 Peru Street
Burlington, VT 05401



(802)862-3969
ckquinn@zoo.uvm.edu
fax: (802) 864-6849

September 17, 2000

Dave Conger
DuBois & King, Inc.
One Wentworth Drive
Williston, VT 05495

Re: *Addendum-Route 116 Corridor Study- Hinesburg, VT*
Historic Resources Report-Scoping Level

Dear Dave;

Additional information has been requested by the Agency of Transportation regarding historic eligibility for individual building within the project area. The following has been submitted to the Agency of Transportation Historic Preservation Coordinator:

I have enclosed an addendum to the report submitted July 16, 2000 for the Historic Resources report for the project area as covered in the Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization (CCMPO) project for Route 116 in the Town of Hinesburg. The additional information contains photographs of all the building within the project area and a coordinating Photo Index which references the photographs to the Historic Sites and Survey Map (Map 4 of the July 16 submission). The Photo Index contains information for historic eligibility according to National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.

•Additional Notes:

I have included an amended Map of the Hinesburg Village Historic District Map, which includes those buildings included in the project southeast of the actual historic district. These figures are referenced as *Figures A-L* on the map and Photo Index.

We are seeking concurrence for resource identification findings within the report submitted July 16, 2000 and the attached addendum report. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Christopher K. Quinn

CC: Scott Newman, VT AOT

Historic Resources Report- Photo Index

Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT

9/12/00

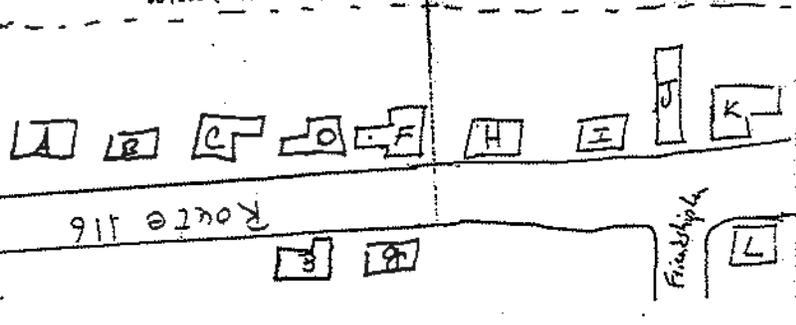
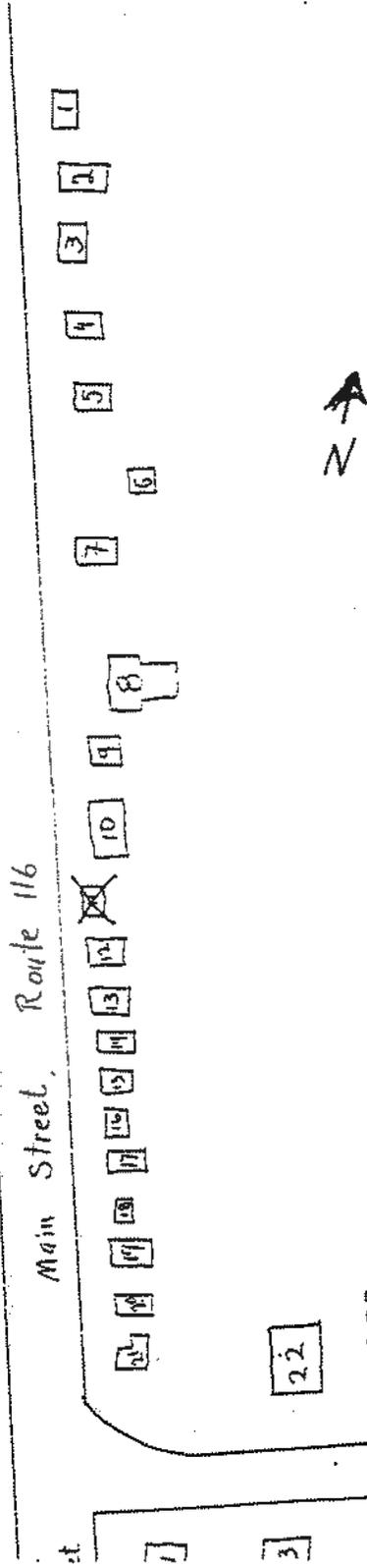
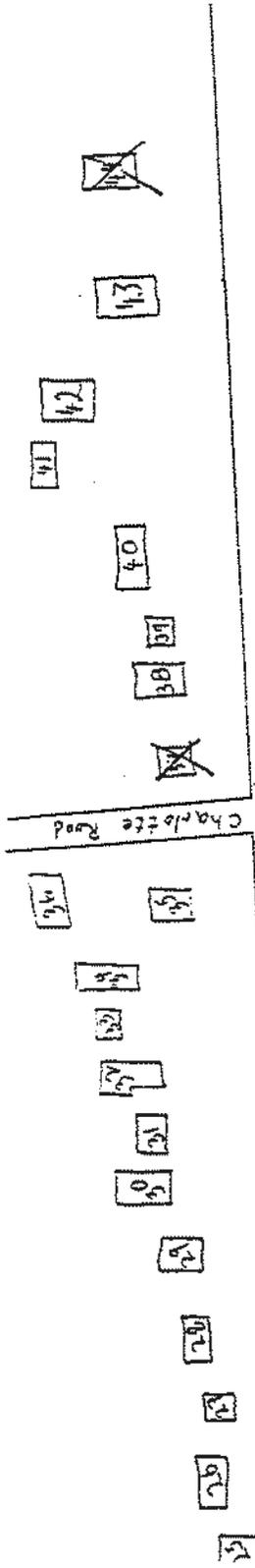
| Photo # | Direction of View | Historic Sites Survey Figure # | Historic Eligibility | Notes |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 2 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 3 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 4 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 5 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 6 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 7 | E | N/A | No | |
| 8 | E | N/A | No | |
| 9 | E | Main St#10437 | No | |
| 10 | NW | Main St#10438 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 11 | E | N/A | No | |
| 12 | E | N/A | No | |
| 13 | SW | N/A | No | |
| 14 | E | 1 | No | |
| 15 | E | 2 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 16 | E | 3 | No | |
| 17 | SW | 43 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 18 | W | 42 | Yes | Crit.A, C |
| 19 | E | 4 | No | |
| 20 | NE | 5 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 21 | SW | 40 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 22 | W | 41 | No | |
| 23 | E | 7 | No | |
| 24 | W | 39 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 25 | NW | 38 | Yes | Crit.A, C |
| 26 | NE | 8 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 27 | SE | 9 | No | |
| 28 | E | 10 | No | |
| 29 | W | 35 | Yes | Crit B, C |
| 30 | W | 34 | Yes | Crit.A, C |
| 31 | E | 12 | No | |
| 32 | E | 13 | No | |
| 33 | W | 33 | Yes | Crit 8, C |
| 34 | E | 14 | No | |
| 35 | W | 32 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 36 | E | 15 | No | |
| 37 | W | 31 | No | |
| 38 | W | 30 | No | |
| 39 | E | 16 | No | |
| 40 | E | N/A | No | |
| 41 | SE | 18 | Yes | Crit.A, C |
| 42 | W | 29 | No | |
| 43 | W | 28 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 44 | E | 19 | No | |

Historic Resources Report- Photo Index

Route 116 Corridor- Hinesburg, VT

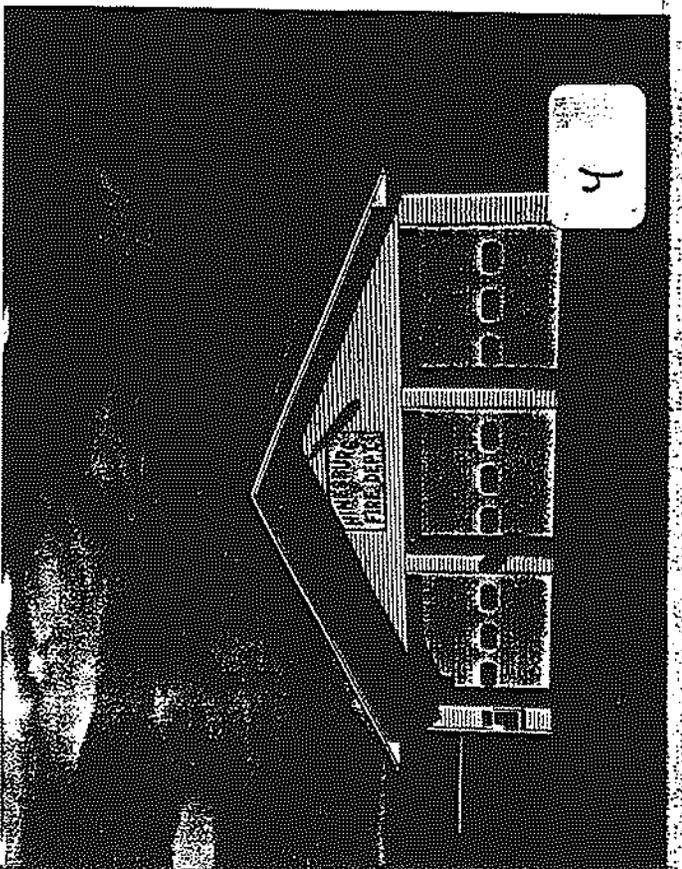
9/12/00

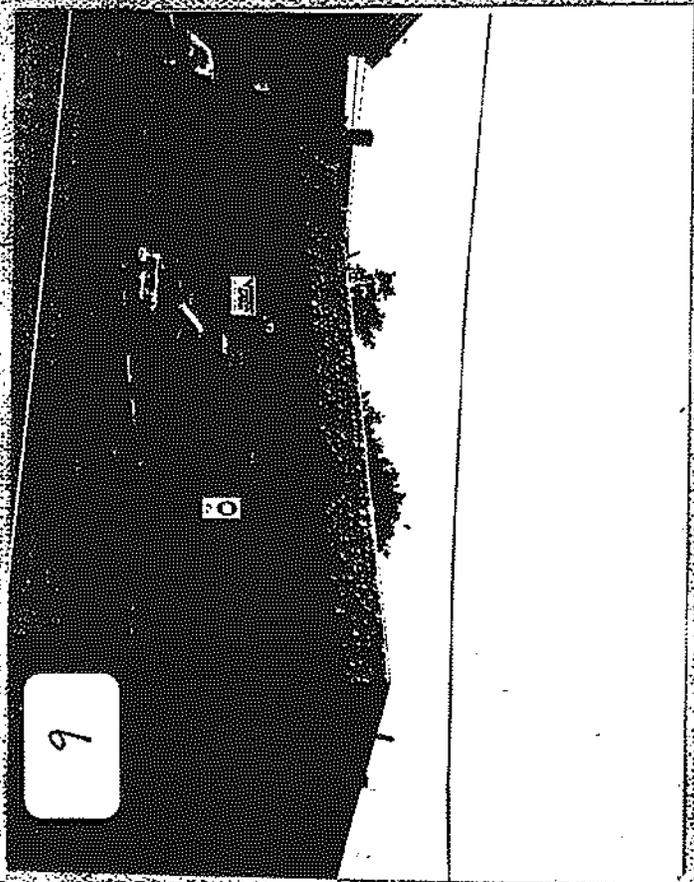
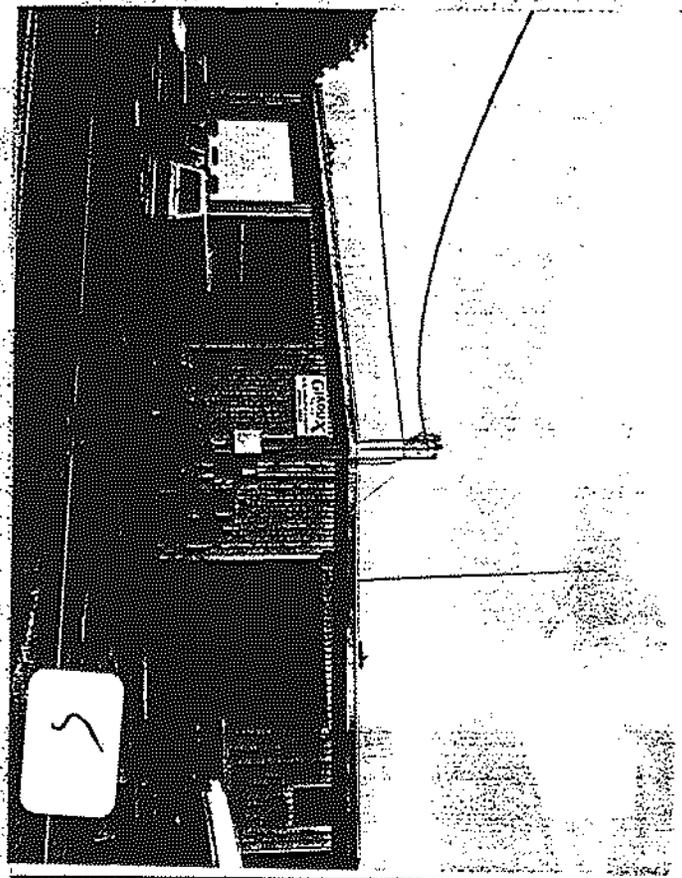
| Photo # | Direction of View | Historic Sites Survey Figure # | Historic Eligibility | Notes |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 45 | E | 20 | No | |
| 46 | E | 21 | No | |
| 47 | W | 27 | Yes | Crit. C |
| 48 | SW | 26 | No | |
| 49 | W | 25 | No | |
| 50 | S | 24 | No | Due to Age |
| 51 | NE | 22 | No | |
| 52 | S | 23 | Yes | Crit.A, C |
| 53 | N | A | No | |
| 54 | N | B | No | |
| 55 | N | C | No | |
| 56 | N | D | No | |
| 57 | S | E | No | |
| 58 | N | F | No | |
| 59 | S | G | No | |
| 60 | N | H | No | |
| 61 | N | I | No | |
| 62 | N | J | No | |
| 63 | N | K | No | |
| 64 | S | L | No | |

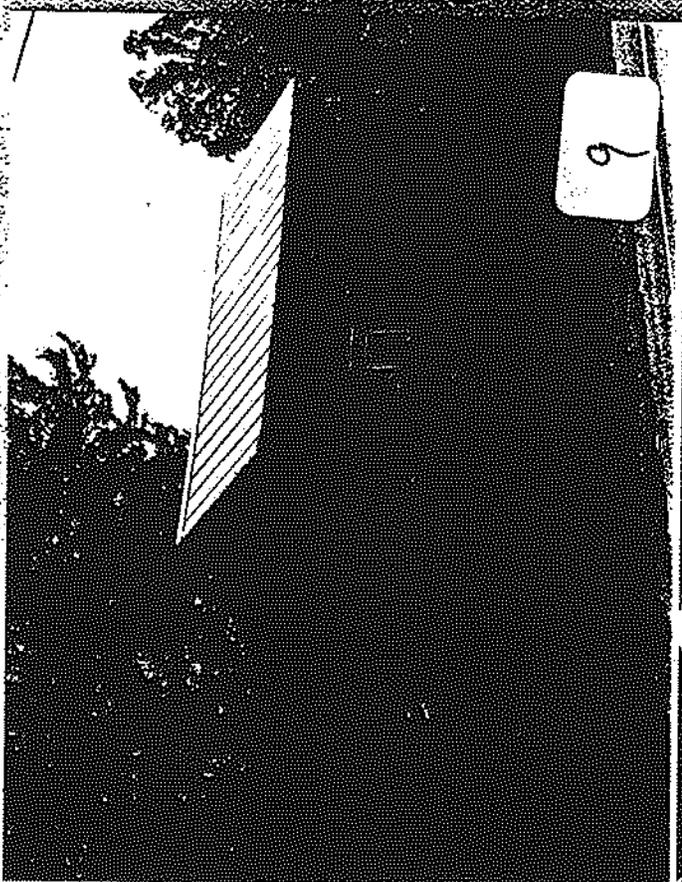
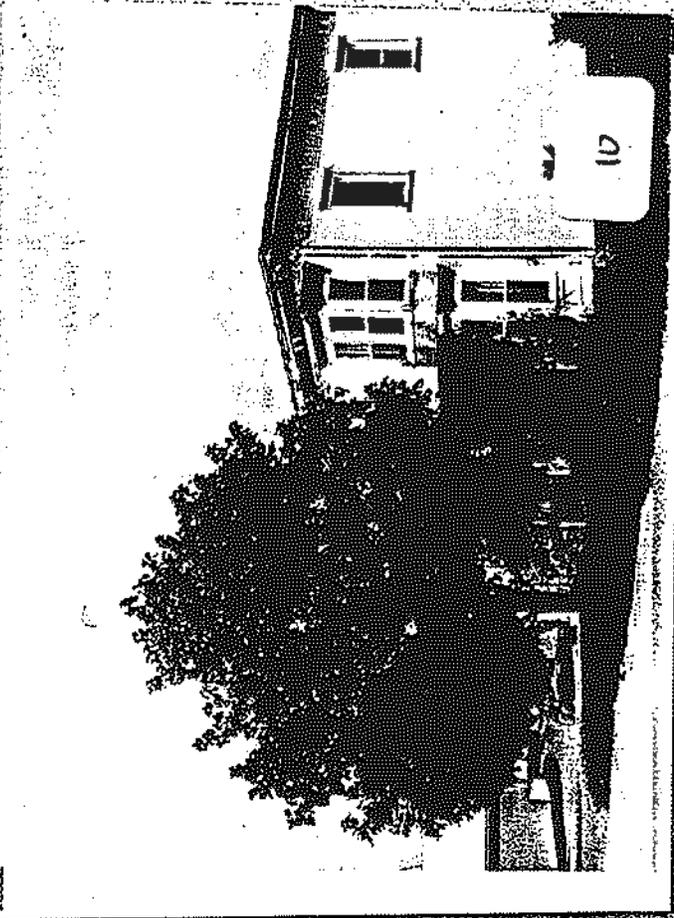


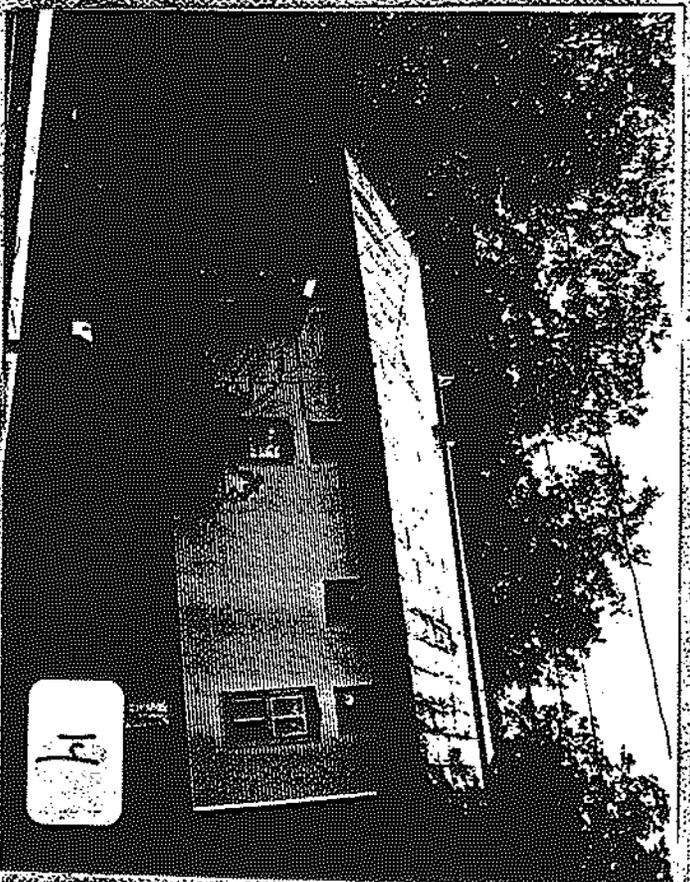
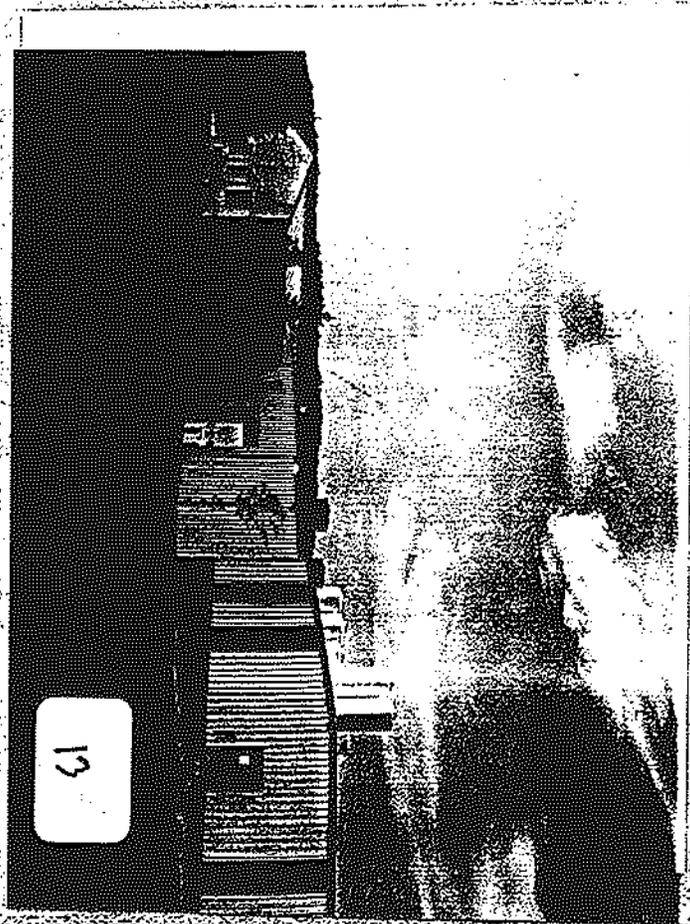
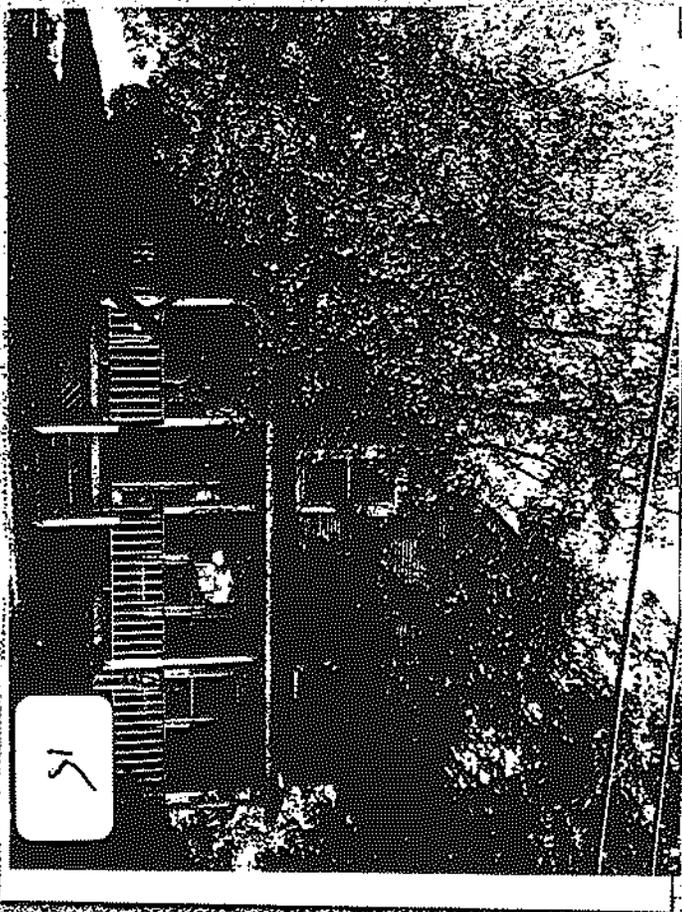
Hinesburg Village Historic District
 0407.18
 -Amended Map: 9/10/00

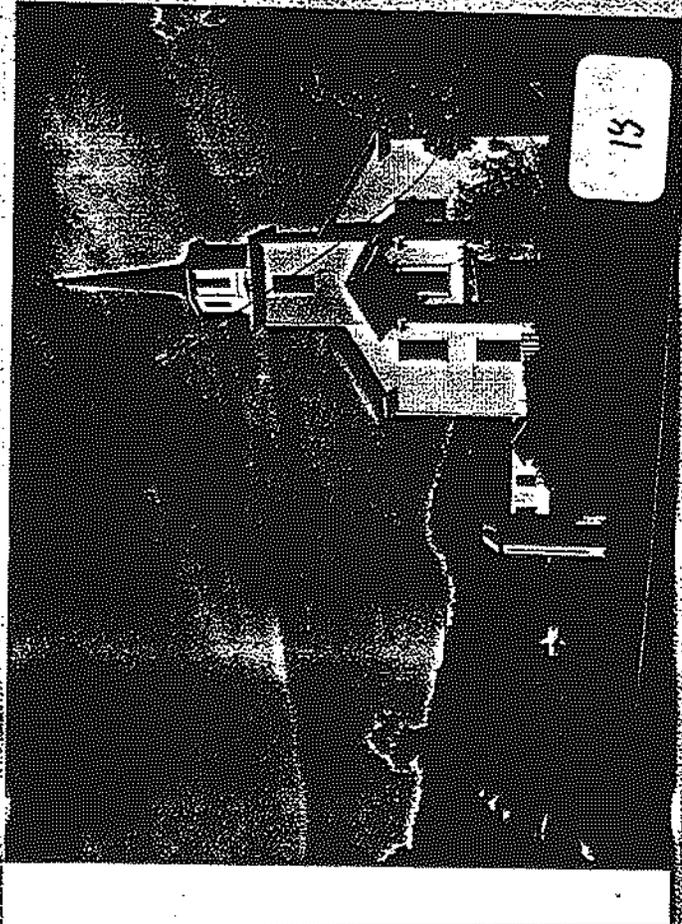
Amended Map →
 -lots not located
 within Historic District

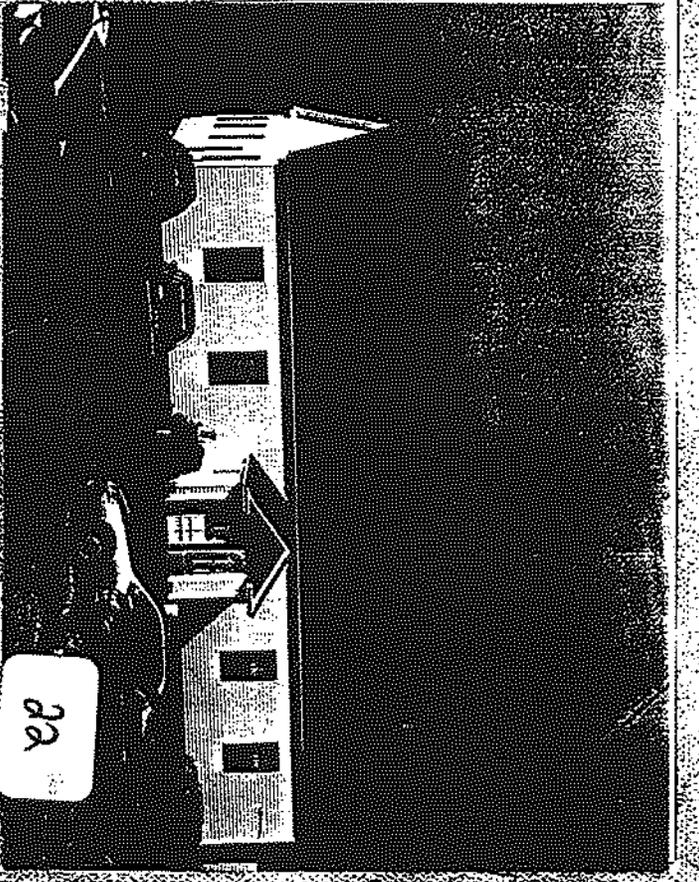


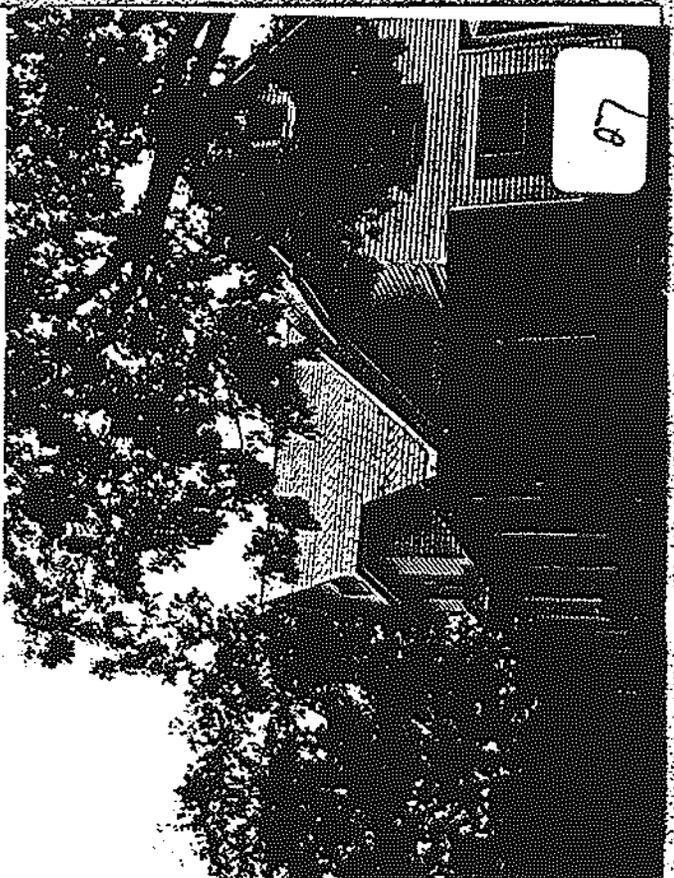
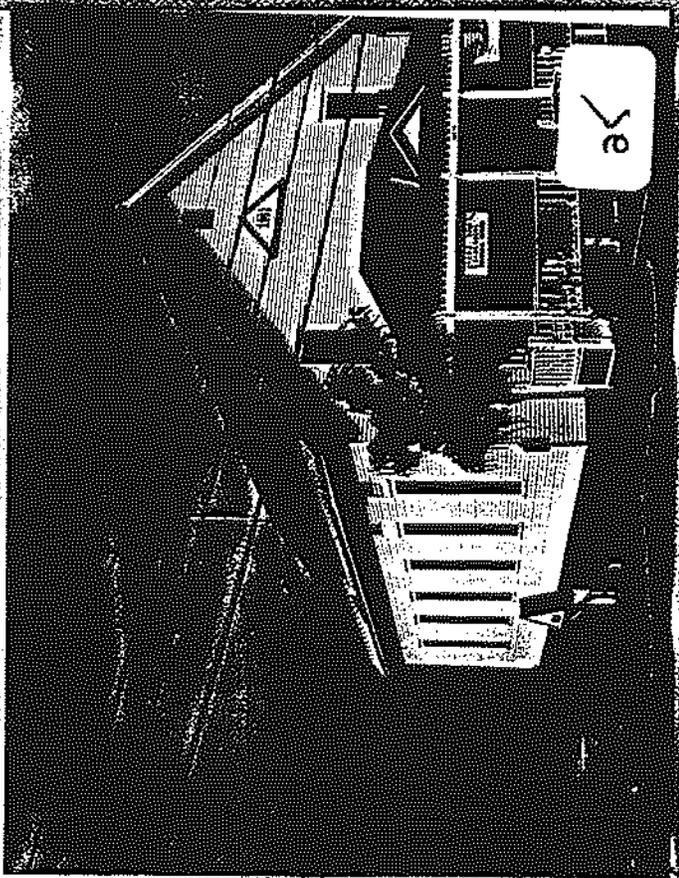
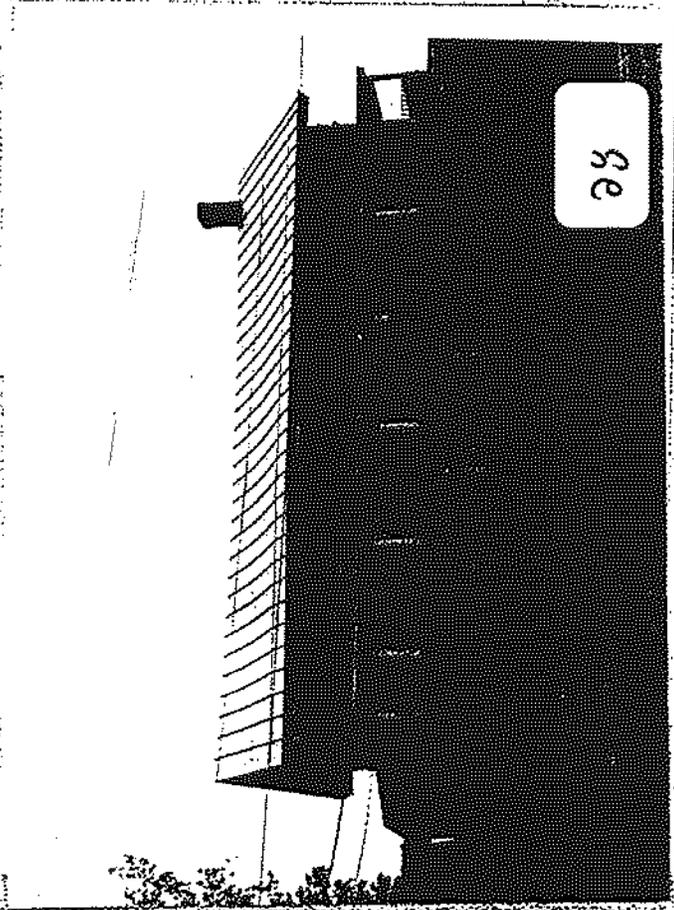
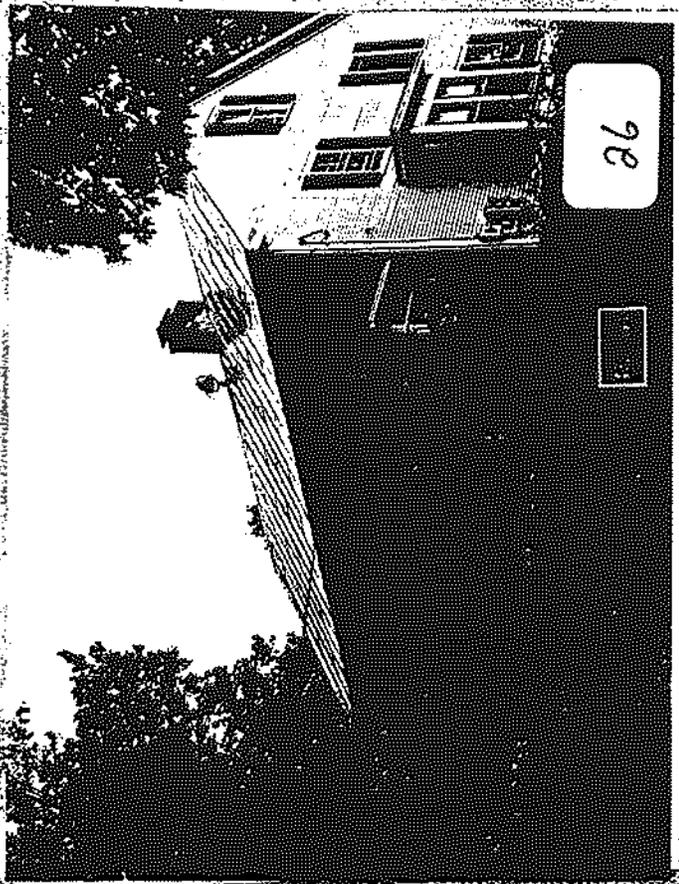


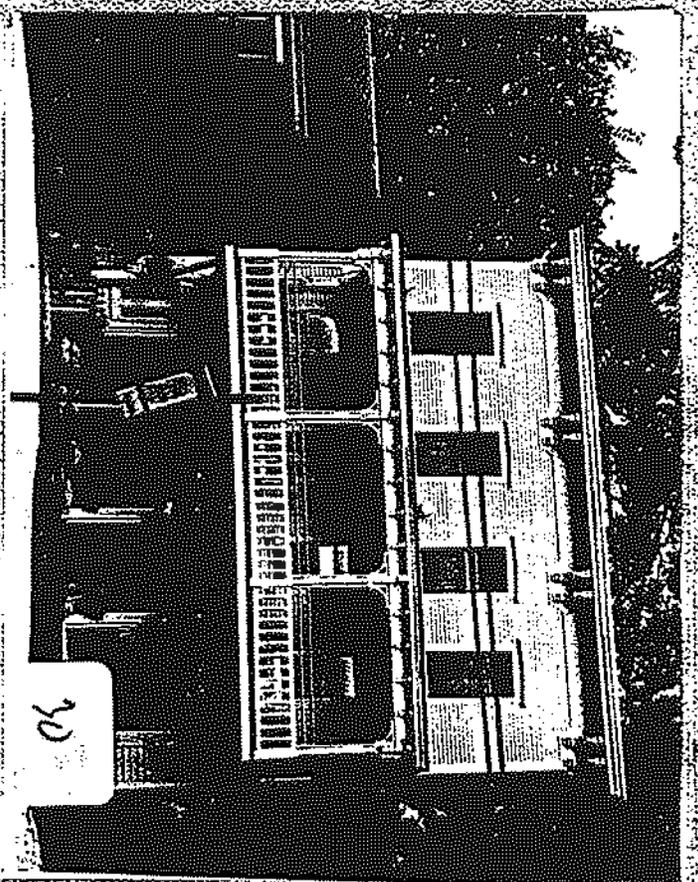
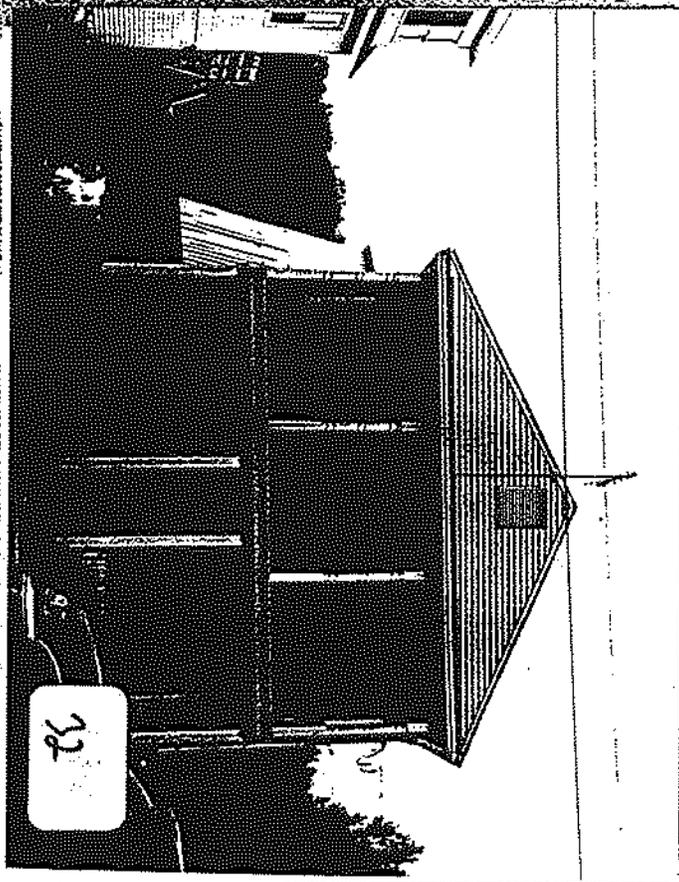
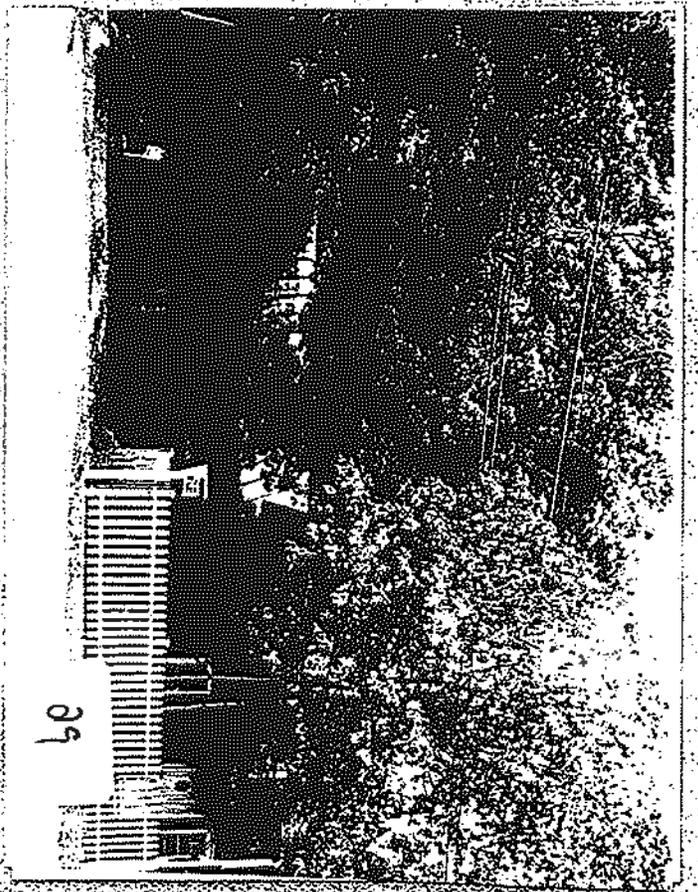


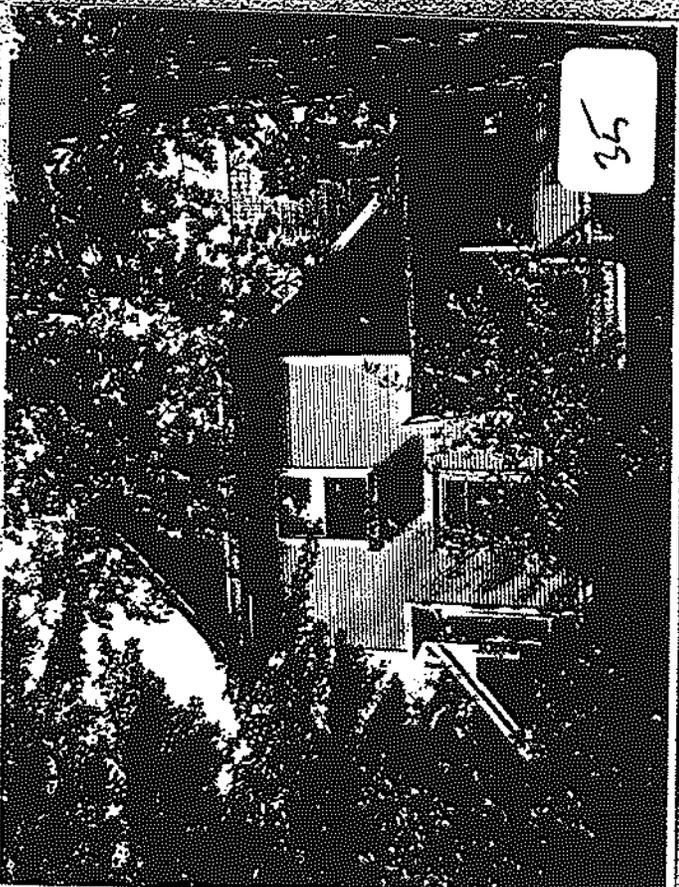
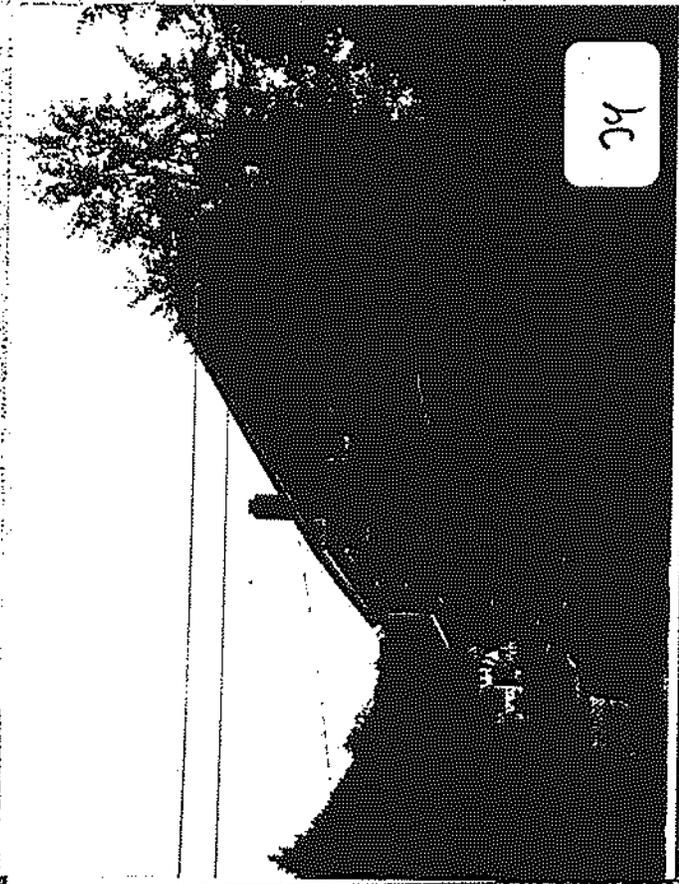


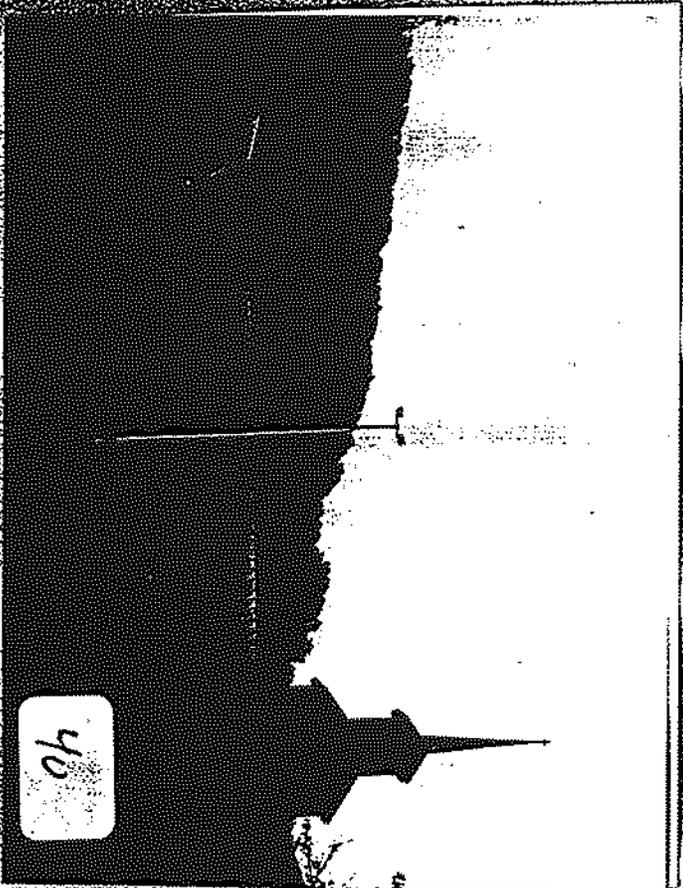
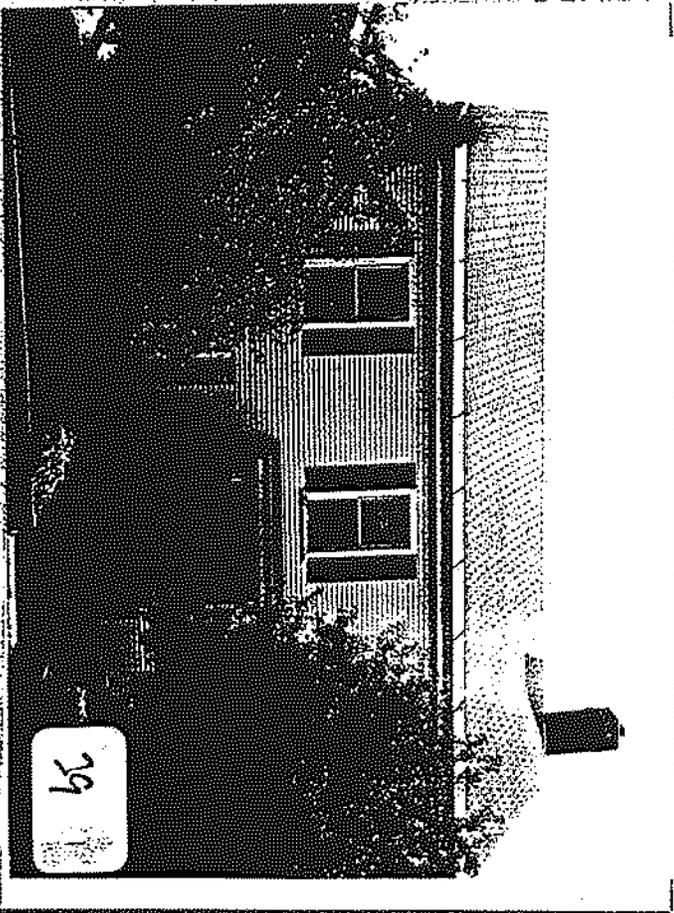
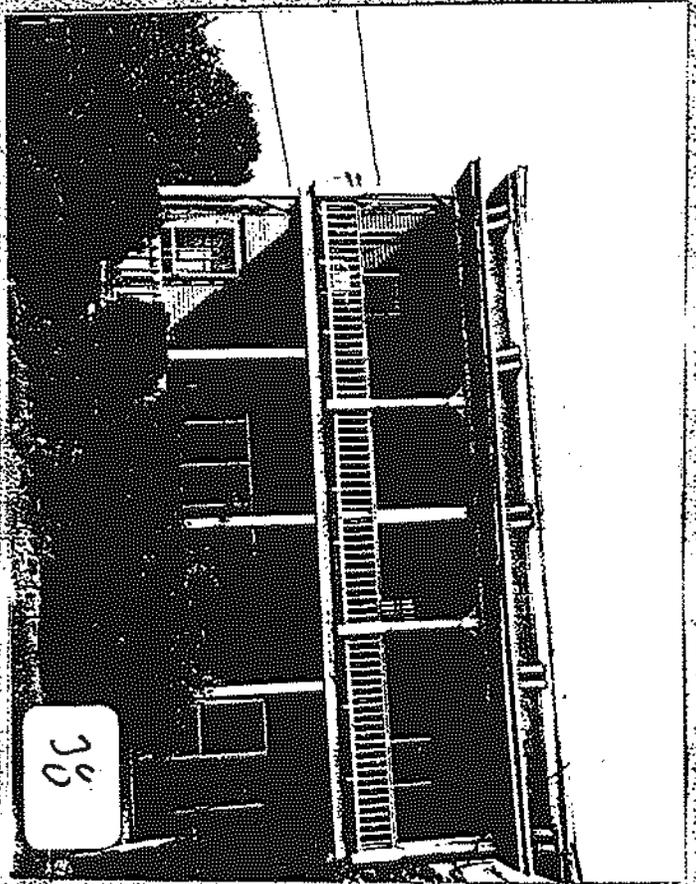
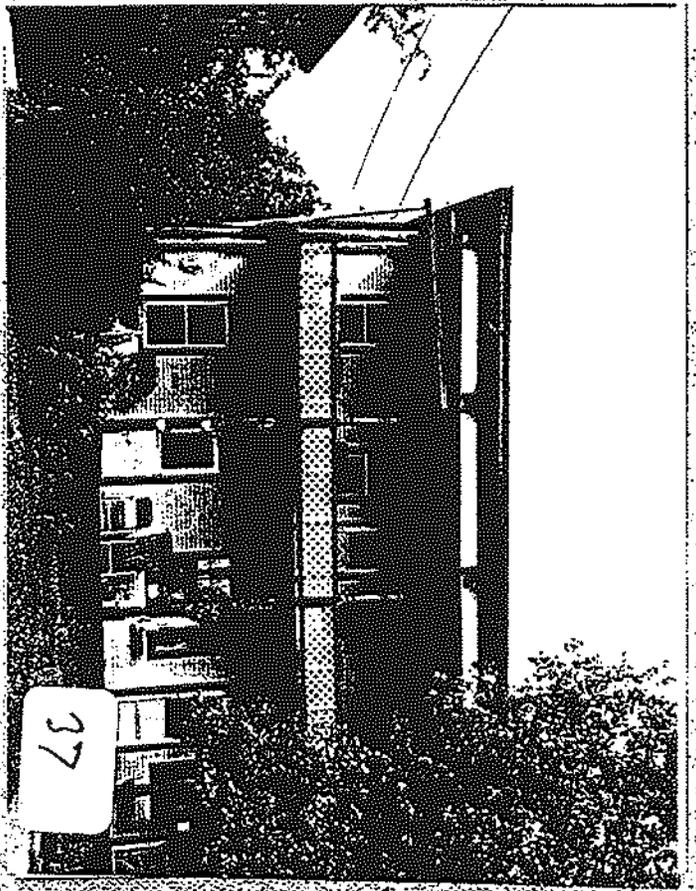


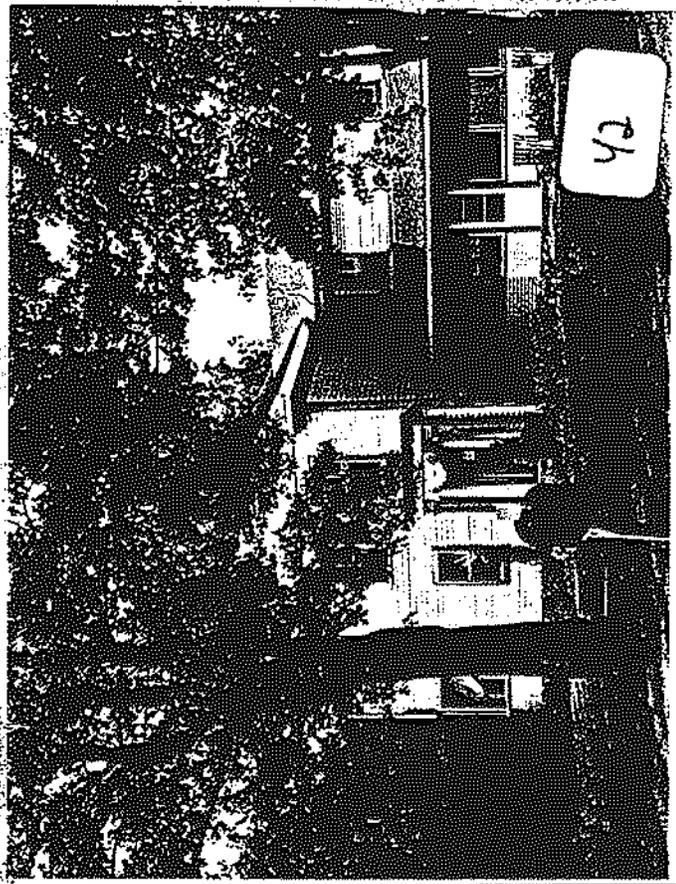


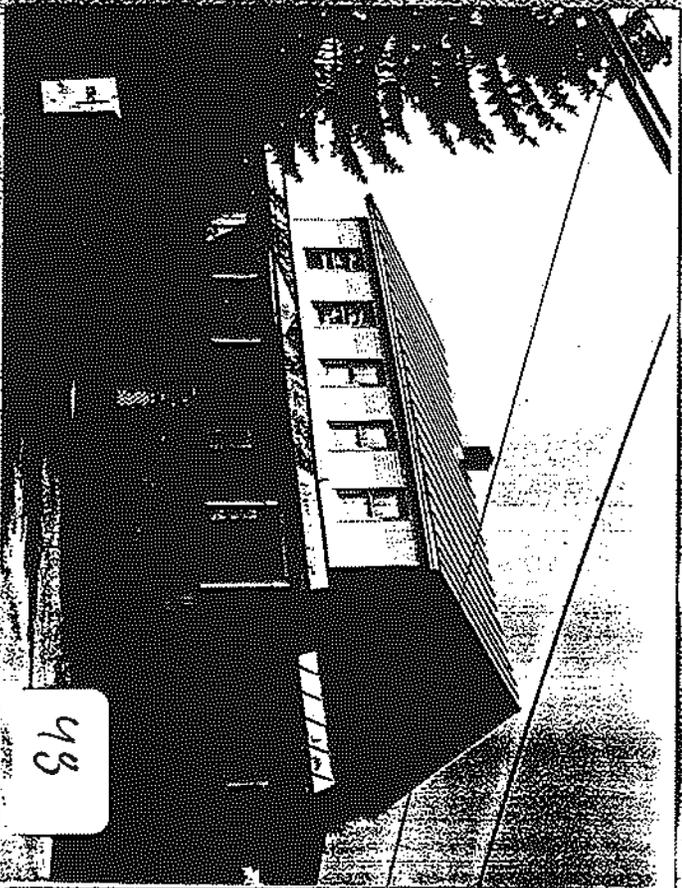
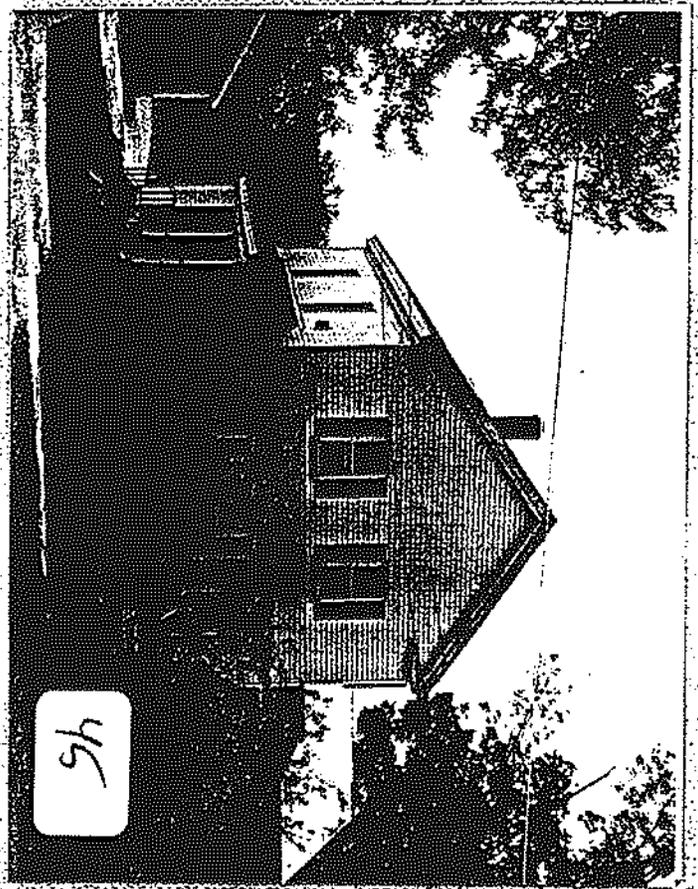
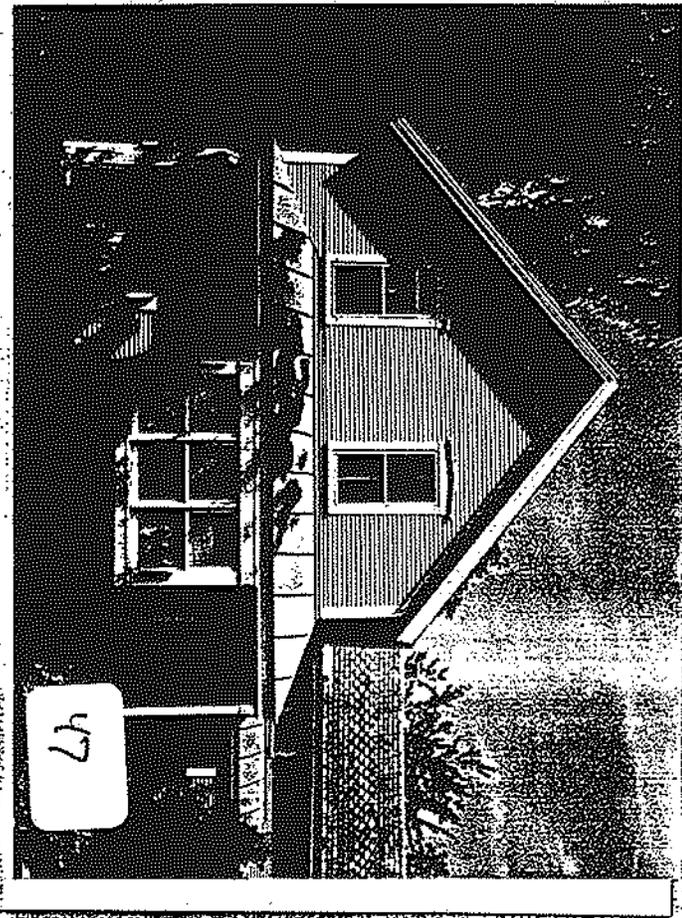


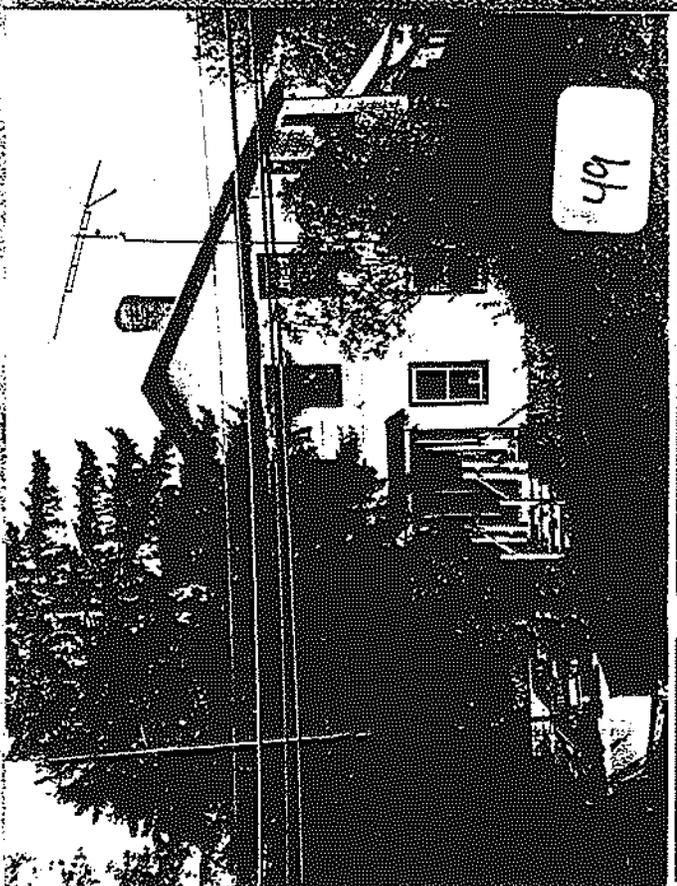
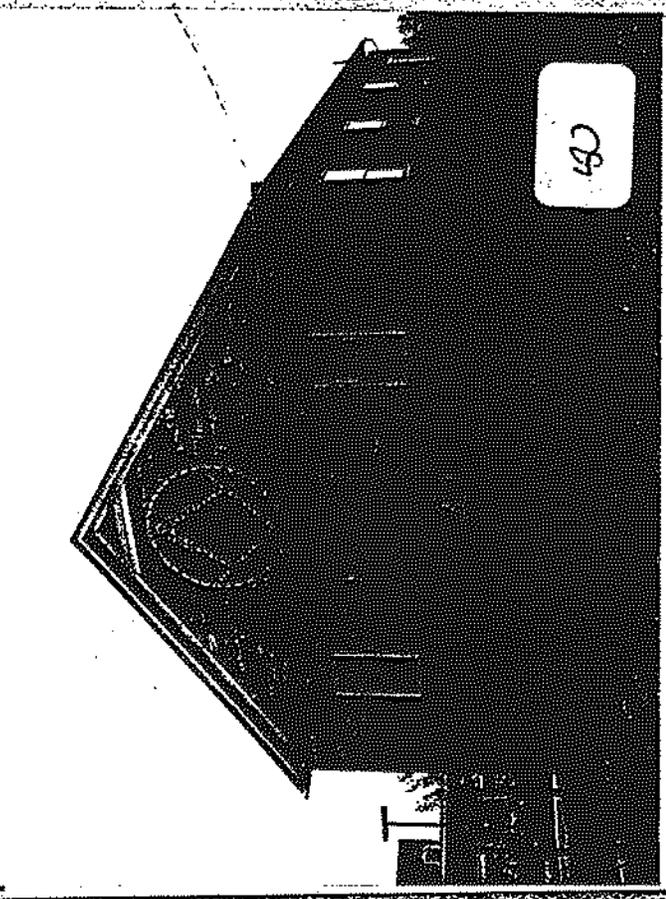
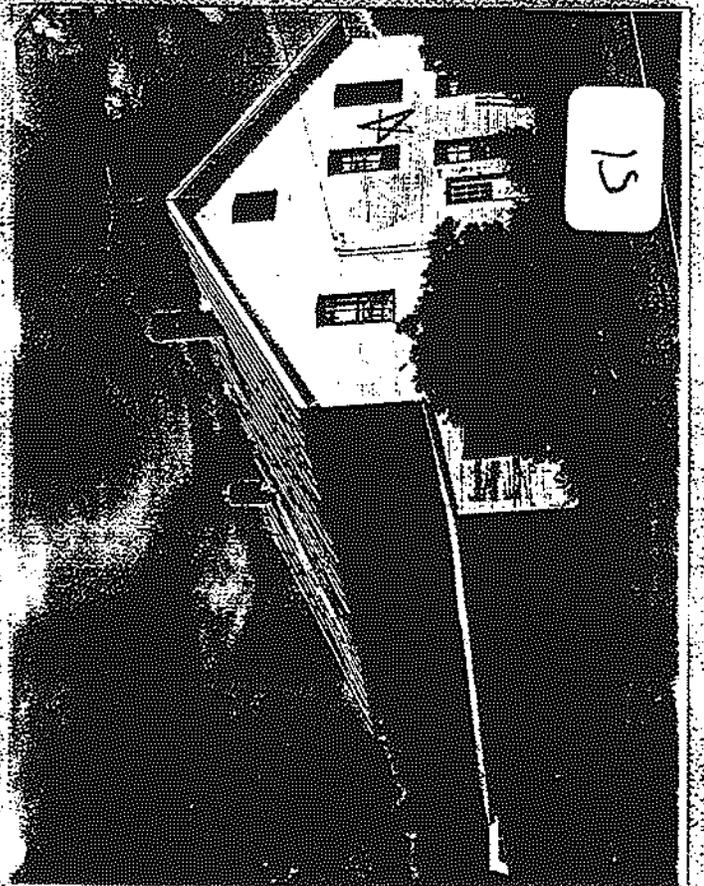
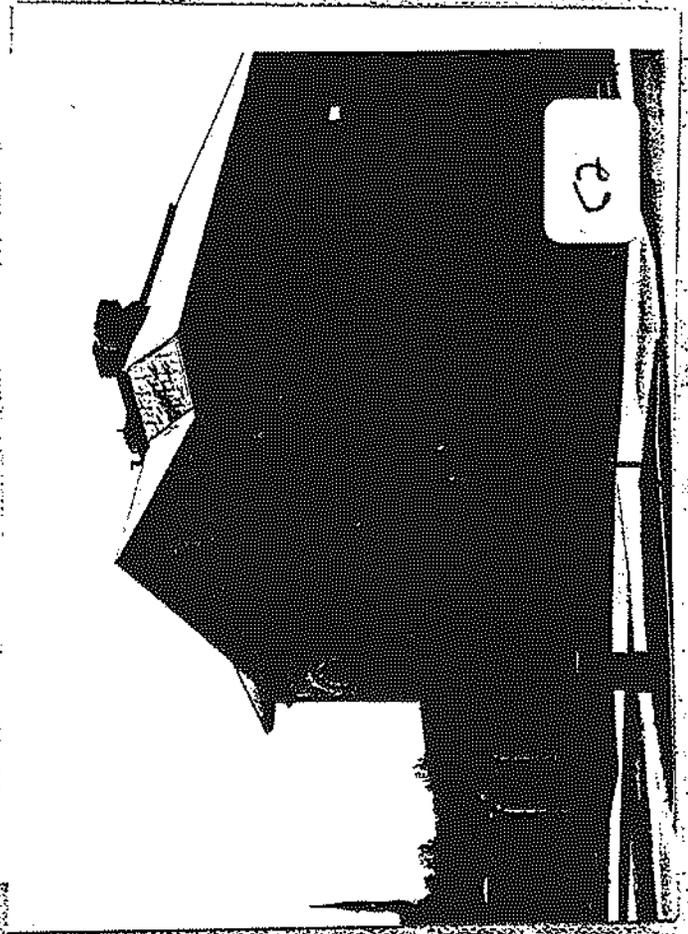


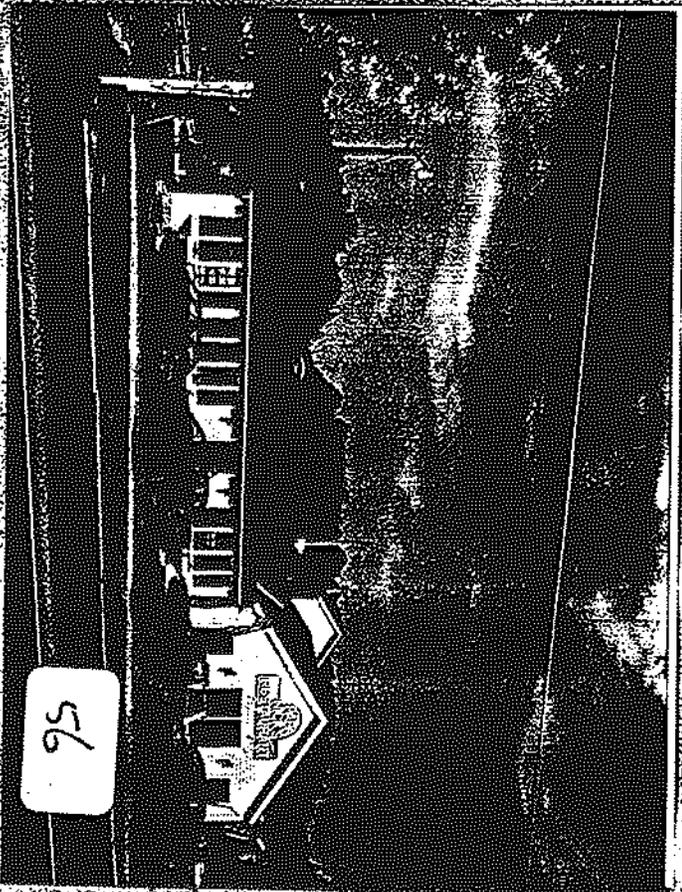
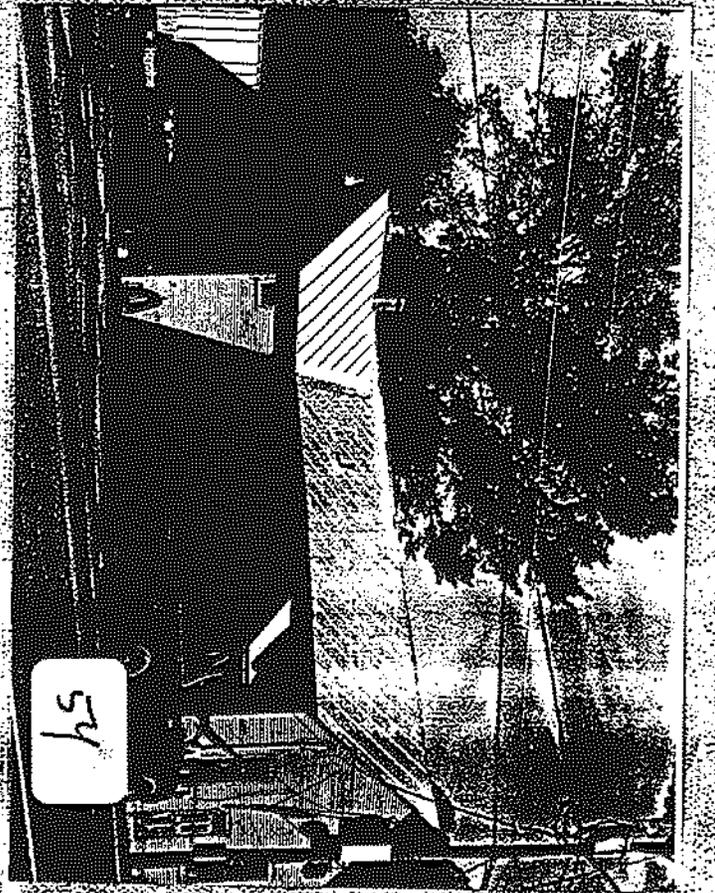
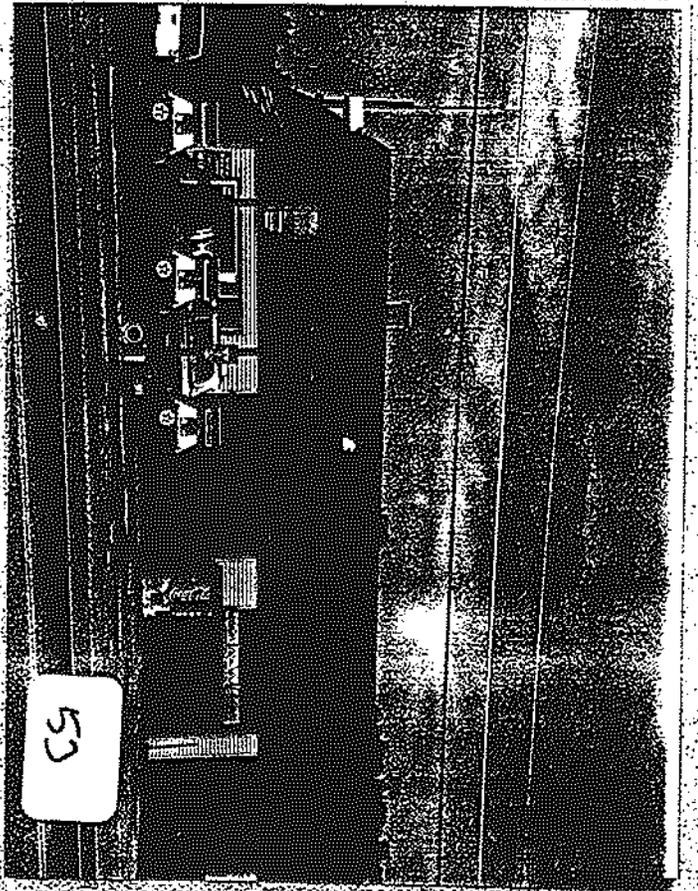


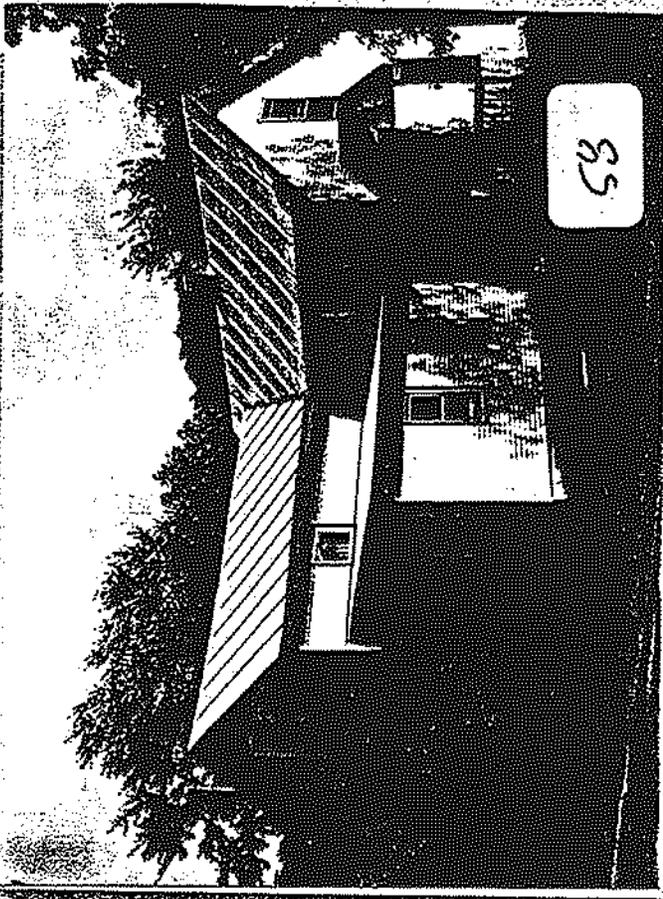
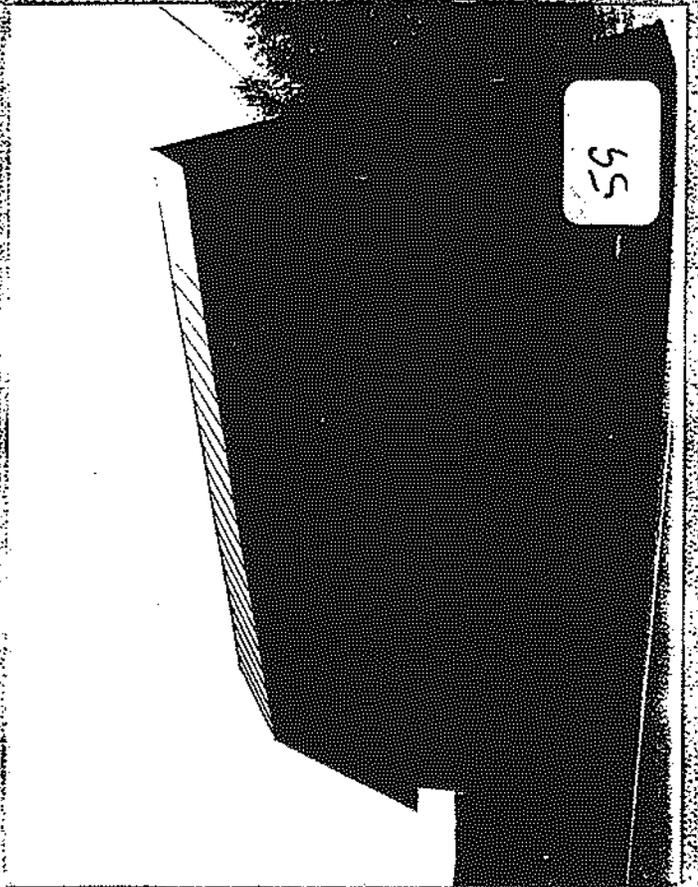












APPENDIX D

Archaeological Resource Assessment

Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc.

57 River Road • Suite 1020

Essex, Vermont 05452

(802) 879-2017

Archaeological Resource Assessment of the VT Route 116 Corridor Study
Project, Town of Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont

LETTER REPORT

August 15, 2000

Introduction

This document provides an Archaeological Resource Assessment (ARA) of lands within the general "area of potential effect" (APE) for the Chittenden County Metropolitan Planning Organization (CCMPO) Town of Hinesburg VT Route 116 Corridor Study project. The proposed project will involve a roughly 1.5 mile (2.4 kilometer) long corridor, between CVU Road and Buck Hill Road. The project also includes an alternative corridor to the south of existing VT Route 116 between Silver Street and Buck Hill Road (Figure 1). The extent of the area of potential effect to either side of VT Route 116 has not yet been defined.

This project is being reviewed under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, Executive Order 11593, the Advisory Council regulations for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 800), as revised. This assessment also complies with Criterion 8, 10 V.S.A., Chapter 151 (Act 250) and conforms to the performance standards as outlined in the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation's 1989 (VDHP) *Guidelines for Conducting Archeological Studies*. Archaeological studies were conducted in compliance with the *Scope of Work for Statewide Archaeological Consultant (SAC) for the Vermont Agency of Transportation* prepared by Duncan C. Wilkie, Transportation Archaeologist, February 1998 (Revised March 1998).

Archaeology Consulting Team, Inc. (ACT) was retained by Dubois & King Inc. to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project corridor and determine the potential for archaeological sites that may be affected by the proposed project.

Procedures

An ARA usually consists of a background search (brief review of the project and its environmental context), followed by a field visit of the proposed project's potential "area of potential effect" (APE). However, several design alternatives remain under consideration and the limits of the APE have not been finalized. For the purposes of this ARA, the reviewed APE includes a roughly 1,300-foot (0.4-km) wide corridor along existing VT Route 116 between CVU Road and Buck Hill Road, and a short segment of Silver Street between VT Route 116 and the LaPlatte River. A currently proposed alternative corridor to the south of existing VT Route 116 between Silver Street and Buck Hill Road is also within the scope of this study (see Figure 1). This ARA study is provided as an overview to assist Dubois & King Inc. in its preliminary planning stages for the proposed project. This ARA did not involve a field visit to delineate specific archaeologically sensitive locations within the APE, as the APE has not been finalized.

Preliminary documentary research was conducted to identify the approximate or exact locations and characteristics of known and probable archaeological sites within the project's APE. The Vermont Archeological Inventory (VAI) files at the VDHP's office, town histories (Carlisle 1973, Carpenter 1961), archival maps (Beers 1869, Walling 1857, USGS 1943) and bedrock (Doll 1961) and soil (Allen 1989) maps were examined to develop environmental and cultural contexts for the proposed project corridor.

Environmental Context

The bedrock within the proposed project corridor in Hinesburg village is primarily within the Winooski Formation. Northeast of VT Route 116, the bedrock varies, but is dominated by the Clarendon Springs and Danby formations. These two formations are sources of dolostone, and chert materials that were used by early Native Americans for stone tool manufacture.

Glaciers covered a large part of North America prior to 15,000 calendrical years before present (ybp) and had partially melted to form large lakes. The glacial lake that covered the village of Hinesburg was known as Lake Vermont. The former Lake Vermont formed a beach terrace roughly 14,200 ybp in western Vermont. With the subsequent development of the Champlain Sea and of the freshwater Lake Champlain, the proposed project location became a freshwater marsh and/or a riverine floodplain of the LaPlatte River roughly 13,800 ybp (Frink and Hathaway forthcoming). The terrace would have been a dry, elevated landform overlooking these wetlands and/or deeryard. Native Americans, from 11,600 years ago, would have found valuable resources associated with the marshes and riverine floodplains. Native Americans are likely to have settled along the margins of this resource-rich estuary.

Several drainages flow through, and/or are adjacent to, the proposed project corridor. Patrick Brook flows southwest from Lower Pond and drains into the LaPlatte River, which flows northwest (see Figure 1). The course of Patrick Brook has been historically altered, as described below. Other unnamed drainages cross the proposed project

corridor and flow into either Patrick Brook or directly into the LaPlatte River. These water systems provided early Native Americans with potable water as well as a primary transportation system.

The *Soil Survey of Chittenden County, Vermont* (Allen 1989) defines three general soil associations within the proposed project corridor. Vergennes-Covington clayey soils are moderately well and poorly drained, and form on level to steep broad lake plains. Munson-Raynham-Scantic soils are poorly drained, loamy over clayey soils that form on level to sloping broad lake plains. Limerick-Hadley-Livingston soils are poorly drained to well-drained, loamy soils that form on level bottomlands and are subject to flooding.

When European Americans began to settle in this region approximately 350 years ago, they cleared the land and obscured the composition of the former forest communities. The composition of modern forests has been affected by this clearing, agricultural use, selective logging, the introduction of new species, and the loss of other species due to introduced diseases from Europe. To reconstruct the former boundaries of forest communities, we rely on soil characteristics and topography (Allen 1989), as well as tree species recorded in original land surveys of Chittenden County (Siccama 1971).

The proposed VT Route 116 corridor passes through five reconstructed forest communities, including the northern hardwoods-white pine (maple, ash and beech dominant), the northern hardwoods-white pine (oak dominant) forest, the bottomland hardwoods forest, the northern hardwoods-white pine (oak-ash-hickory dominant) forest, and the perpetually juvenile (winter deeryard) forest (Figure 2).

Cultural Context

Native American Site Sensitivity

The Vermont Division for Historic Preservation (VDHP) currently recommends archaeological review for Native American archaeological sites on those projects that will have an impact on soils located within 200 feet of former or existing water sources, with gentle slopes and relatively good soil drainage characteristics. Five previously identified Native American sites listed in the VAI are located within 500 meters (1,640 feet) of the proposed project corridor. An additional four previously identified sites listed in the VAI are located within 2,000 meters (1.24 miles) of the proposed project corridor (Figure 2 and Table 1).

Table 1: Known Native American sites in the vicinity of the project corridor.

| Site # | Component | Forest Communities |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|
| VT-CH-48 | Unknown | northern hardwood- white pine (oak, ash, hickory) |
| VT-CH-126 | Unknown | northern hardwood- white pine (oak, ash, hickory) |
| VT-CH-396 | Unknown | perpetually juvenile (winter deeryard) |
| VT-CH-397 | Early Woodland; Late Archaic | perpetually juvenile (winter deeryard) |
| VT-CH-398 | Late Archaic; Mid-Late Woodland | perpetually juvenile (winter deeryard) |
| VT-CH-407 | Early Archaic | bottomland hardwoods |
| VT-CH-419 | Unknown | bottomland hardwoods |
| VT-CH-428 | Unknown | bottomland hardwoods |
| FS-107 (CH) | Unknown | northern hardwoods-white pine (oak) |

To refine the VDHP predictive model for Native American sites, we consider the resources that would have been associated with the reconstructed forest communities described above. The seasonal availability, density, and potential usefulness of these resources within each specific forest community help to predict the types of Native American archaeological sites that may be present (Frink 1996).

- The northern hardwoods-white pine (maple, ash and beech dominant) forest community, shown in red on Figure 2, develops in soils that form in well drained, shallow glacial till. Sugar, nuts and wood are available along with a widely diverse, low density concentration of other floral and faunal resources. The greatest biomass occurs between the early spring and late fall. This forest provides the most floral and faunal resources for human use between spring and late fall. Notably, Native Americans would collect and process the sap of sugar maples in the early spring and beech nuts in the fall. Game animals would also be attracted to the fall mast harvest. Small and moderate-sized processing camps and kill spots are expected, and the density of sites is likely to be moderate to sparse.
- The northern hardwoods-white pine (oak dominant) forest, shown in yellow on Figure 2, favors soils that form in freshwater deposits and are low in base salts. A widely diverse, low density concentration of floral and faunal resources is expected, with the greatest amount of resources available from late spring to late fall. Native American sites are expected to reflect the exploitation of particular resources found within this forest community. Small to moderate-sized seasonal hunting and gathering sites, and resource processing sites are anticipated. Previously identified site, FS-107(CH), is within this forest community.
- Bottomland hardwoods forests, shown in pink, develop in soils that form in riverbank deposits along primary mature rivers with relatively broad floodplains. A wide range of plant and animal species are found in this environment and in bordering waterways as well. Three sites, VT-CH-407, VT-CH-419, and VT-CH-428, are located in reconstructed bottomland hardwoods. Moderate to large processing sites and long duration encampments are anticipated in the bottomland hardwoods forest community due to the high density and diversity of potential resources during the

mid to late summer months. Small kill spots and resource gathering sites are also likely to be present.

- The northern hardwoods-white pine (oak, ash, and hickory dominant) forest, shown in orange, favors soils that form in saltwater deposits and are high in base salts. A high nut biomass and wood resources are available, in addition to a widely diverse, high density concentration of floral and faunal resources from early summer to late fall. Native American sites are expected to reflect the exploitation of particular resources found within this forest community. Small to moderate-sized seasonal hunting and gathering sites, and resource processing sites are anticipated. Sites VT-CH-48 and VT-CH-126 are within this forest.
- Perpetually juvenile forest (winter deer yards), shown in light brown on Figure 2, is generally referred to as "woodland wetlands" by foresters, and is found in haploidal (churned), damp soils that are shallow to bedrock. This forest community occurs as an ecological niche within other forest communities. Within the project corridor, it is found in association with the northern hardwoods-white pine (oak, ash, and hickory dominant) forest community. Archaeological sites are anticipated at or near the periphery rather than within the perpetually juvenile forest environment, and along drainage tributaries entering or exiting the defined forest environment. Early Native Americans would have field dressed the kill at the periphery to prevent the herd's abandonment of the yard. Generally, an expected artifact assemblage at a winter deer procurement spot would include one or more broken projectile points, one or more scrapers or utilized flakes, and fewer than 50 retouch flakes. Occasionally, moderate-sized residential camps may be found. Site density is expected to be high adjacent to streams but low elsewhere within the forest community. This community would have provided Native Americans with valuable resources in the form of food and clothing during the late winter months. Known sites VT-CH-396, VT-CH-397, and VT-CH-398 are located at the peripheries of this resource niche.

In general, small to moderate-sized Native American sites, are expected along the corridor, with the potential for larger sites in the reconstructed bottomland hardwoods forest community. The archaeological site sensitivity is high in locations within 200 feet of former or existing drainages (with larger drainages reflected by the mapped bottomland hardwoods community on Figure 2). The potential for sites also increases at the boundaries of communities, as wider ranges of resources are available at these locations. Once the extent of the APE is determined, the integrity of the soils within the APE can be assessed. Phase I archaeological studies will not be recommended in locations where, for example, the soils have been heavily altered by road and utility construction.

European American Site Sensitivity:

The charter for the Town of Hinesburg was granted by New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth on June 24, 1762. Like most other Vermont towns, Hinesburg was

established as a farming community, although manufacturing businesses have been important to the town's growth. Many nineteenth-century businesses were powered by Patrick Brook (Carlisle 1973, Carpenter 1961). The combination of farms and small to medium-sized businesses characterizes Hinesburg to the present time, although farms are in decline and residential development as a bedroom community for the greater Burlington area is increasing.

The 1857 Walling map of the village shows numerous farms and residences, three churches, the Town House, a post office, a hotel, a cemetery, a canal, schools, offices, and several stores and shops along present day VT Route 116 (Figure 3). Commercial businesses included several stores, saddlers shops, a grist mill, blacksmith shops, a tin shop, two shoe stores, a milliner's shop, and a wheelwright shop.

The 1869 Beers atlas map indicates that the physical size of the village had not noticeably expanded since 1857, with the exception of a cheese factory built at the north end of the village (Figure 4). The Town of Hinesburg was sparsely populated in 1869, with the exception being the village along the project corridor.

The 1943 USGS 15 minute map (a reprinted 1906 edition) depicts a new church building at the south end of the village, and a trotting park at the location of the former cheese factory (Figure 5). By comparing the 1987 USGS 7.5 minute map (see Figure 1) with the older maps, the locations of formerly standing structures may be surmised. The 1987 USGS map also documents the abandonment of the trotting park and the construction of a new cheese factory to the south of the old one. Pond Brook, now known as Patrick Brook, was rerouted and now drains through the old canal.

The potential for encountering European American archaeological information associated with the past use of both former and currently extant structures is generally high along the project corridor, especially to the south of the former course of Pond, or Patrick, Brook. The VDHP (1997) defines several themes that are represented by this potential archaeological information within the project corridor, including Agriculture, Historic Architecture and Patterns of Town Development, Culture and Government, Transportation, and Industry and Commerce.

Depending on the design plans that are chosen and the width of the APE, much of the project corridor's APE may fall within the peripheral "front yard" of the majority of former and existing structures along the corridor. The concept of "front yard" areas is currently being discussed among Vermont's archaeologists, and VTTrans is sponsoring a study of the issue which will result in a draft study for general review this fall.

In past studies, Archaeology Consulting Team has argued that field evidence within the highway right-of-way usually does not reflect archaeological deposits associated with existing or former residences. The artifacts found close to roadway alignments near houses tend to represent homogeneous deposits from undefined historic periods. The "front yard" is a transitional area between the individual domicile and the community,

and the artifacts recovered from this transitional area tends to reflect elements common to both the individual homes and the greater community. As a result, the "front yard" area within the highway right-of-way is generally not considered to have a high potential for containing significant archaeological information related to the individual residences.

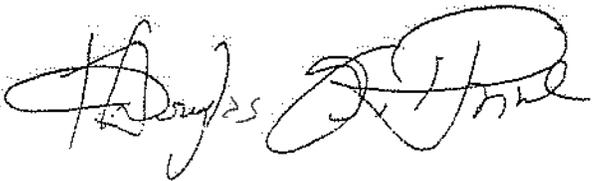
In contrast, we have argued that the "front yard" space between roadways and commercial or industrial sites, particularly those dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century, may contain significant archaeological information that relates the individual residences with the greater community. Potentially significant archaeological information associated with industrial and commercial activities were frequently, and appropriately, centered in these transitional areas between public and private space.

The management, and therefore the recommended level of study, within these peripheral "front yard" spaces in Vermont will be affected by the results of the pending VTrans study, the revisions accepted from the archaeological community, and the final acceptance by the Vermont SHPO (State Historic Preservation Officer) at the VDHP. If the project's chosen design plans involve property outside the right-of-way, are in close proximity to structures shown on the archival maps (see Figures 3 through 5), and the soils retain good integrity, further archaeological study (Phase I-level) may be recommended.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the represented forest communities, former and existing drainages, and Hinesburg's documented history, Native American and European archaeological information is likely to exist along the project corridor. Those portions of the project corridor considered highly sensitive are shown in Figure 6. However, it is also likely that subsequent construction activities within the village have altered some of the archaeological information to the extent that its research value, or significance, has been lost. Once the extent of the APE is chosen, we recommend a field visit to determine the integrity of these potential archaeologically sensitive locations.

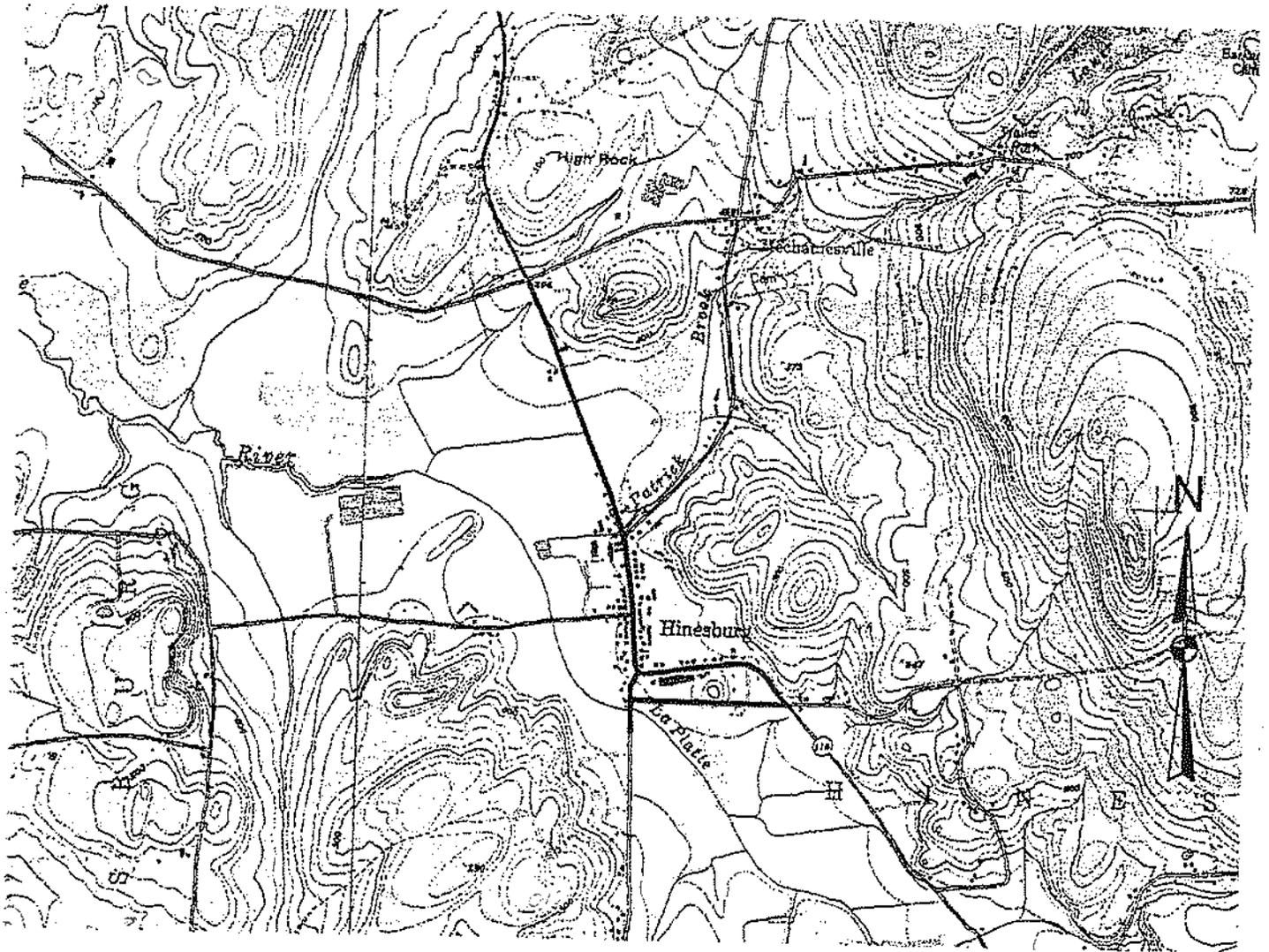
Sincerely,



Douglas S. Frink
Principal Investigating Archaeologist

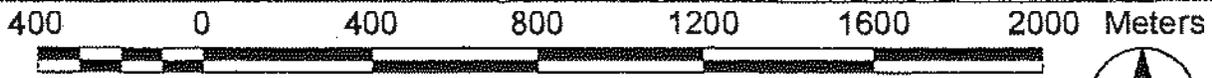
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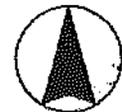
 Project Corridor

Figure 1: Location of the proposed VT Route 116 Corridor Study Project in Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont



 Project Corridor
Roads

 Previously Identified Sites
 Surface Water



-  Bottomland Hardwoods
-  Deeryard -> Bottomland Hardwood
-  Hemlock-Spruce
-  Maple-Ash-Beech
-  Marsh
-  Non-pedogenic
-  Oak Dominant
-  Oak->Oak-Ash-Hickory->Maple-Ash-Beech
-  Oak-Ash-Hickory

-  Oak-Ash-Hickory -> Oak Dominant
-  Perpetually Juvenile (Deeryard)
-  Pine-Hemlock-Oak
-  Pine-Hemlock-Oak -> Deeryard
-  Spruce-Alpine
-  Water
-  Oak-Ash-Hickory -> Deeryard
-  Oak-Ash-Hickory -> Maple-Ash-Beech

Figure 2: Reconstructed forest communities in the vicinity of the VT Route 116 project corridor in Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont.

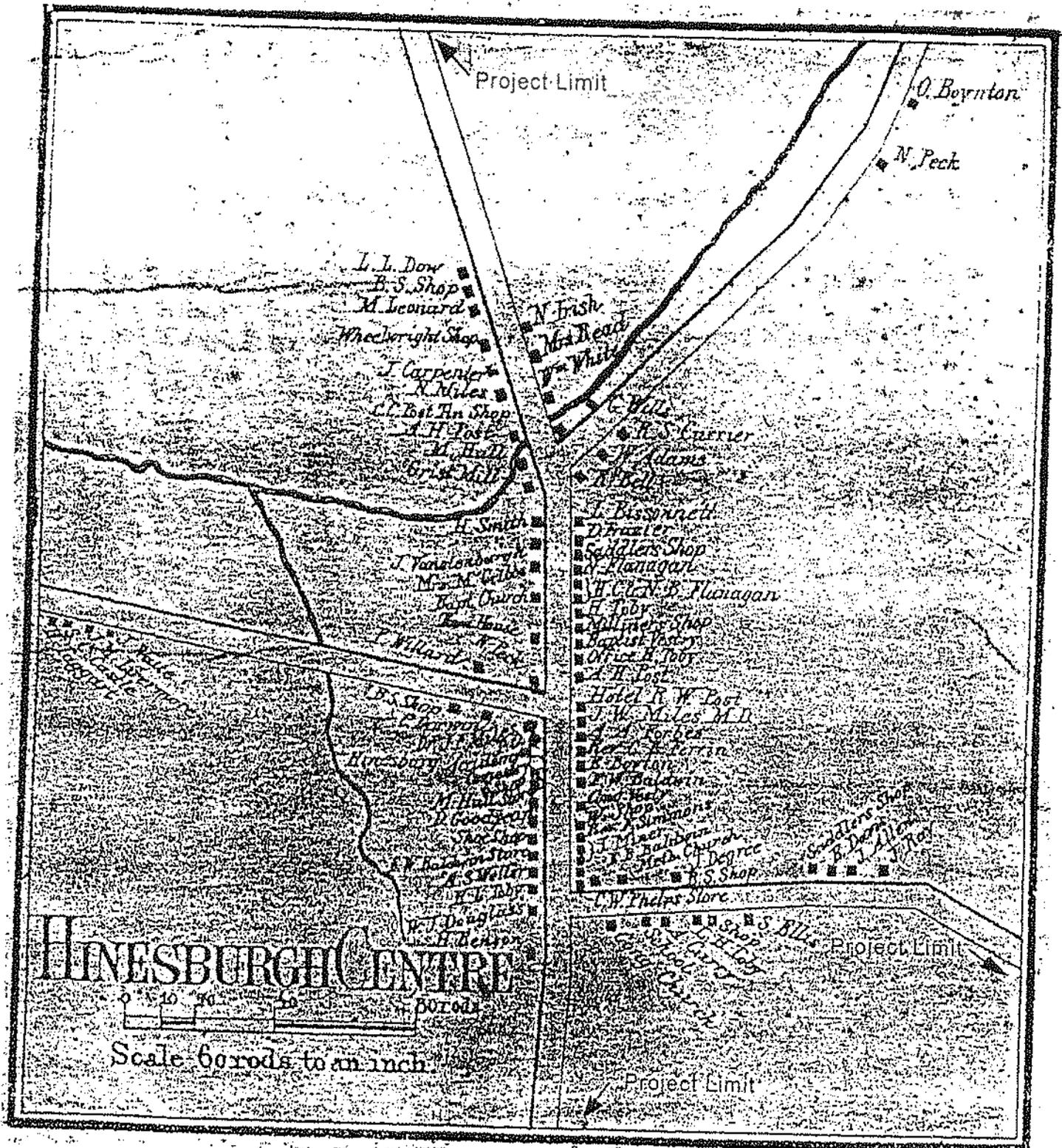


Figure 3: 1857 Walling map of Hinesburg village, Chittenden County, Vermont.

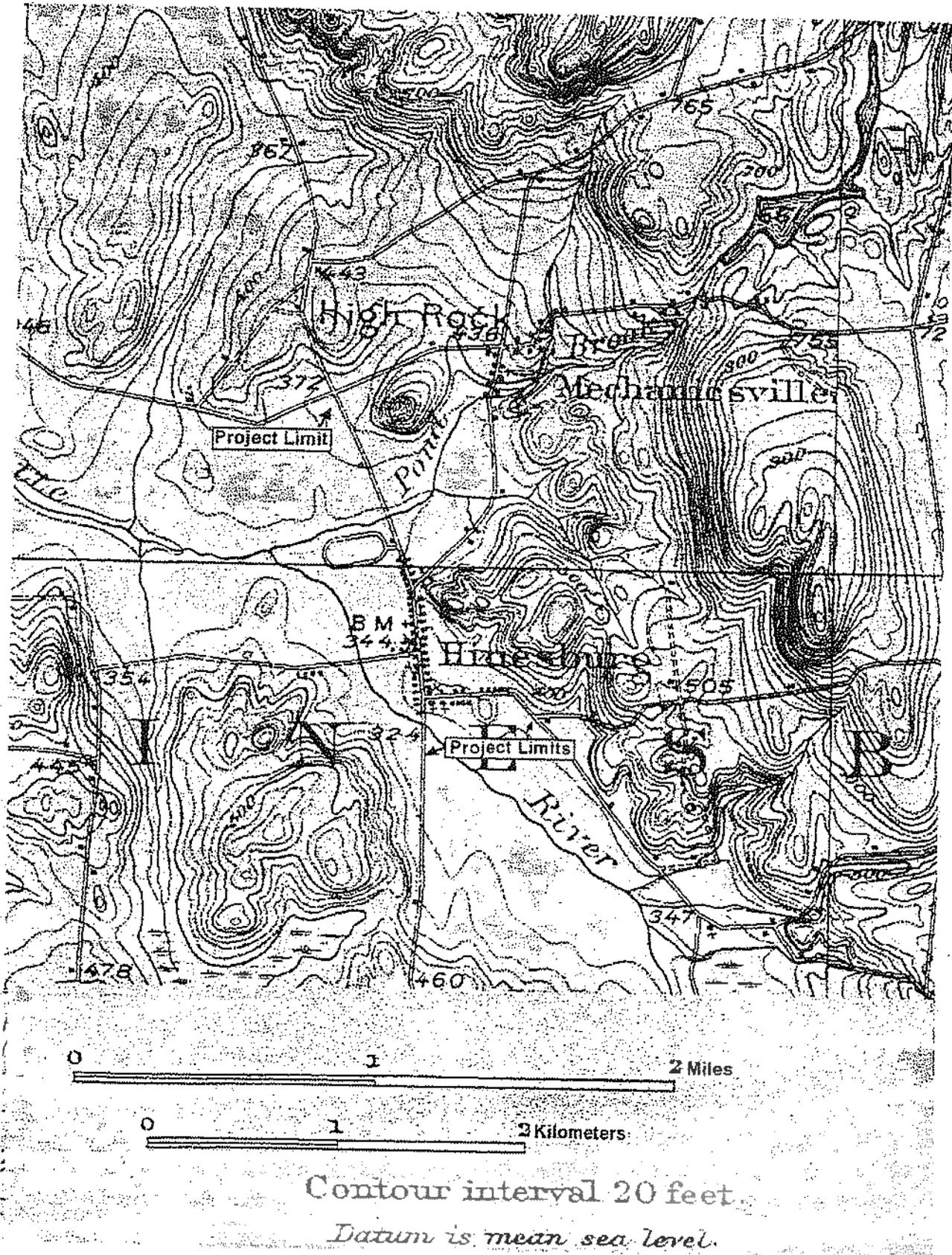
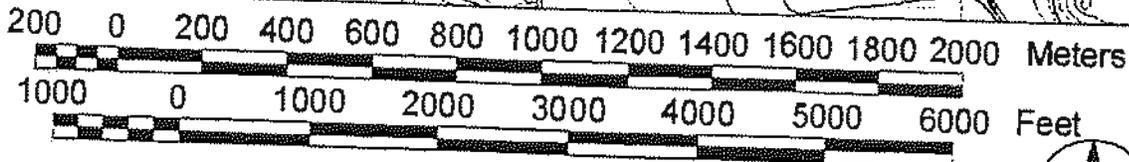
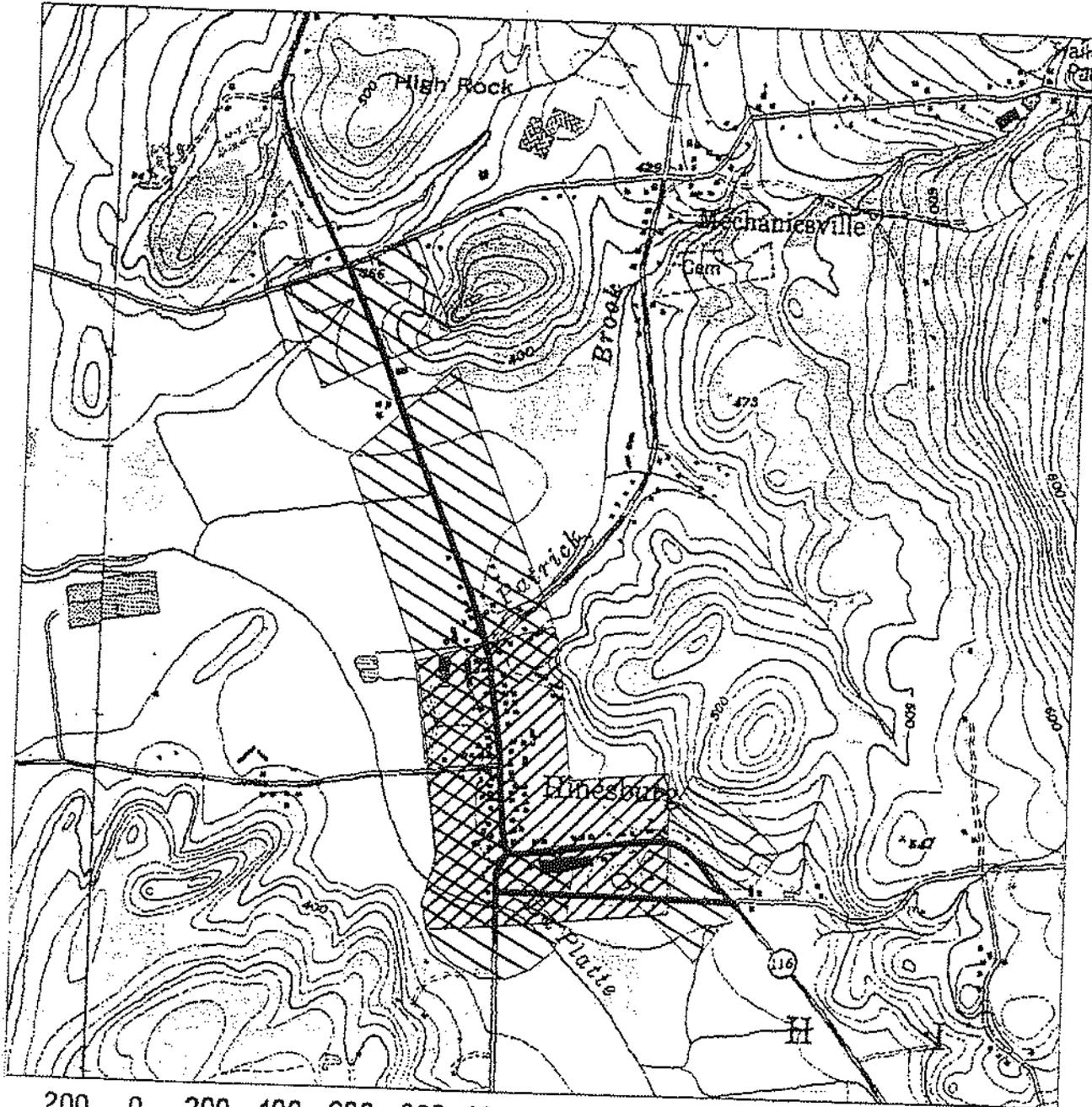


Figure 5: 1906 15 minute USGS map of Hinesburg village, Chittenden County, Vermont.



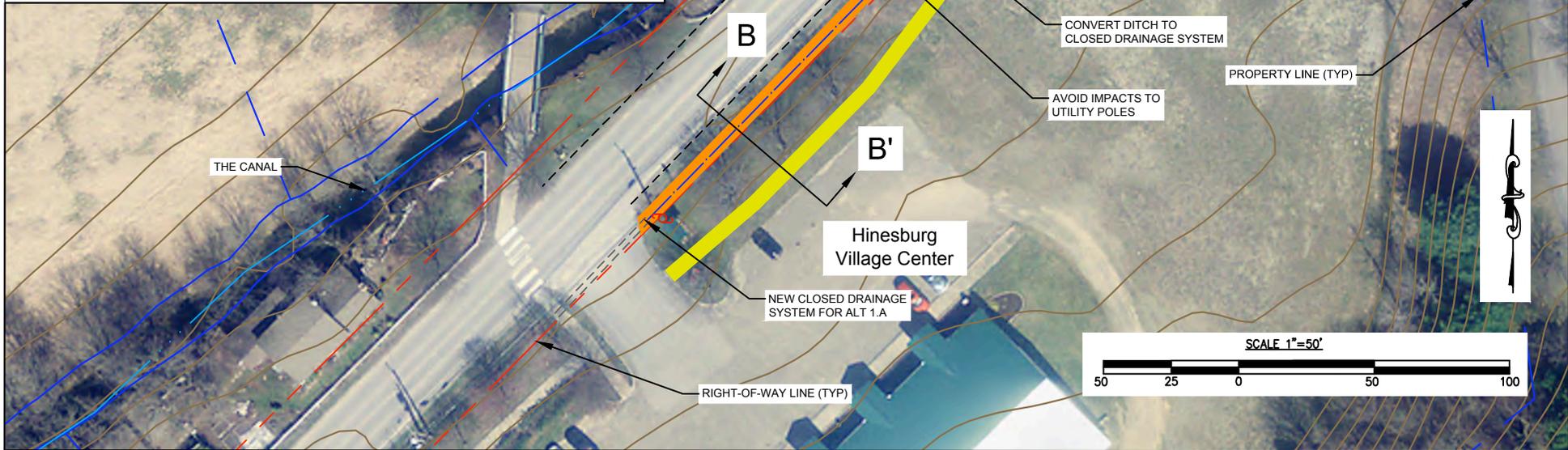
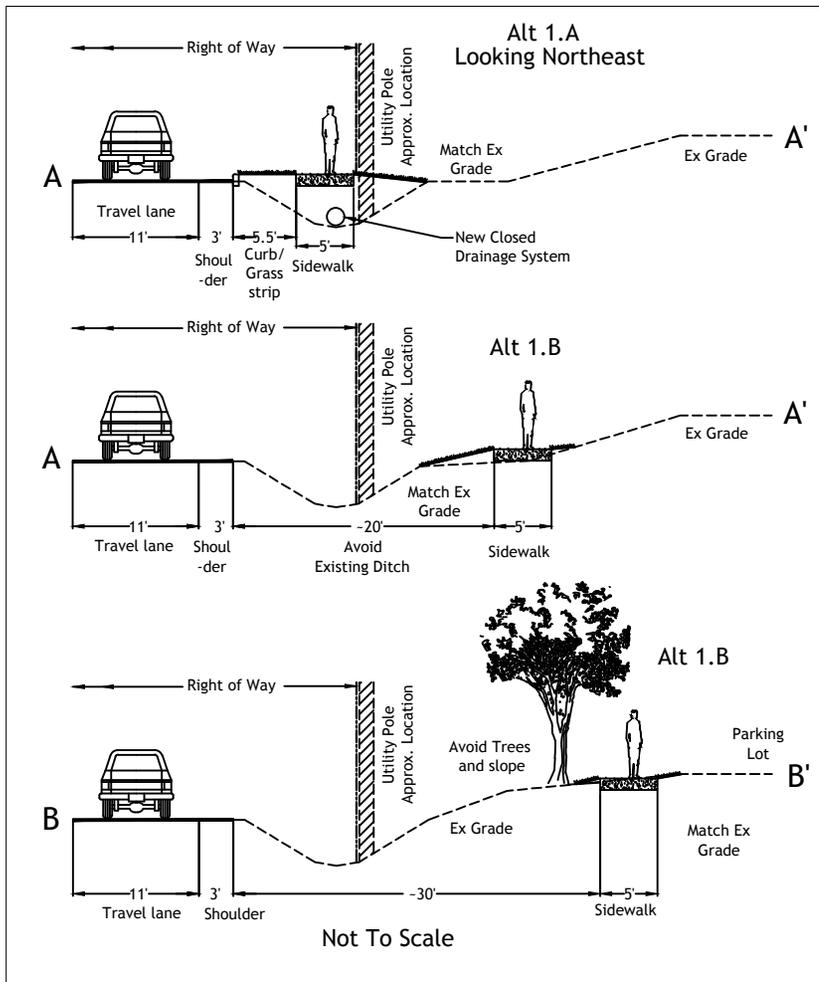
-  Archaeologically sensitive for European American sites
-  Archaeologically sensitive for Native American sites
-  Project corridor

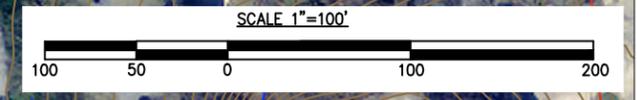
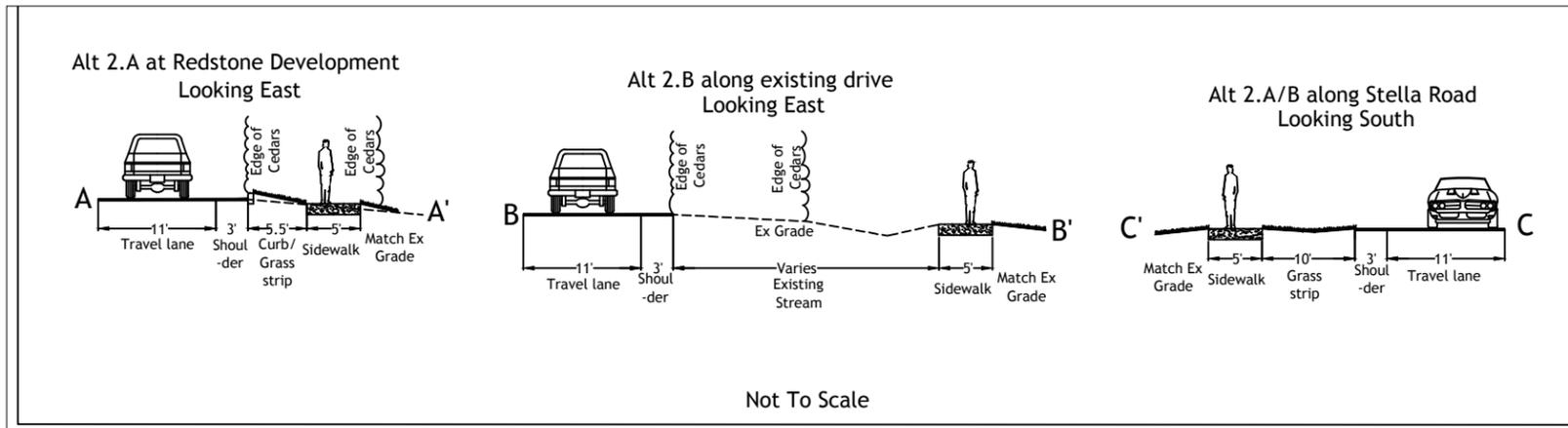
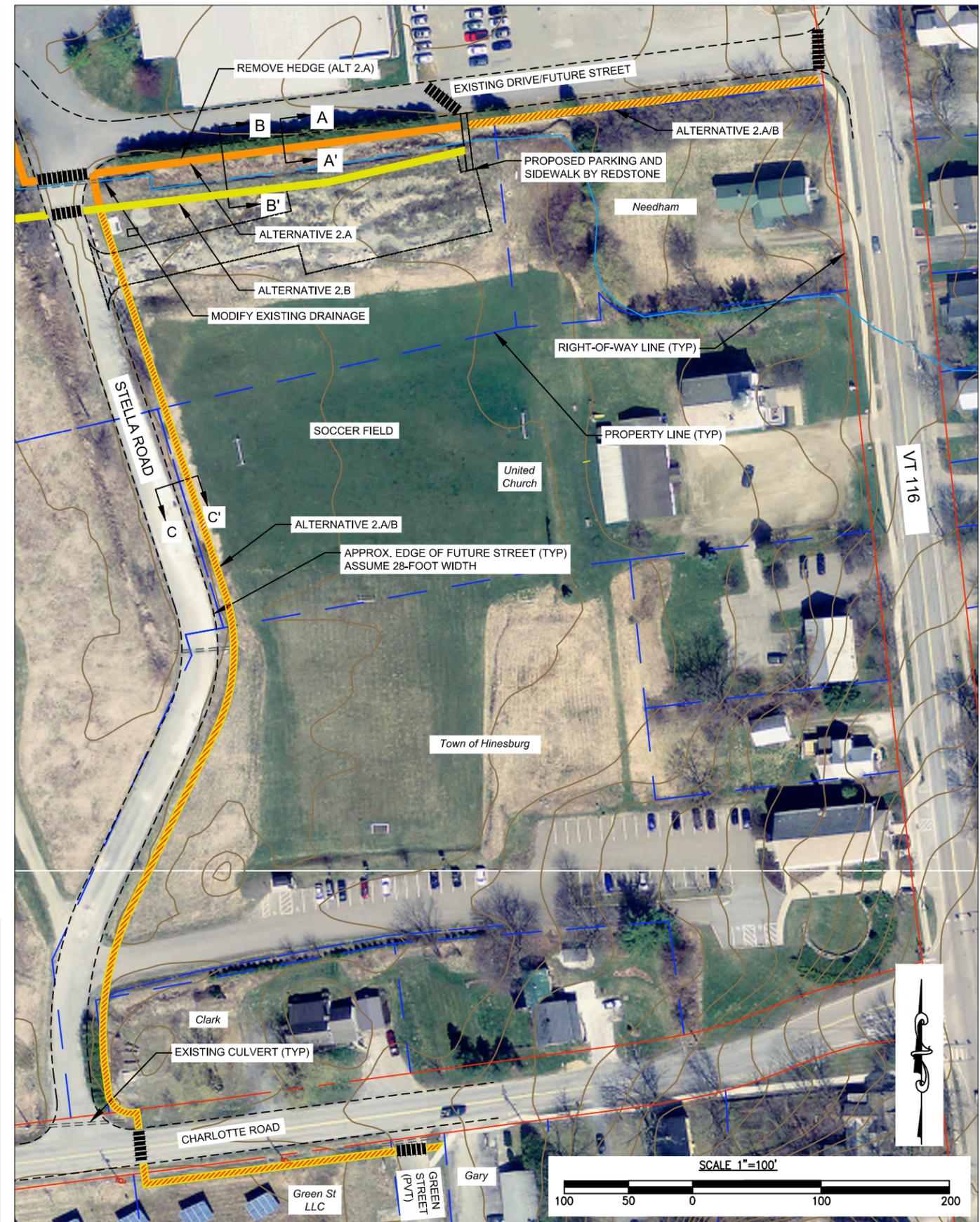


Figure 6: Defined archaeologically sensitive areas within the VT Route 116 Corridor Study Project in Hinesburg, Chittenden County, Vermont.

APPENDIX E

Alternative Alignment Drawings





APPENDIX F

Alternative Cost Estimates

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 1A |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | | |
| Sidewalk w/ Vert Granite Curb | 345 | LF | \$99 | \$34,135 | |
| Crosswalks | 26 | LF | \$20 | \$520 | |
| Drainage | | | | | |
| New Closed Drainage | 320 | LF | \$90 | \$28,800 | |
| New Drop Inlets | 2 | Each | \$4,000 | \$8,000 | |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Common Excavation | 128 | CY | \$15 | \$1,916 | |
| Earth Borrow | 156 | CY | \$10 | \$1,556 | |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 345 | LF | \$10 | \$3,448 | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$78,374 | |
| | | | Contingency | 20% | \$15,675 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$94,049 | |
| | | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$18,810 |
| | | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$9,405 |
| | | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$9,405 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$140,000 | |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit Cost Database

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
 Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 1B |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 354 | LF | \$64 | \$22,669 |
| Crosswalks | 26 | LF | \$20 | \$520 |
| Landscaping | | | | |
| Common Excavation | 131 | CY | \$15 | \$1,968 |
| Cut/fill | 49 | CY | \$10 | \$492 |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 354 | LF | \$10 | \$3,542 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$29,191 |
| | | Contingency | 20% | \$5,838 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$35,029 |
| | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$7,006 |
| | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$3,503 |
| | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$3,503 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$50,000 |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit
 Cost Database

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 2A |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 1810 | LF | \$64 | \$115,840 | |
| Sidewalk w/ Vert Granite Curb | 570 | LF | \$99 | \$56,430 | |
| Crosswalks | 154 | LF | \$20 | \$3,080 | |
| Rapid Flashing Beacon warning signs | 1 | LS | \$8,000 | \$8,000 | |
| Drainage | | | | | |
| New Drop Inlets | 1 | Each | \$4,000 | \$4,000 | |
| Culvert | 15 | LF | \$150 | \$2,250 | |
| Box Culvert | 1 | LS | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | |
| Railing | 50 | LF | \$40 | \$2,000 | |
| Rip rap, slope treatment | 10 | CY | \$40 | \$400 | |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Common Excavation | 196 | CY | \$15 | \$2,933 | |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 2380 | LF | \$10 | \$23,800 | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$243,733 | |
| | | | Contingency | 20% | \$48,747 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$292,480 | |
| | | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$58,496 |
| | | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$29,248 |
| | | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$29,248 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$410,000 | |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit Cost

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 2B |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 2400 | LF | \$64 | \$153,600 | |
| Crosswalks | 138 | LF | \$20 | \$2,760 | |
| Rapid Flashing Beacon warning signs | 1 | LS | \$8,000 | \$8,000 | |
| Drainage | | | | | |
| Culverts | 49 | LF | \$50 | \$2,450 | |
| Box Culvert | 1 | LS | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | |
| Railing | 50 | LF | \$40 | \$2,000 | |
| Rip rap, slope treatment | 10 | CY | \$40 | \$400 | |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Common Excavation / ditching | 196 | CY | \$15 | \$2,933 | |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 2400 | LF | \$10 | \$24,000 | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$221,143 | |
| | | | Contingency | 20% | \$44,229 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$265,372 | |
| | | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$53,074 |
| | | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$26,537 |
| | | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$26,537 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$380,000 | |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit Cost

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 3A |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 890 | LF | \$64 | \$56,960 | |
| Crosswalks | 75 | LF | \$20 | \$1,500 | |
| Guardrail | 0 | LF | \$35 | \$0 | |
| Drainage | | | | | |
| Relocate Closed Drainage | 150 | LF | \$90 | \$13,500 | |
| New Drop Inlets | 2 | Each | \$4,000 | \$8,000 | |
| Change Elev of DI | 1 | Each | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Common Excavation / ditching | 330 | CY | \$15 | \$4,944 | |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 890 | LF | \$10 | \$8,900 | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$80,960 | |
| | | | Contingency | 20% | \$16,192 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$97,152 | |
| | | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$19,430 |
| | | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$9,715 |
| | | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$9,715 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$140,000 | |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit Cost Database

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 3B |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 1040 | LF | \$64 | \$66,560 | |
| Crosswalks | 34 | LF | \$20 | \$680 | |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Common Excavation / ditching | 385 | CY | \$15 | \$5,778 | |
| Cut/fill | 173 | CY | \$10 | \$1,733 | |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 1040 | LF | \$10 | \$10,400 | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$85,151 | |
| | | | Contingency | 20% | \$17,030 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$102,181 | |
| | | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$20,436 |
| | | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$10,218 |
| | | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$10,218 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$150,000 | |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit Cost Database

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 3C |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 780 | LF | \$64 | \$49,920 | |
| Crosswalks | 50 | LF | \$20 | \$1,000 | |
| Drainage | | | | | |
| Culverts | 70 | LF | \$40 | \$2,800 | |
| Landscaping | | | | | |
| Common Excavation / ditching | 289 | CY | \$15 | \$4,333 | |
| Cut/fill | 433 | CY | \$10 | \$4,333 | |
| Ledge removal | 222 | CY | \$75 | \$16,667 | |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 780 | LF | \$10 | \$7,800 | |
| Utility/Feature Relocation | | | | | |
| New Sign | 3 | Each | \$150 | \$450 | |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$87,303 | |
| | | | Contingency | 20% | \$17,461 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$104,764 | |
| | | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$20,953 |
| | | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$10,476 |
| | | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$10,476 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$150,000 | |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit Cost Database

Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping
Alternative Cost Estimates

| |
|--------|
| Alt 3D |
|--------|

| Item | Quantity | Units | Cost/Unit | Cost |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Pedestrian Facilities | | | | |
| Sidewalk | 750 | LF | \$64 | \$48,000 |
| Crosswalks | 50 | LF | \$20 | \$1,000 |
| Guardrail | 750 | LF | \$35 | \$26,250 |
| Drainage | | | | |
| Culverts | 50 | LF | \$40 | \$2,000 |
| Landscaping | | | | |
| Common Excavation / Ditching | 278 | CY | \$15 | \$4,167 |
| Cut/fill | 660 | CY | \$10 | \$6,597 |
| Topsoil Seed Mulch | 750 | LF | \$10 | \$7,500 |
| Tree / Stump Removal | 13 | Each | \$500 | \$6,500 |
| Utility/Feature Relocation | | | | |
| New Sign | 2 | Each | \$200 | \$400 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$102,414 |
| | | Contingency | 20% | \$20,483 |
| SUBTOTAL | | | | \$122,897 |
| | | Engineering/Permitting | 20% | \$24,579 |
| | | Municipal Project Management | 10% | \$12,290 |
| | | Construction Inspection | 10% | \$12,290 |
| TOTAL (rounded) | | | | \$180,000 |

Sidewalk Cost based on 2014 VTrans Bicycle and Pedestrian Program Unit
Cost Database

APPENDIX G

Project Photos

















APPENDIX H

Comments from VTrans and Local Motion

Mark Smith

From: Snelling, Randy <Randy.Snelling@state.vt.us>
Sent: Monday, October 13, 2014 2:36 PM
To: Clancy, James; Mark Smith
Subject: RE: Hinesburg VT116 sidewalk alternatives

Follow Up Flag: Flag for follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

I would agree with Jim at this point... not favoring one over the other. But as stated in the scoping study, there are concerns with each; such as utility poles, drainage structures, sight distances at a corner, and with the posted speed at Buck Hill intersection. But I do see an advantage with having the sidewalk shown on Alternate 3D; being it is on the same side as the school, and the crosswalk by Buck Hill Rd. (if it warrant's one) for better site distance.

Randy

Randy Snelling
Vermont Agency of Transportation
District 5, Tech. VI
189 Troy Avenue
Colchester, VT 05446
Office: 1-(802)-655-1580
Cell: 1-(802)-343-4934
Email: Randy.Snelling@State.VT.US

From: Clancy, James
Sent: Monday, October 13, 2014 12:43 PM
To: Mark Smith
Cc: Snelling, Randy; Clancy, James
Subject: RE: Hinesburg VT116 sidewalk alternatives

Hello Mark,

I've had a chance to review your draft scoping report and alternatives. Of course I would only be interested in the VTTrans portion, Area 3. Having been out to the site earlier this spring with Randy from D5, what I recall, once past Friendship Lane, heading south, we noted concern with utility poles on one side of VT116 and a steep grade on the other. All of the alternatives seem to take this into account and I am okay in concept with your alternatives, not favouring one over the other right now. I also believe there was talk of the Town requesting a reduce speed limit to Buck Hill Road. This is something that I would like to see pursued given the blind curve and the speed at which people travel on this road.

I'd be happy to hear Randy's comments also.

Thanks for sending this along early on.

Sincerely,

Jim Clancy

Project Supervisor
Utilities and Permits Unit
Vermont Agency of Transportation
One National Life Drive
Montpelier, Vermont 05633
(802) 828-2486

From: Mark Smith [<mailto:Mark.Smith@rsginc.com>]
Sent: Thursday, October 09, 2014 10:49 AM
To: Clancy, James; Snelling, Randy; Kaplan, Jon; Gamble, Amy
Cc: Alex Weinhagen <hinesburgplanning@gmavt.net>; Peter Keating
Subject: Hinesburg VT116 sidewalk alternatives

All;

We are working with the CCRPC and Town of Hinesburg to develop sidewalk alternatives in several areas of the Town, one of which is along VT116 in State Jurisdiction (designated AREA 3, south of the Community School and Silver Street)

Attached is our Draft Report for your review. For expediency please see Section 3, the discussion of AREA 3 starts on page 20. There is also an important discussion of crosswalks on page 27.

We would appreciate any comments you could offer as to these alternatives.

Thank you,

Mark

p.s. I have also included the larger scale plan from the appendix. if there are other appendix items you are interested in please don't hesitate to ask.

.....
MARK C. SMITH, PE
Senior Consultant
RSG
180 Battery St. | Suite 350 | Burlington, VT | 05401
802.383.0118, ext. 3304
www.rsginc.com

.....
 Please consider the environment before printing this email



MEMO

TO: Peter Keating, CCRPC and Alex Weinhausen, RSG
FROM: Katelin Brewer-Colie, Local Motion
RE: DRAFT Hinesburg Sidewalk Scoping Study
DATE: October 15, 2014

Area 1 - Alternatives A and B both meet the needs of pedestrians equally in terms of providing a connection to Village Heights Rd. The designs being relatively equal, Alternative A will work best, because it is more compatible with future land use within the Village zoning designation.

A direct connection is more likely to be used and not bypassed. Alternative A is more direct, best fits with the Village District zoning designation within the Growth Area and preserves the opportunity for site redevelopment as it's directly adjacent to the roadway. However, it is more costly and has stormwater implications. At first glance, Alternative B seems more feasible due to cost estimates, although the potential cost of ROW acquisition isn't included, of which there is significantly more than for Alternative A. *Additionally, the driveway crossing is really wide, could a paving treatment be included in the recommendations to create a safer crossing?*

Area 2 - Similar to Area 1, Alternative A and B both meet the needs of pedestrians. However, my opinion is that Alternative A is superior.

Alternative A is most convenient to the Redstone (Cheese Plant) redevelopment and parking area, which will generate many of the sidewalk users. It also avoids the need to cross the mapped stream twice and further is best aligned with the initial A/B sidewalk segment connecting to Rte 116. *In addition, it looks like there's no pedestrian connection from Stella Road to the Transit stop and should be considered.*

Area 3 - For Area 3, I think that with necessary attention given to the Norris Development crossing, Alternative A/C will work better for the following reasons:

The north side of Rte 116 is more developed and has more connections to commercial development in the village. Further, the Norris development on the south side of Rte 116 will provide an east-west pedestrian connection through its on-site circulation system about halfway to the village.

Obviously, there are major safety concerns with the crossing at the Norris Development and this would need to be addressed with VTrans, by gaining approval for more substantial traffic calming measures. Along with an RRFB, a speed trailer, flexi signs placed in the crosswalk might be effective in helping to make drivers aware of excess speeds in the transition area (this has been very effective in the successful decade-long effort to calm traffic through Jericho Center).

I'd like to recommend that the Town make sure that the Norris Development on-site circulation will accommodate the public?

This may be a case where you build the sidewalks first, then see what and where the crossing demand ends up.

I am unaware of any evidence that a gateway sign or landscaping would increase safety of a ped crossing.

12/3/14 **Potential new crosswalks:** Two potential VT116 crossing areas have been discussed;

1. At, or near the connection of Alternative B to the Norris Development sidewalk. This location is on the long sweeping curve in the road, with limited, but technically adequate sight distance. Vehicle speeds in this area often exceed the speed limit partially due to the fact that it is a speed transition zone, and partially because the visual environment towards the south lacks many of the cues that tell people to slow down, such as sidewalks, streetlights, curbs, pedestrians, parked cars, and/or buildings near the right of way (i.e. typical features of an urban or village setting). Therefore, in its current condition, a crossing is not recommended here.
2. A crossing at Buck Hill Road would connect Buck Hill to the sidewalk in the Norris Development or Alternative D, reducing much of the need for Alternative C. As noted above this location is well within the higher speed zone, thus a crosswalk alone is not recommended. Note that changing the speed limit here is not likely to have all the desired effect until the visual environment is brought in line with drivers expectations (per item 1 above).

Some additional measures could be installed to increase the safety of these crossings such as village gateways (signs, landscaping, etc.), curbed bulb-outs to bring waiting pedestrians in view of drivers, or a refuge island in the middle of the road. These features must be designed in such a way as to avoid impacts to plowing or drainage. Note that VTTrans currently has jurisdiction in both these locations, and does not typically allow gateways within their right of way, and setting them too far back negates some of the desired benefits. VTTrans also follows strict crossing warrants based on location, speed, and expected pedestrian volume. These locations do not meet the warrants in their current condition. Another less obtrusive option for increasing safety is pedestrian activated rapid flashing beacons (RFB's). RFB's alone would not be sufficient in these cases due to speed concerns.

Sight distance too

3.2 | EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The following section presents the expected cost and potential impacts of each sidewalk alternative. A full comparison of alternative costs and impacts is shown in the Evaluation Matrix in Section 3.3., and Pros and Cons for each area alternative are listed in Section 3.4.

COST ESTIMATES

Detailed itemized cost estimates were developed for each alternative and are summarized in the Evaluation Matrix (Section 3.4). The itemized cost estimates are provided in Appendix F. These estimates consider most expected costs including engineering, construction, construction administration, and a 20% contingency.

Right-of-way costs are not included in the cost estimates, and are subject to negotiations with the individual property owners during the right of way phase of the final design, when impacts are more fully understood. Small impacts, particularly with projects that are perceived to benefit adjacent landowner, may receive “donations” of the necessary easements (permanent or

Have you obtained VTTrans District input on these concepts? With either, please note that a minimum of 14 feet clear width must be maintained for state plowing of this route.

I don't agree with this statement regarding speed and effectiveness of RFBs