

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

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Jones Circle Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960

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

2. Location

Street & number: 6, 11, 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, 27, 32, 34 Jones Circle

City or town: Norwich State: Vermont County: Windsor

Not For Publication ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

☒

Public – Local

☐

Public – State

☐

Public – Federal

☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

☐

District

☒☐

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Site

Structure

☐

Object

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

7

Non-contributing

5

buildings

sites

structures

objects

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement: Ranch

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Glass, Metal, Asphalt, Synthetics

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property.

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

Summary Paragraph

The Jones Circle Historic District is a collection of eleven prefabricated National Homes Corporation single-family dwellings and one detached garage. Arranged around a circular road, the eleven houses were built between 1958 and 1961. The prefabricated dwellings reflect the influences of the Modern Movement, with Minimal Traditional style and forms influenced by the Cape Cod and Split-Level. The seven contributing houses share common characteristics of single stories, moderate-pitched roofs, and landscape windows that augment the limited interior common living space with a direct connection to the yards. The district retains integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, materials, workmanship, and association. Of the eleven houses making up the historic district, seven are contributing and four are non-contributing; the garage is also non-contributing.

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Narrative Description

Jones Circle Historic District is a small residential neighborhood located on the west side of Norwich Village near the banks of the Connecticut River. Since the early 1800s, Norwich Village has served as a center of commercial, government, and residential activity. The Jones Circle development consists of eleven residential buildings and one outbuilding. Jones Circle is located on a glacial terrace above the Bloody Brook floodplain. The neighborhood is accessed via Elm Street, an east/west arterial road connecting Norwich Village with outlying rural areas. Jones Circle has a single-entry point, eliminating excessive traffic and creating a quiet suburban neighborhood. The buildings are arranged around Jones Circle, with two houses located inside the circle. The eastern lots in the district abut the rear of commercial properties with frontage on Main Street.

The Jones Circle houses share many common attributes. They are typically located on small lots with one-story prefabricated National Homes buildings. They share similar form and massing, drawing from the minimal design of the post-war Modern Movement. Nine of the eleven houses were similar in construction, possessing moderate-pitched roofs and minimal traditional style, and seven of those are Cape Cod in form. The two remaining houses were different. **HD#11** possessed traits of a minimal ranch with a shallow-pitched roof, sheltered entry, and wide overhanging eaves. **HD#6**, built towards the end of the Jones Circle building period, was the only multi-story building with a bi-level split-foyer plan and minimal traditional style. Fenestration patterns for all the houses reflect the uses of the interior spaces, with landscape windows visually enlarging the living and dining spaces. In contrast, the single double-hung windows illuminate the bedrooms and baths.

The buildings, because of the planned suburban design for the neighborhood, have uniform setbacks from the road with landscaped lots consisting primarily of lawns. The street lacks sidewalks, and the front entry walkways run along the front of the houses from the driveways. Originally, each dwelling had attached garages, some of which have been altered to create additional living space as is typical in older neighborhoods of small or modest-sized houses. Asphalt-paved drives lead to the garages. Only the Marjorie C. Wells House (**HD#9**) has an added garage (**HD #9A**) that is freestanding.

Although there have been alterations to some of the buildings, such as enclosing the garages for additional living space, replacement windows, and replacement siding, the buildings of the Jones Circle Historic District retain their original form and massing, representing a planned neighborhood of prefabricated National Homes Corporation dwellings.

Following the *Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*, Jones Circle's integrity of design is not impacted by small-scale additions, such as the construction of porches or garages. These changes do detract in a major way from the historic character of individual homes and the Jones Circle neighborhood. In the case of large-scale additions, such as **HD# 5**, the adding of a second

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floor substantially altered the mass of the house impacted the integrity of design. The integrity of materials is retained as the majority of the Jones Circle dwellings retain the key exterior materials. Integrity of workmanship is evident in the Jones Circle Historic District as the original layout of the buildings has been retained and the original driveway locations remain intact.

Four of the dwellings underwent significant alterations with incompatible additions or substantial changes, thereby making them non-contributing to the historic district. These include the Dorothea Bartlett House (**HD#1**), the Gallant House (**HD#5**), the James and Nina Mueller House (**HD#6**), and the Hardy House (**HD#11**). The James and Nina Mueller House (**HD#6**) was originally presented in the Split-level form but has since been notably altered and no longer presents this form. According to an article in the 1961 *Indianapolis Star*, it was a Corvette model (Figure 9). The National Homes Company had several split-level design options in its catalogs (Figure 1).



Figure 1. National Homes' Split Level Designs (Cloues)

1. Dorothea Bartlett House, 6 Jones Circle, c.1958, c.2000, Lot #1, Serial #128406, non-contributing due to alterations

This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is clad with wood siding and has a standing seam metal side-gabled roof. Fenestration consists of multi-pane replacement casement windows. A one-story, gable-roofed garage is projected from the north gable end. An off-center bay with casement windows projects from the street-facing (west) elevation, illuminating the living room.

The National Homes catalog documents that this house originally had clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It had two bedrooms with a kitchen, living room, and bathroom.¹ It had oak floors and plasterboard walls. A historic image of the building from 1961 shows a

¹ National Homes Catalogue, 1959. <https://archive.org/details/NationalHomesCorp19590001>

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large interior chimney that is parged; it has been removed. The front door, bay window, and street-facing garage door shown in the historic image have also been removed.

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the property to Fred W. Brown, Jr. in April 1958. Developer Fred W. Brown, Jr. sold the building to Dorothea Bartlett in 1958.² Bartlett (1916-1994) lived in Hanover before moving to Norwich. She was a dietitian at several hospitals, working for Mary Hitchcock as director of Dietary Services from 1949 to 1979.



Figure 2. 6 Jones Circle, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society).

2. George and Mary John Atwood House, 12 Jones Circle, c. 1960, Lot #2, Serial #172596, contributing building

This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is reclad with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle-hipped roof. An overhang from the main roof covers the single-leaf entry. Fenestration originally included a large landscape window enlarging the living room and a garage door under the hipped roof. The landscape window has been replaced by paired double-hung sash that are elongated. The original garage has been infilled to provide additional living space, marked by paired double-hung windows. A brick chimney with a corbeled cap projects off-center from the hipped roof. With the enclosure of the garage bay, a two-bay open carport supported by foliage-scrrolled metal posts was added to the south elevation.

² Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 34/120, 7-7-1958

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Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the building lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr. Developer Fred W. Brown, Jr. then sold "Lot No. 2 with all the buildings thereon as shown on a plan of development entitled "Jones Parkway Development" to George and Mary John Atwood in 1961.³



Figure 3. 12 Jones Circle, c.1960 appears to be under construction (Norwich Historical Society).

3. Joseph and Olive Saia House, 16 Jones Circle, c.1960, Lot #3, Serial #188502, contributing building

This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is reclad with vinyl siding and has a standing seam metal cross-gabled roof. As constructed, this building has a cross-gabled plan with a garage bay on the western end. The original fenestration consisted of single double-hung sash and a wide picture window with multiple lights. Alterations include the replacement of the original windows, enclosure of the garage bay to provide additional living space with a picture window flanked by a double-hung sash, infill of the recessed entry with a door more flush to the former garage bay, and a small addition to the south side of the original cross-gabled bay.

³ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/272, 4-10-1961

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Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the building lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr.⁴ Brown built the extant building and sold it to Joseph and Olive H. Saia in 1960.⁵



Figure 4. 16 Jones Circle, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society)

4. Henry B. and Constance H. McCrillis, 18 Jones Circle, c.1958, Lot #4, Serial #128375, contributing building

This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is covered with wood shingle siding and has a standing seam metal side-gabled roof. Fenestration consists of single-pane replacement casement windows. Projecting from the west gable end is a one-story, gable-roofed garage. A brick chimney rises from the street-facing (south) roofline, replacing the larger parged chimney shown in a historic image from 1961 (Figure 5). The off-center entry is flanked by a triplet fixed window on one side in place of the earlier projecting landscape window and two paired casement windows on the other.

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the building lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr., who built the extant dwelling.⁶ The first residents were Henry & Constance McCrillis.

⁴ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/74, 1/30/1960

⁵ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/151, 7/8/1960

⁶ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 34/126, 6/23/1958

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Figure 5. 18 Jones Circle, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society)

5. J. Clifford and Hazel M. Gallant House, 22 Jones Circle, c.1960, Lot #5, Serial #172445, non-contributing building due to alterations

As originally constructed, the building presented a single-story plan with a central entry and end garage bay. It was fenestrated with single and paired double-hung windows. The building had a side-gabled roof of asphalt shingles and wood clapboard siding.

The building was substantially altered and now has a one-story main block with a two-and-a-half-story central bay. Likely, all that remains of the original building is the western end of the main block, although the pitch of the asphalt roof has been notably raised. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is covered in square-butt wood shingles. Fenestration now consists of replacement single-pane sliding windows and top-hinged casement windows; the original fenestration pattern is no longer discernible. Entry to the building is through the central bay via an inset porch. A set of five skylights extends along the south roof line.

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Charles and Helen McKenna sold the building lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr., who oversaw the construction of the building.⁷ J. Clifford and Hazel M. Gallant were the first owners. By 1964, Rogers and Asoong Elliott owned the property. The Elliots altered the building by enclosing the garage and adding a new garage to the east gable end within three years of its construction. Subsequent owners further altered the dwelling.



Figure 6. 22 Jones Circle, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society)

⁷ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/56, 12/30/1959

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Figure 7. 22 Jones Circle, c.1964 (Norwich Historical Society)

6. James and Nina Mueller House, 24 Jones Circle, c.1961, Lot #6, non-contributing due to alterations

This building was originally constructed as a bi-level split-foyer house with single double-hung windows, a large picture window, and a single entry with a Colonial Revival-style pedimented surround. The side-gabled roof was clad in asphalt shingles with a deeper overhang on the south (front) elevation.

Substantial alterations, including raising the roof for an additional level, have resulted in a two-and-a-half-story dwelling covered by a new side-gabled roof with a deep overhang on the primary elevation. Fenestration now consists of vertical sliding windows. The street-facing (south) elevation features an off-center replacement entry with a narrow five-pane transom and five-pane sidelights. Above the entry is a sliding window topped by a fixed arched light. A one-story, gable-roofed garage addition with a one-bay, eaves-side overhead door is projected from the east elevation.

Charles and Helen McKenna sold the lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr.⁸ Fred W. Brown, Jr. sold the new building to James A. and Nina Nance Mueller.⁹

⁸ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 15/260, 5/26/1958

⁹ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/283, 4/26/1961

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Figure 8. 24 Jones Circle, c.1960 (Norwich Historical Society)



COLONIAL IS LARGEST CORVETTE HOME—A new split-level design by National Homes, this magnificent three-bedroom Colonial house has two living levels. The bedrooms, a full bath, a half bath, living room, dining room and a kitchen are on the upper level. A very large recreation room, another half bath and a

utility and storage area make up the lower level. Largest of the Corvette Homes for 1961, this Colonial home contains more than 2,100 square feet of living space. The beautiful exterior design is in the maintenance-free aluminum siding introduced by National Homes last year.

Figure 9. National Homes Split Level Design was similar to 24 Jones Circle (The Indianapolis Star).

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7. Dennis and Susan Carlson House, 28 Jones Circle, c.1960, Lot #7, Serial # 172359, contributing building

This is a one-story wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is reclad with vinyl siding and has an asphalt shingle side-gabled roof. The overhang of the roof projects further over the southern two bays of the façade. The original fenestration pattern consists of six-over-six double-hung sash and a bay landscape window supported by two brackets. A four-pane transom caps the wood-paneled entry door. A metal flue rises from the southernmost bay, indicating the addition of a stove. The original corbeled brick chimney rises off-center from the western slope of the roof. A small garage addition is located off the northwest corner of the house.

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr. Fred W. Brown, Jr. built the extant building and sold it to Dennis J. and Susan W. Carlson.¹⁰ The Carlsons most likely added the extant garage.



Figure 10. 28 Jones Circle, c.1960, under construction (Norwich Historical Society)

8. William and Frances Perry House, 32 Jones Circle, c.1959, Lot #8, Serial #142555 contributing building

This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is covered with wide-wood shingle siding and has a standing seam metal side-gabled roof.

¹⁰ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/159, 7/25/1960

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The intact original fenestration pattern consists of six-over-six double-hung sash and a large landscape window with a paneled header that projects to the overhanging eave of the roof. The off-center wood-paneled entry door with fixed light replaced a six-paneled door. A one-story, side-gabled garage with an overhead door projects from the north gable end. A concrete block chimney replaced the larger parged chimney that dominated the eastern slope of the roof.

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the lot to Fred W. Brown Jr. Developer Fred W. Brown, Jr. & his wife, Josephine C. Brown, built the extant house and sold it six months later to William H. Perry and Frances P. Perry.¹¹



Figure 11. 32 Jones Circle, c.1960 (Norwich Historical Society)

9. Marjorie C. Wells House, 34 Jones Circle, c.1960, Lot #9, Serial #190670, contributing building

¹¹ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/13, 11/24/1959

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This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is covered with wood horizontal siding and has a standing seam metal cross-gabled roof. Originally, the building was clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. Fenestration consists of single-pane casement windows, replacing the multi-light landscape window and double-hung windows. The roof extends to shelter the entry door, which retains the lattice sidewalls defining the entry landing. To the south of the entry, the garage has been enclosed with paired casement windows to increase living space.

9a. Garage, c.1980, non-contributing building

This is a one-story, one-bay garage. It is covered with T-111 siding and has an asphalt shingle front-gabled roof. A shed-roofed addition projects from the south elevation.

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold the lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr.¹² Fred W. Brown, Jr. sold the house to Marjorie C. Wells in 1961.¹³



Figure 12. 34 Jones Circle, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society)

10. Arthur and Diane Morse House, 37 Jones Circle, c.1959, Lot #10, contributing building

¹² Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/116, 11/5/1959

¹³ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/377, 8-31-1961

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This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is covered with wood shingle siding and has a standing seam metal side-gabled roof. Fenestration consists of replacement six-over-one double-hung sash, both single and paired. The paired windows at the northern end of the façade replaced the projecting multi-light landscape window that had a paneled header abutting the overhang of the roof. The original double-hung windows were wide, framed by shutters. The window to the west of the entry has been narrowed, and paired double-hung windows pierce the westernmost bay. Rising from the center at the top of the southern roof slope is a large parged chimney. Centered on the street-facing (south) elevation is a secondary entry protected set within the garage wing. A one-story, side-gabled, two-bay garage is projected from the west gable end; the second garage bay is an addition. The garage wing is covered in board-and-batten siding.



Figure 13. 37 Jones Circle, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society)

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold this lot to Fred W. Brown, Jr. in 1958.¹⁴ Arthur K. and Diane D. Morse were the first residents of the house that Brown constructed.

¹⁴ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 34/53, 4/7/1958

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11. Wilbert and Barbara Hardy House, 21 Jones Circle, c.1959, Lot #11, Serial #147509, non-contributing building due to alterations

This is a one-story, wood-frame single-family dwelling with wide eaves projecting from the cross-gable roof. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is covered with flush wood siding (installed in 2024 to replace the original board-and-batten siding) and has an asphalt shingled roof. Fenestration consists of replacement one-over-one double-hung sash, replacing the paired slider windows that pierce the upper half of the primary elevation. The north elevation has a gable-front portion with new sliding glass doors. An angled roof supported by round metal posts projects over the main entry, which was formerly recessed and has since been enclosed and brought forward to be flush with the front gable wall. The garage is located in the western cross gable end bay. The building was under rehabilitation at the time of the survey.

Charles M. and Helen F. McKenna sold to Fred W. and Josephine C. Brown. In 1958, Brown went before the Norwich Zoning Board of Adjustment for an appeal to build a dwelling on lot No. 11, Jones Parkway.¹⁵



Figure 14. Wilbert and Barbara Hardy House, c.1960 (Norwich Historical Society)

¹⁵ *Valley News*, December 12, 1958.

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Figure 15. Wilbert and Barbara Hardy House, c.1961 (Norwich Historical Society)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1958-1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Brown, Jr., Frederick W., developer/builder

National Homes Corporation

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

The Jones Circle Historic District, located in Norwich, Vermont, is a small residential neighborhood, subdivided and improved by Frederick W. Brown between 1958 and 1961, with prefabricated dwellings produced by the National Homes Corporation. The historic district is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C at the local level. It is nominated under the Multiple Property Document, **Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960**, as a "Post-World War II and Early Freeway Suburb". Under Criterion A, the prefabricated National Homes Corporation dwellings represent the post-war development of Norwich, reflecting the innovative use of emergent technologies involved with prefabricated housing within a planned suburban neighborhood. Following nationwide trends of using deed restrictions, the developers and town created a homogenous neighborhood. These conditions ensured the neighborhood would appear as a unified and cohesive collection of dwellings. Under Criterion C, the district represents one of Vermont's best-concentrated collections of prefabricated housing that reflects the Modern Movement with minimal stylistic embellishments and a focus on the automobile. The historic district includes the original eleven dwellings constructed by Brown. The period of significance is 1958 to 1961, the period during which the houses were built. Seven of these dwellings are contributing, and four are non-contributing; the freestanding garage is non-contributing.

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

Criterion A

The Jones Circle Historic District meets Criterion A under Community Planning and Development. The district contributed to the historic growth and development of Norwich by providing much-needed housing to serve the local industry. Using innovative modern material technology and marketing techniques, the developers met Norwich's housing demands following World War II for middle- and upper-middle-class residents. Initiated by developers Richard Putnam, Charles & Helen McKenna, and Frederick W. Brown Jr., the district reflects their influence on subdivision planning that led to the town's growth. Working with the Town of Norwich planning department, the developers imposed conditions that guaranteed the development of a uniform and cohesive neighborhood.

Following the *Multiple Property Documentation Form, Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*, the Jones Circle Historic District is significant because it reflects an important historic trend in the development and growth of Norwich. The development

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of the Jones Circle Historic District introduced conventions of community planning important in the history of suburbanization, such as zoning, deed restrictions, or subdivision regulations. The Jones Circle Historic District is also significant as it is associated with a group of individuals, including merchants, industrialists, educators, and community leaders, who served an important role in the history and development of Norwich.

Criterion C

The Jones Circle Historic District is significant under Criterion C for Architecture as it embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction method. The district is a cohesive collection of prefabricated housing from the mid-twentieth century. The contributing buildings retain the features characteristic of a National Homes Corporation dwelling. They have similar forms and massing, drawing from the common Cape Cod and Split-level forms of the Modern Movement. The Jones Circle buildings have shallow- and moderate-pitched roofs. Fenestration patterns reflect the uses of the interior spaces, with landscape windows visually enlarging the living and dining spaces while the single double-hung windows illuminate the bedrooms and baths. The neighborhood possesses traits of planned subdivisions of the post-war era, including a circular street, uniform setbacks, and deed restrictions.

Following the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960*, the Jones Circle Historic District is significant as a collection of residential architecture that is an important example of a distinctive period of construction, method of construction, or the work of one or more notable architects.

The National Homes Corporation designs are significant for their contribution to prefabricated housing, as the automobile industry influenced the manufacturing techniques utilized in assembly line production. The National Homes Corporation created a network of regional design-builders who provided catalogs and design advice to prospective clients. In the case of Jones Circle, the builder was Frederick W. Brown Jr. of Lebanon, NH. The relationship proved fruitful for both the National Homes Corporation and the local representatives as National Homes expanded its market and local builders were provided with guaranteed work. Brown either built the houses on speculation or the clients chose their desired floor plans, building styles, and final finishes. Additional options included basements, carports, and garages.

The National Homes Corporation employed well-known architects to design their prefabricated homes. In the case of Jones Circle, Brown promoted the designs of Royal Barry Wills and Emil Schmidlin. Wills, a Boston-based architect, specialized in the Cape Cod form, while Schmidlin, of Orange, New Jersey, used many Colonial Revival-style designs. Both design styles are found in Jones Circle.

Brown installed the buildings on site. The National Homes buildings on Jones Circle utilized modern materials manufactured by the prominent industries of the era, including Dupont,

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Alcoa, Masonite, Formica, and Owens-Corning. The company used innovative building techniques such as pre-stressed panels and incorporated modern interior conveniences such as floor-to-ceiling closets, landscape windows, and Youngstown kitchens.

Historic Context

Jones Circle/ Jones Field Development

The land that comprises the present-day Jones Circle development belonged to the Sargent, Ainsworth, and Hazen families in the early 20th century.

Lefavor and Eva Jones owned the property in the 1940s. LeFavor Bordon Jones (1877-

1944) and Eva McDonald Jones (1879-1950) were married in 1913. Educated at Thetford Academy and the University of Vermont Medical School, Jones was a country doctor who traveled first by horse and buggy and then by Model T to serve his patients. He was Norwich's town health officer for 37 years, from 1907 until he died in 1944. The Joneses and their three children lived in the Greek Revival house on Main Street. Eva Jones taught in the rural schools in Norwich. She was active in the Norwich Congregational Church and the Norwich Women's Club and was treasurer of the Norwich Library Association for 25 years. The Joneses



Figure 17. Dr. Jones, c.1938 (Norwich Historical Society)

sold the land to Dorothy B. Berry in 1942. Dorothy Berry was born in 1902 and married Leonard Clayton Berry (1902-1947) in 1923. They and their two daughters lived in Norwich on Church Street. Clayton "owned and operated two grain mills in Lewiston and Lebanon, N.H....[and was] also the owner of the C-B Oil Company in Hanover."¹⁶

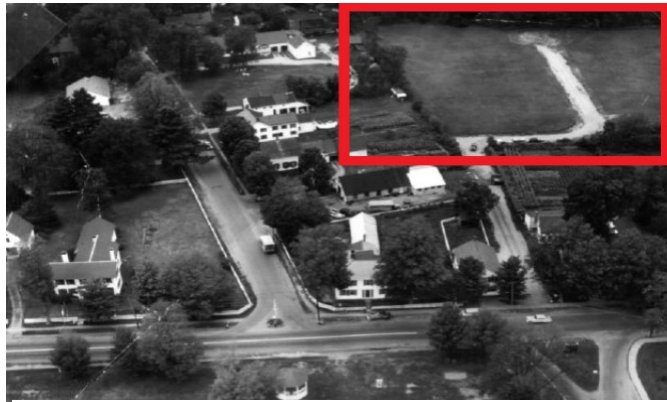


Figure 16. Jones "Field", c. 1952 (Norwich Historical Society)

Commented [EP1]: Add a little context about new housing construction in Norwich during the period of significance (you could even contrast the prefab here with the architect design houses in the nearby NRHP Norwich Mid-Century Modern Historic District)

¹⁶ *The Landmark*, March 6, 1947

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Richard W. and Viola M. Putnam were the next owners of the land. Richard W. Putnam (1920-2002) married Viola Melendy (1918-2000) in Norwich in 1943. Richard Putnam was "the former president and director of the Putnam Drug Company, a family-run business in Hanover from 1955-1982."¹⁷ He was active in Hanover affairs, including the Hanover Development Corporation, Rotary Club, Ford Sayre Ski Program, Chamber of Commerce, Boy Scouts, and the Planning Board. Viola attended the School of Cosmetology in Concord and owned and operated beauty shops in Norwich and Hanover. She was active in the Norwich Congregational Church, where she taught Sunday school, and was also a member of the Church of Christ at Dartmouth and the Hanover Fortnightly Club.¹⁸ The Putnams owned the L.B. Jones building on Main Street, where Viola had one of her beauty salons and tenements.

The Putnams were the first to subdivide the land, calling it the Jones Field Development (Figure 18). In 1949, they laid out the development, consisting of Lots No. 1 through 7.¹⁹ The access road was called Doctor Jones Lane.²⁰ The Putnams imposed conditions that accompanied each land transaction. These conditions ensured the neighborhood would appear as a unified and cohesive collection of dwellings. The new building had to be a single, detached dwelling house with or without a private garage. A private residence was the only accepted use. The new building could not be erected at less than \$10,000.00 over and above the cost of the lot and foundation. The house had to have a double-pitch roof with a minimum drop of 6 inches every 12 feet. The setback had to be greater than 50 feet from the center line of the street. All sewage was to be underground.²¹

¹⁷ Norwich Historical Society Research Files, Norwich, Vermont

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 32/313, 4-18-1953

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 34/358, 5-29-1958

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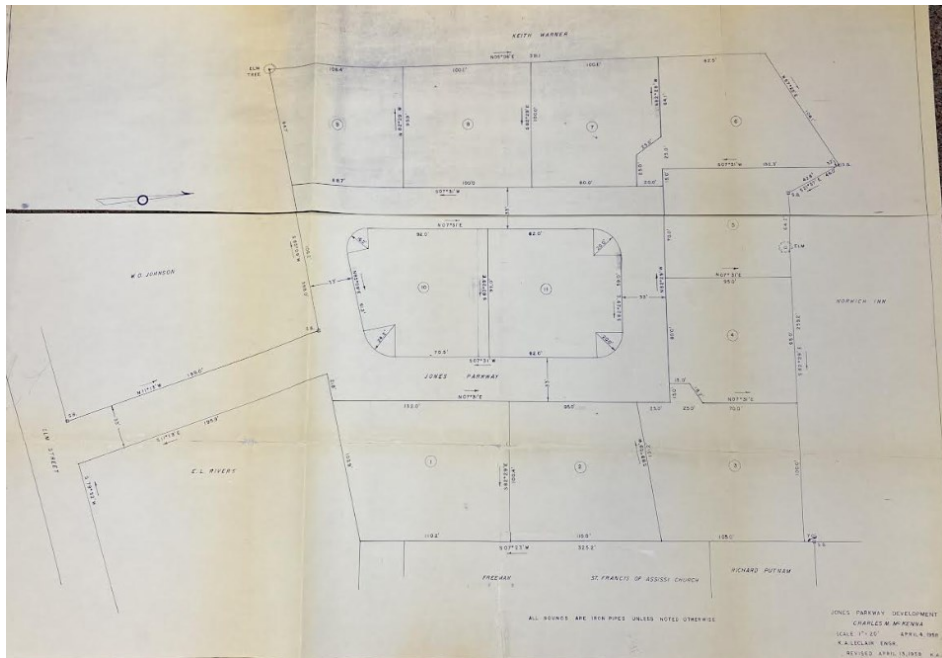


Figure 19. 1958 Survey of Jones Circle. Notice that access comes from Elm Street (Town of Norwich).

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The McKennas had the Jones Circle development surveyed in 1958 (Figure 19). In contrast to the earlier Putnam survey, the development was accessed from Elm Street rather than Main Street. In addition, the McKennas eliminated the cul-de-sac design and opted for a circular road with two lots located on the island in the middle. The McKennas then sold the parcels to Fred Brown, Jr., between 1958 and 1960.²⁵

Frederick W. Brown, Jr. (1921-1973) was born in Fairlee, Vermont. He was the son of Fred and Marion Brown. His father was a farmer, blacksmith, and timber harvester. Brown attended Bradford Academy when he first learned carpentry. After graduating in 1938, Brown engaged in the building trade, "learning all phases of the building before he struck out on his own" in 1950 (Figure 20, Figure 21, and Figure 22).²⁶ By 1955, he had a crew of approximately 15 carpenters and was "building 12 to 15 homes a year – a very respectable total in the light of the number built in the Upper Valley each year."²⁷ Brown's business engaged in

All kinds of jobs, ranging from new construction to remodeling of homes and stores. A project completed this year [1955] was a motel. To aid prospective home buyers, Brown maintains a large selection of house plan books. The Lebanon builder, who is 35, also builds homes 'on speculation' and has quickly found satisfied buyers for all he has done.²⁸

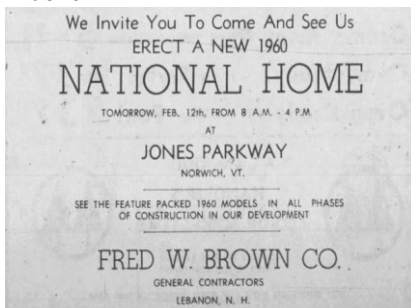


Figure 21. *Valley News*, February 11, 1960.



Figure 20. *Valley News* May 4, 1957

Brown also built a three-bedroom house on Mitchell Lane in Hanover (1955), the nine-unit Lakeview Hotel on Mascoma Lake (1955), a home on Heater Road in Lebanon (1960), the Hanover Pre-School Nursery School (1956), completed renovation of Hanover's Tavern Block (1956), and constructed the addition to the Fairlee School (1960). He built a house similar to the Jones Circle National Homes Corporation buildings at 92 Carpenter Street in Lebanon, New Hampshire, in 1962.

²⁵ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 34/358, 5-29-1958

²⁶ *Valley News*, December 23, 1955.

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ Ibid.

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Brown married Josephine Downes in 1940. They lived with his parents in West Fairlee. The Browns had eight children together and eventually moved to a farm on Meriden Road, where they raised Hereford cattle. By the mid-1960s, Brown relocated his building business to White River Junction.

To promote the new subdivision, Brown, "owner and builder of National Home," hosted an open house in Norwich (Figure 21).²⁹ He also placed advertisements in the local newspapers announcing his connection with the National Homes company. For Jones Circle, he either built speculative homes or worked with lot owners in deciding the configuration of the prefabricated homes.

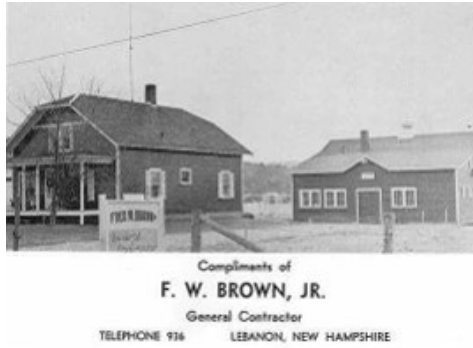
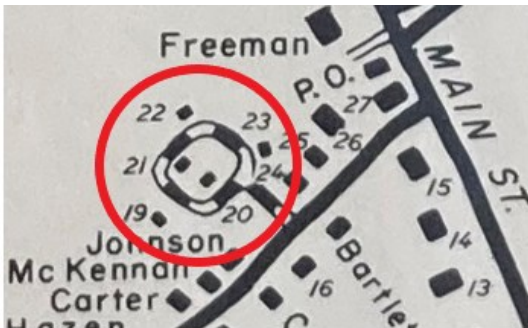


Figure 22. Brown's Offices in Lebanon.



18.	Williamson
19.	F. Brown
20.	Morse
21.	F. Brown
22.	McCrillis
23.	D. Bartlett
24.	E. Rivers

Figure 23. 1959 Map of Norwich (NHS)

By 1959, five of the houses on Jones Circle were built (Figure 23). Three of the five residents included Dorothea Bartlett (**HD#1**), Henry & Constance McCrillis (**HD#4**), and Arthur & Diane Morse (**HD#10**). The remaining houses were still under the ownership of Fred Brown (**HD#8** and **HD#11**). Within two years, the remaining six homes were built. Nine of the eleven homes were similar in construction—they all possessed a Cape Cod form. The two remaining homes were quite different. **HD#11** possessed traits of a California ranch with a shallow-pitched roof and wide overhanging eaves. **HD#6**, built towards the end of the Jones Circle building period, was the only multi-story building.

During this time, there was increased suburban development in Norwich and the surrounding area. Norwich has long been shaped by the academic presence of Norwich University and, later, Dartmouth College and the Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center in nearby Hanover, New Hampshire. The town's population has historically included faculty,

²⁹ *White River Valley Herald*, May 29, 1958.

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scholars, professionals, and others connected to the broader academic and medical communities. The affluence and cultural awareness of many residents have supported a strong architectural legacy. As a culturally vibrant area in rural Vermont, Norwich has also drawn urban sophisticates—many with personal or professional ties to Dartmouth—who have built second homes or retired there. Some brought their architects; others turned to skilled designers in the region. While many built their homes, as evidenced by the nearby Norwich Mid-Century Modern Historic District, the National Homes found at Jones Circle reflect an affordable alternative to modern architectural design.

By 1962, there were eleven homes located on Jones Circle (Figure 24). The first residents were middle-class professionals reflecting the growth of Norwich as a suburban community to neighboring commerce in Hanover, New Hampshire, and White River Junction, Vermont. Between 1940 and 1980, the population of Norwich increased from 1,418 to 2,398. The 1980 population signified the first time that Norwich's population surpassed the former 1830 high of 2,316. The 1957 Town of Norwich annual report provided the following synopsis of the town's growth:

Norwich finds itself in the era of Prosperity following the Second World War. The last two decades have seen a marked change in the character of the town from predominantly agricultural and rural to residential. A dominant influence in this trend has been the growth of strong neighboring institutions such as Dartmouth College, Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital, and the Veterans Hospital at White River Junction...³⁰

Dorothea Bartlett (1916-1994) lived in Hanover before moving to Norwich to reside on Jones Circle at **HD#1**. She was a dietitian at several hospitals, working for Mary Hitchcock as director of Dietary Services from 1949 to 1979.

Colonel George Lloyd Atwood (1906-1996), his wife, and two daughters were "living on Jones Parkway, moving here from Westchester" at **HD#2**.³¹ Following retirement from active duty in 1961, his family moved to Norwich. He taught math, science, and algebra in both Lebanon and Mascoma high schools before returning to the University of New Hampshire to earn a master's degree in education.

Joseph and Olive H. Saia purchased the dwelling marked as **HD#3** in 1960.³² In 1931, Joseph Saia and his brother, Mario, were proprietors of the Dartmouth Fruit Company in Hanover. By 1952, he and his wife, Olive, were involved with Ye Green Lantern Inn in Hanover.

The first residents of the house designated as **HD#4** were Henry & Constance McCrillis. Henry McCrillis (1929-2015) served in the U.S. Army in Japan and then was the supervisor

³⁰ *Annual Report of the Town Officers of the Town of Norwich, Vermont*, January 1, 1957 – December 31, 1957.

³¹ *White River Valley Herald*, June 1, 1961

³² Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/151, 7/8/1960

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of the NH Department of Education. Laurence G. and Dorothy Leavitt (1903-2000) were the second owners of **HD#4**. After graduating from Dartmouth College in 1925, Leavitt received his master's degree from Columbia University. He taught at St. George's School in Marion, Massachusetts, and then became the principal of Vermont Academy. Soon after retiring in 1949, he purchased the house in Jones Circle.

J. Clifford and Hazel M. Gallant were the first owners of the dwelling marked as **HD#5**. The Gallants were originally from Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Hazel was involved with local theater groups, and Clifford previously worked for the *Concord Monitor* and was active in the Appalachian Mountain Club.

James A. and Nina Nance Mueller were the first owners of the single-family house noted as **HD#6**.³³ Mueller was a Dartmouth Tuck School graduate and a research assistant. Dr. Dennis Carlson (**HD#7**) was a teacher at the Norwich Congregational Church's "Church School." William H. Perry and Frances P. Perry were the first owners of the building designated as **HD#8**.³⁴ Perry was the owner of Hanover's Indian Bowl Restaurant. He was also a member of the Norwich Lions Club.

Marjorie C. Wells (**HD#9**) was the executive director of the Virginia Day Nursery in Virginia and then the director of the Hanover Nursery School. She was the president of the Board of Trustees of Community Health Services in Norwich.

Arthur K. and Diane D. Morse were the first residents of the house listed as **HD#10**. Arthur H. Morse II (1931-2006) was a former marine and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

Wilbert C. and Barbara L. Hardy were the first residents at the building, denoted as **HD#11**. Wilbert Hardy (1922-1989) was born in Haverhill, MA, and then attended Norwich University. He enlisted in the Army during WW II and served in the European, African, and Middle Eastern campaigns, receiving four bronze stars. For 24 years, Hardy was a station manager and a sales representative for Northeastern and Delta Air Lines. While living in Norwich, he worked for Kibby Equipment in White River Junction.

³³ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/283, 4/26/1961

³⁴ Norwich Land Records, Norwich, Vermont, 35/13, 11/24/1959

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Prefabricated Homes

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The first prefabricated building elements used in housing date to the early 19th century. Pattern books showcasing prefabricated building elements became highly popularized with the Gothic Revival-style cottages designed by Andrew Jackson Downing. By the 20th century, full-bodied buildings were being produced, the assembly lines of automobiles influenced manufacturing, the exploration of modern materials, and wartime needs. Despite the emerging enthusiasm for factory-built houses, the prefabricated industry produced less than ten thousand houses in the Great Depression.³⁵ Before World War II, manufacturers of prefabricated houses numbered about thirty. The fledgling industry had produced fewer than 10,000 homes, amounting to only one percent of single-family, nonfarm houses built during the Great Depression.³⁶ Prefabrication lacked critical ingredients for commercial success: capital and organization. Large-scale mass production of any product, especially whole houses, requires heavy upfront investment by entrepreneurs. They then faced the formidable challenge of marketing, selling, financing, and erecting the houses.³⁷



Figure 24. Jones Circle, 1962 (Vermont Aerials)

Prefabricated housing was widely used during World War II as there was a need for temporary housing for the defense industry. The number of prefab manufacturers rose to 200 by 1942.³⁸ The American army needed instant shelter, and, for the first time, the United States government supported the production of prefabricated housing.³⁹ The Lanham Act of 1940 enabled seventy companies to produce 200,000 housing units for the government during World War II, mostly financed with public funds.⁴⁰ By the end of 1946, the number of manufacturers reached 280. By the end of 1947, the number of manufacturers again dipped below 100.⁴¹

³⁵ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. "Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising." *Building & Landscapes*, vol. 25, no. 2, fall 2018, pp. 66+. Gale Academic OneFile, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A607535272/AONE?u=vol_oweb&sid=googleScholar&xid=8f4feb2. Accessed 22 June 2023.

³⁶ Kelly, Burnham. *The Prefabrication of Houses*. New York: Technology Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and John Wiley and Sons, 1951.

³⁷ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez.

³⁸ *Architectural Record* 76, no. 2 (February 1942).

³⁹ Raño, Lisa. *Lustron Houses in Georgia Multiple Property Documentation Form*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 1995.

⁴⁰ Morillo, Patricia Garbe.

⁴¹ Kelly, Burnham. *The Prefabrication of Houses*.

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Following World War II, America faced a housing shortage, and "in response, government officials, industrialists, and architects alike explored prefabrication, hoping to enlist the technology of the assembly line in the construction of single-family homes."⁴² In the 1940s, government contracts for temporary war housing were a boon for prefab housing, moving it out of the stage of experimentation and into that of mass production. The mandate was that war housing be demountable. This favored panelized systems like those produced by National Homes, which could be transported cheaply, erected, and disassembled quickly. National Homes won several government contracts, manufacturing 7,500 houses for army camps and war plant workers.⁴³

The civilian housing crisis exploded following World War II, exacerbated by the building hiatus of the Great Depression and the war years. The government estimated three million homes were needed in 1946 and 1947, and another 12 million over the next decade. Faced with this crisis, Congress voted in 1946 to fund research and help subsidize the production of prefabricated housing.⁴⁴ The prefabricated home "represented America's industrial power and mass production capabilities. Innovators, manufacturers, and developers ... aspired to large-scale mass production and standardization after the model of Henry Ford."⁴⁵ Mass production provided lower-cost housing through economies of scale while eliminating onsite homebuilding inefficiencies.⁴⁶

President Truman charged Federal Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt with solving the housing crisis. Through the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act (VEHA), Wyatt introduced 1.2 million housing units in 1946 and another 1.5 million in 1947.⁴⁷ With this aggressive plan, the United States government was to "give vigorous assistance" to prefabricated housing manufacturers.⁴⁸ Wyatt gave new prefabrication companies 100 percent loans, boosting support for prefabricated housing. The Veterans Emergency Housing Act of 1946 also made war plants available to firms specializing in prefabrication. It rewarded them with access to natural resources, such as steel-making materials, rationed for production during the war. In a development important to establishing the production of postwar prefabricated houses, the Construction Finance Corporation provided government loans to the pre-fabricating companies, making a national priority the need to house returning veterans, often in pre-fabricated homes.⁴⁹ The act granted surplus war products to prefab firms allocated scarce resources, and promised government loans through the

⁴² Raflø, Lisa.

⁴³ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez.

⁴⁴ Raflø, Lisa.

⁴⁵ National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) *Report 723*

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Raflø, Lisa.

⁴⁸ L. B. Wheildon, "National Housing Emergency, 1946-1947," in *Editorial Research Reports 1946*, vol. II (Washington, D.C.: CQ Press, 1946), 855-76, available from

<http://library.cqpress.com/cqresearcher/document.php?id=cqresrre1946121700>. See also "Text of Wyatt's Plan for New Homing This Year and Next, and Truman's Indorsement [sic] of It," *New York Herald Tribune*, February 9, 1946, 6A.

⁴⁹ Morillo, Patricia Garbe.

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Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC). Prefabricated housing became a peacetime priority.⁵⁰ In 1947, 280 firms produced prefabricated houses in the United States.⁵¹

Companies "relied on standardized construction materials (e.g., dimensional lumber) that were developed and widely accepted prior to the postwar period."⁵² The timber was kiln-dried and cut in the company's factories. Prefabrication companies shipped room-sized Douglas Fir panels and roof sections by truck to the building site, where unskilled workers assembled the components. The panel system consisted of load-bearing "stressed skin" plywood. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Products Laboratory (FPL) developed this technique in the 1930s. In 1935, the FPL "built its first demonstration house, using plywood panels glued to a skeleton frame, thereby initiating a relationship between plywood and prefabrication which has since made the two terms practically synonymous."⁵³

With the stressed skin system, the plywood was "glued to the wall framework to become part of the house frame."⁵⁴ During World War I, FPL experiments with synthetic resins and panels for airplane fuselages yielded the development of bent plywood and, ultimately, the stressed-skin panel.⁵⁵ The FPL's extensive studies "furnished the technical assurance needed to establish the "stressed skin" plywood panels as the most efficient, most promising of all building materials. As a result, plywood was quickly adopted by leading prefabricators as their basic material."⁵⁶

Plywood offered many benefits to prefabricated homes. The components promoted their product as being versatile for any building project type. Plywood came in a variety of grades for different uses. It was easy to assemble at the work site, rigid, lightweight, and had a structural and aesthetic appeal.⁵⁷ According to the Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, prefabrication companies preferred plywood "due to the "panels' unique physical properties: great strength, impact resistance, and ease of handling."⁵⁸ In 1950,

More than half of the 60-odd firms engaged in prefabrication use plywood as the basic material in their construction systems. Gunnison Homes, Inc., and National Homes Corporation, for example, two of the largest prefabricators, each use more than 4,000

⁵⁰ Raflo, Lisa.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) *Report 723*

⁵³ *Arts and Architecture*. June 1950. Los Angeles, California.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Nurdyke, Marisa Gomez. "Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising."

⁵⁶ *Arts and Architecture*. June 1950. Los Angeles, California.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

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square feet of Douglas fir plywood in their small two-bedroom models; Gunnison's current monthly production of this particular model is 44; National Homes' 48.⁵⁹

Each four-by-eight-foot panel comprised two standard-sized sheets of plywood glued to a wooden box girder with a thickness to match stock doorframes. The panel functioned as a single structural unit by bonding the plywood to the framing members with glue rather than nailing it. The glue was used between the plys

Which make up the panels but is also used for permanently bonding plywood to framing members. When plywood is glued to the wall framework, the covering becomes a part of the house frame to bear part of the structural load. According to Forest Products Laboratory tests, 1/4" plywood glued to the frame of a house, with openings for windows and door, is almost four times as rigid, has almost four times the relative strength of 1" x 8" diagonal sheathing nailed to the frame.⁶⁰

The panels used smaller, more economical framing members than conventional wall construction. The space between the plywood sheets allowed for electrical wiring and insulation that could be installed in the factory, and compared to traditional frame construction, stressed covering had improved strength and rigidity values using less material.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

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Aluminum was an important building material for use in postwar houses. The post-World War Two housing crisis ended by the mid-1950s, and the pace of new construction slowed. The residential aluminum siding industry responded to the slowdown by promoting aluminum for home improvement projects, and the industry saw

A renewed interest in using the material for new construction in 1959 when National Homes and ALCOA developed a prefabricated house sided with clapboard-style aluminum. With siding offered in white, green, gray, yellow, or beige, ALCOA used an aggressive advertising campaign to gain considerable market share in the residential market.⁶¹

Modern house designs were easily accessed "through published plans and companies that facilitated home construction during the postwar period. For example, a national trend toward new ranch homes made home building even easier. New ranch homes were popularized in *Popular Mechanics*, *House and Garden*, *Better Homes and Gardens*, *Ebony*, and *House Beautiful*."⁶² In 1949,

Prefabricated homes played an important part in the record-breaking volume of housing construction ... the industry enjoyed a highly successful year, producing about

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Figure 25. Valley News, June 7, 1958. Advertisement placed by Fred W. Brown Jr. showing an Emil Schmidlin design.

⁶¹ National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 723

⁶² McGovern, Allison. *Sag Harbor Hills, Azurest, and Ninevah Beach Subdivisions Historic District*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places. 2019.

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35,000 single-family homes with an estimated value of \$280,000,000—7 percent of the approximately four-billion-dollar output of new houses.⁶³

In 1951, the United States Congress passed a bill that authorized “loans to facilitate prefabricated home production” and “bolstered the industry.”⁶⁴

Prefabricated homes were successful during the first few decades following World War II. However, prefabricated homes never dominated the industry as they never overcame the “dual challenges of consumer resistance to factory-built homes and competition from conventional builders.”⁶⁵ The American consumer had negative connotations of prefabricated housing, as they associated it with the temporary housing prevalent during World War II. Much of the temporary housing constructed during the war, prefabricated or not, was hastily built, cramped, and characterized by shoddy, substandard construction. As a result, postwar sales of prefabricated homes made slow gains.⁶⁶

Manufacturers of prefabricated homes also faced “steep competition from merchant builders who were themselves developing new and innovative onsite methods to save costs and speed construction.”⁶⁷ Local builders “fabricated homes onsite by relying on specialized work crews and borrowed assembly techniques from the factory, allowing them to realize projects faster and cheaper than ever before--and on an unprecedented scale.”⁶⁸ Following the building boom, many prefab companies transformed their production to parts such as roof trusses and partition systems.

National Homes Corporation

Founded in 1940, the National Homes Corporation was based in Lafayette, Indiana. The first home, which sold for \$3,000, “was built by a handful of men in a tiny shed alongside the Belt railroad tracks around Lafayette.”⁶⁹ The company sold 816 units for private use before 1942.⁷⁰ World War II brought a period of tremendous growth. With the 1942 Lanham Act, National Homes “gained government contracts worth \$153 million to provide 70,000 units of prefab housing to defense industry workers.”⁷¹ The other prefabricated manufacturers were

⁶³ *Arts and Architecture*. June 1950. Los Angeles, California.

⁶⁴ National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) *Report 723: A Model for Identifying and Evaluating the Historic Significance of Post-World War II Housing*. Washington, D.C. : Transportation Research Board, 2012.

⁶⁵ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez.

⁶⁶ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. “Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising.”

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. “Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising.”

⁶⁹ *The Indianapolis Star*, Indianapolis, Indiana, Sun, Nov 20, 1960.

⁷⁰ Bruce, Alfred, and Harold Sandbank. *A History of Prefabrication*. J.B. Pierce Foundation, 1945.

⁷¹ Johnson, Cynthia. *House in a Box: Prefabricated Housing in the Jackson Purchase Cultural Landscape Region, 1900 to 1960*. Kentucky Heritage Council. June 2006.

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Green Lumber Company, Michigan; Southern Mill and Lumber, Kansas; and Houston Ready Cut, Texas.

Following World War II, National Homes “was known as the ‘General Motors of homebuilding’” with the company shipping homes throughout the U.S. and “was a source for mass-produced starter homes for returning GIs in the post-war years.”⁷² In 1945, it produced 2,665 units for public war housing projects and 102 for private projects. That same year, the Lafayette plant produced 750 houses per month, and the houses were prefabricated in panels on an assembly line and grouped into four types: two two-bedroom types selling for \$2,000 and \$2,400, and two three-bedroom types, priced at \$2,400 and \$3,600.⁷³

In the 1940s, brothers Jim and George Price ran the company under the name Price and Price Realty Company. James Price previously worked as a builder-dealer for the Gunnison Housing Corporation, Foster Gunnison’s prefabricated housing company. In 1934, the General Electric Company hired Foster Gunnison to run its newly-formed subsidiary--Houses, Inc.— in the effort to develop a commercially viable mass-produced house.”⁷⁴ Gunnison left Houses, Inc. in 1935 and founded Gunnison Magic Homes in New Albany, Indiana. The company “manufactured modest, low-cost houses for middle- and working-class families.”⁷⁵

Former Gunnison executive Donald Lowman left his employer and founded the National Homes Corporation. Lowman brought the Price brothers on as dealers. Following a devastating fire at the National Homes plant in 1944, James Price took over as president. Price “picked up the challenge” and “rebuilt National Homes —bigger than before.”⁷⁶ Under Price’s leadership, “the company became the nation’s biggest producer of factory-built homes.”⁷⁷

Following World War II, Price led National Homes through the housing crisis, and the company made “houses that sold for \$5,750 plus land.”⁷⁸ Price also created the National Homes Acceptance Corporation, which assisted home buyers with mortgage financing. In 1947, the company produced 4,417 homes, “but it was still far short of the demand.”⁷⁹

⁷² Connaroe, Doug. “National Homes structures in Lafayette Heights a collection of hidden gems,” *Lafayette History*, March 27, 2022.

⁷³ Bruce, Alfred, and Harold Sandbank.

⁷⁴ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. “Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation’s Revolution in Home Merchandising,” *Building & Landscapes*, vol. 25, no. 2, fall 2018, pp. 66+. Gale Academic OneFile, link.gale.com/apps/doc/A607535272/AONE?u=vol_oweb&sid=googleScholar&xid=8f4fcbf2. Accessed 22 June 2023.

⁷⁵ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. “Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation’s Revolution in Home Merchandising.”

⁷⁶ *The Indianapolis Star*, Indianapolis, Indiana, Sun, Nov 20, 1960.

⁷⁷ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. “Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation’s Revolution in Home Merchandising.”

⁷⁸ *The Indianapolis Star*.

⁷⁹ Ibid.

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Between 1950 and 1955, the company added new plants in Horseheads, New York, and Tyler, Texas.

During the 1950s, National Homes pursued an aggressive expansion plan, opening new plants to serve the East Coast and Southwest and later buying up smaller manufacturers nationwide, including on the West Coast. The most prominent and oldest acquired by National Homes was American Houses, Inc.⁸⁰ By the end of the 1950s, National Homes was within "250 miles of every major market in the U.S."⁸¹

By 1956, National Homes had 53 different house designs that several architects marketed.⁸² The company offered prefabricated and modular structures. It "adapted their factory operations to postwar conditions and offered a number of designs suited to the needs, incomes, and tastes of postwar middle-income home buyers."⁸³ The Prices purchased the designs of noted architects, including Royal Barry Wills, who designed Cape Cod homes; Emil A. Schmidlin, a New Jersey architect who designed Colonials; Reginald Roberts, and Charles Goodman, whose "houses were dispatched as the company's first Modern line." (Figure 26)⁸⁴

⁸⁰ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. "Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising."

⁸¹ *The Indianapolis Star*.

⁸² *Subdivisions and Architecture Planned and Designed by Charles M. Goodman Associates in Montgomery County, Maryland*.

⁸³ Ames, David L., and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places. September 2002.

⁸⁴ *Subdivisions and Architecture Planned and Designed by Charles M. Goodman Associates in Montgomery County, Maryland*.

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Now! Many new designs in
four authentic styles created by
these great architects

<i>Contemporary</i>	<i>CAPE COD</i>	<i>Colonial</i>	<i>Southwest Modern</i>
Charles M. Goodman, AIA Washington, D. C.	Royal Barry Wills, FAIA Boston, Mass.	Emil A. Schmidlin, AIA East Orange, N. J.	Reginald Roberts, AIA San Antonio, Texas

Now, for the first time, you can have a home designed by any one of four great architects . . . simply by choosing a National home.

Once you select the National home plan you desire, you can have your home designed by the architect you prefer . . . in Contemporary, Cape Cod, Colonial or Southwest Modern styling.

Furthermore, you can select the components to finish out the house the way you want it. For example, you can have either aluminum or wood windows, and you can specify the exterior and interior wall covering, and floor covering. You can have a garage or carport, and a basement if you desire. Among the other components you may select are a fire-place, air conditioning, electric kitchen, automatic laundry, and bathroom fixtures and finishes.

All components in National homes are the finest brand-name materials and equipment, produced by the country's leading manufacturers. Because of their superior quality, National Homes guarantees for one full year, replacement of any latent defects in materials or workmanship.

THE NATION'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF QUALITY HOMES...



National Homes Corporation, Lafayette, Indiana

Figure 26. National Homes Architects (Life Magazine, September 16, 1957).

When Fred Brown placed advertisements in the local papers to promote the Jones Circle development, he used imagery from the existing National Homes catalogs. Two designs featured were the "Colonial Design 202B+G200" and the "Cape Cod Design 305 + G320 (Figure 28 and Figure 29)." The featured architects in these designs were Wills and Schmidlin (Figure 26 and Figure 27). These Colonial Revival designs are the dominant house form in Jones Circle. The Hardy House (**HD#11**), which is a California Ranch, may have been a Reginald Roberts design.

Born in Switzerland, Emil Schmidlin was a

Student of the classic architecture of Europe before coming to the United States to further his studies. He graduated from Columbia University and, on the basis of his study of architecture in this country, decided to specialize in colonial design and careful arrangements of rooms into a space layout that is easy to live in and to take care of and is pleasing to the eye.⁸⁵

⁸⁵ *Detroit Free Press*, March 20, 1960.

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A graduate of MIT, Royal Barry Wills practiced in Boston, Massachusetts, and through his designs, he

Contributed greatly to making Cape Cod popular not only along the rock-bound coast of New England but throughout the country. He excels at creating designs of enduring charm, capturing beautifully the characteristic simplicity of this style of architecture. Using functional details, such as the double-hung wood windows, with their muntin bars and shutters, the large chimney, and the steep roof pitch, he attains a pleasing effect that endears the home to the family.⁸⁶

After serving as an engineer during World War II, Reginald H. Roberts started his practice in San Antonio in 1946. He specialized in both commercial and residential designs and served on several architecture and planning-related boards.

National Homes partnered with national companies to provide brand-name materials for its homes. These partners included GM Delco, Dow Chemical, Formica Curtis, United States Gypsum, Johns-Manville roofing, Masonite Panel Construction, Dupont Dulux, Alcoa Aluminum, Weyerhaeuser lumber, Yale & Towne locks, Fir Plywood, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass, and Owens-Corning Fiberglass. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America constructed the homes in Lafayette.

Like many of its competitors, National Homes used stressed skin plywood. According to a plate (Figure 30) that was installed in every National Homes dwelling (in the case of Jones Circle, usually in the basement or under the sink), the stressed skin employed the same principles used in airplane building. The plywood caused "the walls to move out slightly

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NATIONAL HOMES' NEW CAPE COD
DESIGNED BY
ROYAL BARRY WILLS, F.A.I.A.

AVAILABLE ON TERMS
\$14,900
F.H.A. APPROVED

THE BEAUTIFUL, NEW HOME
FURNISHINGS IN THIS LOVELY
HOME ARE DISPLAYED BY
POWERS STORE
White River Jct., Vt.

COME TO OUR
OPEN HOUSE
JONES PARKWAY
NORWICH, VT.
SATURDAY, NOV. 1st — 2:00 TO 4:00 P. M.
SUNDAY, NOV. 2nd — 1:00 TO 4:00 P. M.

Here is the opportunity of your lifetime to have a dream home of your own . . . a home that is built right and priced right . . . a home that is wonderful to live in, easy to care for, and easy to own!
Only National Homes give you enduring quality and fine styling plus the big savings made possible by the most efficient home building methods ever developed!

Twelve good reasons for buying this National home!
Choice of Cape Cod, Colonial, and Contemporary designs by world famous architects • Spacious living room with beautiful bay window, and large dining room • Big, ceiling-high closets and storage areas • Fully insulated sidewalls and ceiling for year-round comfort and low heating bills • Big kitchens with space for family meals • Youngstown kitchen with birch cabinet doors • Extra-large, one-piece Formica work surface on base cabinets • Economical, forced warm air heating — thermostatically controlled • Weather-stripped doors and double-hung windows • Attractively decorated inside and out • Brand-name materials and equipment used throughout • Guaranteed for one year against latent defects in materials and workmanship.

HURRY! Come and see this outstanding value today!

FRED W. BROWN, General Contractor
TEL. 936 LEBANON, N. H.

Figure 27. Valley News, Oct. 31, 1958, Fred Brown advertisement showing a Royal Barry Wills National Homes Design (Valley News)

⁸⁶ Ibid.

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between seasons," but was "most apparent during the heating season," and the bowing was "normal" and "did not impair structural strength."⁸⁷

Special 3/8-inch waterproof plywood was mounted onto 2-inch by 3-inch framing studs. Panels were produced as full room-sized units with doors and windows pre-installed. A special structural floor framing made of steel underpinned the primary structure. Metal registration plates listing the house serial number and company logo were placed in utility rooms. Designs were based on five basic floor plans with nine different "traditional" architectural styles.⁸⁸

The interior walls consisted of 1/2" sheetrock with perf-a-tape treatments. While not a warranty or guarantee, National Homes offered service "at all times during the life of your home."⁸⁹

The kitchens featured Youngstown kitchens. The Mullins Manufacturing Company in Warren, Ohio, made these steel kitchens. The Youngstown Kitchen offered a variety of options, including the color of the cabinets and countertops, as well as styles of cabinets that fit the needs of any size kitchen. The kitchen also featured the latest electric and automatic appliances designed to make chores easier.

Local builders allied with National Homes to provide their clients with different options. National Homes promised its builders "a steady supply of materials, easy and efficient assembly, and brand-name recognition that would boost their sales."⁹⁰ These builders were often more than just builders; they were businesspeople looking to profit from subdivisions.

National Homes would link these people up with a service representative in that person's area, and the builder would get to choose from any of the National Homes designs. The would-be owner would select a floor plan from one of the National Homes catalogs and order it through his builder. Parts would be pre-assembled at one of the company's three regional factories and would be shipped to the site.⁹¹

In addition to Lebanon's Fred Brown, who built the Jones Circle homes, New Hampshire National Homes dealers included Trumbull-Nelson Company in Hanover; David A.M. Sturrock in Laconia; Whitney-Weston Corp. in Franconia; Foster & Bamford Inc. in

⁸⁷ National Homes. *Instructions for Care and Maintenance of Your National Homes*. Personal Collection.

⁸⁸ Johnson, Cynthia. *House in a Box: Prefabricated Housing in the Jackson Purchase Cultural Landscape Region, 1900 to 1960*. Kentucky Heritage Council. June 2006.

⁸⁹ National Homes. *Instructions for Care and Maintenance of Your National Homes*. Personal Collection.

⁹⁰ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez. "Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising."

⁹¹ *Subdivisions and Architecture Planned and Designed by Charles M. Goodman Associates in Montgomery County, Maryland*. Multiple Property Documentation Form.

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Concord; Nashua Ideal Homes Corp. and J. Albert Ouellette in Nashua; Wood-Lee Company and Maxam Brothers in Portsmouth and Sumner Enterprises in Hampton.⁹²

National Homes' success was not in its manufacturing technique but more in its marketing. The company produced marketing campaigns at the national and local levels, breaking "new ground in home merchandising within the prefabricated housing industry and the residential construction industry as a whole."⁹³ National Homes enacted a marketing strategy "on a scale far larger than even the most successful conventional builders."⁹⁴



Figure 28. National Homes model like those found at Jones Circle (National Homes).

Mirroring the nationwide trend, National Homes faced the challenges of America's association of World War II's temporary housing with the prefabrication industry. The company focused much of its early corporate efforts on advertising, not manufacturing. National Homes developed regional networks "of

builder-dealers to handle sales, site preparation, and construction, as well as a mortgage arm to streamline purchasing by offering financing to builders."⁹⁵ The trade journal *PF: The Magazine of Prefabrication* described National Homes' efforts as a "revolution in home merchandising."⁹⁶ In 1957, George Price recalled, "From the very start, marketing of homes was made as important a part of our operation as production."⁹⁷

⁹² Masoulf, Lisa. *Mid-20th Century Residential Architecture in NH: 1945-1975*. New Hampshire Department of Transportation, 2019.

⁹³ Nurdyke, Marisa Gomez. "Restyling the Postwar Prefab: The National Homes Corporation's Revolution in Home Merchandising."

⁹⁴ Ibid.

⁹⁵ Ibid.

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ Nurdyke, Marisa Gomez; "Price, George "Revolution in Home Merchandising," *PF: The Magazine of Prefabrication* 5, no. 5 (May 1957): 14.

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National Homes placed advertisements in industry trade journals, shelter and women's magazines, financial publications, and local newspapers. The company provided dealers with ad copy and layouts, crafting a consistent message to buyers nationally and locally.⁹⁸ In 1953, the company placed ads in *Good Housekeeping*, *Living for Young Homemakers*, *McCall's*, *Fortune*, *Better Homes & Gardens*, *Coronet*, *This Week Magazine*, *the Saturday Evening Post*, *Newsweek*, and *Life*. Between 1948 and 1960, the company "carefully refined its messages to win the confidence of banks, builders, and buyers."⁹⁹



Figure 29. National Homes model like those found at Jones Circle.

Early National Homes' designs were limited in space, mirroring the minimal traditional home that followed FHA guidelines. The National Homes' designs followed the FHA's standards "to ensure rubber-stamped financing" for FHA-insured loans. The FHA regulations were a "major influence on the form, style, and marketing" of National

Homes' designs.¹⁰⁰ By 1953, the company had moved beyond the minimum dwelling and offered a "fully diversified housing program."¹⁰¹ The 1953 National Homes line ranged from two-bedroom economy models of seven hundred to nine hundred square feet, priced between \$5,000 and \$6,100, to "de-luxe" options offering two thousand square feet of indoor-outdoor living space and four bedrooms priced between \$12,500 and \$17,000.¹⁰² The designs reflected "an increasing emphasis on amenities and customization characteristic of an era of planned obsolescence," and the designs "and marketing of the houses manufactured by National Homes offer insights into the shifting status of prefabrication within the building and finance industries and sheds light on deeply-held notions of domesticity in postwar American culture."¹⁰³

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez; "Now ... 50,000 National Homes!" *American Builder* 75, no. 7 (July 1953): 169.

¹⁰² Nordyke, Marisa Gomez; "Here Are the New Prefabs Whose Values Every Builder Must Meet," *House & Home* 4, no. 5 (November 1953): 103; John S. Cooper, "Prefab 'Mansions': Factory-Built Houses Take a Turn Toward Bigness and Luxury," *Wall Street Journal*, May 5, 1952, 1.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

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In November 1960, National Homes produced its 200,000th dwelling. At the time, the company employed 3,500 workers in its three plants and subsidiary firms.¹⁰⁴ National Homes transitioned its plants to producing parts under the umbrella of National Building Systems. Over the next two decades, the company further diversified its activities, re-establishing itself as a design-build firm focused on large-scale construction projects ranging from apartment complexes to retirement living centers.¹⁰⁵ Although the company remained operational into the 1980s, when National Enterprises closed its original plant in Lafayette, Indiana, in 1974, it marked the end of its production of fully prefabricated homes.¹⁰⁶

This district nomination does not consider Criterion D. However, given the district's location on a prominent, elevated terrace above the Bloody Brook and near the Connecticut River, there is a significant likelihood that one or more Precontact Native archaeological sites are located in areas where soil disturbance has not occurred.

The Jones Circle Historic District illustrates a distinct chapter in Norwich's architectural and community development during the postwar period. Built between 1958 and 1961 by Frederick W. Brown using prefabricated homes from the National Homes Corporation, the neighborhood reflects national trends in suburban planning, modern construction technologies, and the use of deed restrictions to create a visually unified residential enclave. As one of Vermont's most intact concentrations of prefabricated Modern Movement housing, Jones Circle embodies both the technological innovation and cultural values of its time. Its association with Norwich's broader patterns of growth, shaped by nearby academic and medical institutions and the town's appeal to educated, design-conscious residents, further supports its significance. Recognized under Criteria A and C and nominated as part of the Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830–1960 context, the district stands as a representative example of post-World War II suburban development in Vermont.

¹⁰⁴ *The Indianapolis Star*, Indianapolis, Indiana, Sun, Nov 20, 1960.

¹⁰⁵ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez; Kerch, Steve. "Once Powerful Builder Tries Fast Lane Again," *Chicago Tribune*, July 19, 1987.

¹⁰⁶ Nordyke, Marisa Gomez; "National Homes Corp. To Close Plant Making Prefabricated Houses," *Wall Street Journal*, November 8, 1974.

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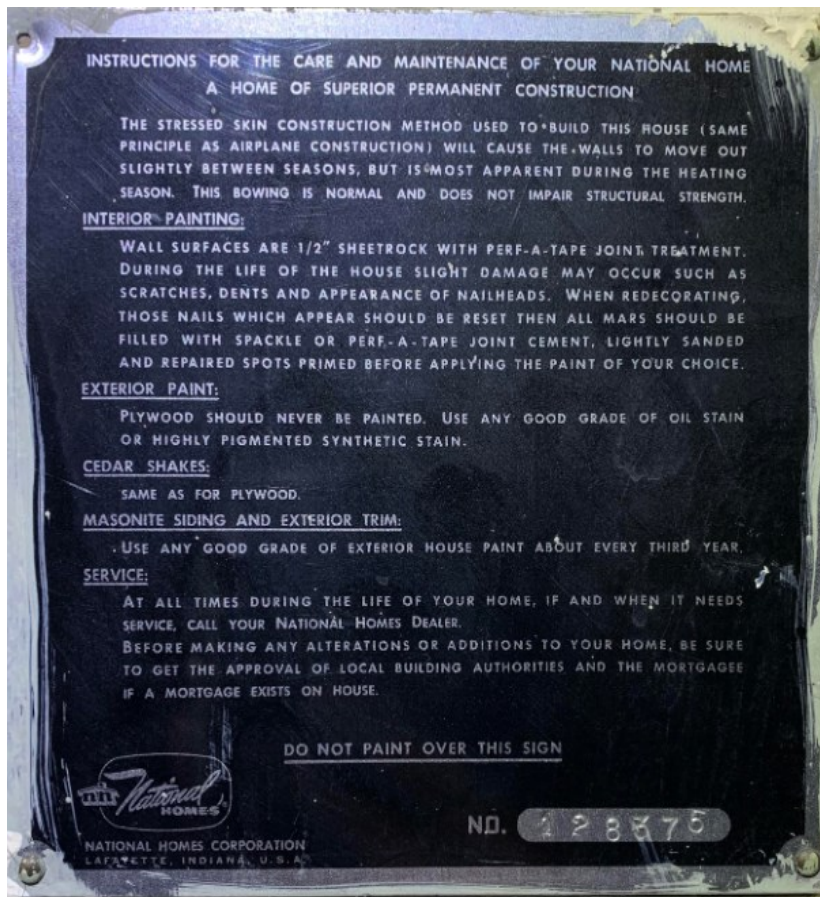


Figure 30 National Homes Plate from Jones Circle

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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White River Valley Herald

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 3.12 Acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

1. Lat: 43.71441 N Lon: 72.31056 W
2. Lat: 43.71437 N Lon: 72.30947 W
3. Lat: 43.71346 N Lon: 72.30929 W
4. Lat: 43.71319 N Lon: 72.31066 W
5. Lat: 43.71424 N Lon: 72.31088 W

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

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

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

The district consists of the following Town of Norwich parcels on Jones Circle:

1. 20.284.000
2. 20.285.000
3. 20.286.000
4. 20.287.000
5. 20.288.000
6. 20.289.000
7. 20.290.000
8. 20.291.000
9. 20.292.000
10. 20.293.000
11. 20-294.000

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect the parcels and homes that resulted from the 1958 subdivision survey and developed by the McKennas and Fred W. Brown during the period of significance – 1958-1961.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brian Knight
organization: Brian Knight Research
Street & number: PO Box 1096
City or town: Manchester state: VT zip code: 05254
e-mail: brianknight@fastmail.fm
telephone: 201-919-3416
date: May 12, 2025

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Jones Circle Historic District

City or Vicinity: Norwich

County: Windsor

State: Vermont

Photographer: Brian Knight

Date Photographed: June 2023

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

1 of 11. View of HD#1 looking northeast.

2 of 12: View of HD#2 looking northeast.

3 of 11. View of HD#3 looking northeast.

4 of 12: View of HD#4 looking northeast.

5 of 12: View of HD#5 looking northwest.

6 of 12: View of HD#6 looking north.

7 of 12: View of HD#7 looking west.

8 of 12: View of HD#8 looking west.

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9 of 12: View of HD#9 looking west.

10 of 12: View of HD#10 looking northeast

11 of 12: Streetscape of HD#10 and HD#1.

12 of 12: Streetscape of HD#1 and HD#2.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor, and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels, with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours

Tier 2 – 120 hours

Tier 3 – 230 hours

Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering, and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive, Fort Collins, CO 80525.

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