

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: Woodstock Village Historic District (AD, BC)

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: Multiple

City or town: Woodstock

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Not For Publication: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      \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_ A      \_\_\_ B      \_\_\_ C      \_\_\_ D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

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

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_

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**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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)  
Private:   
Public – Local   
Public – State   
Public – Federal

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**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>107</u>	<u>88</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	objects
<u>116</u>	<u>93</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 366

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; hotel; secondary structure

COMMERCE/business; professional; financial institution; specialty store; department store;  
restaurant; warehouse

SOCIAL/meeting hall

GOVERNMENT/city hall; correctional facility; fire station; post office; courthouse

EDUCATION/school; college; library

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RELIGION/religious facility; church-related residence  
FUNERARY/cemetery; graves/burials  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater; museum; sports facility; outdoor recreation;  
monument/marker  
AGRICULTURE/animal facility; agricultural field; agricultural outbuilding  
INDUSTRY/manufacturing facility  
HEALTH CARE/medical business/office  
LANDSCAPE/park  
TRANSPORTATION/rail-related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling; multiple dwelling; hotel; secondary structure  
COMMERCE/business; professional; financial institution; specialty store; department store;  
restaurant; warehouse  
GOVERNMENT/city hall; post office; courthouse  
EDUCATION/school; library  
RELIGION/religious facility; church-related residence  
FUNERARY/cemetery; graves/burials  
RECREATION AND CULTURE/theater; auditorium; museum; sports facility; outdoor  
recreation; monument/marker  
AGRICULTURE/animal facility; agricultural field; agricultural outbuilding  
HEALTH CARE/hospital; medical business/office  
LANDSCAPE/park

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COLONIAL/Dutch Colonial

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival; Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/National; Folk Victorian; Italianate; Second Empire; Queen Anne; Stick/Eastlake; Shingle Style; Romanesque

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival; Dutch Colonial Revival; Classical Revival; Italian Renaissance

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco; International Style; Mid-Century Modern; Ranch; Neo-Traditional

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: N/A for districts

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

The Woodstock Village Historic District is a significant concentration of historic resources within the larger town of Woodstock, the county seat near the center of Windsor County, Vermont. The district was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) on January 22, 1973, but the documentation does not adequately meet the current National Register standards. The purpose of this registration form is to clearly define the district boundary, evaluate all contributing and non-contributing resources within the boundary, and document the district's historic and architectural significance. The Woodstock Village Historic District contains 550 buildings (462 contributing, 88 non-contributing), 11 structures (8 contributing, 3 non-contributing), 6 contributing sites, and 8 objects (6 contributing, 2 non-contributing) on approximately 408 acres of land.<sup>1</sup> The development of Woodstock Village over 200 years, from its initial European settlement in the mid-eighteenth century through its growth as a year-round tourist destination in the mid-twentieth century, is clearly expressed on the landscape in the district's collection of popular New England house forms and architectural styles.

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### Narrative Description

<sup>1</sup> The total resource count includes 366 contributing resources (355 buildings, 5 sites, and 6 structures) and 8 non-contributing resources (7 buildings and 1 structure) that were previously listed in the National Register as part of the 1973 Woodstock Village Historic District as indicated with an asterisk [\*] on the attached district data sheet.

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Woodstock Village is in the northeast part of the town of Woodstock along the Ottauquechee River, a major tributary of the Connecticut River that flows southwest to northeast through the town. The region's topography is characterized by plateau-like uplands, steep-sided valleys, small hills, and deeply cut streams. The village is in the relatively fertile intervalle where the Barnard Brook flows into the Ottauquechee River from the north and the Kedron Brook flows into it from the south. It is surrounded by forested hills, with the highest nearby peaks being Mount Tom (1,340 ft amsl) to the northwest and Mount Peg (1,080 ft amsl) to the southeast. The town's three principal roads also meet in the village: US Route 4 (Pleasant, Central, and Church streets within the village), which follows the river; VT Route 12 (Elm Street), which connects Woodstock northwesterly to Pomfret and Barnard; and VT Route 106 (South Street), which follows the Kedron Brook southerly to Reading. The railroad came through the village in the late nineteenth century but is no longer in service.

The district's overall appearance reflects its distinct Federal-period settlement pattern as well as the strong influence of the early twentieth-century Colonial Revival period and later historic preservation advocates such as Laurance and Mary Rockefeller. The winding river functions as the district's central spine with compact development along both sides, multiple crossings, and cleared views of the water. On the south side of the river, the primary thoroughfares of Elm and Central streets converge at The Green, the original town common near the center of the village, which serves as a focal point and the setting for most of Woodstock's major civic and institutional buildings (Photo 1). The Norman Williams Public Library, Windsor County Courthouse, Woodstock Inn, St. James Episcopal Church, and Woodstock Town Hall all front on The Green (Photos 2–6). Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church (Photo 7) and the North Universalist Chapel are on side streets just off The Green, and the First Congregational Church (Photo 8) is on a prominent riverside lot where Pleasant Street meets Elm Street. The small commercial center at the intersection of Elm and Central streets at the east end of The Green consists of about 30 commercial establishments, some purpose-built blocks and others converted from residential or industrial use (Photos 9–12). Commercial properties are also along Pleasant Street, primarily at the east end near the former railroad depot and the Windsor County Work House (Photos 13–15). The Woodward Woolen Mill (Photo 16, now the Woodstock Recreation Center) on River Street and the Stone Mill (now a commercial block) on Central Street are the only extant large industrial buildings in the district. Some smaller blacksmith shops remain, converted to residential or commercial functions. Elm Street connects the village with the Billings Farm & Museum, a large agricultural complex on the north side of the river that illustrates the historical relationship between the village and the surrounding farms (Photos 17–18), and Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park (NHP), a National Historic Landmark and National Register Historic District that lies partially within the district.<sup>2</sup> River Street, lined with residential buildings, hugs the north bank of the river west of Elm Street and merges with Route 4 where it leaves the village at the west end of the district (Photos 19–22).

The district is primarily a residential landscape, and the streets that branch off the main arteries contain a diverse collection of house types and styles common to the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The houses are generally set 10 to 15 feet back from the street behind lawns or gardens. The lot sizes vary but are generally deep and narrow so the street frontages are consistent (Photos 23–28). The largest portion of

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<sup>2</sup> Approximately 34 acres of the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP National Register Historic District fall within the municipal boundary of Woodstock Village and were included in the 1973 Woodstock Village Historic District as well as the district defined in this registration form. The 34 acres correspond to the historically residential portion of the estate (known as the Mansion Grounds) that occupies a relatively level area above the Ottauquechee River floodplain and extends onto the eastern foothill of Mount Tom. See the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP (Kline et al. 2014) for more details on the property's national significance.

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the district's inventory (approximately 180 buildings, or one third of the district) was built between 1850 and 1900, when most of the side streets were laid out and developed. Approximately 135 buildings (25%) were constructed between 1787 and 1850, and an additional 145 buildings (27%) were constructed between 1900 and 1969. Architectural styles include Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Mid-Century Modern (Photos 29–38). Many of the larger residences retain their original outbuildings, such as carriage houses, some of which have been converted to single- or multi-family residences. The small amount of modern development within the village (74 buildings constructed after 1969) has occurred as infill on undeveloped parcels (Photos 39–40) or as replacements of earlier buildings (Photo 41). Almost half (48%) of the twentieth-century buildings are outbuildings, primarily garages, rather than newly developed lots.

Key attributes of the district's character are the river views and river access, streetscapes, open green spaces, and views and vistas from the district. Many of the residences on The Green and Elm Street have long rectangular lots that front on the riverbank, and public access to the river is available at various points within the district (Photos 42–44). Public and private spaces between the buildings are integral to the village streetscapes. Large public open spaces such as the Woodstock Recreation Center facilities, Faulkner Park, River Street Cemetery, Billings Farm, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP, The Green, Tribou Park, and Vail Field create visual focal points throughout the district (Photos 45–49). Many of the private residential lawns are defined by stone walls, picket fences, and ornamental plantings (Photos 50–53). The open spaces also provide recreational opportunities and access to hiking trails and public parkland on the wooded hills outside the district. Power lines within the district are mostly buried underground, particularly around The Green and along the main roads, enabling unobstructed views of the surrounding scenery in most directions (Photos 54–55). A Scenic Ridgeline District created by town ordinance protects the village's ridgeline views (Photos 56–57).

Outside the district boundaries, the landscape is less densely developed and more rural in character. Some newer residential construction has occurred adjacent to the district on the steep north side of Mount Peg, at the east end of Lincoln Street and on the Highland Avenue extension. Modern commercial properties line Route 4 after it turns north at the east end of Pleasant Street. Large farms extend north and west of the district, and recent residential subdivisions have been built south of the district. The Woodstock Country Club, which forms the southeast edge of the district between South Street and Mount Peg, consists of a golf course designed in 1963 by the noted golf course architect Robert Trent Jones Sr. for the Woodstock Resorts Corporation. Although peripherally related to the development of Woodstock Village, the property possesses its own distinct landscape characteristics and history and is not included in the Woodstock Village Historic District.

## Resource Descriptions

The individual resources within the district are described below in alphanumeric order by street address and numbered to correspond to the attached historic district map.

### Benson Place

1. 4 Benson Place, ca. 1900, rebuilt 2014, non-contributing building

The two-story, astylistic house constructed as a duplex ca. 1900 and converted to a single-family residence in 2014 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a stone-faced masonry chimney; clapboard walls;

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and a brick foundation. The main entrance is in the north bay of the facade (southeast) elevation and is sheltered by a shed-roof hood. Fenestration consists of irregularly spaced, two-over-two casement windows.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1900 as one of two duplexes associated with the adjacent E. I. Benson Saw & Planing Mill (the mill complex and second duplex are no longer extant). In its original six-bay form, it had entrances in the two center bays sheltered by a shed-roof porch; a two-story, shed-roof rear porch between one-story, shed-roof ells; and regularly spaced, two-over-two, double-hung sash. Substantial alterations to the building associated with its 2014 conversion to a single-family residence included changes to the fenestration type and pattern, removal of the front and rear porches, and replacement of the exterior roof and wall cladding. These alterations and the prior demolition of the other mill buildings on the property have removed the house's ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, the building is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

### **Bond Street**

#### 2. 1 Bond Street, Lake Sunapee Bank, 1984, non-contributing building

The L-shaped, one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style, commercial building constructed in 1984 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. An engaged porch supported by square wood columns spans the angled facade elevations and shelters two entrances with fanlights. The windows are six-over-six and four-over-four, double-hung wood sash. Large multi-paned windows with fanlights are in the gable peaks.

#### 3. 3 Bond Street, Lawrence-Billings House, 1836, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1836 with early twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style alterations has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. It faces west and has three two-story wings with clapboard walls. The main roof has two brick ridge chimneys, a shed dormer across the facade, and a deep molded cornice. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade beneath a one-story, semicircular portico supported on two Ionic wood columns. The paneled wood door has sidelights and a fanlight. A cross-gable bay supported by carved wood brackets projects from the second story of the south ell above a secondary entrance. Fenestration consists of a variety of single and paired rectangular windows containing two-over-two or six-over-one, double-hung wood sash or replacement one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with transoms. Windows in the main brick block have splayed stone lintels.

Henry Lawrence, partners with Ezra F. Steele in a piano-forte factory in Woodstock, built the house in 1836 (Dana 1889:184). By 1837, Oel Billings (1788–1871) and his wife Sophia Wetherbe Billings (1796–1870) acquired the house, which they called The Maples, and lived there with their nine children (Porter/Miller Ink 2013:84; Edwards 1855). After 1859, when Oel and Sophia moved to 16 The Green, their daughter Elizabeth (1833–1905) lived at The Maples with her husband, George W. Allen (d. 1864). When Elizabeth's brother Frederick H. Billings (1823–1890) and his wife Julia moved to Woodstock in 1864, they lived with Elizabeth at The Maples until they bought the Marsh estate in 1869 (Beers 1869; Foulds et al. 1994:12). At that time, Elizabeth moved in with her father and Frederick Billings rented out The Maples (Porter/Miller Ink 2013:111–117). By 1889, Frank S. MacKenzie (b. 1844), a woolen manufacturer at Bridgewater, and his wife Lucy Collamer MacKenzie resided at the house (Dana 1889:613). MacKenzie was an active citizen of Woodstock, serving as president of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank, Woodstock Inn Company, and Woodstock Aqueduct Company and as vice president of the Woodstock Railroad Company (Cutter

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1914:587). Mrs. Frank S. MacKenzie is listed at this address in the 1926 directory. The house remains in the Billings family, currently owned by Franklin S. Billings Jr. Trustee and Jane P. Curtis.

4. 4 Bond Street, Amos Warren House, 1808, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1808 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. It faces east and has a two-story, side-gable, brick wing at the southwest corner. The main roof has four interior brick chimneys and a deep molded cornice, and the wing has one offset chimney and gable dormers. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade beneath a one-story portico with a shallow hip-roof supported on two simple wood columns. A second-story, wood-shingled addition extends above a one-story, shed-roof porch across the north side elevation. A one-story, three-bay porch with a shed roof and decorative wood screening shelters a secondary entrance at the south end of the wing. The windows are single six-over-six or four-over-four, double-hung wood sash with splayed brick lintels. A two-story bay window with paneled bases extends from the south elevation of the main block.

Amos Warren (1782–1865) built the house in 1808 and lived there through at least 1855 (Dana 1889:184). Warren owned a tannery on the east side of the Kedron Brook and briefly operated a flaxseed oil mill in Woodstock. He was one of the founders of St. James Episcopal parish. By 1869, Franklin Noble Billings (1829–1894) acquired the house, which remains in his family. Like his brother Frederick, Franklin Billings was a business and civic leader in Woodstock. He ran a dry-goods store on Central Street, was one of the first directors of the Woodstock Railroad, and later served terms as the president of the Woodstock National Bank and the municipal gas, light, and water companies. Frank was also one of the original investors in the Woodstock Inn. His son, Franklin Swift Billings (1862–1935), worked in New York before returning to Woodstock in 1903 and entering Vermont politics. He served in the Vermont House of Representatives in 1910–1912 and 1921–1923 and was Governor of the state from 1925 to 1927. He resided at 4 Bond Street until his death in 1935. His son, Franklin Swift Billings Jr. (1922–2014), known as Bill, practiced law in Woodstock and served as a state representative from 1961 to 1966, a Superior Court judge from 1966 to 1975, and as a justice on the state Supreme Court from 1975 to 1984. From 1984 to 1994, Bill Billings was a U.S. District judge for Vermont. He married Pauline (Polly) Gillingham in 1951, and their two sons operate Gillingham's General Store in Woodstock (Porter/Miller Ink 2013:113–117).

4.1 4 Bond Street Garage, ca. 1900, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable garage is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with a central brick ridge chimney and dentilled bargeboard trim; clapboard walls with corner boards and wood shingling in the gable peaks; and a parged foundation. There are three vertical-lift doors in the south elevation and a pedestrian door offset in the east elevation under a bracketed front-gable hood.

## Central Street

5. 5–11 Central Street, Jones Block, 1881, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style commercial block constructed in 1881 has a flat roof and a nine-bay brick facade (north) elevation with three cast-iron storefronts. The roof has a corbelled and dentilled brick cornice and paneled brick frieze. Round-arched, two-over-one, double-hung wood sash fill seven of the nine second-story bays. The window openings have corbelled, segmentally arched lintels with keystones. The storefronts each consist of a central recessed entrance flanked by multi-light windows, and paneled cast-

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iron pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals frame each segmentally arched opening. The western storefront is smaller to accommodate a second-floor entrance at the west end of the building. Vertical-board signage panels fill the area between the storefronts and the second-story windows. The eleven iron columns for the storefronts were cast by Frank Gilbert at his foundry in Hartland. Each column is 12 feet high and weighs over 700 pounds (*Spirit of the Age* 6/15/1881).

James B. Jones (b. 1826), the owner of a dry goods store and president of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank from 1875 through at least 1889, built the block of three stores in 1881 to replace the Edson's Row buildings destroyed by fire earlier in the year. In 1901, Jones built a large rear addition on his store at the east end of the block (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Dana 1889:179). The building appears on Sanborn insurance maps as part of the earlier Phoenix Block to the east. In 1926, the Jones Block housed a beauty shop, a clothing store, and the J. B. Jones dry goods store on the first floor and offices for physicians, insurance salesmen, and realtors on the second floor. Jewelry, home furnishings, and yarn stores currently occupy the storefronts.

6. 10–12 Central Street, Whitcomb's Block, 1894, contributing building

The three-story, Italianate-style commercial block constructed in 1894 has a flat roof and a six-bay brick facade (south) elevation with two cast-iron storefronts. The roof has a dentilled brick cornice, paneled brick frieze, and corbelled brick architrave. A stone panel lettered "WHITCOMB'S BLOCK 1894" is centered beneath the architrave. The two upper stories have two-over-one, double-hung wood sash in each bay with corbelled brick drip molding under brick lintels and wood sills. A brick modillion belt course runs above the first story. The west storefront has a recessed central entryway with doors in each side. The east storefront has a single central entrance. Fluted cast-iron pilasters flank the plate-glass windows on either side of the entrances and a stair-hall entrance in the easternmost bay.

Orley A. Whitcomb (1861–1933) built the block of two stores in 1894. Whitcomb was a village trustee in 1910 and contributed stone for St. James Parish House in 1926 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Jennison 1985:66). Whitcomb's meat business initially occupied the east storefront; from 1924 through at least 1929, the Central Street Market operated by H. H. Kidder was located there. A grocery store owned by Edwin K. Slack (1840–1924) and then his son Earl M. (1876–1964) occupied the west storefront through at least 1929. The Woodbury Label Company rented the second story, and the Odd Fellows Hall was on the third story. The Yankee Bookshop, established in 1935, currently occupies the west storefront, and a jeweler is in the east storefront.

7. 13–33 Central Street, Phoenix Block, 1861, contributing building

The large, three-story, Italianate-style commercial block constructed in 1861 has a flat roof and a brick facade (north) elevation consisting of a central eight-bay block flanked by a six-bay block on the west and a seven-bay block on the east. The central block has a high corbelled and dentilled brick cornice, and the two flanking blocks have modillioned wood cornices. The windows in each bay of the two upper stories are round-arched, two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with segmentally arched brick lintels and bracketed cast stone sills. The central and east blocks have two recessed entrances in the center flanked by cast-iron storefronts. The west block has a single central entrance flanked by two cast-iron storefronts. Each storefront is defined by paneled cast-iron pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals framing segmentally arched openings. The storefronts in the central and west blocks have large multi-light shop windows on either side of a recessed entrance. The easternmost storefront has a recessed entrance in the outermost bay adjacent to

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two large six-light shop windows above a basement-level shop accessed by concrete steps. The other storefront in the east block has a central recessed entrance flanked by plate-glass shop windows.

The Phoenix Block was built in 1861 to replace the eastern two-thirds of Edson's Row, which burned on February 10, 1860 (Dana 1889:156). It is likely the brick commercial block described in a June 22, 1860, item in the *Bellows Falls Times* as being built in the "burnt district in Woodstock village" under the supervision of Dr. Powers (Woodstock resident Dr. Thomas E. Powers, 1808–1876) and designed by the Boston architect Joseph R. Richards (1828–1900). In the fall of 1857, Richards had succeeded Thomas Silloway as the architect overseeing the reconstruction of the Vermont State House in Montpelier, a project with which Dr. Powers was also involved. In 1926, the Phoenix Block housed a clothing store, the Woodstock Pharmacy, a shoe store, two barbers, The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and a café as well as offices for the New England Telephone Company, the Woodstock Electric Company, the U.S. Post Office, and the Town Clerk. The Woodstock Pharmacy currently occupies both storefronts in the central block. The west block has a clothing store and a gift store on the first floor, and the east block has a restaurant and a children's clothing store.

8. 16 Central Street, Blossom & Dutton Block, 1875, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style commercial block constructed in 1875 has a flat roof with a projecting bracketed wood cornice and a three-bay brick facade (south) elevation with one cast-iron storefront. The recessed center entrance is flanked by canted side bays and plate-glass windows, all shaded by a deep fabric awning. The second story has two-over-two, replacement aluminum sash in each bay with bracketed wood cornices and sills.

Charles H. Blossom (1814–1897) and Norman A. Dutton (1839–1885) built the block in 1875 on a portion of the lot where Henry's Hotel had been until it burned in a March 23, 1867, fire (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Dana 1889:159). In 1926, Jacob Livingstone's dry goods store occupied the first floor of the block. The storefront is currently occupied by a clothing store.

9. 18–20 Central Street, Fletcher Block, 1869, contributing building

The three-story, Queen Anne-style commercial block constructed in 1869 has a flat roof and a two-bay brick facade (south) elevation with a restrained corbelled brick cornice and a storefront recessed behind a one-story arcade that wraps around the southeast corner. The third story of the facade has one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash in each bay with header brick arched lintels and stone sills. The second story has a central canted oriel window with plate glass flanked by two-over-one, double-hung wood sash cantilevered over the street. A recessed stair-hall entrance is in the west bay. The arcade framed by a molded wood frieze and square wood posts shelters shop entrances in the east bay of the facade and in the east elevation. The upper stories of the east elevation are clad in clapboards and contain square plate-glass windows and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash.

A plaque attached to the exterior of the building indicates that the block was built in 1869 on a portion of the lot where Henry's Hotel had been until it burned in a March 23, 1867, fire (Dana 1889:159). It may be known as the Morgan Block because Morgan's Drug Store occupied the storefront in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, although E. M. Fletcher apparently owned the building in 1875 and E. F. Wardwell purchased the block from Fletcher in 1899 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Wardwell owned a plumbing and heating business at 20 Central Street through at least 1929. Fred B. Dutton, manager

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of the Commercial House Hotel at 39 Central Street, resided at 18 Central Street from at least 1924 through 1929. The storefront is currently vacant.

10. 22 Central Street, United States Post Office, 1937, contributing building

The one-story, Neoclassical-style building constructed in 1937 has an asphalt-shingled, shallow side-gable roof; brick walls with shallow piers between each bay; and a stone foundation with a marble water table. The roof has a central square louvered cupola, closed-pediment gable ends, and a wood dentil cornice. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation within a wood surround with a simple entablature and engaged fluted columns beneath a segmental brick arch with an eagle ornament. A transom and sidelight frame the modern glazed door. The windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash with flat marble lintels and sills. A one-story wing across the rear elevation has a rear ell with a loading dock on the west side. The building remains in use as a post office. Design of the building was overseen by Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect, and Neal A. Melick, Supervising Engineer.

The interior of the lobby features a large mural painted by Bernadine Custer in 1939 and installed in 1940. Commissioned by the Treasury Department's Section of Fine Arts, the mural is titled "Cycle of Development of Woodstock." The oil-on-canvas painting depicts the history of Woodstock from 1748 to the 1930s. Custer lived in Londonderry, Vermont.

11. Central Street Bridge, 2018, non-contributing structure

The bridge carries Central Street (U.S. Route 4) across the Kedron Brook and is skewed 45 degrees. It is a single-span, concrete T-beam bridge with an ornamental concrete parapet railing and was rebuilt in 2018.

12. 26 Central Street, Woodstock Village Fire House, 1883, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style commercial building constructed as a fire house in 1883 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with deep cornice returns; clapboard walls with narrow corner boards and a molded entablature; and a concrete block foundation built into the east bank of Kedron Brook. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and a square clapboard tower (originally used for drying fire hoses). The three-bay facade contains two shop entrances: the east entrance is a paneled wood door in a front-gable projecting vestibule with a glazed south wall and a cast-iron and glass surround, and the west entrance is a modern glazed door beneath a fabric awning. Fenestration consists of two bay windows, small square awning sash, and an oculus window in the gable end.

The Woodstock Village Fire House was built in 1883 to replace an earlier fire house on the site (WHC Library). The building housed the village's hook & ladder truck and two fire engines on the first floor and a fireman's hall on the second floor. In 1974, the Woodstock Village trustees transferred administration of the volunteer fire department to the town and sold the fire house building. Since then, the building has been in commercial use (Jennison 1985:122). It currently houses two retail stores. Alterations made to the fire house have removed its ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, the building is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

13. 28 Central Street, John McKenzie House, 1805, remodeled ca. 1840, 1877, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style commercial building constructed as a house in 1805 and remodeled ca. 1840 and in 1877 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof; clapboard walls with narrow

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corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and two gabled wall dormers on the facade. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade beneath the projecting cross gable, which is supported on four square wood posts. The glazed double doors are flanked by wide sidelights. The windows are single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung wood and replacement vinyl sash. There is a one-story rear ell.

John McKenzie constructed the building ca. 1805 as a house with a basement cabinet shop, later used by J. H. Roby & Co. as a tin-shop. Colonel Thomas Russell (1799–1871), a silversmith, jeweler, and watchmaker, acquired the property ca. 1840 and remodeled it. Russell had his own business from 1829 to 1842 and partnered with Francis Williams Clarke from 1842 to 1867. He resided at 28 Central Street through at least 1869. In 1877, John Cone again remodeled the house (Dana 1889:162). William J. Boyce resided there in 1926. By 1963, it was in commercial use as a filling station and was a Texaco Station in 1982. The building is currently in commercial use as the Mon Vert Café.

13.1 28 Central Street Garage, ca. 1880, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, two-bay garage is at the north end of the driveway east of the building.

14. 30 Central Street, Sylvester Edson House, ca. 1814, remodeled 1885, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style commercial building constructed as a house ca. 1814 and remodeled in 1885 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters and a molded entablature; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and deep cornice returns. A two-story square tower with a pyramidal roof and bronze finial projects from the southeast corner. The first story of the tower is recessed slightly beneath the upper story and contains a multi-paned bay window in the south elevation and an entrance in the west elevation. The entrance opens onto a one-story, glass-enclosed porch that spans the rest of the three-bay facade. The porch has a bracketed cornice and chamfered posts. The windows are single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. The west side elevation has a two-story, bay window with paneled bases and a secondary entrance beneath a bracketed hood. Two-story and one-story wings extend from the rear of the building.

One of many houses and businesses constructed by Woodstock carpenter and contractor Sylvester Edson during the early development of Woodstock Village, it was built as a house ca. 1814 (Dana 1889:162). J. N. Watt lived there in 1869. Charles E. Woodruff, a flour and grain merchant, remodeled the house in 1885, adding the tower and bay window. William H. Moore resided at this address in 1926. The building was converted to commercial use between 1941 and 1963 and is currently occupied by the Woodstock Sports retail store.

15. 37–43 Central Street, Blish & Roby Block, 1830, contributing building

The three-story, brick commercial block constructed in 1830 has a flat roof and a nine-bay facade (north) elevation with three storefronts. The roof has a restrained corbelled cornice above a sawtooth course and paneled frieze on the facade. The upper stories have two-over-one, double-hung wood sash in each bay. A projecting dentil belt course runs across the top of the first story, which has shallow brick quoins and a splayed brick lintel with keystone above each opening. The two eastern storefronts each have a large multi-paned bow window and a recessed entry with transom. The central recess also has a stair-hall entrance with

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multi-paned transom. The western storefront has a central recessed entry between canted plate-glass windows, all beneath a multi-paned transom.

John Blish and John H. Roby built and occupied the block in 1830 (Dana 1889:161). Since then, the building has had several alterations. It was used as the Central House Hotel in the late nineteenth century and remained a hotel under various names (Adams Hotel, Commercial Hotel, Commercial House) through at least 1929. By 1941, it housed a shop and a restaurant. The building currently has three storefronts, which are occupied by a clothing store, a toy store, and a home furnishings store.

16. 40 Central Street, Billings Carriage House, ca. 1870, ca. 1905, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style building constructed as a carriage house ca. 1870 and converted to a house ca. 1905 has a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof with deep cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset ridge chimney, two shed wall dormers flanking a gabled wall dormer on the facade (east) elevation, and a shed wall dormer on the west elevation. The gambrel peaks and facade wall dormers have wood-shingled walls. An end exterior chimney is centered on the south elevation. The entrance is in the south elevation of a hip-roof, enclosed entry porch that extends from the east elevation beneath the gabled wall dormer. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash, with a tripartite casement window at the north end of the facade.

The building appears to have been constructed as a carriage house for the William Billings House at 15 Pleasant Street ca. 1870 and converted to a house ca. 1905. Walter I. Basset resided at this address in 1926.

17. 42 Central Street, Amos McLaughlin House, 1826, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style commercial building constructed as a house in 1826 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. A one-story ell at the northeast corner has an asphalt-shingled, end-gable roof; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The main roof has two brick interior chimneys and a molded cornice, and the ell roof has a gabled dormer. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation and has recessed sidelights and a louvered fanlight. A shallow, shed-roof veranda along part of the east elevation shelters a secondary entrance. Large paired, multi-paned shop windows with wood frames under arched wood panels flank the main entrance. Windows in the other elevations are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl replacement sash.

Amos McLaughlin (1804–1874) built the house in 1826. He was a partner in Fisher & McLaughlin, cabinet makers, and left Woodstock in 1837 (Dana 1889:163). Albert King lived at the house in 1855, and lumberyard owner A. M. Foster in 1869. P. H. Lussi was listed at this address in 1926. The building was converted to commercial use in the late twentieth century and currently houses a salon and spa.

18. Tribou Park, 1882, contributing site

The park is a triangular parcel of land at the junction of Central and Pleasant streets purchased by the village in 1882 from the heirs of Jonas G. Tribou and turned into a small public park (Dana 1889:163). The grass lawn contains a Civil War cannon and monument, a flagpole, a state historic marker, and a metal bench. Deciduous trees line the edges of the park at intervals.

18.1 Tribou Park Cannon, 1899, contributing object

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A Civil War cannon, known as a Parrott rifle, was installed on a low granite platform near the center of the park in 1899. It was given to the George Randall Post of the Grand Army of the Republic by the U.S. Government (*Springfield Reporter*, 7/7/1899).

18.2 Tribou Park Civil War Monument, 1909, contributing object

W. F. Howland erected the granite obelisk at the west end of the park in 1909. The George Randall Post of the Grand Army of the Republic raised the money for this monument after an earlier monument funded by the post was placed in front of the school on South Street in 1907 rather than a more prominent site within the village (Jennison 1985:170–171). The granite soldier on the top of the obelisk is at parade rest and faces east. The base of the monument is carved with stone olive leaves and inscribed “In Memory/of the Boys of/Woodstock and/Vicinity who/Served in the Army/and Navy of the/Nation in the War/of the Rebellion/of '60 to '65.” The design for the monument was drawn by Adams & McNichol of Woodstock and South Royalton (*Vermont Standard*, 8/27/1908). Fabrication and installation were completed by Dillon & Haley Granite Company of Montpelier (*Vermont Journal*, 4/10/1909).

19. 47–55 Central Street, Stone Mill, ca. 1827, contributing building

The large, flat-roof commercial block constructed ca. 1827 consists of a three-story rubble stone building angled along the east bank of Kedron Brook and a two-story frame building extending east along Central Street. The stone block has a projecting molded wood cornice with a concrete frieze band. A set of steps leads to an entrance in the second story of the facade (north) elevation, adjacent to a large multi-paned window. The upper story of the facade and the west elevation along the brook have six-over-six, replacement vinyl and double-hung wood sash in recessed wood surrounds with rough-cut schist lintels. A large portion of the frame block, including the entire east end, was seriously damaged by a July 2018 fire. A two-story, two-by-two bay projecting from the facade’s west end remains extant, although damaged on the interior. It has clapboard walls with a flat entablature and corner boards and a one-story, wood storefront that wraps around the side elevations. The storefront has a projecting dentil cornice, wide entablature, and wood pilasters between each bay. The center entrance is in a round-arched recess, and the other storefront bays contain large multi-paned windows with elliptical fanlights.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1827 on the former site of a tannery run by Amos Warren (Dana 1889:161). The stone block originally had a front-gable roof and a third story and is believed to have housed a linseed oil mill. By 1885, the building had an attached frame block and several tenants, including a blacksmith, a harness shop, a carriage shop, and a feed and grain mill. In 1904, the stone block housed a feed store and cabinet shop, and the frame block housed a bicycle repair shop and blacksmith. The stone block was vacant in the 1920s, but William F. Woods’ cabinet shop and an auto repair garage were in the frame block. A fire in 1938 destroyed most of the frame block and the stone block’s third story. The frame block was rebuilt by 1941, when it housed a restaurant, shop, and gas station. The stone block currently houses an arts collective, and the frame block housed a restaurant and apartments until a fire in July 2018.

20. 59 Central Street, Edson Shop–Jacob Fisher House, 1821, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1821 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. A one-story ell at the southeast corner has a standing-seam metal, end-gable roof and clapboard walls. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and a molded cornice. The entrance is

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centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation and has a wood surround with sidelights. An integral veranda along part of the ell's east elevation shelters a secondary entrance, and another entrance is centered in the ell's west elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash.

Woodstock carpenter and contractor Sylvester Edson constructed the building as a shop in 1821. In 1825, a paint shop occupied the second floor and a wheelwright shop, the first floor. In 1829, cabinet maker Jacob Fisher converted the building to a residence (Dana 1889:165). By 1855, Edmund S. Hayden, one of the directors of the Woodstock Bank, occupied the house; his widow still lived there in 1889. In 1923, the Ora E. Paul American Legion Post No. 24, established in 1919 by Woodstock-area World War I veterans, acquired the building for use as its headquarters (Vermont State Legislature 1999). The building remains in the ownership of Post No. 24.

20.1 59 Central Street, World War II Memorial, 1967, contributing object

A granite slab memorial on a rough granite base was installed in 1967 at the center of the lawn adjacent to 59 Central Street in front of a metal flagpole (Jennison 1985:182). The memorial's face is engraved with an image of an American eagle, the words "IN MEMORY/OF THE SONS OF WOODSTOCK/WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES/IN WORLD WAR II," and the names of Woodstock residents who died in World War II.

21. 61 Central Street, William H. H. Slayton House, 1872/1987, contributing building

The two-story, Second Empire-style commercial building constructed as a house in 1872 has an asphalt-shingled, mansard roof with a bracketed and dentilled cornice; clapboard walls with wood quoining; and a parged foundation. The roof has two brick chimneys and multiple gabled dormers. The entrance is a double-leaf door centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a flat-roof porch with a bracketed cornice supported on paneled wood posts. Similar porches at the northwest corner and center of the east elevation shelter secondary entrances. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with bracketed hoods.

The building has several additions. A two-story, mansard-roof addition with a two-story bay window extends from the southwest elevation, and a one-story, shed-roof addition is at the southeast corner. At the southwest corner, a one-story, gable-roof hyphen connects to a large, two-story, Second Empire-style addition constructed in 1987. The hyphen has an asphalt-shingled roof with multiple skylights, clapboard walls, and an integral veranda across the north elevation that extends along the east elevation of the addition. The addition consists of two mansard-roofed sections built into a slope with a flat-roof hyphen at the center. The roofs are asphalt-shingled and have multiple gabled dormers and bracketed cornices. The walls are clapboard with wood quoining, and the foundation is concrete. A street-level double-leaf entrance is centered in the three-bay north elevation beneath a semicircular fabric awning. The windows are two-over-two, wood double-hung sash with splayed wood lintels. The slope between the main building and the large addition is terraced with dry-laid stone retaining walls and steps leading up to the hyphen's veranda.

William H. H. Slayton (1813–1898), a carriage maker, built the house in 1872 (Dana 1889:164). Mrs. Carrie B. Wells resided there in 1926. Sometime after 1963, the building was converted to commercial use and in 1987 the second large commercial block was constructed on the property.

22. 63–71 Central Street, Miles–Marsh–Jones Block, 1829/ca. 1970, contributing building

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The two-and-a-half-story, multi-part commercial block consists of two attached blocks constructed in 1829 with a ca. 1970 block at the east end. The Greek Revival-style west block has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with shed dormers lining both slopes; clapboard walls with paneled pilasters; a central five-bay section with a recessed first story flanked by two-bay sections; and a parged foundation. A bracketed hip-roof hood shelters a double entrance centered in the facade (north) elevation of the central section beneath an oculus window. Large multi-light shop windows fill the other first-story bays. The second-story windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash and the dormers have one-over-one or six-over-six, double-hung sash. There is a rear (south) ell at the east end. The central Federal-style block has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with a flat entablature and corner boards; and a stone foundation. The four-bay facade (north) elevation has six-over-six or six-over-nine, double-hung sash with molded wood surrounds in each bay. The ca. 1970 east addition is set back slightly from the adjacent block and built into the slope at the rear of the building. It has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with cornice returns; brick walls; and a concrete foundation. The first story is recessed behind an arcade of square granite posts with a wide granite lintel and lined with multi-light shop windows and two entrances. The second story has six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with wide granite lintels and sills. A large multi-light bow window is centered in the east elevation beneath a fanlight in the gable peak.

Humphrey Miles built the block in 1829 and opened a cooper's shop in the central block with tenements in the west block (Dana 1889:164). Henry T. Marsh took over Miles' business in 1836 and owned it through at least 1869, when Albert Jones owned the tenement block. A two-story house occupied the current site of the east addition from at least 1897 through 1941 but was gone by 1963. The ca. 1970 portion is currently occupied by a restaurant. The central block was used as a residence or a shop at various times in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and is currently part of the adjacent restaurant to the east. The west block housed apartments through 1963. Commercial space was added on the first floor in the late twentieth century and is currently occupied by a restaurant and a wellness center.

23. 73 Central Street, Thomas Witt Jr. Blacksmith Shop, 1826, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style commercial building constructed in 1826 has a standing-seam metal and asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; a brick first story beneath clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick and stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and built into a small slope. The roof has full-width shed dormers on the east and west slopes, an offset brick chimney, and a molded cornice. A two-story, end-gable addition with clapboard walls and a concrete foundation extends at an angle from the southeast corner, and a small shed-roof addition is attached to the south elevation. A shed-roof hood on brackets shelters a first-story entrance centered in the east elevation. A second entrance is offset in the west elevation beneath a shed-roof hood that spans two bays. The southeast addition has two double-leaf, multi-paned glass doors in the north elevation under a pent roof. The windows are a combination of twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash; multi-paned fixed sash; single plate glass; and casements. The area between the southeast addition and the street is paved, and a short enclosed breezeway connects the addition's east end to the rear ell of the adjacent building at 75 Central Street.

Thomas Witt Jr. constructed the building as a blacksmith shop in 1826 (Dana 1889:164). By 1856, Henry T. Marsh owned the property. It remained in use as a blacksmith shop through 1904. By 1910, it was used for storage. The building currently houses a community enrichment center for special needs individuals.

24. 75 Central Street, Thomas Witt Jr. House, 1826, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style commercial building constructed as a house in 1826 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick interior chimneys, a wide shed dormer centered on the facade (north) slope, and a molded cornice. The dormer has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard walls, and three twelve-over-one windows. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade and has half sidelights and a multi-paned transom. A shed-roof veranda with simple square wood posts shelters a secondary entrance in the west elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-and-one-half-story rear ell is attached to a short, enclosed breezeway to connects to the southeast addition on the adjacent building at 73 Central Street.

Thomas Witt Jr. built the house in 1826 adjacent to his blacksmith shop at 73 Central Street (Dana 1889:164). George Perkins Marsh (1801–1882) owned the property in 1856 but resided elsewhere. In 1869, blacksmith L. Gillingham, the father of F. H. Gillingham of Gillingham's General Store, lived at the house. There is no entry for this address in the 1924 or 1926 Woodstock directories. F. H. Gillingham's son Rolfe (b. 1894) and his family resided at this address from at least 1929 through 1940. The building is currently in commercial use.

25. 77 Central Street, Hull B. Witt House, ca. 1826, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1826 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney, a wide shed dormer centered on the facade (north) slope, and a molded cornice. The dormer has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard walls, three one-over-one replacement windows, and small square casement windows in the side walls. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade within a molded wood surround with sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story, side-gable addition attached to the southwest corner has a secondary entrance and a rear ell.

Hull B. Witt built the house ca. 1826 (Dana 1889:164). Alvin Hatch (1821–1904), the owner of a dry goods store on Elm Street, resided there in 1856 and 1869. In 1926, Byron M. Webler, a manager of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., and his wife Minna lived at this address.

26. 79 Central Street, David Pierce House, 1826, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1826 has a standing-seam metal and wood-shingled, gambrel roof; brick walls with wood shingles in the gambrel ends; and a stone foundation. The roof has two ridge chimneys, two shed dormers in the facade (north) slope, and a molded cornice. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade has a simple wood surround with a multi-paned transom. The windows are six-over-six and twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash. There is a rear addition and a shed-roof carport attached to the east side elevation.

Woodstock lawyer David Pierce (1786–1872) built the house for himself in 1826 (Dana 1889:164). His daughter Olive L. Fairbanks (1822–1887), widow of Dean, owned and lived at the property from at least 1856 through 1884 (Child 1884:564). The Fairbanks' daughter Lucy, a teacher, lived at the house from at least 1926 through 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

27. 81 Central Street, John Blish House, 1822, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style commercial and residential building constructed as a house in 1822 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a single interior chimney; brick walls; and a stone

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foundation. An entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation within a round-arched opening that has an arched header brick lintel with keystone. The door has a wood surround and fanlight. A second entrance is centered in the west elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. Those in the facade have round-arched header brick lintels infilled with painted brick, and a fanlight is centered in the facade gable peak. A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable addition extends from the southwest corner. It has a pressed metal roof with multiple gabled dormers and a ridge chimney, clapboard walls with corner boards, and a stone foundation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story addition with a standing-seam metal roof and vertical-board walls extends at an angle from the south elevation.

John Blish (d. 1843), who owned a tinware company in Woodstock, built the house in 1822 (Dana 1889:163). Mrs. Blish, presumably his widow, lived there in 1856. Merchant Hosea V. French (ca. 1826–1903) owned and occupied the house by 1869 through at least 1889. French was an active member of the Universalist Church and served as Windsor County treasurer for 36 years. Mrs. Sarah M. Perry resided at this address in 1926. The building is currently in commercial and residential use.

27.1 81 Central Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable, two-bay garage is at the south end of the driveway west of the building. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, clapboard walls, two modern overhead-lift doors, and a hayloft window.

### Church Street

28. 2 Church Street, Weymouth–Powers House, ca. 1825, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame house constructed ca. 1825 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a combination of Greek Revival-style, Gothic Revival-style, and Colonial Revival-style architectural details. The roof has an offset brick chimney, a gable wall dormer centered on the east slope, two shed dormers on the west slope, and a molded cornice. The entrance is centered in the five-bay east elevation within a paneled wood surround with a fanlight and overhanging bracketed lintel. The windows are two-over-two-over-two, triple-hung sash and two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with molded surrounds. There is a one-and-one-half-story south addition with multiple shed dormers and a screened shed-roof porch on the east elevation.

Jonathan Weymouth, a tailor in Woodstock Village, built the house ca. 1825. Dr. Thomas E. Powers (1808–1876) lived there from 1826 to 1876 and made some improvements to the property (Dana 1889:168). Powers practiced medicine in Woodstock before entering politics. He served in the Vermont House of Representatives and Senate, superintended the construction of a new Vermont State House in 1857, and served as the federal revenue assessor for southern Vermont from 1862 to 1871 (Dana 1889:359–360). Powers is reputed to have assisted fugitive slaves traveling through Woodstock on the Underground Railroad (Sherburne 2013). By 1889, the North Universalist Society owned the former Powers house and used it as a parsonage. Reverend James Lonsdale Dowson, minister at the North Universalist Chapel from 1925 to 1933, resided at this address in 1926. After 1933, the North Universalist Society sold the parsonage since the church did not have a full-time minister in Woodstock between 1933 and 1946 (North Universalist Chapel Society 1985:7). From 1961 to 1977, the owners operated an antique shop out of the building (WHC

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Building Files). Ca. 2011, the St. James Episcopal Church Parish Society acquired the property for use as its parsonage.

28.1 2 Church Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage is west of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, clapboard walls, a concrete foundation, and a pair of partially glazed, paneled wood doors with strap hinges.

29. 3 Church Street, Joel Eaton House, 1831, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1831 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a two-story wing at the north end with a two-story ell extending from the northeast corner. The roof has two interior brick chimneys and a central gable dormer on each slope and a deep molded cornice. The entrance is centered in the five-bay east elevation beneath a front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment, dentilled entablature, and fluted wood columns. Two-story brick piers articulate the south elevation's four shallow recessed window bays. The windows are six-over-six and eight-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash. The gable peak has paired triangular fixed windows. The wing has a flat roof with a paneled wood parapet and clapboard walls with corner boards. The ell has an asphalt-shingled, gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; a brick foundation; and a two-story, shed-roof veranda across the south elevation. The veranda has a decorative wood balustrade on the second story and an exterior metal spiral staircase at the east end.

Joel Eaton (ca. 1800–1883), an early settler in Woodstock Village, built the house as his residence in 1831 (Dana 1889:168). Eaton and fellow businessman M. C. Fairbanks (1823–1902) owned the property in 1856 and 1869, and the ell was added in the 1860s. The house is reputed to have been a stop on the Underground Railroad and a recovery home for Civil War veterans. Cleveland, Ohio, lawyer William B. Saunders and his wife Anna owned the house in 1926, presumably using it as a seasonal residence. In the early 1990s, Ms. Eleanor Paine converted the property to an inn known as 3 Church Street. The building has remained in use as an inn since that time, operating under the name The Lauren from 2006 to 2009 and the Blue Horse Inn from 2009 to 2015. The current owners reopened it as the Blue Horse Inn in 2018 (Blue Horse Inn 2018).

30. 4 Church Street, Ezra LaCount House, ca. 1825, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic building constructed ca. 1825 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with wide corner boards; and a parged stone foundation. The roof has a gable dormer on the east slope and a gable and a shed dormer on the west slope. A shallow recessed entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation between large tripartite plate glass windows with awning sash. The rest of the windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A two-story and a one-story addition extend from the south elevation. The two-story addition has a one-story shed-roof veranda along the east elevation.

Ezra LaCount (d. 1832) built the house as a tenement ca. 1825, and subsequent owners converted it to a single-family residence (Dana 1889:168). J. D. Perkins resided at the property in 1856, Amos H. Wellington in 1869, and Mason D. Farwell in 1889. Oscar F. Farwell (1843–1938), a retired blacksmith, and his wife Gertrude were listed at this address in 1926 (Jennison 1985:23).

31. 5 Church Street, Orlando Sargent House, 1830, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed in 1830 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with narrow corner boards; and a brick foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-story, two-car garage attached to the north elevation. The roof has an offset brick chimney, a gable wall dormer centered in the east slope, and two gable dormers in the west slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation and has a wood surround with sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A modern bay window is centered in the west elevation.

Orlando Sargent (1800–1855) built the house in 1830 (Dana 1889:168). The St. James Episcopal Church Parish Society acquired the house in 1854 for use as a parsonage. In 1886, the parish made extensive repairs and improvements to the property (Dana 1889:418). Reverend Lawrence Amor, rector of St. James Parish, resided at this address in 1926. The parish sold the house sometime in the latter part of the twentieth century, and the building is currently a private residence.

32. 6 Church Street, Coxe House, 1886, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1886 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof; clapboard and wood-shingled walls; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney, a scalloped wood cornice, and a front-gable cupola with fixed rectangular windows and scalloped eaves. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade and has a simple wood surround. A one-story veranda spans the facade and wraps around the west elevation. The veranda has turned wood posts with carved brackets and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story bay window is on the west elevation adjacent to the veranda. A two-story, shed-roof addition at the southwest corner of the house has a secondary entrance in the west elevation.

The house was built in 1886, possibly by Fred M. Coxe (1853–1907), on the former site of a tenement house occupied by African Americans in the 1830s and torn down by rioters ca. 1840 (Dana 1889:168). Cleo Carpenter Coxe (b. 1878) lived there by 1907 and was listed at this address (and 24 Central Street) with his wife Grace in 1926.

33. 7 Church Street, North Universalist Chapel, 1835, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style church constructed in 1835 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a closed pediment; clapboard walls with a wide board entablature and fluted corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. A two-story bell tower with an asphalt-shingled bell roof is at the south end of the roof ridge. The first story of the tower has clapboard walls with paired fluted pilasters at the angled corners, a wide entablature, and a projecting molded cornice. The second story has wide fluted pilasters at each angled corner and louvered panels flanked by fluted Ionic pilasters in each elevation. A three-bay Doric portico with a paneled wood balustrade projects from the south elevation and shelters three entrances in fluted surrounds with fretted corner blocks, central tablets, and transoms. The side elevations each have three tall rectangular windows with 40-over-40, double-hung wood sash in fluted wood surrounds with corner blocks. There is a one-story north addition and a one-story ell with a full basement built into the slope at the northwest corner.

The North Universalist Chapel was built in 1835 for the North Universalist Chapel Society of Woodstock and continues to serve its original purpose. The Reverend Russell Streeter, minister of the church from 1834 to 1839, organized the Universalists in Woodstock and led a committee to raise funds to build a church. Prior to Streeter's arrival, itinerant preachers, including Hosea Ballou, held meetings at the Windsor County

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Courthouse. Ballou is depicted in the New Deal mural in the Woodstock Post Office, the first man on the left in the central grouping. The church closed from 1933 to 1946, except for occasional services (North Universalist Chapel Society 1985).

34. 9 Church Street, Mason D. Farwell House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with wood shingles in the gable end and a wide entablature; and a stone foundation. The roof has a molded wood cornice and paneled bargeboard in the gable end. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade beneath a shed-roof entry porch with carved brackets on fluted square posts. The door has a paneled wood surround. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash in molded wood surrounds. A bay window with a dentilled cornice and a paneled base is on the east elevation. A one-story wing with a shed-roof addition extends from the north elevation, and a two-story shed-roof addition extends from the west elevation.

Mason D. Farwell may have built the house ca. 1860; he lived there in 1869. Dean C. Sherwin, proprietor of the Woodstock Label Co., resided at this address with his wife Inis in 1926. Sometime after 1946, the North Universalist Society acquired the property, which it currently uses as a parsonage (North Universalist Chapel Society 1985:7).

34.1 9 Church Street Outbuilding, ca. 1870, contributing building

A large one-story, side-gable outbuilding is northwest of the house. It has a slate-shingled roof, clapboard walls, and a single overhead garage door at the west end of the south elevation.

35. 11 Church Street, Vermont Medical College, 1828, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style building constructed in 1828 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a gable dormer centered in each slope and an offset brick chimney. Two-story elliptical relieving arches define each of the three bays in the facade (south) elevation. The entrance is in the west bay beneath a flat-roof entry porch with a dentilled entablature supported by Tuscan columns. The door has a fluted wood surround with smooth corner blocks and sidelights. The windows are six-over-six replacement vinyl sash. Those in the first story and the facade have elliptical brick relieving arches defined by header bricks. The dormers have clapboard walls and Palladian windows. There is a one-story rear addition.

Dr. Joseph Adam Gallup (1769–1849) constructed the Vermont Medical College Building in 1828 to hold lectures for his Clinical School of Medicine, established in Woodstock in the late 1820s as the third medical college in Vermont. The school's first session was held in 1827 in the second-floor hall at the Eagle Hotel. In 1835, the state granted an independent charter to the school under the name Vermont Medical College. The Medical College occupied the building on Church Street from 1828 to 1840, when it relocated to a larger building on Grove Street (now College Hill Road). The school closed in 1856, and the Grove Street building was subsequently used as a tenement and summer boarding house before it was demolished ca. 1913 (Waite 1945; NWPL Vertical Files). The Church Street building was converted to a residence in 1840 and remains in residential use. Dr. Benjamin R. Palmer (1813–1865), a graduate of the Medical College and later lecturer, lived there until ca. 1854, followed by L. Hammon. Farmer Nathan T. Churchill (1795–1883) resided at the property from at least 1869 until his death in 1883; his son Alden lived there in 1884

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(Child 1884:563). Karl A. Pember (1879–1928), an architect who served as county clerk and state ornithologist, lived at this address in 1926 with his wife Anna.

35.1 11A Church Street, ca. 1940, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1940 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has an exterior brick chimney at the west end, two gable dormers in the facade (south) slope and a shed dormer across the north slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade beneath a front-gable entry porch. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with flat surrounds. A one-story, flat-roof garage extends from the rear elevation.

36. 13 Church Street, Garden House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; wide horizontal tongue-and-groove board walls with wood quoining; and a stone foundation. The roof has brick ridge chimneys at each end, three gable dormers in each slope, and a molded cornice. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade beneath a front-gable entry porch with an arched open pediment and Tuscan columns. The door has two bullseye window panes and a molded wood surround with sidelights. The windows are eight-over-one wood sash with molded wood surrounds. Paired half-fanlights are in each gable end. A small one-story entryway is at the northeast corner above the original lower-level icehouse, and a hip-roof veranda at the northwest corner overlooks the river. A granite stairway connects the upper yard to the riverbank.

The house was built ca. 1910 for local author and publisher Henry Hobart Vail (1839–1925) and his wife Minerva Elizabeth (Hewitt) Vail, the donors and namesakes of Woodstock's Vail Field. Mrs. Laura Morgan resided at this address, listed in directories as the Garden House, from at least 1913 through 1929. Fred W. B. Smith, a retired merchant, and his wife Ella owned and lived at the property in 1940. F. Allen and Joan M. McGee owned and lived at the house from 1966 to 2005. The current (2018) owners, Karen A. Shea and Michael A. Ricci, have resided at the property since 2009.

### Church Street Extension

37. 16 Church Street Extension, Dr. T. E. Powers House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1860 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with a wide board entablature and corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer across the north slope and deep cornice returns. A one-story wing with a full basement extends from the west elevation. The south elevation has a flat-roof entry porch at the center. An entrance centered in the north elevation opens onto a full-width deck that overlooks the river. The windows are single and paired, six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A small rose window is centered in the east gable end. A lattice-screened breezeway connects the south entry porch to a one-story, front-gable garage southeast of the house. The garage has a wide overhead-lift door and a single pedestrian door in the east elevation with an oculus window centered above the doors.

The house appears to have been constructed ca. 1860 for Dr. Thomas E. Powers (1808–1876), who also had a house at 2 Church Street in 1856 and 1869. Powers practiced medicine in Woodstock before entering politics. He served in the Vermont House of Representatives and Senate, superintended the construction of

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a new Vermont State House in 1857, and served as the federal revenue assessor for southern Vermont from 1862 to 1871 (Dana 1889:359–360). Powers is reputed to have assisted fugitive slaves traveling through Woodstock on the Underground Railroad (Sherburne 2013). Hial C. Thompson, a mechanic, and his wife Flossie lived at 16 Church Street in 1926.

38. 19 Church Street Extension, Gobie House, ca. 1900, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1900 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with a narrow entablature and corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has two gable dormers in the east slope, deep cornice returns, and paneled wood bargeboard in the gable end. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a shed-roof veranda with carved wood posts. The windows are two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story bay window with clapboard base is on the east elevation, and a rose window with a molded wood surround is centered in the gable end. A one-and-one-half-story ell at the northwest corner has six-over-six, vinyl windows and a modern multi-paned bay window in the south elevation. A small hyphen with an entrance connects the ell to a one-story, front-gable garage west of the house. The garage has two overhead-lift doors and a two-over-two window in the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900. Mrs. Ellen Gobie owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 to 1940.

39. Church Street Bridge, 1954, contributing structure

The bridge, constructed in 1954 to replace an earlier covered bridge at this crossing that followed a slightly different alignment, carries Church Street across the Ottauquechee River. It is a triple-span, concrete bridge with an ornamental metal railing and lamp posts at intervals along the roadway.

### College Hill Road

40. 3 College Hill Road, James H. Murdock House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1860 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with paneled wood corner pilasters; and a stone foundation with a full basement. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and deep cornice returns. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation within a wood surround with paneled half-sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. An Italianate-style, shed-roof, screened veranda across the east elevation has carved brackets, paneled wood posts, and a decorative wood balustrade. A one-story hyphen on the west elevation connects to a one-story, cross-gable ell with an entrance in the west elevation.

James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, likely constructed the house ca. 1860 and lived there in 1869. Murdock served as a Woodstock selectman in the 1860s and was Woodstock's postmaster in 1884 (Dana 1889:584; Child 1884:568). Arthur W. Ballard, a carpenter, and his wife Clara resided at this address in 1926 with Mrs. Hannah Carpenter, the widow of Henry Carpenter. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded only Arthur Ballard and a housekeeper at this address. William Mahoney, an office clerk at the White Cupboard Inn, and his family rented 5 Grove Street (College Hill Road), which may have been the same property.

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41. 4 College Hill Road, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and clapboard walls with corner pilasters. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a gable wall dormer centered in the east slope above a bay window. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation and opens onto a one-story, shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story ell extends from the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. Charles F. Partridge, a traveling salesman, and his wife Eliza resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. Wendell D. Woods, a dentist in private practice, and his family lived at this address in 1940.

41.1 4 College Hill Road Garage, ca. 1900, contributing building

A front-gable garage east of the house is not visible from the road.

42. 6 College Hill Road, Winslow House, ca. 1900, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1900 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls with corner boards. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and a brick offset chimney. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (north) elevation and opens onto a one-story, shed-roof veranda with wood columns and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash and six-over-one, replacement vinyl sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900. George R. Winslow and his wife May, the proprietor of Winslow's dry goods store and the Clover Shop at 10 Elm Street, resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. May's father, Levi W. Washburn, built the adjacent house at 8 College Hill Road. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded only May Winslow at this address.

43. 7 College Hill Road, Sylvester E. Munger House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation with a full basement. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and deep cornice returns. A front-gable, bracketed hood shelters the entrance centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story shed-roof addition with a secondary entrance and a bay window extends from the northeast corner.

Sylvester Edson Munger (1815–1873), cashier of the Woodstock Bank and treasurer of the Woodstock Railroad Company, likely constructed the house ca. 1860 and is the owner in 1869. Munger is also associated with the house at 18 The Green and may have built this house as a rental property. Sarah M. Clark, the widow of D. C. Clark, and George E. Nutting (1893–1975), a letter carrier, resided at this address in 1926. Everard H. French, a florist, and his family resided at this address in 1940 with laborer Willie A. Bates and his family as renters.

44. 8 College Hill Road, Levi W. Washburn House, 1880, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1880 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney, deep cornice returns, and a gable wall dormer centered in the east slope above a bay window. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation and opens onto a one-story, shed-roof veranda with chamfered wood posts and a decorative cut wood balustrade. The veranda wraps around the west elevation to a one-and-one-half-story ell. The ell has two gable dormers in the north roof slope and a tripartite picture window and double-leaf glazed door in the north elevation. The windows are a combination of two-over-one, double-hung wood sash and six-over-six and four-over-four, replacement vinyl sash.

The house was built in 1880 for Levi W. Washburn (1836–1909), a laborer who worked at the Woodward mill, the Standish tannery, and the Sayward sash and blind shop, all in Woodstock (WHC *Vermont Standard Finding Aid*; *Spirit of the Age* 2/20/1909). Wallace W. Washburn, employed in New Jersey and possibly Levi's brother, and his wife Laura resided at this address in 1926. William H. Mitchell, employed at a men's clothing store, and his family lived at this address in 1940.

44.1 8 College Hill Road Garage, ca. 1880, contributing building

A one-story, hip-roof garage with an overhead-lift door is partially visible south of the ell.

45. 10 College Hill Road, Myers House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1920 has an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof with overhanging eaves and asbestos-shingled walls. The foundation is not visible. The roof has exterior stone chimneys centered on the east and west side elevations and a shed dormer across the facade (north) slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade beneath a front-gable entry porch and flanked by bay windows. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story hyphen on the west elevation connects to a one-story, hip-roof addition. A one-and-one-half-story, cross-gable ell extends from the southeast corner and has a shed-roof porch across the south elevation. A short, covered breezeway connects the ell's southeast corner to a one-story, hip-roof garage with two overhead-lift doors in the south elevation.

The house was built ca. 1920 on the site of the second Vermont Medical College building, constructed in 1840 and demolished ca. 1913 (Waite 1945; NWPL Vertical Files). Mary H. Myers, the widow of John J. Myers, resided at this address in 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

46. 11 College Hill Road, ca. 1910, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1910 has a standing-seam metal and slate-shingled gambrel roof; wood-shingled walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation with a full basement. The roof has a brick ridge chimney at the west end and shed dormers across the front and rear slopes. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a front-gable entry porch with corner brackets and square posts. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story, side-gable wing extends from the east elevation. There is a one-story, shed-roof addition above a basement-level screened porch on the rear elevation.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1910 and appears on the 1925 Sanborn map (WHC Building Files). There is no entry for this address in the 1926 directory. Frederick C. Knapp, a private family chauffeur, and his family resided at this address in 1940.

46.1 11 College Hill Road Apartment/Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A two-story, front-gable apartment/garage is immediately east of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard walls, and a concrete foundation. The west roof slope extends over the apartment and a partially enclosed veranda along the west elevation. The building has two garage doors with multi-light transoms in the south elevation; an entrance from the veranda in the west elevation; and asymmetrically positioned, casement windows.

47. 12 College Hill Road, Ernest W. Gilman House, 1905, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1905 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gambrel roof; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney. The entrance in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation opens onto a one-story veranda that wraps around the east side of the house to an ell at the southeast corner. The windows are four-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A bay window is in the east elevation of the ell, and a fanlight is centered in the gambrel peak.

The house was built in 1905 (WHC Building Files). Ernest W. Gilman (1867–1937), proprietor of a jewelry store at 6 Elm Street, and his wife Effa (1868–1951) resided at this address from at least 1913 to 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

48. 14 College Hill Road, Frank L. Cabot House, ca. 1911, contributing building

The one-story, Craftsman-style house constructed ca. 1911 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer on the facade (north) slope. The offset entrance opens onto a veranda at the northeast corner that has exposed rafter tails and a clapboard balustrade. The windows are a combination of one-over-one, double-hung and casement sash. A one-story addition extends from the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1911 (WHC Building Files). Frank L. Cabot, a chauffeur, and his wife Jessica resided at this address in 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

49. 16 College Hill Road, Elba A. Buckman House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1920 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof; wood-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a hip dormer centered in the north slope and an offset brick chimney. A two-story portico with a flat roof supported on six square wood posts spans the four-bay facade (north) elevation and the west elevation. The entrance in the second bay from the west of the facade is also sheltered by a one-story, front-gable entry porch with wood columns. The windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung sash. An oculus window is above the entry porch. A one-story addition on the east elevation has a flat roof with a wood parapet and a basement-level entrance sheltered by a bracketed hood.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1920. Elba A. Buckman (1886–1971), a post office clerk, and his wife Gertrude (1886–1960) resided at this address in 1926 through at least 1940.

50. 18 College Hill Road, Shurtleff House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and clapboard walls with a wide board entablature and corner pilasters. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a hip dormer centered in the front (north) and rear (south) slopes and an offset brick chimney. A center entrance opens onto a hip-roof veranda with wood columns and a wood balustrade. There is also a rear entry porch. The windows are six-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A two-story, bay window on the west elevation extends from the west roof slope.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1910. Walter H. Shurtleff (1881–1964), the proprietor of a shoe store at 29 Central Street and the town clerk for 35 years, and his father Herbert resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1940 (Jennison 1985:119).

50.1 18 College Hill Road Carriage House, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, side-gable carriage house is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with a pyramidal cupola, clapboard walls with corner pilasters, and a one-story shed-roof rear addition. The entrance is not visible.

### **Court Street**

51. 4 Court Street, John W. Fuller House, ca. 1915, contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1915 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, a hip dormer at the center of the west slope, and deep cornice returns. The entrance is in the second bay from the north of the four-bay facade (west) elevation, beneath a shed-roof entry porch with carved brackets, turned posts, and a turned wood balustrade. A two-story bay window with paneled bases extends from the north bay of the facade. The windows are two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung sash. A three-story, hip-roof porch with exterior stairs extends from the rear (east) elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1915. John W. Fuller, a chef at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Ada, resided at this address in 1926. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded three families renting at this address: Ethel Rahne, a housewife, and her daughter; Geraldine Graham, a public school teacher; and Charles Raymond, a public school janitor, and his wife. The property is currently owned by the Woodstock Resort Corporation.

52. 6–8 Court Street, Civil War Armory, 1861, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style duplex constructed in 1861 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has brick ridge chimneys at each end. A hip-roof entry porch with drop pendants, turned posts, and a wood balustrade spans entrances with sidelights in the two center bays of the six-bay facade (west) elevation. The windows are two-over-two and

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six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A one-story ell with a gable dormer and an entrance under a bracketed hood extends from the northeast corner.

James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, constructed the building as an armory for the town in 1861 (WHC Building Files). The Woodstock Light Infantry of the First Vermont Regiment (later the Twelfth) used the building as their headquarters during the Civil War. Murdock converted the building into a duplex in 1868. In 1926, Forrest A. Richmond, the proprietor of Richmond's Garage on Pleasant Street, and his wife Anna resided at 6 Court Street, and Grace A. Shallies, the widow of Bert P., lived at 8 Court Street. George Goodrow, assistant chairman at the U.S. Post Office, and his wife lived at 6 Court Street in 1940 with secretary Pauline Barran as a boarder. Nelson Roberts, a truckman, lived at 8 Court Street with his wife, children, and mother. The property is currently owned by the Woodstock Resort Corporation.

52.1 6–8 Court Street Barn/Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable garage is just northeast of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard walls, and a wood pier foundation. Sliding wood barn doors span the two-bay west elevation.

53. 10–16 Court Street, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style, multi-family house constructed ca. 1860 consists of an asphalt-shingled, front-gable block with a slate-shingled, side-gable ell on the south elevation and an asphalt-shingled, hip-roof addition on the north elevation. It has clapboard walls with corner boards and a stone foundation. The main block and the ell each have a brick ridge chimney, and the main block has a shed dormer across the south roof slope. An entrance is centered in the west elevation of the north addition beneath a hip-roof entry porch with square wood posts and lattice side screens. A shed-roof veranda across the ell's north elevation shelters an entrance in the south elevation of the main block and another in the ell. The veranda has square wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. A shed-roof screened porch off the north elevation of the main block, behind the addition, contains a fourth entrance. The windows are six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in groups of one, two, and three.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860. In 1926, Mrs. Annie Cameron resided at 10 Court Street with Elsie M. Cameron as a boarder. The building appears as a single-family house on the Sanborn maps through 1963. However, the 1940 U.S. Census recorded Annie Cameron, a dressmaker, as living alone at and owning 12B Court Street, with renters Albert Waite, a truck driver, and his wife at 10 Court Street; Alvah Bartlett, a vocational agriculture instructor, and his wife at 12A Court Street; and Fred Washburn, an auto garage mechanic, and his wife at 14 Court Street. The house currently contains four apartments and is owned by the Woodstock Resort Corporation.

### Cross Street

54. 3 Cross Street, ca. 1890, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer centered in each slope, an offset brick chimney, a molded cornice, and deep cornice returns. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with carved brackets, turned posts, and

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a simple wood balustrade. The replacement vinyl windows have six-over-six, double-hung and twelve-light, fixed sash. A small hyphen on the south elevation connects to a one-story addition. The hyphen has a shed-roof entry porch on the west elevation, and the addition has a larger shed-roof porch on the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. Mrs. Ellen T. Scully resided at this address in 1926. Lillian A. Healy, employed as a cook in a private home, and her two children rented the house in 1940. The property is currently owned by the Woodstock Resort Corporation.

55. 5 Cross Street, ca. 1885, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1885 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; vinyl siding with clapboards and two types of wood shingles in the gable peak; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney, a modillion cornice, and deep cornice returns. The entrance is in the east bay of the two-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with carved brackets, turned posts, and a decorative wood balustrade. The windows are one-over-one replacement vinyl sash with an original paired, fixed-light, wood window in the gable end. A one-and-one-half-story ell extends from the west elevation. The ell has a shed dormer across the north roof slope, a hip-roof entry porch at the junction with the house, and a shed-roof rear addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1885. In 1926, Frank St. Cyr, a clerk at F. H. Gillingham & Sons, and his wife Helen (1867–1942) resided at this address. His widow, Helen, owned the property in 1940 and lived there with her daughter Corinne.

55.1 5 Cross Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable garage is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingle roof and vertical-board walls. The north elevation has a double-leaf, vertical-board hayloft door centered above two overhead-lift garage doors.

56. 9 Cross Street, Woodstock Resort Corp. Administration Building, 2001, non-contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style building constructed in 2011 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The five-bay facade (north) elevation contains a two-story, gabled projecting bay in the second bay from the west with an engaged porch on the first story. A hip-roof cupola pierces the roof above the cross gable. The windows consist of two-over-two, double-hung vinyl sash and a round window in the facade gable peak.

57. 11 Cross Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1895 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and carved brackets in the facade (north) gable peak. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with carved brackets, turned posts, and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung sash. A one-story bay window is on the east elevation. A one-story garage wing extending from the south elevation has a single overhead-lift door and an entrance beneath a bracketed hood in the east elevation.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1895. Mrs. Arabella Brown, the widow of carriage painter Corbit (or Corbett) P. (ca. 1830–1909), resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. Electrician Elbert H. Sawyer lived there in 1940 with his wife and daughter.

58. 12 Cross Street, ca. 1895, contributing building

The two-story, Stick/Eastlake-style house constructed ca. 1895 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney, a molded cornice, deep cornice returns, and Stick/Eastlake ornament in the facade (south) gable peak. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with a central gable, carved brackets, turned posts, and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-one, replacement vinyl sash with molded wood surrounds. A two-story, angled bay with a pyramidal roof is attached to the southwest corner, and a two-story, gable-roof bay extends from the west elevation. A one-story wing with a shed dormer and a rear entry porch extends from the north elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1895. Mrs. Nellie C. Benson (1865–1945), the widow of Isaiah Benson (1839–1923), resided at this address in 1926. Forrest A. Richmond, the proprietor of Richmond's Garage on Pleasant Street, and his wife Anna, residents of 6 Court Street in 1926, lived at 12 Cross Street in 1940.

58.1 12 Cross Street Carriage House, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story carriage house is northeast of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled, side-gambrel roof and clapboard walls with corner boards. The south elevation has two garage bays with sliding wood doors.

**Eaton Place**

59. 2 Eaton Place, Eaton Duplex, ca. 1904, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1904 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two ridge chimneys. One-story, gable-roof, enclosed entry porches with modern metal doors extend from the north and south elevations. A one-story, shed-roof, enclosed veranda across the east elevation has sliding-glass doors in the north and south elevations and a row of sliding sash windows along the east elevation. The house has eight-over-one, replacement vinyl windows.

The building was constructed ca. 1904 as a duplex, likely by Ellis F. Eaton, a real estate dealer who built and lived in the adjacent house at 71 River Street. Peter J. Lussier, an employee at the Marble grist mill on River Street, and his family lived there from at least 1913 through 1929. In 1940, his widow Carrie, a laundress, owned the house (listed as 2 Upper River Street in the 1940 U. S. Census) and lived there with her two children.

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60. 3 Eaton Place, 1979, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1979 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street, and the roof has a shed wall dormer across the north slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash.

61. 4-6 Eaton Place, Eaton Duplex, ca. 1905, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1905 has a slate- and asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has two ridge chimneys. A one-story, shed-roof veranda across the east elevation has turned wood posts and a turned wood balustrade. An entrance in a simple wood surround is at the south end of the veranda; the north end is enclosed and has an entrance in the north elevation. The windows are a combination of two-over-one, double-hung wood sash and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A three-story wood deck with exterior stairs spans the north elevation.

The building was constructed ca. 1905 as a duplex, likely by Ellis F. Eaton, a real estate dealer who built and lived in the nearby house at 71 River Street. Fred Birmingham (1890-1970), a carpenter, and his wife Louise (1902-1989), resided at 4 Eaton Place from at least 1924 through 1940, when Fred worked as a foreman for the State Forestry Department and owned the property (listed as 4 Upper River Street in the 1940 U. S. Census). Mrs. Mary L. Birmingham, the widow of John, resided at 6 Eaton Place from at least 1924 through 1929.

61.1 4-6 Eaton Place Garage 1, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story, hip-roof garage is across the street opposite the south end of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with an offset brick chimney, clapboard walls, and two overhead-lift doors in the west elevation.

61.2 4-6 Eaton Place Garage 2, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story, side-gable garage is across the street opposite the north end of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, vertical-board walls, and two overhead-lift doors and a metal pedestrian door in the west elevation.

62. 7 Eaton Place, ca. 1950, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1950 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street. The roof has an offset brick chimney and a shed dormer on the north slope. An entrance with sidelights and transom is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation. A one-story, gable-roof, enclosed porch extending from the center of the west elevation shelters a secondary entrance. The windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung sash.

The house appears to have been constructed ca. 1950.

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62.1 7 Eaton Place Garage, ca. 1950, contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage is south of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with deep cornice returns, clapboard walls with corner boards, and a parged foundation. A single overhead-lift door is in the west elevation.

### Elm Street

63. 3 Elm Street, Fairbanks Block, 1873, contributing building

The three-story, Second Empire-style commercial block constructed in 1873 has a slate-shingled, mansard roof and a twelve-bay brick facade that wraps around the southeast corner of Elm and Central streets. The roof has a dentilled brick cornice and flat dormers with pilastered wood surrounds in all bays except the canted corner bay, which has a small gable pediment above the cornice. The second story has windows with pedimented board lintels and bracketed wood sills in each bay. The dormers and second-story windows all contain two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. Broad paneled brick pilasters frame a recessed entrance in the canted corner bay. Slender cast iron pilasters beneath a wide board entablature define most of the first-story bays, which contain plate-glass shop windows under stucco panels with round-arched cast-iron trim. The south bay of the west elevation has a basement-level entrance beneath a shorter plate-glass window, and two of the bays of the south elevation are filled with framed wood panels on stucco. The eastern three bays of the south elevation contain a recessed entrance between two six-light shop windows framed by paneled brick pilasters.

Businessman Maurice Cady Fairbanks (1823–1902) built the block in 1873 on a portion of the corner lot occupied by Henry's Hotel (earlier known as Barker's Hotel and the Village Hotel) until a March 23, 1867, fire destroyed it. Fairbanks' harness business and a milliner initially occupied the storefronts, and a dentist had offices on the second story. The block is sometimes called the French Block after Hosea B. French's store at this location in the late 1870s or early 1880s (WHC Building Files; WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). In the 1920s, the Woodstock Fruit Co. and Maynes & Ward grocery store occupied the Central Street stores and Willard D. Cabot's furniture store was in the Elm Street storefront. The block is currently occupied by Bentley's Restaurant, which extends into the adjacent block at 5–13 Elm Street, and some second-story law and real estate offices. The easternmost storefront on Central Street is vacant.

64. 5–13 Elm Street, Cabot Block, 1869, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style commercial block constructed in 1869 has a flat roof with a bracketed wood cornice, schist stone walls, and a brick foundation. The building follows the angle of the street, so that the southern six-bay block with two storefronts faces southwest and the northern ten-bay block with three storefronts faces west. The second-story bays all contain two-over-two, double-hung replacement wood sash in segmentally arched openings with segmentally arched, wood lintels and bracketed wood sills. The storefronts each consist of a central recessed entrance flanked by multi-light or plate-glass windows, and paneled cast-iron pilasters with acanthus leaf capitals and arched cast-iron lintels frame each segmentally arched opening. Two of the storefronts are narrower to accommodate second-floor entrances.

The block was built in 1869 on a portion of the lot occupied by Henry's Hotel (earlier known as Barker's Hotel and the Village Hotel) until a March 23, 1867, fire destroyed it (Dana 1889:180). In 1885, the five storefronts were occupied by two drug stores, a cobbler, a furniture and coffin store, and a stove store. In the 1920s, the block contained Phil H. Lussier's barber shop; Willard D. Cabot's furniture store, which

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extended into the adjacent Fairbanks Block at 3 Elm Street; Wright's Pharmacy; the Elm Street Market; and a bookstore. It is currently occupied by Bentley's Restaurant, which extends into the adjacent Fairbanks Block; a clothing store; and a bank machine vestibule for the adjacent bank at 21 Elm Street.

65. 6–8 Elm Street, Moore–Kidder Block, 1894, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style, brick commercial block constructed in 1894 has a flat roof with a stepped wood cornice above a sawtooth brick string course and paneled brick frieze and a four-bay facade (east) elevation with two cast-iron storefronts. The second-story bays contain two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with splayed brick lintels and bracketed wood sills. A corbelled wood belt course runs between the two stories on the facade. Paneled cast-iron pilasters and segmental brick arches with keystones define each of the bays in the storefronts, which consist of recessed entrances flanked by large plate-glass shop windows. A recessed second-floor entrance centered between the two storefronts has a double-leaf wood door with a multi-light transom.

W. H. H. Moore, a jeweler, and Frederick Kidder, a doctor, owned and occupied the block built for them by Horace C. Lockwood in 1894. Moore's store was in the south storefront, George R. Winslow had a book store in the north storefront, and Kidder's offices were on the second story (WHC Library). In the 1920s, the block was occupied by Ernest W. Gilman's jewelry store, Winslow's Clover Gift Shop, and several doctors on the second floor. The Clover Gift Shop is still located in the north storefront, and the south storefront currently houses an art gallery.

66. 16 Elm Street, Edson–Hutchinson Block, 1810, contributing building

The three-story, Federal-style, brick commercial block constructed in 1810 and expanded several times has a flat roof with a brick parapet above a molded wood cornice and a six-bay facade (east) elevation. The southern three bays of the upper two stories contain two-over-two, double-hung wood sash, and the northern three bays contain six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A single, wide storefront spans the first story and has two recessed entrances and a recessed plate-glass window at the center flanked by large plate-glass shop windows with paneled wood bases. There is a large two-story, clapboard rear (west) addition and an attached rear garage.

Sylvester Edson and Titus Hutchinson built the block in 1810. Hutchinson had a law office on the first floor, and Edson had a storeroom for his mercantile business. The Vermont State Bank occupied the second story (Dana 1889:179). By 1855, Andrew Tracy (1797–1868) owned the building. In 1856, O. A. Bryant and E. M. Brown owned it, and in 1869, L. M. Bryant and a livery business occupied it. Alvin Hatch operated a general store in the north half of the block in the 1870s and 1880s, and A. B. Pinney had a store in the south half in the 1890s. In 1884, Frank H. Gillingham and a partner purchased Hatch's store, where Frank had worked as a clerk. Two years later, Gillingham bought out his partner and established F. H. Gillingham's General Store, which remains in business at the same location and is run by Gillingham's great-great-grandchildren. Gillingham expanded the store into the south half of the block ca. 1900 and added rooms to the rear (WHC Library).

67. 18–20 Elm Street, 1972–1973, non-contributing building

The two-story, Neo-Traditional-style, commercial building constructed in 1972–1973 has a flat roof, brick walls, and a stone foundation. The four-bay facade (east) elevation contains two arched recessed entrances in the outer bays. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung aluminum sash.

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68. 21 Elm Street, Bank Block, 1868, contributing building

The three-story, Italianate-style, brick commercial block constructed in 1868 has a flat roof with a corbelled brick cornice and corbelled and paneled brick frieze. The eight-bay facade (west) elevation has a cast-iron storefront on the first story. A cast-iron frieze spans the storefront, which is divided by cast-iron pilasters into a central recessed entrance flanked by large, multi-light shop windows above marble panels. A recessed second-floor entrance is at the south end. The windows in each bay of the upper stories are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in segmentally arched openings with segmental brick lintels and bracketed wood sills.

Philo Hatch and Norman and George W. Paul built the block in 1868 to replace the earlier bank block that occupied the lot until a March 23, 1867, fire destroyed it (Dana 1889:180). The Woodstock National Bank occupied the building in the 1920s, and the current tenant is TD Bank.

69. 23 Elm Street, Greene Block, 1868, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style commercial block constructed in 1868 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with a molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with a molded wood entablature and paneled wood corner pilasters; and a stone and brick foundation. The facade (west) elevation has three storefronts on the first story beneath a projecting molded frieze with engaged pilasters defining each storefront bay. The central storefront has an offset entrance and a three-part shop window with six-light fixed sash. The two outer storefronts have entrances in the outer bays adjacent to six-light shop windows. The south storefront has an identical six-light shop window in the south elevation; both windows have elliptical fanlights. The north side elevation has a brick facing. The facade's second story has two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels in each bay. Small gable pediments are positioned on the roof above the three shop entrances. There is a two-story northeast ell with a rear (east) addition.

Luther O. Greene, the Woodstock postmaster from 1861 to 1873, built the block in 1868 to replace the earlier Union Hall that occupied the lot until a March 23, 1867, fire destroyed it (Dana 1889:493). In the 1880s, a print shop, harness shop, and post office occupied the building. The building housed the *Vermont Standard* newspaper offices in the 1920s. The south storefront currently has an eyeglass store, and the other two are currently vacant.

70. 24 Elm Street, Dana Block, 1820, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style commercial block constructed in 1820 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and shallow returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has two offset chimneys on the north slope and shed dormers across both slopes. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation contains a slightly recessed double-leaf wood door in a molded wood surround. It is flanked by 16-light wood shop windows. The other windows are nine-over-nine, double hung wood sash. The facade openings have elliptical brick relieving arches, and there is a fanlight centered in the gable peak. A narrow two-story, wood-frame addition with a flat roof is attached to the south elevation and has an entrance with a fanlight in the east elevation. A shorter two-story rear (west) wing has a standing-seam metal roof and clapboard walls.

Charles Dana (1781–1857) built the block in 1820 and operated a dry goods store there (Dana 1889:180). The business remained in his family through 1907. Dana's grandsons Edward Cushing (1863–1943) and

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Joseph Loomis (1865–1934) operated the Elm Tree Press in the building from 1907 to 1942 (Newark Public Library 2018). The block is currently occupied by a clothing store, law and real estate offices, and a restaurant.

71. 26 Elm Street, Charles Dana House, 1807, contributing building

The two-story, Georgian-plan house constructed in 1807 with strong Federal-style detailing has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls with a clapboard facade and tapered corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has four brick interior end chimneys and a modillion cornice likely added ca. 1830. The facade has a wood triglyph entablature. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation and has a wood surround with a triangular pediment, fanlight, and plain pilasters. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash windows with molded surrounds. Those in the facade have wood modillion lintels, while the others have splayed header brick lintels. There are no windows west of the chimney on the north elevation. A one-story rear ell connects the house to a two-story, cross-gable addition.

The house was built in 1807 for Woodstock merchant Charles Dana (1781–1857) with plans prepared by local architect Nathaniel Smith (Dana 1889:178). It remained the home of Dana's family and his descendants through 1942. Charles Dana's son John Cotton Dana (1856–1929) was a renowned library and museum director. He is depicted in the New Deal mural in the Woodstock Post Office, the third man from the left in the central grouping. A group of local residents organized the Woodstock Historical Society in 1943 to purchase the house. The Historical Society (now the Woodstock History Center) currently operates the building as a community history museum.

72. 28 Elm Street, Job Lyman House, 1833, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1833 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick interior chimneys in the south slope and a molded cornice. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, shallow front-gable, entry porch with wood columns. Half-sidelights and an elliptical louvered fan frame the door. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A one-story flat-roof veranda with wood columns and a turned wood balustrade spans much of the south elevation. A short rear hyphen connects to a one-story garage.

Job Lyman (1781–1870), a lawyer in Woodstock and president of the Woodstock Bank, built the house in 1833, when he sold his earlier residence at 30 Elm Street (Dana 1889:179). Samuel Whitney (1791–1872), lived there from 1849 until his death in 1872 (Whitney Research Group 2018). Whitney had owned Barker's Hotel on Elm Street from 1835 to 1856. In 1889, Misses E. L. and J. F. McCollom, "dealers in millinery, fancy goods, and hair work," owned the property. Frederick A. Wilson and his wife Minnie resided at this address in 1926. The 1940 U.S. Census did not record anyone living at this address.

73. 29 Elm Street, Warren–Kidder House, 1808/1907, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1808 and remodeled in 1907 by architect Louis Sheldon Newton has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters and a triglyph entablature; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick chimney on the east slope, three dormers on the west slope, and a modillion cornice. The central bell-roof dormer has paired windows beneath ornate curved and festooned ornament and is flanked by single gable dormers. The entrance with sidelights is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof portico that has a turned wood roof

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balustrade and a full entablature supported on paired, fluted Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. The first-story windows have modillion lintels above wood panels with swag ornament. A Palladian window is above the entrance portico, and one-story bay windows with diamond-paned transoms are on the north and south side elevations. There is a two-story rear ell and a one-story, flat-roof porch with double balustrade at the northeast corner. All of these embellishments are the result of Newton's remodel of the building in 1907 (Sheppard 1985:5).

John Clark Dana (d. 1813), the brother of Charles Dana, built the house in 1808 and operated a cabinet shop at the rear of the property. Simon Warren acquired it after Dana's death in 1813, and the house remained in the Warren family through 1992. Warren's granddaughter Ellen (1863–1939) lived there with her husband, Dr. Fred T. Kidder (1858–1925), from ca. 1893 through at least 1929 and was likely responsible for the Colonial Revival-style renovations. The Kidder's daughter Katherine (1896–1992) and her husband Aubrey H. Lightbourn owned the house after 1934 and used it as a summer residence. Katherine left the property to the Woodstock Historical Society, which sold it in 1996. The building remains a private residence (WHC Building Files).

73.1 29 Elm Street Barn, ca. 1900, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable barn is southeast of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and six-over-six, double-hung sash. The entrance in the north elevation is not visible.

74. 30 Elm Street, Job Lyman House, 1809–1810, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1809–1810 has a shallow hip roof with a decorative wood parapet; brick walls with a clapboard facade, tapered corner pilasters, and a triglyph entablature; and a stone foundation. The roof has four brick interior chimneys and a modillion cornice. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof portico that has a full entablature adorned with festoons and a carved parapet supported on paired, fluted Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. The first-story windows in the facade have projecting lintels above wood panels with swag ornament, while those in the side elevations have splayed header brick lintels. A one-story, flat-roof veranda spans the north elevation. A two-story rear ell connects to a one-and-one-half-story, dormered hyphen that in turn connects to a one-and-one-half-story garage.

Job Lyman (1781–1870), a lawyer in Woodstock and president of the Woodstock Bank, built the house in 1809–1810 and sold it to Colonel B. W. Rice in 1833 (Dana 1889:178). Andrew Tracy (1797–1868), a lawyer who served in the Vermont legislature from 1833 to 1837 and the U.S. House of Representatives from 1853 to 1855, acquired the house in 1849 and enlarged it. In 1887, William E. Johnson, another lawyer, purchased the property. Johnson's daughter Margaret L. Johnson (d. 1958) resided at this address in 1926 (Overby 1959). The 1940 U.S. Census did not record anyone living at this address.

75. 31 Elm Street, 1806, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1806 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a molded cornice. The entrance has half-sidelights and is centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation

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beneath a one-story, front-gable porch with a closed pediment, wood columns, and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. One-story bay windows are on the north and south side elevations. There is a two-story, end-gable addition across the rear (east) elevation with an entrance in the north elevation under a bracketed hood.

The house was built in 1806, according to a plaque attached to the exterior. Lumberyard owner A. M. Foster lived there in 1855, and C. S. Perry in 1869. In the late nineteenth century, the building was attached to the house at 29 Elm Street. In 1926 and 1940, physician Charles W. Kidder (1884–1944) had his office at this address and resided there with his wife Frances J.

76. 36 Elm Street, First Congregational Church, 1806–1808, 1880, contributing building

The two-story church constructed in 1806–1808, with additions in 1880 and Italianate-style updates in 1890, has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a dentil cornice and an offset brick chimney on the south slope. The facade (east) elevation features a full-height, projecting bay with a pedimented gable and fluted pilasters articulating the three bays. The central bay contains a Palladian window with dentil molding, swag ornament, and leaded colored lights. The outer bays each contain a slender rectangular window with dentil lintel above swag ornament and leaded colored lights. Double-leaf, paneled wood doors are in the north and south elevations of the projecting bay. Hip-roof porches with standing-seam metal roofs shelter both entrances; the north porch roof extends over a driveway to form a porte-cochère. A three-story bell tower is centered above the projecting facade bay. The tower's closed first story has a projecting dentil cornice, molded entablature, and fluted pilasters. Each elevation contains a round clock. A turned wood balustrade surrounds the recessed octagonal second story, which has a projecting modillion cornice above a triglyph entablature and round-arched open arcade formed by pilasters. The octagonal upper story has a copper bell-cast roof with a projecting modillion cornice and pilasters flanking round-arched, diamond-paned windows. The 1818 Paul Revere Bell that originally hung in the bell tower cracked in 1976 and is now displayed on the south side porch.

Several one- and two-story rear additions connect the church to the Queen Anne-style Billings Chapel built southwest of the church in 1880 and designed by architect Henry Hudson Holly, who also designed the 1890 renovations to the church. The one-and-one-half-story, front-gable chapel has wood shingles and a Palladian window in the east gable end and a projecting front-gable entrance portico. A small square cupola with a bell-cast roof and louvered wood panels is centered on the roof ridge.

77. 37 Elm Street, Major Benjamin Swan House, 1801, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1801 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with paneled corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the north slope and a closed pediment with a molded cornice. The entrance with fanlight is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment and wood columns. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with flat wood surrounds. A louvered fan is centered in the facade gable peak. There is a two-story, three-bay addition across the rear (east) elevation. A one-and-one-half-story, gable-roof barn is attached to the northeast corner of the addition.

One of the oldest buildings in Woodstock Village, the house was built in 1801 by John Carleton and immediately purchased by Major Benjamin Swan (1762–1839), a merchant and banker. It remained in Swan's family through at least the 1940s. Swan served as Woodstock's first postmaster, as Windsor County

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Clerk from 1796 to 1839, and as Vermont State Treasurer from 1800 to 1833 (Dana 1889:177). Lyndon A. Marsh (1799–1872), brother of George Perkins, married Swan's daughter Lucy (1810–1892) and owned the property by 1855. Lucy Swan Marsh lived at the house as a widow in 1884. Richard M. Marble, a forester and later high school principal, and his wife Mary, a descendant of Swan, resided at this address in 1926 and 1940 (WHC Building Files).

78. 39 Elm Street, Hazen–Burnell House, 1826, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1826 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and faces south. The roof has three brick interior end chimneys, a three-part gable and bell dormer centered on the south slope, a shed dormer on the north slope, and a molded wood cornice. The entrance is centered in the five-bay south elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof porch with a wood roof balustrade, full entablature, and fluted wood columns. The door has an elliptical fanlight and half-sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. Those in the first story have elliptical relieving arches, and those in the second story have splayed wood lintels with keystones. A Palladian window is above the entrance. A three-story, polygonal brick bay with an exterior chimney projects from the north elevation. There is also a two-story brick wing at the east end.

Jasper Hazen (1785–1882), pastor of the Christian Church in Woodstock Village from ca. 1816 to 1846, built the house in 1826, and physician Dr. John Burnell (1778–1847) occupied it from 1827 until his death in 1847. Lorenzo Richmond (1806–1884) and his wife Ursula Hazen Richmond (1814–1902), Jasper Hazen's daughter, subsequently owned the property (Dana 1889:179). Dr. John Paul Bryson (b. 1846) married Lorenzo and Ursula's daughter Jennie (1858–1953) in 1893. The family hired architect Louis Sheldon Newton of Hartford, Vermont, to design an additional floor and rear ell built in 1902. The Brysons resided at this address in 1926, and Jennie Bryson still lived there in 1940. The Richmond heirs sold the house in 1967 (WHC Building Files).

78.1 39 Elm Street Carriage House, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable carriage house is at the east end of the driveway that runs along the north side of the house. The carriage house has an asphalt-shingled roof and clapboard walls with corner pilasters. The two-bay west elevation contains a single round-arched window centered in the gable peak above an entrance with a bracketed gable hood and a double-leaf wood carriage door.

79. 40 Elm Street, Dunbar–Collamer House, ca. 1830, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1830 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney at the west end of the south slope and a molded wood cornice with deep returns. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a shallow one-story, flat-roof portico. The portico has a paneled wood roof balustrade and a projecting cornice above a triglyph entablature on fluted columns. The double-leaf wood doors open onto a shallow open veranda with an ornamental wrought-iron balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting molded wood lintels. Multiple wings extend from the rear (west) elevation.

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John Dunbar built the house ca. 1830, and Jacob Collamer (1791–1865) occupied it from 1836 until his death in 1865 (WHC Building Files; Dana 1889:180). Collamer was a lawyer and politician who served in the United States Congress from 1843 to 1849 and 1855 to 1865. He was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln during the Civil War and of equal pay for Woodstock's African American soldiers (NPS 2003). His statue is one of two representing Vermont in the National Statuary Hall at the United States Capitol in Washington, DC. He is also depicted in the New Deal mural in the Woodstock Post Office, the second man from the left in the central grouping. Collamer's widow Mary (1796–1870) resided there in 1869, and their daughter Miss Francis Collamer (1834–1917) in 1884. William D. Clough, proprietor of the Woodstock Pharmacy, and his wife Mary resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

79.1 40 Elm Street Carriage House, ca. 1900, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, hip-roof cottage is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with a central cupola, clapboard walls, and two entrances in the east elevation.

80. 41 Elm Street, Congregational Parsonage, 1829, 1882, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1829 and remodeled in the Queen Anne style in 1882 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and gable dormer in the south slope and a closed pediment with dentil cornice and receding triangular planes. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation, which has recessed relieving arches in each of the first-floor bays. The outer arches have keystones, and the inner arches are filled with semicircular sunburst panels. The windows are replacement, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in recessed molded wood surrounds. A two-story bay window with paneled wood bases is on the south elevation. There is a two-story, one-bay southeast ell and a two-story east wing.

The house was built in 1829 as the parsonage for the Congregational Church, with the first resident being Reverend John Richards, and remains in the church's ownership (Dana 1889:179). In 1882, Frederick H. Billings (1823–1890) funded a substantial remodeling of the house in the Queen Anne style, designed by New York architect Henry Hudson Holly (1834–1892). Reverend Herbert H. Hines resided here in 1926 and 1940.

80.1 41 Elm Street Carriage House, 1882, contributing building

A two-story, front-gable carriage house is at the east end of the driveway that runs along the north side of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, clapboard walls, a parged foundation and a wide rectangular opening in the first story of the two-bay west elevation.

81. 47 Elm Street, Eliphalet Dunham House, 1827, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1827 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney in the north slope and a closed pediment with a molded cornice. The entrance with a multi-light transom is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation, sheltered by a one-story, front-gable porch with wood columns. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A two-story bay window with a bracketed dentil cornice and paneled bases is on the south elevation. Several two-story wings extend from the east elevation.

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Eliphalet Dunham (1783–1862), a dry goods merchant, built the house in 1827 and occupied it until ca. 1857. James B. Jones (b. 1826), co-owner of W. S. Hewitt & Co. clothing store on Central Street and president of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank from 1875 through at least 1889, acquired the property in 1860 and lived there through at least 1889 with his wife, Lucy Fitch Whitney Jones (b. 1833) (Dana 1889:179). Lucy Jones resided at this address in 1926, and Lena N. Jones and her son in 1940.

81.1 47 Elm Street Carriage House, ca. 1850, contributing building

A two-story, front-gable carriage house with a central cupola and clapboard walls is directly east of the house.

82. 48 Elm Street, Aylwin House, 1829, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1829 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof that extends over a two-story, full-width portico with a closed pediment; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope and a molded wood cornice. The facade (east) gable end is clad in flushboard and has a central triangular louvered vent. The portico has a full entablature on four wood columns. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation and has an elliptical fanlight and half-sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung and triple-hung wood sash with splayed wood lintels on the first story. A two-story northwest ell has a standing-seam metal roof, a large one-story bay window on the east elevation, and a multi-paned picture window in the first story of the north elevation. There are several rear additions on the ell.

Henry B. Dana superintended the construction of the house in 1829 for the Misses Aylwin (Overby 1959; Dana 1889:180). George R. Chapman (d. 1888), a coal merchant and treasurer of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank from 1873 to 1888, owned the property by 1869 and lived there until his death in 1888. Charles F. Chapman, president of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank, and his wife Alice Perkins resided at this address in 1926. The 1940 U.S. Census did not record anyone living at this address.

82.1 48 Elm Street Carriage House, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable carriage house is northwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with a brick ridge chimney; clapboard and board-and-batten walls; six-over-six, double-hung windows; and an overhead-lift door in the north bay of the two-bay east elevation. A one-story, shed-roof stone extension that wraps around the southwest corner has a pedestrian entrance in the east elevation.

83. 52 Elm Street, Proprietary School, ca. 1800, moved ca. 1812, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial-style building constructed as a school ca. 1800 and moved ca. 1812 has an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and two shed dormers on the east slope. The entrance with a multi-light transom is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation under a one-story, shallow-hip entry porch with paneled square wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. Fanlights are centered in the gambrel peaks. A two-story ell extends from the northwest elevation and connects to a one-and-one-half-story wing with a south addition.

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The building was constructed ca. 1800 on the site of the Congregational Parsonage at 41 Elm Street and originally housed the Proprietary School, a private school established by Charles Marsh and others. After ca. 1812, it was moved to its current site and converted to a residence (Dana 1889:212). N. Montague owned the property in 1856 and 1869. By 1884, Peter A. Gobie (d. 1918), a mason, occupied the enlarged house. Mary A. Truslow resided at this address in 1926. The 1940 U.S. Census did not record anyone living at this address.

83.1 52 Elm Street Garage, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof, clapboard walls, and a single overhead-lift door in the east elevation.

84. Elm Street Bridge, 1870, rehabilitated 1980, contributing structure

The bridge, constructed in 1870 by the National Bridge & Iron Company of Boston and rehabilitated in 1980, carries Elm Street (VT Route 12) across the Ottauquechee River. It is a single-span, wrought- and cast-iron, pin-connected Parker pony truss bridge with stone abutments and wood sidewalks between the arched trusses and an ornamental iron railing. Load-bearing steel stringers were added below the truss in 1980. The bridge is a significant early example of iron highway bridge construction.

85. 54 Elm Street, Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller Mansion, 1805–1807, contributing building<sup>3</sup>

The rambling, brick, Queen Anne-style building that is a focal point of the Mansion Grounds at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP consists of a three-story, side-gable core augmented by several complex massing elements. The house measures approximately 78 ft by 129 ft, excluding the porches. It has copper sheet roofs, four tall brick chimney stacks, unpainted brick walls with white-painted wood trim, and a brick foundation. Terra cotta date plaques are centered in the main end gables: “1806” in the south gable and “1885” in the north. An open veranda wraps around the north, east, and west sides and has an attached porte-cochère on the north side. Polygonal bay windows flank the center entrance in the first story of the facade (east) elevation, with a prominent second-story polygonal bay and third-floor gable-roof balcony above the entrance. A substantial three-story brick addition at the southwest corner has a two-story square bay on the south elevation and a mansard roof on the west elevation. The north elevation features a gabled two-story square bay, and a two-and-one-half-story brick service wing extends from the northwest corner of the house. A 4-ft-high brick wall forms a small courtyard near the kitchen entrance. Queen Anne-style lattice work and jigsaw trim adorn the overhanging eaves, the central balcony, and the veranda.

The Mansion retains architectural materials and elements from four major periods of construction and remodeling. Local builder Nathaniel Smith constructed the house from 1805 to 1807 as a two-story, Federal-style brick residence for Charles Marsh, Sr. Frederick Billings had it updated in 1869–1870 to a two-and-one-half-story, Stick-style design by architect William Ralph Emerson. In 1885–1886, he had it remodeled again by architect Henry Hudson Holly into the Queen Anne style; the exterior appears largely as Holly designed it. A 1956–1959 renovation designed by architect Theodor Muller for Laurance and Mary Rockefeller primarily altered the interior spaces on the third story and in the service wing, with exterior changes limited to the removal of third-story balconies on the north and south sides and the addition of the kitchen courtyard wall. Muller also added partitions on the second and third floors to create additional

<sup>3</sup> The information for the property at 54 Elm Street is taken from the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP (Kline et al. 2014).

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bathrooms. The Rockefellers added the elevator in 1973. The room layouts and window openings remain generally as they were after the 1869–1870 renovations, with the exception of the Muller renovations. The doors and window sashes, most of the interior hardwood paneling and trim finishes in the principal rooms (some have been painted), the fireplace mantels, built-in cabinetry, stained-glass windows, and embossed wall coverings all date to the 1885–1886 remodeling. The Mansion remains furnished almost as it was in 1998 and is open to the public.

85.1 54 Elm Street, Mansion Garage, ca. 1977, contributing building

A one-story, brick-faced masonry garage is located immediately to the rear (west) of the Mansion. The 22-ft-square, one-bay building has a pyramidal wood-shingled roof with boxed eaves and a concrete foundation. A wide wood overhead door spans the east elevation, and a single wood board door is located at the east end of the south wall. The architect for the garage, completed by 1977, is unknown. The building now houses a wood-fired central heating system with underground piping that augments heating for the Mansion and Stable.

85.2 54 Elm Street, Stable, 1895, contributing building

A banked, two-and-one-half-story, masonry and frame stable measuring 66 ft square is north of the Mansion. Its massive and complex cruciform-shaped roof is two full stories in height, with metal shingles, flared eaves, a central cupola, and multiple gabled dormers. The cupola features a bell-shaped copper roof, a neoclassical railing with turned balusters and urn-topped newels around the louvered shaft, and a flared and wood-shingled four-sided base. The wood-frame walls of the lower two stories are covered by clapboard siding with a stringcourse between the first and second stories and a wide board water table above the foundation, both flared to shed water, and plain corner boards. The loft story has wood shingle siding. The one-story fieldstone-and-brickwork retaining walls on the south and west sides of the hill supported an earlier stable on the site. Extensions to these walls and the foundations on the north and east sides of the hill are brick with stone footings. A veneer of cut stones finishes the exposed exterior sides of all the foundation walls. The main entrance at the ground level of the south elevation is a pair of glazed doors with sidelights and transom behind the original sliding barn doors. Similar doors are located at the lower level of the north (rear) elevation. A pair of glazed, hinged doors opens off the loft story above the main entrance. Windows and their sashes are of various shapes and sizes, fixed and double-hung, as well as a round multi-light window high in the south gable. Architect Ehrick Kensett Rossiter, a nephew of Julia Billings, prepared the designs for the Queen Anne-style building constructed in 1895 partially on the foundation of an earlier Billings stable. In 1998–1999, the National Park Service converted the building to a visitor center, library, and administrative offices, with only minor changes to the exterior such as the installation of the double-leaf glazed doors behind the original sliding doors.

85.3 54 Elm Street, Coachman's Cottage, ca. 1870, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story building north of the Stable consists of two staggered, gabled sections, each measuring approximately 30 ft by 18 ft, with a center entrance in a projecting enclosed front (south) porch and two gabled dormers in the south roof slope. It has slate roofs, wood-shingle siding, and a rubble stone foundation below grade with brick above grade. The east section has an interior brick chimney, a rear entrance into a small projecting enclosed porch centered in the north elevation, and two gabled dormers in the north roof slope. A one-story enclosed porch with a low-

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pitched hipped roof, an entrance at the south end, a large 24-light fixed sash window, and a nine-light fixed window spans the width of the west section's west elevation. The west section also has a single large shed dormer in the north roof slope, with three three-light awning windows at the west end. The other windows on the building primarily contain six-over-six double-hung sash. The cottage was built as a single-family dwelling for Frederick Billings' coachman prior to 1877, probably ca. 1870. Its foundation was raised for an unknown reason in 1887, and in 1945 it was split into two apartments. The building is currently used as park staff residences.

85.4 54 Elm Street, Garage, 1908, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story concrete garage southwest of the Coachman's Cottage measures 37 ft by 26 ft and is banked into the adjoining hillside. The hipped slate roof has a central square louvered cupola, a large hipped dormer centered in the east roof slope, and smaller hipped dormers centered in the north and south roof slopes. The exterior walls are painted, parged, and scored to resemble ashlar blocks. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. A large two-bay sliding door with fixed four-pane windows centered in each panel spans the northern two-thirds of the facade (east) elevation. A modern partition wall with a single one-light door is located behind the south panel, and a single two-over-two double-hung window is located at the south end of the facade. Two-over-two double-hung windows are symmetrically placed in the other three elevations, and the dormers all contain multi-paned fixed sash windows. The Billings family had the garage built in 1908 to house automobiles. The Rockefellers had an oil-fired Fairbanks-Morse electrical generator installed in the building sometime before 1967; the National Park Service moved the generator outside, north of the building, in 2010.

85.5 54 Elm Street, Bungalow, 1917, contributing building

A one-story, square, wood-frame, Craftsman-style building on the forested hillside northwest of the Mansion was designed by architect H. Van Buren Magonigle and constructed in 1917 as a guest house and family retreat for Mary Montagu Billings French. It has a low-slung flared hipped roof with a tower-like monitor (or clerestory), wood roof shingles and cedar clapboard siding finished in natural colors, a concrete foundation, and a deep full-width porch across the north elevation. An engaged stone chimney is centered on the clerestory's rear (south) elevation. The main entrance is a pair of ten-light French doors centered in the wide central bay of the facade (north) elevation. Slightly projecting bays at each end of the facade feature half-glass doors that open to sleeping porches. Windows consist of triple, paired, and single casements with six, eight, or twelve lights. Craftsman-style elements on the front porch include brackets at the top of the square posts and under the wide flat railings, wood benches between the posts, and a floor of bricks laid in a herringbone pattern with granite block trim at the outer edges.

85.6 54 Elm Street, Belvedere, 1872–1874, contributing building

The Belvedere is the easternmost building in a complex of four interconnected buildings that occupies the terrace west of the Mansion. It is a two-story, frame, octagonal building measuring approximately 35 ft long by 22 ft wide with a two-story porch on the facade (east) elevation. Expansive views to the east and south are possible from the building, which has a low-profile, cruciform-shape, cross-gable roof with wide overhanging bracketed eaves. The roof is clad in standing-seam copper, and a large brick chimney rises from the north gable. The first-story walls are clad in horizontal flush-board siding; the second story features board-and-batten siding.

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Intricate brackets and fanciful scrollwork detailing, characteristic of the Swiss chalet style, adorn the exterior. The building has a rubble-stone foundation below grade and brick above grade. Paired two-panel doors with a four-light transom are centered in the facade, with paired six-light French doors above opening onto the second-story porch. Additional entrances consist of a single door at the west end of the south elevation and a single door near the west end of the north elevation. Both doors are wood with four glazed lights over a single wood panel. The angled northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the building have two-over-two double-hung windows at the first story. The south elevation features two large, nine-light, triple-hung windows, added in 1962–1964, with scrollwork balcony-like detailing below the sills and a fixed three-light window high above the door. Additional two-over-two windows are symmetrically placed at the second story in the south and west elevations, and the north elevation has two second-story, one-over-one windows. Architect Detlef Lienau designed the original Belvedere complex built for Frederick Billings between 1872 and 1874, consisting of the Belvedere, Bowling Alley, Greenhouse, and several other greenhouses that were torn down in 1930. Architect Theodor Muller designed 1962–1964 alterations to the interior of the Belvedere, which remains furnished as it was in 1998 and is open to the public.

85.7 54 Elm Street, Bowling Alley, 1872–1874, contributing building

The Bowling Alley extends west from the rear (west) elevation of the Belvedere. The one-story, brick building measures 17 ft wide by 105 ft long, with a one-story attached shed at the west end. The low-pitched shed roofs have membrane surfaces, and the foundation is rubble stone and poured concrete below grade with brick above grade. The building is accessed from the other buildings in the complex. Two padded swinging doors ornamented with split and mounted Billings-era candlepins open into it from the north vestibule of the Belvedere; and a single wood door at the east end of the south wall, with two-light glazing over a single panel, leads to the Greenhouse. An oversized door designed to allow the insertion of the bowling alley pin return machinery into the building is located at the west end of the north elevation, and a second oversized door is located in the west wall of the attached shed. The shed also has a wood door with nine-light glazing above three wood panels that opens from the south wall into the Garden Workshop. The simple exterior features a single one-over-one double-hung window at the east end of the north elevation and seven two-over-two windows evenly spaced along the rest of the north wall, a pair of four-light fixed windows at the basement level of the west wing's north wall, a fixed three-light sash above novelty siding at the east end of the south wall, and four four-light hopper windows evenly spaced along the rest of the south wall. A walnut-finished bowling alley with two candlepin lanes runs the length of the Bowling Alley. Architect Detlef Lienau designed the original Belvedere complex built for Frederick Billings between 1872 and 1874, consisting of the Belvedere, Bowling Alley, Greenhouse, and several other greenhouses that were torn down in 1930. Architect Theodor Muller designed 1962–1964 alterations to the interior of the Bowling Alley, which remains furnished as it was in 1998 and is open to the public.

85.8 54 Elm Street, Greenhouse, 1872–1874, contributing building

The Greenhouse, initially part of a U-shaped greenhouse range and originally known as the Grapery, is attached to the south wall of the Bowling Alley and measures 104 ft 6 inches long by 15 ft 3 inches wide. The rectilinear-eave, half-span, iron-frame superstructure has a modular design composed of 12 standard-size bays and one shorter bay at the east end. A low brick foundation wall with granite piers supports the south side of the superstructure. The two end walls, a center partition

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wall, the south knee walls, and the roof are constructed of overlapping sheets of plate glass supported by wood bars. A low brick wall runs along the interior of the east end wall. Each bay is divided into six lights, with a wood top-hinged window sash in each knee wall and roof bay. Wood-framed doorways in the west end wall (leading into the Garden Workshop) and the center partition wall contain wood doors glazed with four lights over two wood panels. The Greenhouse has a pea gravel floor. Architect Detlef Lienau designed the original Belvedere complex, built for Frederick Billings between 1872 and 1874, consisting of the Belvedere, Bowling Alley, Greenhouse, and several other greenhouses that were torn down in 1930. In 1902–1903, Lord & Burnham replaced the original curved-eave, half-span, wood-frame superstructure on the Greenhouse with the current superstructure, which is set on a portion of the 1872–1874 foundation wall. The building remains in active use for gardening operations.

85.9 54 Elm Street, Garden Workshop, ca. 1958, contributing building

The Garden Workshop is a 25 ft by 35 ft, one-and-one-half-story frame building attached to the west end of the Greenhouse and Bowling Alley. Designed to coordinate with the other buildings in the complex, it has a gable roof covered with standing-seam sheet metal, horizontal flush-board siding at the first-story level and vertical board-and-batten siding at the loft level, and a poured concrete foundation. The west elevation contains an articulated garage door with two small lights adjacent to a single wood door glazed with nine lights over three wood panels. A paneled triple door is centered in the loft level. The other entrances to the building lead from the shed at the west end of the Bowling Alley into the north elevation and from the west end of the Greenhouse into the north side of the east elevation. Two-over-two double-hung windows are located in the north and south first-story elevations, and a three-light window is centered in the loft level of the east elevation. The interior finishes include the exposed brick and glass walls of the two adjacent buildings as well as varnished tongue-and-groove paneling and painted ceilings. Architect Theodor Muller designed the Garden Workshop ca. 1958 for the Rockefellers.

85.10 54 Elm Street, Horse Shed, ca. 1961, contributing building

A one-story, Colonial Revival-style, frame building located near the southwest corner of a large open meadow at the top of the hill west of the Mansion measures 40 ft long by 18 ft wide. It has an uneven-span gable roof with a ventilating cupola topped by a weathervane. The exterior walls are clad in unpainted wood shingles, and the foundation is concrete. Sliding doors fill the original three open stalls that lined the north elevation, and the building has several multi-paned windows. Architect Theodor Muller designed the ca. 1961 building as a stable for Mary French Rockefeller's horses. The National Park Service renovated it recently for use as an artist-in-residence studio.

85.11 54 Elm Street, Forest Center, 2007, non-contributing building

A one-story, rectangular frame building is located near the northern edge of the property on the north slope of the forested hillside. The National Park Service constructed the building, designed by Steve Smith of the Burlington, Vermont, firm Smith, Alvarez, Sienkiewicz Architects, in 2007 using lumber harvested from the Mount Tom Forest. It has a side-gable roof clad in standing-seam metal with a solar array, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. A square hip-roof cupola is centered on the roof ridge near the west end. The walls have wood shingles and wide board trim, and the building has a concrete slab foundation. The main entrance is located within a recessed porch at the west end of the facade (south) elevation. Boards of varying size cover the curved wall

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along the porch. The building has several multi-paned metal-frame windows and doors. A low stone wall runs along the east edge of a small flagstone terrace adjacent to the east side wall.

85.12–85.15 54 Elm Street, Maintenance Sheds, 2013, four non-contributing buildings

Four maintenance sheds built in late 2013 are located across the meadow from the Horse Shed. Three of the sheds are connected; the fourth is oriented perpendicular to the others. The sheds are approximately 8 ft deep and vary in width. They are constructed of vertical slat wood and have vertical slat sliding doors across the front and shed roofs topped with EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) membranes.

### Ford Street

86. 3 Ford Street, Samuel Smith House, 1876, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1876 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a shallow-gable, bracketed hood with drop pendants. The windows are two-over-two and three-over-three, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story bay window with clapboard base is on the north elevation. A two-story southeast ell contains a secondary entrance within a recessed first-story porch and an overhead-lift garage door in the east elevation. An enclosed staircase is attached to the south end of the ell and accessed by a vertical board door.

Samuel Smith constructed the house in 1876, likely as a rental property (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Charles L. Cady (b. 1869), an employee at W. B. Gilchrist's flour/coal/grain store, and his wife Edith resided at this address in 1926. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded two apartments at this address: Harold C. Hawes, a General Electric serviceman, and his wife Bernice rented one, and Carrie A. Atwood rented the other.

87. 4 Ford Street, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, altered Federal-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a brick interior chimney on the east slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation. The windows are one-over-one and six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story addition with an asymmetric side-gable roof and a shed-roof wing extends from the north elevation. A hip-roof hood supported on square wood posts spans the west elevation of the addition and wing and shelters a secondary entrance into the wing.

The house appears to have been constructed ca. 1870. Frank B. Maxham (b. 1861), employed in Taftsville, and his wife Frances resided at this address in 1926. Elnora S. Kelly, a cook for a private family, and her children lived at this address in 1940.

87.1 4 Ford Street Building 2, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, gambrel-roof building is east of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof and clapboard and wood-shingled walls.

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88. 5 Ford Street, William Benson House, ca. 1870

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has solar panels on the south slope. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation and has a flat wood surround with a projecting cornice and half-sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash with molded wood surrounds. There is a one-story, shed-roof rear addition.

William Benson constructed the house ca. 1870. Hattie A. Gilbert (1872–1929) resided at this address in 1926, with Kenton E. Gilbert, a student, listed as a boarder. Kenton lived there alone in 1940 and worked as a general laborer. He still resided at the house in 1991 (Johnson 1991).

89. 8 Ford Street, Thomas J. Slayton House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; aluminum siding with a molded wood entablature and corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope and a shed dormer across the north slope. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation and has a single half-sidelight. The windows are one-over-two, replacement vinyl sash. A one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the east elevation.

Thomas J. Slayton (1805–1896), a carpenter, likely constructed the house ca. 1860 and lived there in 1869. Henry W. Emery, a road commissioner, and his wife May resided at this address in 1926 and in 1940.

**Golf Avenue**

90. 1 Golf Avenue, L. Frank Lawton House, 1901, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1901 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a molded cornice with deep returns and decorative trim in the gable peaks. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation beneath an integral one-story veranda that has a central projecting pedimented gable, an openwork wood cornice, turned wood posts, and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A one-story, flat-roof addition extends from the north elevation.

L. Frank Lawton built the house in 1901 (Johnson 1991). Mrs. Catherine Riley resided at this address in 1926. In 1940, Harold A. Gobie (b. 1893), a salesman, and his wife Elizabeth lived there.

90.1 1 Golf Avenue Carriage House, 1901, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style carriage house is west of the house. It has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a central steepled cupola and clapboard and wood-shingled walls. The east elevation has a multi-light fixed window in the gable peak beneath decorative trim, a central hayloft door, and an offset garage door.

91. 3–5 Golf Avenue, Albert K. Hubbard House, 1901, contributing building

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The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1901 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the north slope and a molded cornice with deep returns. A two-story ell extends from the northwest elevation. An entrance in the north bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation is sheltered by a hip-roof veranda that wraps around the north side elevation to an entrance in the ell. The veranda has a projecting gable above the door and bracketed wood posts. An additional entrance at the north end of the ell is sheltered by a bracketed gable hood. The windows are one-over-one, replacement aluminum sash. A two-story bay window with clapboard bases is in the south bay of the facade. A two-story deck is attached to the ell's rear elevation.

Albert K. Hubbard, a carpenter, built the house as a duplex in 1901 (Johnson 1991). In 1926, Earl Houghton, an employee at Borden & Williams auto sales and service on River Street, and his wife Verna lived at 3 Golf Avenue, and George H. Bush and his wife Margaret lived at 5 Golf Avenue with student boarders Howard U. Bush and Margaret A. Bush. In 1940, Alfred M. Mayhew, a carpenter, and his wife Arlyne rented #3, and William W. Bowden, a men's clothing salesman, and his wife Grace rented #5.

92. 4-6 Golf Avenue, 1901, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed in 1901 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. An entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a front-gable entry porch with square wood posts and balustrade. The windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash with molded wood surrounds. One-story wings extend from both side elevations. The south wing has an entrance in the west elevation beneath a front-gable entry porch with turned wood posts and simple balustrade. The north wing has a rear shed-roof entry porch.

The house was likely built in 1901. In 1926, Don D. Blake, a lawyer and deputy County Clerk at the County Courthouse, and his wife Carrie G. lived at 4 Golf Avenue, and Harry A. Moore, employed at a Ford & Lincoln dealer in White River Junction, and his wife Grace L. lived at 6 Golf Avenue. In 1940, Ralph A. Tracy, an auto mechanic, and his family rented #4, and Ellen T. Scully and her sister Elizabeth K. Eaton rented #6.

92.1 4-6 Golf Avenue Barn, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story barn is southeast of the house. It has a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof; clapboard walls; and a sliding barn door in the west elevation.

93. 7 Golf Avenue, John H. Roby House, 1833, moved 1910, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1833 and moved in 1910 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation and has half-sidelights within a fluted wood surround with corner blocks and a central panel above the door. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story, shed-roof addition extends from the northwest corner and has an entrance in the east elevation.

John H. Roby built the house in 1833 at 1 Church Street. Lewis Pratt (d. 1898) lived there in 1856 and 1869. In 1910, Norman Baker moved the house to its current location on Golf Avenue (WHC Library;

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Johnson 1991). In 1926, Loren R. Pierce (1878–1961), a lawyer at the Windsor County Courthouse, and his wife Loretta resided at this address. Loren Pierce served as Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives from 1927 to 1929 and a member of the Vermont Senate for many years. The Pierces still owned and lived at the property in 1940.

93.1 7 Golf Avenue Carriage House/Garage, 1910, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, front-gable garage is northwest of the house. It has clapboard walls and two overhead-lift doors in the east elevation.

94. 8 Golf Avenue, Burt L. Pinney House, 1913, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1913 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, an exterior brick end chimney centered on the north elevation, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is offset from the center of the three-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, front-gable entry porch with an open pediment on paired square wood posts. The door has recessed half-sidelights. The windows are a combination of eight-over-one, double-hung wood sash; two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash; and multi-light casements. A one-story wing on the south elevation has a secondary entrance and a small louvered cupola on the asphalt-shingled roof.

The house was built in 1913 for Burt L. Pinney (1868–1947) (Johnson 1991). In 1926, John J. Costello, proprietor of the Woodstock Garage at 49 Central Street and manager of Woodstock Inn Stables, resided at this address with his wife Mabel, and Clarence J. Paul, a painter, had a shop at the rear of the property. Costello still owned the property in 1940 and resided there with his wife and mother-in-law.

95. 9 Golf Avenue, Consolidated Communications Building, 1962, contributing building

The one-story, astylistic commercial building constructed in 1962 has a flat roof, brick walls, and a concrete foundation. Six metal doors centered in the facade (east) elevation under a flat overhang open onto a brick and concrete porch with a metal balustrade.

The building was constructed in 1962 and replaced a house on the site. It is currently owned by Consolidated Communications, a telecommunications service provider.

96. 11 Golf Avenue, Harry L. Atwood House, 1905, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed in 1905 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with turned wood posts. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. The veranda extends across the front of a one-story hyphen with gable wall dormers that connects the north elevation to a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable barn with a full basement. The barn has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard walls with corner boards, a sliding barn door with multi-light windows on the east elevation, and a mix of two-over-one wood and one-over-one vinyl windows.

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Harry L. Atwood (1872–ca. 1938), a carpenter, built the house in 1905 (Johnson 1991). Atwood resided at this address in 1926 with his wife Abbie (b. ca. 1884) and daughter Eleanor. Abbie and her children still lived at the house in 1940.

97. 12 Golf Avenue, George Carter House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1920 has a slate-shingled and standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof; rough-faced concrete block walls with wood shingles in the gambrel end; and a concrete foundation. The roof has shed dormers with clapboard walls on each slope, an offset brick chimney, and a molded cornice. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with wood posts on rough-faced concrete block half-walls. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A square multi-light window is in the north bay of the facade, and a picture window is at the east end of the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1920, possibly for George Carter (1886–1956). Carter resided at this address with his wife Cassie (1886–1970) in 1926 and was employed at the Woodstock Garage on Central Street. In 1940, dentist Benton S. Pinney (1904–1972) owned the property and the lived there with his.

98. 13 Golf Avenue, Leland A. Doubleday House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The one-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1910 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer on the west slope. The entrance is at the north end of the four-bay facade (east) elevation, sheltered by a front-gable entry porch with chamfered wood posts. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story wing with a shed dormer on the north slope and a rear entry porch extends from the north elevation.

The house was built ca. 1910, possibly by contractor/builder Leland A. Doubleday (1882–1950). Doubleday and his wife Eva (1885–1971) resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

98.1 13 Golf Avenue Garage, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story garage is northwest of the house. It has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a pedestrian door and overhead-lift door in the east elevation.

99. 18 Golf Avenue, Grace C. Pinney House, ca. 1898, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1898 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; brick walls; and a parged foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the north slope and a molded wood cornice. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation and has a transom and sidelights recessed between wood pilasters. It is sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof veranda that wraps around the north side elevation and has bracketed wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A two-story ell with clapboard walls, corner boards, and a wood-shingled closed gable peak extends from the north elevation. The ell has a rear entry porch and a north basement-level entrance.

The house was built ca. 1898 for Grace Carpenter Pinney (1876–1942), who married Arthur Bryant Pinney (1865–1919) in 1901 (Johnson 1991). The building may be the brick house that B. H. Pinney moved from

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the Jennings place to Golf Avenue (also known as the High Street extension) in 1896 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Mrs. Grace Pinney lived there through 1913, and Benton H. Pinney, a retired merchant, lived there in 1916. Annie M. Barnard resided at this address in 1926. In 1940, Margaret A. DeRosie, a cook at a tourist home, owned the house and lived there with her children.

100. 22 Golf Avenue, Dante Bianchi House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls with corner boards. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a brick exterior chimney on the north elevation and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a hip-roof entry porch with bracketed posts and a wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story bay window is adjacent to the entry porch. A two-story southwest ell has a one-story integral veranda beneath the west end, a rear shed-roof extension, and a one-story side entrance vestibule.

The house was built ca. 1910, possibly for Dante Bianchi. Bianchi, the proprietor of the Woodstock Fruit Co. at 4 Central Street, resided at this address with his wife Alice, a teacher, in 1926 and 1940.

100.1 22 Golf Avenue Barn, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story barn with a full basement is built into the slope south of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof with two front gables oriented north to south, clapboard walls, and a stone foundation. The north elevation has two oversize wood barn doors.

101. Dreer Spring, 1941, contributing site

The Dreer Spring is a small underground spring marked by a stone wall in a clearing at the south end of Golf Avenue. The approximately 5 ft wide by 3 ft high by 1 ft deep cut stone wall has a small metal plaque on the north face that reads: "The Dreer Spring/Given to the/Town of Woodstock/by/Anna Williams Dreer/1941."

## High Street

102. 1 High Street, ca. 1915, non-contributing building

The two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style building constructed ca. 1915 has an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof; wood-shingled walls with a board entablature; and a concrete foundation with a full basement. It is oriented perpendicular to the street. The roof has two gable wall dormers on each slope, an offset brick chimney on the north slope, and a molded wood cornice. A ground-level entrance is offset in the east elevation, and a second-story entrance is at the east end of the south elevation beneath a shed-roof porch with wood posts and exterior stairs. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash in molded wood surrounds. A one-story addition with a standing-seam metal, shed roof extends from the west end of the south elevation.

The building appears to have been constructed as a garage ca. 1915, possibly for the opposite residence at 8–10 High Street. It remained a garage in 1963 but has since been converted to a residence. The alterations have removed the building's ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, it is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

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103. 2 High Street, Elbridge W. Prior House, 1898, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1898 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with a projecting pedimented gable above the door, an openwork wood cornice, turned wood posts, and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. The house has a two-story northeast ell and a one-story, basement-level garage attached to the northwest corner. The garage has a shed roof with a wood balustrade, clapboard walls, and a wood overhead-lift door in the west elevation.

Elbridge W. Prior built the house in 1898 (WHC *Vermont Standard Finding Aid*), and his widow resided there through at least 1913. Albert C. Eastman, a physician with an office at 3 Central Street, and his wife Angela resided at this address from at least 1916 through 1926. The house was vacant in 1929. John L. McManaman, a telephone repairman with New England Telephone & Telegraph, owned the property and lived there with his family in 1940. Otto T. Habbal, a printer at the Elm Tree Press, rented a room with the McManamans.

104. 3 High Street, R. D. Granger House, 1830, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house, constructed in 1830, has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; Queen Anne-style massing and details; and a stone foundation with a full basement. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and boxed eaves. The entrance is in second bay from the north of the four-bay facade (east) elevation, beneath a one-story, front-gable entry porch with a closed, wood-shingled pediment and bracketed square posts. A second entrance is under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed square posts and a simple wood balustrade that spans the north elevation and wraps around the rear of the house. A two-story, projecting bay at the north end of the facade has a front-gable roof and canted bay window on the first story. There is a one-story wing with a shed dormer attached to the basement level of the south elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash.

Merchant Rensselaer D. Granger (1803–1871) built the house in 1830, and Joshua Mitchell (b. ca. 1796) resided there in 1856 through at least 1869 (Dana 1889:166). Elbridge R. Brown, an employee with the street department, and his wife Blanche, resided at this address in 1926. The 1940 U. S. Census recorded Brown still at 3 High Street but widowed and working as a general laborer.

105. 4 High Street, E. W. Prior Rental House, 1898, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed in 1898 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and clapboard walls with corner boards. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a decorative wood balustrade. The veranda wraps around the west side elevation. The windows are two-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A two-story southwest ell has a two-story, shed-roof addition across the west side.

Elbridge W. Prior built the house in 1898 as a rental property (WHC *Vermont Standard Finding Aid*). Joseph H. Ward (1881–1973), co-owner of the Maynes & Ward hardware and grocery store at 8 Central

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Street, owned the house from at least 1924 through 1940 and lived there with his wife Katherine (1888–1983) and their two sons.

106. 6 High Street, Edson–Weymouth House, ca. 1825, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1825 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick interior ridge chimneys and a gable dormer centered on the west slope. The five-bay facade (west) elevation has a central entrance beneath a shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story ell extends from the east elevation.

Constructed ca. 1825, the house was one of many built by Woodstock carpenter and contractor Sylvester Edson during the early development of Woodstock Village (Dana 1889:165–166). Jonathan Weymouth, a tailor, occupied it briefly, followed by Walter Palmer (1781–1860). In 1856, John N. White, a painter, owned the property along with the adjacent house at 8–10 High Street. P. N. Tewksbury, also a painter, lived in the house in 1869. In 1884, Mrs. Emma E. Tewksbury, co-owner of a millinery and fancy good store on Central Street, lived on High Street (Child 1884:571). Myron S. Read, an auto mechanic, and his wife Mable resided at this address in 1926. Donald E. Perkins, a caretaker of private estates, rented the property in 1940 and lived there with his family and a boarder who worked as a hotel waitress.

107. 8–10 High Street, Thomas McLaughlin House, 1824, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1824 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney at the south end of the west slope and a molded wood cornice with deep returns. A one-and-one-half-story, four-bay wing with a full basement extends from the north elevation. The main entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a shed-roof partial veranda with wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. A transom and sidelights frame the paneled wood door. The windows are nine-over-nine, replacement vinyl sash with brick elliptical relieving arches above those in the first story of the facade. The wing has six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash and four-paned, fixed windows. A front-gable bracketed hood shelters a basement-level entrance in the north end of the wing's west elevation.

Thomas McLaughlin built the house as a single-family residence for himself in 1824 (Dana 1889:166). In 1856, John N. White, a painter, owned the property along with the adjacent house at 6 High Street. H. Brown owned the house in 1869. By 1926, the house had been subdivided into two apartments. Frank L. Keyser, an employee at the Woodstock Electric Co., and his wife Ruth resided at 8 High Street. Clarence J. Coffin, an employee at F. H. Gillingham & Sons, resided at 10 High Street with James H. Coffin, a letter carrier, and Wallace Coffin, a clerk. The 1940 U. S. Census recorded three households at the property. Mary B. Connors, a restaurant cook, and her children rented 8 High Street. Clinton O. Ingraham, a spinner at a woolen mill, and his family rented 10 High Street, as did Annie M. Barnard, a laundress.

108. 12 High Street, 2004, non-contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 2004 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof; clapboard walls with wood shingles in the facade (west) elevation gable peak; and a concrete foundation. A shed-roof entry porch in the north half of the three-bay facade shelters the main entrance. The south half of the facade contains two vertical-lift door openings. A two-story, shed-roof wing

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with a second-floor balcony on the southwest corner projects from the south elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash.

109. 13 High Street, Warren Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1870, non-contributing building

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style building constructed as a blacksmith shop ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation with a full basement. It is oriented perpendicular to the street. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the north slope, multiple small skylights, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is offset in the five-bay south elevation and has a sidelight. A double-leaf, vertical-board door accessed by a short ladder is centered in the east elevation beneath a multi-light fanlight. A wood deck is attached to the north elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood and replacement vinyl sash.

The building was likely constructed as a blacksmith shop by Simon Warren ca. 1870 (Dana 1889:166). George H. Day and Seth J. Winslow had blacksmith shops on High Street in 1884 (Child 1884:594). The building appears as a blacksmith shop on Sanborn maps from 1885 to 1925 and a woodworking shop on the 1941 and 1963 Sanborn maps. It has since been converted to a residence. The alterations have removed the building's ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, it is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

110. High Street Footbridge, ca. 1875, contributing structure

The single-span footbridge across the Kedron Brook between High and Mechanic streets appears on historic maps by 1882 and was likely constructed by shop owners with property on both sides of the brook. The current bridge has a wood deck supported by metal I-beams and a metal pipe railing.

111. 14 High Street, Joel Eaton House, 1850, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed in 1850 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney, a central gable wall dormer, and a molded wood cornice with deep returns. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation has half-sidelights. The windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story bay window is on the south side elevation. A two-story northeast ell connects to a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable garage addition east of the house.

Joel Eaton (ca. 1800–1883), an early settler in Woodstock Village who lived at 3 Church Street, acquired property on High Street from John N. White and built this house and the adjacent one at 16 High Street in 1850 (Dana 1889:166). The Eaton name appears with this property on the 1855 Edwards map, but W. Smith is associated with it on the 1856 Doton map. Mrs. Bailey lived there in 1869, and a Sophronia Bailey resided on High Street in 1884 (Child 1884:562). In 1926, Henry C. Whitcomb, an employee at W. D. Cabot's furniture store on Elm Street, and his wife Maud resided at this address. Ida S. Whitcomb owned the property in 1940 and lived there with two grandchildren and a boarder.

112. 16 High Street, Joel Eaton House, 1850, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed in 1850 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation has half-sidelights and is sheltered

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by a one-story, front-gable entry porch with wood posts on clapboard half-walls. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story, shed-roof addition spans the rear elevation.

Joel Eaton (ca. 1800–1883), an early settler in Woodstock Village who lived at 3 Church Street, acquired property on High Street from John N. White and built this house and the adjacent one at 14 High Street in 1850 (Dana 1889:166). The Eaton name appears with this property on the 1855 Edwards map and the 1856 Doton map. William D. Gilbert, a disabled Civil War veteran, lived there in 1869 through at least 1884 (Child 1884:562). In 1926, George T. Low, a tailor with a storefront in the Gillingham Block on Elm Street, and his wife Mary resided at this address. Mary Low owned the property in 1940 and lived there alone.

113. 17 High Street, Jonathan Weymouth House, 1825, contributing building

The large, astylistic building constructed in 1825 consists of a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable block with a one-story hyphen on the south elevation that connects to a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable block. The side-gable block and hyphen have standing-seam metal roofs, while the front-gable block has asphalt shingles. The walls are clapboard with corner boards, and the foundation is brick. The side-gable block has a box cornice, two offset brick chimneys, and a shallow pent roof above the first story. The hyphen has an integral veranda along the east elevation that shelters entrances to the two main blocks. The front-gable block has multiple skylights on the south roof slope. The windows are a combination of six-over-six, double-hung wood sash; six-light awning sash; multi-light casements; and horizontal multi-light fixed sash. A one-story bay window is on the south elevation of the side-gable block.

Jonathan Weymouth built the north part of the house in 1825 (Dana 1889:166). J. Granger and Loring Richmond (1800–1881) owned the property in 1856, and E. Brewster lived there in 1869. By 1885, the house had a small attached blacksmith shop. George H. Day had a blacksmith shop and resided on High Street in 1884 (Child 1884:594). Between 1897 and 1904, the blacksmith shop was expanded to the current large front-gable block attached to the south elevation. In 1926, Fred W. Clark had a blacksmith shop at this address and resided in the attached house with his wife Emma. By 1940, Emma Clark owned the property and lived alone, working as a seamstress. She rented one half of the building (presumably the former blacksmith shop) to Frederick A. Doubleday, an auto mechanic, and his family.

114. 18 High Street, B. H. Pinney House, ca. 1890, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; brick walls; and a brick foundation. The roof has a shed wall dormer on the north slope, an offset brick chimney and shed dormer on the south slope, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof porch that wraps around the south side elevation to an entrance at the north end of a one-and-one-half story ell with a small louvered cupola and clapboard walls. The porch has a wide entablature, bracketed square posts, and a simple wood baluster. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting molded lintels; two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash; and casements.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890, likely by B. H. Pinney using materials salvaged from the Eagle Hotel (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Harry E. Davis, an employee at the Woodbury Label Co., and his wife Eva owned and lived at this address from at least 1913 and 1940.

115. 19 High Street, Smith Miller House, ca. 1830, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Classic Cottage-form house constructed ca. 1830 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a parged foundation with a full basement. The roof has an offset brick chimney in the east slope, a brick exterior chimney on the north elevation, and a shed dormer on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, front-gable entry porch with square wood posts and vertical-board balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story, side-gable addition with a secondary entrance extends from the south elevation.

Smith Miller built the house ca. 1830. Loring Richmond (1800–1881) acquired it ca. 1840 and lived there until his death in 1881 (Dana 1889:166). His widow, Susan, still lived there in 1884 (Child 1884:569). Herbert J. Smith, a blacksmith, and his wife Ada resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

116. 20 High Street, B. H. Pinney House, ca. 1890, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; brick walls; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the north slope, a shed dormer on the south slope, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof porch that wraps around the north side elevation to an entrance at the south end of a one-and-one-half story ell. The porch has a wide entablature, bracketed square posts, and a turned wood baluster. The ell has clapboard walls and a set of double-leaf wood garage doors with transoms. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting molded lintels and two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. The house appears to have been built ca. 1890, likely by B. H. Pinney using materials salvaged from the Eagle Hotel (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Mrs. Emily E. Tewksbury resided at this address in 1926. In 1940, Werner K. Kruse, a roadwork laborer, rented the property and lived there with his family and two roomers.

117. 21 High Street, C. S. Day House, ca. 1830, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house constructed ca. 1830 with Colonial Revival-style alterations has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and clapboard walls. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and shed dormers across both slopes. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation within a projecting enclosed entry porch with a front-gable roof. The entrance has a fanlight and sidelights. A shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a wood balustrade extends along the facade on either side of the entry porch and wraps around the north side elevation, where it is screened. The windows are two-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story, front-gable addition with a garage is attached to the south side elevation. The addition has a double-width, overhead-lift door in the east elevation under a shallow pent roof that connects to the veranda roof on the house.

C. S. Day built the house ca. 1830 and lived there through at least 1869 (Dana 1889:166). George S. Day, a carriage and sleigh manufacturer, resided on High Street, likely in this house, in 1884, and his widow Laura still lived there in 1913 (Child 1884:564; WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Henry J. Gramling, a post office clerk, and his wife Eunice resided at this address in 1926 and 1940. The alterations and the large garage addition have removed the house's ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, the building is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

118. 23 High Street, George H. Day House, 1899, contributing building

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The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1899 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone and brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a molded cornice with deep returns. A one-story wing on the north elevation has a steeply pitched side-gable roof that extends over integral L-shaped verandas on the east and west elevations. The wing's roof has a shed dormer on the east slope, and the verandas have wide entablatures and turned wood posts. The east veranda has a bell-cast roof at the south end and shelters entrances in the east elevation of the wing and the north elevation of the main house. Two, two-story, front-gable box bays project from the east elevation. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with projecting wood lintels and sills.

Carpenter George H. Day built the house in 1899 and lived there through at least 1916 (WHC *Vermont Standard Finding Aid*). His widow Edna resided at this address through at least 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

119. 24–26 High Street, Edson Duplex, ca. 1825, contributing building

The two-story house, constructed ca. 1825, has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; Queen Anne-style massing and details; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and shed dormers on each slope. A projecting cross-gable centered on the west slope extends over a two-story entry porch with square wood posts and paneled wood balustrades. A two-story, hip-roof veranda across the north elevation has a partially enclosed first story and bracketed square wood posts and a sawn-cut wood balustrade on the second story. Entrances are offset beneath each of the porches. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and six-over-one and six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash.

Constructed ca. 1825, the duplex was one of many built by Woodstock carpenter and contractor Sylvester Edson during the early development of Woodstock Village (Dana 1889:167). W. Petrie owned the property in 1856, and G. N. Kent in 1869. In 1926, Hal E. Payne, a commercial traveler, and his wife Bessie resided at 24 High Street, and Frank S. Payne, retired, and his wife Belle resided at 26 High Street. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded three households at this address. Isabel R. Payne owned the property and still lived at #26. Bessie Payne rented #24 with her son and granddaughter and worked as a private caterer. Kenneth T. Miner, a car salesman, and his wife Eleanor, a clerk at a printing shop, rented #26A.

120. 25 High Street, Charles R. Tate (Tait) House, 1857, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house, constructed in 1857, has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; Queen Anne-style massing and details; and a brick foundation with a full basement. The roof has a wide gable dormer with bargeboard trim on the south slope and deep cornice returns. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with bracketed wood posts and a simple balustrade. A one-story, bay window extends into the north end of the veranda. A two-story, hip-roof bay window with paneled bases projects from the south elevation. The windows are two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash.

James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, built the house in 1857 for Charles R. Tate (or Tait), a shoemaker, who lived there in 1869 (Dana 1889:167). In 1926, Mary H. Dolloph, the widow of Charles F., resided at this address. Henry L. Seaver, a trucker, and his family rented the house in 1940.

121. 27 High Street, James R. Murdock House, 1898, contributing building

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The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1898 has a standing-seam and pressed metal, gable-on-hip roof; clapboard walls with corner boards wood shingles in the gable peaks; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and a molded cornice with deep returns. A two-story, front-gable porch projects from the south end of the facade (east) elevation and shelters offset entrances in each story. The porch has decorative roof trim, turned wood posts, and simple wood balustrades. A two-story, front-gable, box bay over canted bay window projects from the north end of the facade. A one-story box bay window is on the south side elevation. A one-story, shed-roof, enclosed porch along the rear (west) elevation wraps around the northwest corner. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash.

James R. Murdock (1838–1915), a jeweler and the son of James H. Murdock (1813–1889), built the house in 1898 on the former site of his father's house. Edward Marsh bought the older Murdock house and moved it to 9 Golf Avenue (no longer extant; WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Murdock still lived at the High Street house in 1913, and his widow Laura (1843–1935) still lived there in 1916. Gerald B. Wood, a letter carrier, and his wife Barbara resided at this address in 1924. John C. Conway, the proprietor of the Kedron Tavern and the Colonial Inn in South Woodstock, and his wife Nellie H. lived there in 1926. In 1940, Alice V. Morrill, a companion in a private home, owned the property and lived there with her cousin Hazen V. Goodell.

122. 28 High Street, 1985, non-contributing building

The three-story, astylistic house constructed in 1985 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a brick ridge chimney; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The four-bay facade (west) elevation contains a central two-bay recessed entry with two vertical-lift doors and pedestrian entrances. The windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung vinyl sash.

123. 29 High Street, Dr. J. M. Currier House, 1898, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1898 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable-on-hip roof; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation with a full basement. The roof has a deep molded cornice. There is a one-story, shed-roof addition on the north elevation and a one-story, hip-roof addition on the south elevation. An entrance in the east elevation of the north addition opens onto a shed-roof porch with wood columns. Another entrance is centered in the east elevation of the south addition. A two-story bay window with a bell-roof tower projects from the south end of the east elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash.

Dr. J. M. Currier built the house in 1898 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Joseph O. Stone, the proprietor of a commercial and portrait photography studio at 20 Elm Street, and his wife Annie H. resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. The 1940 U.S. Census did not record anyone living at this address.

124. 30 High Street, Mark E. Slayton House, 1866, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed in 1866 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; a long northeast ell with a gable wall dormer; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and deep cornice returns. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation and has a molded wood surround.

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Two additional entrances in the facade of the ell open onto a shed-roof, L-shaped veranda with square wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are nine-over-six, replacement vinyl sash with two-over-one, double-hung wood sash in the ell dormer.

Thomas J. Slayton (1805–1896), a carpenter who lived at 8 Ford Street, converted an existing barn to this house in 1866, possibly for his son Mark (Dana 1889:167). Mark Edward Slayton (b. 1837), a traveling salesman, married Jennie Parkhurst in 1867 (Slayton 1898:194). The property belonged to Thomas and Mark Slayton in 1869. In 1926, Emma J. Houghton resided at this address. Marshall J. Shephard, a general laborer, rented the property in 1940 and lived there with his son Stanley, a carpenter and plumber.

125. 34 High Street, Dr. Merritt H. Chandler House, 1877, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1877 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-story, shed-roof, partially enclosed veranda across the south elevation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, two skylights in the south slope, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is in the west elevation of the enclosed portion of the veranda, which has paneled wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and bracketed sills.

Dr. Merritt H. Chandler (d. 1901), a physician and surgeon with an office in the Phoenix Block on Central Street, built the house in 1877 and lived there through at least 1889 (Dana 1889:167). Harold C. Dolloph, a clerk at the Elm Street Market, and his wife Clara R. resided at this address in 1926. Mary Sylvester, a seamstress, rented the house in 1940. The house originally had an ell that has been removed.

126. 36 High Street, William Paine House, 1853, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed in 1853 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an exterior brick chimney offset on the south elevation and a central hip dormer flanked by gable dormers on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a paneled wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. The dormers have one-over-one sash with multi-light transoms and wood shingles in the gable peaks. A one-story rear ell with a shed-roof enclosed porch on the south elevation connects to a two-story, front-gable garage southeast of the house. The garage has a modern Palladian window in the west elevation and an overhead-lift door in the south elevation.

In 1853, James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, and Loring Richmond (1800–1881) moved a portion of the 1801 Sylvester House from the Green to this property and rebuilt it as the current house, which they sold to William Paine (Dana 1889:167). Paine lived there in 1856. By 1869, Simeon C. Dunham (1820–1889), a carpenter and builder, had acquired the property and lived there through his death in 1889. James H. Maynes (1881–1953), co-owner of the Maynes & Ward hardware and grocery store at 8 Central Street, owned the house in 1926 and 1940 and lived there with his wife Helen G. (1886–1944) and their three children.

127. 38 High Street, Rufus A. Kidder House, ca. 1890, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The north slope of the roof is raised to create a full two stories on the north elevation, which has an exterior chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation, sheltered by a shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts and a simple wood balustrade. The windows are a combination of eight-over-twelve, six-over-six-over-two, and two-over-one, double-hung wood and replacement vinyl sash. A one-story ell extends from the south elevation, with a secondary entrance beneath a bracketed hood and a large multi-paned window in the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. Rufus A. Kidder, retired, and his wife Delia A. resided at this address in 1926. Paul Kenefick, a salesman at a provisions market, and his wife Annie owned the property in 1940.

128. 40 High Street, Evelyn L. Fuller House, ca. 1890, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with wood corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a shed wall dormer on the west slope and projects slightly over the south elevation. The offset entrance is sheltered by a semi-enclosed, one-story, hip-roof veranda across the facade (west) elevation. The porch has wood posts with carved brackets and a carved balustrade and wraps around the north elevation to a small north addition. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash with molded wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. Evelyn L. Fuller owned the property in 1926 and 1940.

129. 42 High Street, ca. 1890, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1890 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with a flat entablature and corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the southwest slope and a shed-roof dormer on the northeast slope. The entrance in the north bay of the two-bay facade (northwest) elevation is in a semi-enclosed, shed-roof veranda. The windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash with flat wood surrounds. Two additions extend from the southwest elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. Benjamin J. Miller, mechanic, and his wife Teresa resided at this address in 1926. Arthur G. Pratt, a general laborer, and his wife Lillian R. rented the house in 1940.

130. 44 High Street, 1973, non-contributing building

The two-story, astylistic house constructed in 1973 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with an offset concrete block chimney and deep overhanging eaves; board-and-batten walls; and a concrete foundation. The three-bay facade (southwest) elevation contains an offset entrance in the north bay and a bay window in the central bay. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the northeast elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash.

131. High Street Bridge, 1948, contributing structure

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The bridge, constructed in 1948 to replace an earlier iron bridge at this location, crosses the Kedron Brook between Cross Street and the south end of High Street. It is a single-span, concrete T-beam bridge with a concrete and metal-pipe railing.

### Highland Avenue

#### 132. 1 Highland Avenue, Burton W. Roberts House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1910 has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, a shed dormer on the west slope, and a molded wood cornice with deep returns. The entrance in the west bay of the facade (north) elevation is sheltered by a shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts and railings. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A semi-circular louver is centered in the front gambrel end. A one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1910. In 1926, carpenter Burton W. Roberts and his wife Harriet resided at this address (listed as Mountain View Avenue). The Robertses still owned and lived at the property in 1940.

##### 132.1 1 Highland Avenue Barn/Garage, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style barn/garage is southwest of the house and faces east. It has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof; board-and-batten walls; and a concrete foundation. A square front-gable cupola is centered on the roof ridge. The east elevation contains two six-light fixed wood sash above a pair of six-light fixed sash and sliding barn door with a six-light window. A one-story, shed-roof addition spans the north elevation.

#### 133. 3 Highland Avenue, Elwin R. Houghton House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1920 has an asphalt-shingle, front-gambrel roof; wood-shingle walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope, shed dormers across both slopes, and a molded wood cornice with deep returns. The entrance in the south bay of the facade (east) elevation is sheltered by a shed-roof entry porch with turned wood posts. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung and single-pane, fixed wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A semi-circular louver is centered in both gambrel ends.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1920. In 1926, farmer Elwin R. Houghton and his wife Virginia resided at this address (listed as Mountain View Avenue). The Houghtons still owned and lived at the property in 1940. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded that they also rented part of the house to James H. Farnham, architect, and his wife and daughter.

##### 133.1 3 Highland Avenue Barn/Garage, ca. 1920, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style barn/garage is southeast of the house and faces north. It has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof; wood-shingle walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. There is a shed dormer across the west roof slope. The north

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elevation contains paired two-over-two, double-hung sash centered above two overhead-lift garage doors.

### **Lincoln Street**

#### 134. 4 Lincoln Street, Henry T. Marsh House, 1842, contributing building

The one-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1842 has a pressed metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with plain corner boards; a brick foundation; and a side ell with attached barn. A shed dormer is on the east slope of the roof. The entrance is in the center of the five-bay facade (west) elevation. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash and casements. The ell has a secondary entrance in the center, protected by a one-story engaged porch. The barn has a stone foundation and three entrances with wood doors.

Wheelwright Henry T. Marsh built the house in 1842 (Dana 1889:164) and lived there through at least 1856. Charles H. Blossom (1814–1897) owned the property in 1869. George W. Paul, owner of a grocery store on Elm Street, lived on Lincoln Street, possibly at this house, in 1884. From at least 1910 to at least 1941, the house was connected to 6 Lincoln Street. Clarence J. Paul, a painter and decorator with a shop on Golf Avenue, resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1924. Ross H. Lowell, a real estate and insurance salesman, and his family resided at this address as renters in 1926 and 1940.

#### 135. 6 Lincoln Street, Norman Dutton House, 1866, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house built in 1866 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with deep cornice returns; vinyl siding; a stone foundation; and an attached garage. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation and has a wide entablature, sidelights, and pilasters. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. The attached garage has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and a secondary entrance sheltered by a shed-roof entry porch with square posts.

Norman A. Dutton (1839–1885) built the house in 1866 (Johnson 1991). Joseph S. Richmond (1828–1902), a physician and surgeon, lived on Lincoln Street, possibly at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:569). From at least 1910 to at least 1941, the house was connected to 4 Lincoln Street. Fred H. Richmond, a carpenter, resided at this address in 1926. In 1940, Arthur Cowdrey, a harness maker, owned the house and lived there with his wife Bessie.

#### 136. 8 Lincoln Street, Ford–Knapp House, 1864, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1864 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with deep cornice returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner pilasters; a stone foundation; and a one-story side ell with attached barn. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. A bay window is in the west bay of the facade (south) elevation. The ell has a standing-seam metal roof with two gable dormers and a brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the center of the ell beneath a veranda with square posts. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. The attached barn has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and a horizontally sliding, vertical-board door.

The house was built in 1864, possibly for Joseph W. Ford (Johnson 1991). Cephas W. Knapp (1831–1874) owned the property in 1869 and his widow Paulina P. (1859–1924) resided there through at least 1913

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(Child 1884:567). Their son Frank H. Knapp (1867–1934), a clerk with the Woodstock Railroad, resided at this address in 1916. The house was vacant in 1926. Mary Richardson owned the house in 1940 and lived there with her daughter Clara, who remained at the house through the 1990s (Johnson 1991).

137. 10 Lincoln Street, John H. Marsh House, 1875, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1875 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner pilasters; a stone foundation; and a one-story side ell. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a flat hood with carved brackets and drop pendants. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and bracketed sills. The first story of the east elevation has a bay window. The ell has shed-roof dormers and a secondary entrance sheltered by a two-bay hood identical to that on the facade.

John H. Marsh built the house in 1875, and his widow Fanny resided there in 1884 (Johnson 1991; WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Child 1884:567). The house was vacant in 1926. In 1940, Edward Chandler, an office worker, owned the house and lived there with his family and two boarders.

138. 14 Lincoln Street, 1980, non-contributing building

The two-story, Contemporary-style house constructed in 1980 has a standing-seam metal, multi-sloped, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. Shed-roof wings project from the north and south elevations, and a tower is north of the central ridge. The irregularly spaced facade (south) elevation contains a central entrance sheltered by the projecting upper stories. The north wing contains a two-car garage. The windows are rectangular and triangular casements.

139. 16 Lincoln Street, 1979, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 1979 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a brick ridge chimney; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. A one-car, front-gable garage is attached to the west elevation, and a one-and-one-half story, front-gable addition projects from the east elevation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay (south) facade elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash.

140. 20 Lincoln Street, 2007, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic building constructed in 2007 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; vertical-board walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. A square cupola with a pyramidal roof is at the center of the roof ridge. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation, sheltered by a gable overhang on square posts. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and three-light casements. There is a one-story ell on the east side and an attached two-car garage on the west.

141. 24 Lincoln Street, Aiken House, 1878, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1878 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick and stone foundation. The roof has a brick chimney near the ridge on the west

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slope. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting sills and lintels. A one-story ell projects from the west elevation and has a secondary entrance in the east bay, protected by a one-story veranda with square posts and balustrade.

The house was built in 1878 (Johnson 1991). Mrs. Lucia Aiken (or Aikens) resided on Lincoln Street in 1884 (Child 1884:562). Harry Gordon, employed in Lake George, New York, and his wife Maude resided at this address in 1926. Leonard Darling, a CCC engineer in road construction, and his family rented the house in 1940.

142. 25 Lincoln Street, Charles C. Watkins House, 1856, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1856 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. Two gable dormers pierce the north roof slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation, sheltered by a one-story veranda and flanked by multi-light sidelights. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. An attached garage is to the north.

Charles C. Watkins built the house ca. 1856 and resided there through at least 1889. Lula E. View, the widow of William E., resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

143. 25A Lincoln Street, 2010, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 2010 has a slate-shingled, cross-gable roof with a central brick ridge chimney and two gable wall dormers on the north slope. The walls are clapboard with corner boards and wood shingles in the gable peaks and on the partially raised basement, and the foundation is concrete. The entrance is offset in the five-bay facade (north) elevation sheltered by a projecting, gable-roof entry porch. The windows are double casements and fixed sash.

144. 27 Lincoln Street, Samuel Ford House, 1868, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1868 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner pilasters; and a side ell with garage addition to the east. The foundation is not visible. The entrance is in the east bay of the facade (north) elevation flanked by sidelights and surrounded by pilasters and a wide entablature. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting sills and lintels. The ell has a side-gable roof with a shed dormer and cement board walls. The garage addition has an asymmetrical front-gable roof and wood shingle walls.

Samuel Ford (1803–1887), chief manager of the Woodstock Manufacturing Company, built the house in 1868 (Dana 1889:164). Joseph W. Ford owned the property in 1869. By 1884, Samuel Ford no longer lived in Woodstock and Joseph Ford, a lumber dealer, lived on Pleasant Street (Child 1884:565). Earle M. Slack, the proprietor of a grocery store at 10 Central Street, and his wife Julia resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

145. 41 Lincoln Street, Edward J. Forster House, ca. 1910, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Craftsman-style bungalow constructed ca. 1910 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and wood shingle walls. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a wide shed dormer on the north slope and a wide brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in an enclosed porch across the three-bay facade (north) elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood and replacement vinyl sash. There is a one-story ell on the east side.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1910, possibly for Edward J. Forster (or Forester). In 1913, Mrs. Anita D. Forster, the widow of Edward J., resided on Lincoln Street, and in 1926 she lived at 41 Lincoln Street. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

146. 43 Lincoln Street, Coffin House, ca. 1890, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a plain entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation, sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts and brackets. A secondary entrance is in the south half of the east elevation. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890 (Johnson 1991). In 1924, Bertha M. Metcalf, employed at the White Cupboard Inn, resided at this address. Jennie M. Allen and Bertha M. Metcalf lived there in 1926. By 1940, Clarence F. Coffin, a sales clerk at a grocery store, had purchased the house and lived there with his family. The house remains in the Coffin family.

### Linden Hill

147. 3 Linden Hill, 1981, non-contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Contemporary-style house constructed in 1981 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; vertical board walls; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has an exterior brick chimney on the east elevation and shed dormers on the north slope. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (north) elevation and is sheltered by a second-story porch. An integral garage with a single vertical-lift door is west of the entrance. The windows are double and triple-paned casements.

148. 5 Linden Hill, Eaton House, ca. 1870, contributing building

The two-story, Eclectic Period Revival house constructed ca. 1870 has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The entrance is in the east bay of the four-bay facade (east) elevation and has a front-gable entry porch supported by square posts and pilasters. A one-story bay window is north of the entrance. The windows are two-over-two and six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash and fixed diamond-pane sash. There are two one-and-one-half-story additions. A side-gable wing on the south elevation has a hip-roof wall dormer and large picture window in the east elevation, a shallow bay window in the south elevation, and paired eight-light casement sash. A side-gable addition at the southwest corner of the wing has a shed-roof enclosed entrance vestibule in the north bay of the east elevation and single-light casement sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870 and has had several additions. Joseph S. Eaton, a secretary at Billings Farm, and William S. Eaton, a gardener at Billings Farm, lived on Linden Hill, possibly at this

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house, in 1913. Alice C. Eaton, a librarian at the Norman Williams Public Library, owned and resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

148.1 5 Linden Hill Barn, post-1969, non-contributing building

A two-story barn with an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof and clapboard walls is northwest of the house. The facade (east) elevation has paired vertical board doors with a wide board surround east of center and a hayloft door west of center in the second story. The windows are six-, eight-, and twelve-light fixed sash.

149. 6 Linden Hill, 1958, contributing building

The one-story, Mid-Century Modern-style, U-shaped house, built in 1958, has a flat roof with overhanging eaves, weatherboard walls, and a concrete foundation with a full basement. The entrance is a partially glazed wood door offset in the facade (west) elevation of the U's center section. A large brick exterior chimney is centered on the facade elevation of the U's north arm, and an attached garage is at the west end of the U's south arm. The windows are single and grouped casements.

The house was built in 1958, according to the current owner. Historic maps corroborate this construction date.

150. 8 Linden Hill, Howes House, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1900 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice; vinyl siding; and a stone foundation. A shed dormer pierces the north slope of the roof. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-and-one-half-story side ell extends from the south elevation and has a one-story attached garage at the southwest corner. The ell has two gable dormers in the west roof slope and a secondary entrance in the south bay beneath a gable bracketed hood. The attached garage has an asphalt-shingled, asymmetric side-gable roof and a vertical-lift door centered in the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900 (WHC Building Files). Frederick W. Howes, employed at Gillingham's, and his wife Margaret resided at this address in 1924. Fred W. B. Smith purchased the property from Margaret Howes' estate in 1936. Alfred P. Mulroy, a bartender at the Village Tavern, and his family rented the house in 1940.

151. 10 Linden Hill, ca. 1890, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, hip roof with a dentilled and bracketed cornice; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. An exterior concrete block chimney is south of center on the south elevation. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation, sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch with wood columns on a half wall. The porch extends to the north across the first story of a two-story wing that projects from the north elevation and connects to a garage to the north. The part of the porch across the ell is enclosed and has multi-light windows. The windows in the house and ell are two-over-two, replacement double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1890 (WHC Building Files). Louis A. Blanchard, an upholsterer and decorator with a business on Mechanic Street, and his wife Lillian owned and resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

152. 11 Linden Hill, ca. 1880, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1880 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. An exterior brick chimney is offset on the north elevation, and the south elevation has an offset hip-roof wall dormer. The entrance is in the east bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation, protected by a one-story veranda with a standing-seam metal shed roof. A two-story bay window is north of the entrance, extending above the porch roof. The other windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. There is a small one-story rear addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. Fred J. Squires, a carpenter, resided at this address in 1913. In 1926, the house was vacant. Edward M. Lord, a tree surgeon, and his wife Myrtle rented the house in 1940.

152.1 11 Linden Hill Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage is northwest of the house. The garage has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls.

153. 12 Linden Hill, ca. 1965, contributing building

The one-story, Ranch-style house constructed ca. 1965 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; wood shingle walls; and a concrete block foundation. An exterior concrete block chimney is offset on the south elevation. The entrance is near the center of the four-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a front-gable entry porch supported by square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1965.

154. 15 Linden Hill, Powell House, ca. 1875, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1875 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. A one-story, gambrel-roof addition with shed dormers and a concrete foundation projects from the south elevation and has a one-story, flat-roof rear addition. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A small bay window is centered in the east elevation of the gambrel-roof addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1875 (WHC Building Files). Mrs. F. B. Powell (1837–1910) lived on Linden Street, likely at this address, in 1884 (Child 1884:569; *Spirit of the Age* 4/2/1910). Her son Harry B. Powell, owner of H. B. Powell & Co. investment securities with an office in the Jones Block, resided at this address in 1913 and 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

155. 17 Linden Hill, ca. 1875, contributing building

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The two-story, Second Empire-style house constructed ca. 1875 has a standing-seam metal and wood-shingle, mansard roof with a bracketed cornice; clapboard walls with paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a concrete block chimney on the south slope. The entrance is a double-leaf door in the north bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a flat-roof entry porch with wood columns on square paneled bases. A bay window with a bracketed cornice and paneled base is south of the entrance. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels. A one-story ell projects from the north elevation. It has an enclosed porch across the east elevation, an engaged entrance porch on the north elevation, and an attached rear garage.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1875 (WHC Building Files). Richard D. Ransom, a farm superintendent, resided at this address in 1913, and Mrs. Mary Ransom lived there in 1926. Reginald W. Lantz, a lineman for the electric company, owned the property in 1940 and lived there with his family.

156. 18 Linden Hill, ca. 1875, contributing building

The one-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1875 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and two gable dormers on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the four-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1875. In 1913, Louis A. Blanchard resided at and had his upholstery shop at this address. Israel N. Small, retired, and his wife Nellie lived there in 1926. In 1940, George E. Nutting, a mail carrier, owned the house and lived there with his family.

156.1 18 Linden Hill Garage/Apartment, ca. 2000, non-contributing building

A two-story, garage/apartment is north of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled, side-gambrel roof; vertical board walls; and a concrete foundation. Two vertical-lift doors are in the south elevation, beneath a central hayloft door. A pedestrian entrance is in the south bay of the west elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash.

157. 19 Linden Hill, 1992, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 1992 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a central brick ridge chimney; cement board walls with corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation and has a multi-light transom. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story side ell with a shed-roof porch projects from the west elevation.

158. 21 Linden Hill, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a hip roof, clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters, and a stone foundation. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof porch with molded wood posts and a balustrade that wraps around the north elevation. A bay window is in the south bay of the facade. The other windows are nine-over-nine, double-hung sash. A two-story wing at the northwest corner has a one-story addition on the north elevation.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. Peter F. Dupuis, a house painter, resided at this address in 1913. The house was vacant in 1926. Charles B. Hemenway, a woodworker, owned the property and lived there with his family in 1940.

158.1 21 Linden Hill Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage is southwest of the house. The garage has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls.

159. 22 Linden Hill, Frank J. Simmons House, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a standing-seam metal, hip roof with a bracketed cornice; clapboard walls with paneled corner pilasters; and a parged foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof porch with square wood posts and a decorative balustrade that wraps around the south elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A two-story ell projects from the east elevation and connects to a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable carriage house. A secondary entrance in the ell's south elevation is sheltered by a shed-roof entry porch. A vertical-lift door is offset in the west elevation of the carriage house.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. Frank J. Simmons, owner of a restaurant and grocery store on Central Street, lived on Linden Hill, possibly at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:570). In 1913 and 1916, Simmons, town clerk, and Mrs. Louisa C. Sherwin, widow of Oliver W., resided at this address. Simmons and his wife Jennie resided at 12 Linden Hill, possibly the same house with a different street number, in 1924 and 1926, with Mrs. Louisa Sherwin renting a room at the same address in 1924. Annie M. Greene, a public school teacher, rented the house in 1940.

160. 25 Linden Hill, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1870 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick chimney on the north slope. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a shallow hip-roof hood. A bay window is in the north bay of the facade. The other windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story ell projects from the east elevation and connects to a garage. A secondary entrance is in the ell's east elevation of the ell, sheltered by a shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and balustrade. The attached one-car garage has a front-gable roof and board and batten siding.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900 (WHC Building Files). Peter F. Dupuis, a house painter, and his wife Mary resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

161. 27 Linden Hill, ca. 1881, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1875 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is in the rear (west) elevation, protected by a shed-roof entry porch. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and bracketed sills. A one-story ell with two gable wall dormers projects from the west elevation.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1881 (WHC Building Files). Joseph S. Hathorn, a farmer and milk dealer, resided at 23 Linden Hill, possibly this house with a different street number, in 1913 and 1916. Hathorn and his wife Marsha lived at 27 Linden Hill in 1924 and 1926. Aubrey L. Curtis, unemployed, and his wife Bessie, a public school teacher, owned the property in 1940.

161.1 27 Linden Hill Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-car garage is northwest of the house. The garage has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls. A vertical lift door is in the east elevation.

### Maple Street

162. 2 Maple Street, Edward F. Maynes House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1910 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney centered on the east elevation and a shed wall dormer on the north slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation, sheltered by a gable entry porch with square posts. A secondary entrance protected by a gable overhang is in the west elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story ell projects from the west bay of the south elevation and connects to a garage at the southwest corner. The ell has gable dormers in each roof slope. The attached garage has a front-gable roof, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation. The north elevation contains a vertical-lift door and a pedestrian door.

The house was built ca. 1910, likely for Edward F. Maynes. Maynes was employed at the Woodstock Inn Stables and resided at this address in 1913 and 1916. By 1924, he worked as a painter and lived there with his wife Annie. Annie Maynes owned the house in 1940 and lived there with her children.

163. 3 Maple Street, Atwood House, 1905, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1905 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned posts, a sawn balustrade, and a gable pediment over the entrance. A one-story, shed-roof bay window is in the north bay of the east elevation. The other windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story wing with a shed wall dormer in the east slope projects from the rear (north) elevation.

The house was built in 1905, likely for Albert L. Atwood and his wife Anna (Johnson 1991). The Atwoods resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. Albert was employed in team provisions in 1913 and as a carpenter in 1924. Maurice C. Rogers, a fireman, owned the house in 1940 and lived there with his wife and aunt, and Edwin W. Bates, also a fireman, and his family rented part of the house.

163.1 3 Maple Street Barn, 1905, contributing building

A two-story barn is northwest of the house. The barn has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and clapboard walls with corner boards. A horizontally sliding door is in the center of the south

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(facade) elevation beneath an offset hayloft door. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and fixed casements.

164. 4 Maple Street, 1956, contributing building

The one-story, Ranch-style house has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (west) elevation, sheltered by a shed-roof entry porch with scrolled metal posts. The windows are picture windows and casements. The house was built in 1956 (WHC Building Files).

165. 7 Maple Street, Fred A. Parker House, 1902, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1902 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof entry porch with bracketed square posts. A secondary entrance is centered in the east elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-story ell extends from the center of the north elevation.

The house was built in 1902, possibly for Fred A. Parker (Johnson 1991). Victor H. Dupuis, a mail carrier, and his wife Lucia resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. In 1940, Solon J. Vail, who sold oil burners and refrigerators, lived there with his family.

166. Maple Street Footbridge, ca. 1950, contributing structure

The single-span footbridge across the Kedron Brook between Maple Street and Vail Field appears to have been constructed ca. 1950. It has an asphalt-paved deck supported by metal I-beams and a metal pipe railing.

167. 8 Maple Street, Archibald D. Flower House, ca. 1910, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1910 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a parged foundation. The roof has a shed dormer across the west slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts and a simple balustrade. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story, shed-roof addition is across the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1910. Archibald D. Flower, a tire repairman, and his wife Margaret resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Margaret owned the property in 1940 and lived there with her eight children.

167.1 8 Maple Street Garage, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-story garage is north of the house. The garage has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; wide clapboard walls; and vertical board siding in the gable peak. The west elevation has an offset vertical-lift door and a one-over-one, vinyl window.

168. 10 Maple Street, Clara A. Salter House, 1907, contributing building

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The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1907 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with a gable pediment over the entrance, turned wood posts, and a simple wood balustrade. A bay window is in the west bay of the south elevation. The other windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A one-story wing with a shed wall dormer in the north slope extends from the east elevation.

The house was built in 1907 for Mrs. Carrie (or Clara) Salter (Johnson 1991). Mrs. Salter, the wife of Orrin F. and a cook at the Woodstock Inn, resided on Maple Street in 1913 and 1916. Charles J. Gould, a chauffeur, and his wife Alice resided at this address in 1924. In 1940, the Goulds owned the property and lived there with their daughter and son-in-law and Ralph C. Whitney, a science teacher, rented part of the house with his family.

168.1 10 Maple Street Garage, ca. 1950, contributing building

A two-car garage is east of the house. The garage has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls.

169. 11 Maple Street, Selden White House, 1900, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1900 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable-on-hip roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two ridge chimneys and extends over a two-story northwest ell. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, front-gable porch with turned wood posts that wraps around the north elevation. A two-story bay window with a conical roof is in the south bay of the facade, and another is centered in the north elevation of the ell. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A pair of Art Deco windows are offset near the facade gable peak.

The house was built in 1900 for Selden White, a carriage painter who worked for George H. Day (Johnson 1991). From at least 1913 through 1926, Selden's widow, Mrs. Selden White, shared the house with William G. Ransom (1853–1926), a carpenter, and his wife Ina (1854–1929). In 1924, Alice White was employed at the Woodstock Inn. Josephine Bates, a housekeeper, rented the property in 1940 and had multiple boarders.

170. 12 Maple Street, Dellivan Thornton House, 1910, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1910 has a standing-seam metal, gable-on-hip roof with a molded cornice; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a parged brick foundation. The roof has a gable dormer centered in the west slope. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with a gable pediment over the door, turned wood posts, and a simple balustrade. A two-story bay window is centered on the south elevation. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash.

The house was built in 1910 for Dellivan Thornton (Johnson 1991). William S. Thornton, a mason, resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. Maitland Blake, employed at an auto garage, and his family rented the house in 1940.

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170.1 12 Maple Street Outbuilding, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-story outbuilding is southeast of the house. The building has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and clapboard walls and rests on wood piers. Three vertical-board doors are evenly spaced in the west elevation.

171. 15 Maple Street, Jacob D. Livingston House, 1904, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1904 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable-on-hip roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard and wood-shingle walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and an end exterior chimney and extends over a two-story northwest ell. A full-width shed dormer is on the south roof slope. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, front-gable porch with square wood posts and balustrade that wraps around the north elevation. A two-story bay window with a conical roof is in the south bay of the facade, and another is centered in the north elevation of the ell. The windows are two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash.

The house was built in 1904 for Jacob D. Livingston (or Livingstone, 1868–1945), a dry goods merchant on Central Street, and his wife Rachel (1875–1934) (Johnson 1991). Livingston owned the property through at least 1940, when he and his second wife, Bessie, resided at this address.

172. 16 Maple Street, 1942, contributing building

The two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1942 has a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof; clapboard walls; and a parged foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and shed dormers across the east and west slopes. The entrance is centered in a one-story, hip-roof enclosed porch that spans the three-bay facade (west) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story addition on the north elevation has a side-gable roof with a central square cupola.

The house was built in 1942 (WHC Building Files).

172.1 16 Maple Street Shed, 1942, contributing building

A one-story shed is southeast of the house. The shed has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and clapboard siding. A pair of wood doors is centered in the west elevation.

173. 17 Maple Street, Goodrow House, 1907, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1907 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney on the north elevation. A two-story, clipped-gable ell extends from the southwest corner and connects to a two-story attached garage. The entrance is in the north bay of the ell's east elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda that wraps around the south elevation. The veranda has a gable pediment over the door, square posts, and a turned wood balustrade. A secondary entrance from the veranda is in the east bay of the ell's south elevation. The windows are two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash and casements. A one-story, shed-roof bay window is in the south bay of the house's east elevation, and a small oriel window is above the

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ell's side entrance. The attached garage has a standing-seam metal, gable roof and clapboard walls. It has a wide opening centered in the south elevation beneath a hayloft door and a variety of window types.

Oliver Goodrow (1844–1920), a carpenter, built the house in 1907, possibly as a residence for his son George (Johnson 1991). In 1913, Oliver Goodrow resided at 18 South Street and George P. Goodrow (1883–1922), an electrician, resided on Maple Street. Fred Bates, an employee at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Eugenie owned the property from at least 1924 through 1940 and lived there with their daughter.

174. 20 Maple Street, Charles Kingsley House, 1915, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed in 1915 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. A one-story wing extends from the south elevation, and a one-story, enclosed porch extends from the north elevation. An exterior concrete block chimney is on the wing's south elevation. The entrance is in the facade (west) elevation of the enclosed porch. The windows are two-over-two, replacement double-hung wood sash. A witch window is in the south elevation of the house, along the wing's roofline.

The house was built in 1915, possibly for Charles L. Kingsley (Johnson 1991). Kingsley, a retired wheelwright, resided at 18 Maple Street, likely this house with a different street number, in 1924. Frank M. Emery, an auto mechanic, and his family rented the property in 1940.

174.1 20 Maple Street Barn, 1915, contributing building

A two-story barn is northeast of the house. The barn has a front-gable roof and clapboard walls. It is in poor condition with missing windows and doors.

175. 21 Maple Street, Arthur Feinberg House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1920 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with one-story corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has a gable dormer centered on the south slope. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda that wraps around the south elevation. The veranda has turned wood posts and balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story wing extending from the west elevation has a gable wall dormer on the south slope and a one-story, shed-roof north addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1920, possibly for Arthur Feinberg. Feinberg, a dentist, and his wife Ada resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1940.

175.1 21 Maple Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story garage is south of the house. The garage has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and clapboard walls and rests on wood piers. The north elevation contains a pair of wood doors.

176. 27 Maple Street, Julius Hertle House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1920 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with deep cornice returns; aluminum siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick

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ridge chimney and an offset shed wall dormer on the east slope. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation, sheltered by a hip-roof entry porch with square posts and balustrade. A one-story bay window is north of the entrance. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story ell extends from the west elevation, and a one-story, enclosed hip-roof porch spans the south elevations of the house and ell.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1920, possibly for Julius Hertle. Hertle, a carpenter, and his wife Julia resided at this address from at least 1924 to 1929. Edwin H. Clark, unemployed, owned and lived at the property in 1940 and rented part of the house to Jennie M. Allen and her brother Harold, both of whom worked at a hotel kitchen.

177. 33 Maple Street, Charles A. Cleveland House, ca. 1930, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1930 is oriented perpendicular to the street and has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a parged foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed wall dormer on the north slope. The entrance is in the east bay of the two-bay facade (north) elevation, sheltered by a gable porch with square posts and balustrade. A secondary entrance in the south bay of the east elevation is protected by a hip-roof porch with square posts and balustrade. The windows are six-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A two-story ell with shed dormers on both roof slopes extends from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1930 for Charles A. Cleveland, who did lawn work for a private family, and his wife and daughter.

178. 38 Maple Street, ca. 1945, contributing building

The one-story, Craftsman/Western Stick-style house constructed ca. 1945 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails; wood shingle walls; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is recessed beneath an engaged porch across the north half of the facade (west) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1945. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

178.1 38 Maple Street Garage, ca. 1945, contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage with a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof and wood shingle walls is south of the house.

179. 39 Maple Street, Gould House, ca. 1930, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1930 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; vinyl siding with corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a front-gable porch with square posts and balustrade. The windows are six-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story shed-roof addition with a shed wall dormer spans the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1930 for the William Gould family. Rea M. Gould, William's ex-wife, owned the property in 1940 and lived there with her children.

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179.1 39 Maple Street Shed, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story shed southwest of the house has a side-gable roof and clapboard walls.

180. 41 Maple Street, 1951, contributing building

The one-story, Ranch-style house constructed in 1951 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a concrete foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl sash. A one-story garage ell extends from the west elevation.

The house was built in 1951 (WHC Building Files).

### **Mechanic Street**

181. 0 Mechanic Street, Woodstock Welcome Center, 2000, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style building constructed in 2000 has a standing-seam, metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation and sheltered by a shed-roof veranda. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash. The west elevation has one-story, shed-roof and side-gable additions.

182. 4 Mechanic Street, ca. 1915, contributing building

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style building constructed ca. 1915 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a coved cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has an offset concrete block chimney on the west slope and a small gable above the entrance, which is offset in the west elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash in groups of one, two, and three.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1915 on the former site of a carpenter/carriage painting shop. It was vacant in 1925. By 1941, the building appears to have been moved about 40 ft closer to Central Street and was in use as a garage. It remained a garage through the late twentieth century and has since been converted to commercial use. It is currently vacant.

183. 6 Mechanic Street, Stone Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story building constructed ca. 1905 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with exposed rafter tails and rubble stone walls. The foundation is not visible. A shallow stone archway centered in the north elevation contains a recessed entrance consisting of double-leaf, partially glazed wood doors. A secondary entrance is recessed in the north bay of the west elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and casements with flat stone sills and arched or splayed stone lintels.

The building was constructed ca. 1905 as a garage/carriage house and remained in that function through at least the 1960s. Since 2007, it has housed a workshop for Jasper & Prudence Floral and Events.

184. 7 Mechanic Street, Garage, ca. 1900, contributing building

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The two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style building constructed ca. 1900 has an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof; wood shingle walls; and a brick foundation. The roof has a square cupola with a pyramidal roof centered on the ridge. A one-story, hip-roof addition is attached to the southeast corner of the building, and the entrance is centered in the addition's east elevation. A secondary entrance is in the west end of the south elevation. The east elevation of the building contains a horizontally sliding, vertical-board door beneath a hayloft door with a hoist arm. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A fanlight is centered in the east gambrel peak.

The building appears to have been built ca. 1900 as a garage. In 1924, Joseph Carbino owned a motorcycle garage at this location and resided above the shop. In 1926, Carbino lived on South Street but still owned the motorcycle garage on Mechanic Street. In 1929, the building was vacant. By 1941, it was in use as a taxi garage. The building is currently owned by the Woodstock Resort Corporation.

185. 9 Mechanic Street, Garage, ca. 1900, contributing building

The two-story, astylistic building constructed ca. 1900 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with coved cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The entrance is offset in the three-bay east elevation. A pair of loading doors with the remnants of a hoist arm are centered in the second story of the east elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung and awning wood sash. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the west elevation.

The building appears to have been built ca. 1900 as a garage. In 1924, Harry A. Moore owned a garage at this location, dealing in new and used cars, automobile supplies and repairs, and livery service. The business was owned by S. A. Van Hise and known as Van's Garage in 1926. By 1941, the building was in use as a welding and blacksmith shop. It is currently owned by the Woodstock Resort Corporation.

186. 10 Mechanic Street, Town Storage Shed, ca. 1925, contributing building

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style building constructed ca. 1925 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and wood shingle walls. The foundation is not visible. An entrance is offset in the six-bay west elevation, which contains two vertical-lift doors on either side of the entrance and horizontally sliding doors at the north end.

The building was constructed ca. 1925 as a storage shed for the town of Woodstock and remains in use as a municipal garage.

**Moore Place**

187. 1 Moore Place, Benjamin F. Mason House, 1861, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1861 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves trimmed with scalloped bargeboard; clapboard walls with wood quoins; and a brick foundation. There are two offset brick chimneys and a central two-story, hip-roof tower. The entrance is offset in the facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with bracketed and chamfered wood posts and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung and two-over-two, triple-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and bracketed sills. A two-story, cross-gable

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ell extends from the east elevation. A one-story, front-gable entry porch on the ell's east elevation shelters a second entrance.

Benjamin F. Mason (1804–1871), a journeyman portrait painter, acquired the property from Charles Marsh Jr. in 1861 and had his brother Marshall, a carpenter, build the house. Mason lived at the house until his death in 1871 (Dana 1889:195–197). Examples of his paintings include a portrait of Norman Williams in the Woodstock Courthouse and a portrait of Chief Justice Williams in the Vermont State House. Frederick H. Billings briefly owned the house from 1873 to 1877. William H. H. Moore and his wife Marie owned the property from 1890 to 1930 and added the garage during that time. The house was known as Forest Lawn in the 1880s and Echo Acre in the 1930s (Foulds, Lacy, and Meier 1994).

187.1 3 Moore Place, Moore Garage, ca. 1925, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style building constructed as a garage ca. 1925 and later converted to a residence has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves trimmed with scalloped bargeboard; clapboard and board-and-batten walls with corner boards, and a parged foundation. There is a two-and-one-half-story, hip-roof tower and a two-story, front-gable northeast ell. The entrance is offset in the facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof entry porch with square wood posts and scalloped bargeboard eaves trim. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and eight-over-eight, replacement vinyl sash. The first story of the ell contains two overhead-lift garage doors.

The house was built as a garage for the Moore family ca. 1925 and is currently in use as a residence.

188. 2 Moore Place, ca. 1950, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1950 has an asphalt-shingled, gambrel roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a brick exterior end chimney centered on the south elevation, wood-shingled shed dormers across the east and west slopes, and a molded wood cornice. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (west) elevation within a one-story, front-gable enclosed entry porch. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story, gable-roof enclosed porch with a bay window extends from the north end of the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1950.

189. 4 Moore Place, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a central brick ridge chimney, a shed dormer across the west slope, and two gable dormers on the east slope. The wall fabric is clapboard or possibly vinyl siding, and the foundation is concrete. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with wood columns and a simple wood balustrade. A secondary entrance in the west elevation is sheltered by a barrel-roof, screened entry porch. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. A one-story, hip-roof garage addition extends from the northwest elevation. There is also an addition at the southwest corner and an octagonal wing on the north elevation.

The house is believed to have at its core the 1790 Charles Marsh farmhouse, moved ca. 1870 from its original location on the Billings estate on the opposite side of Elm Street and subsequently altered. It served

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as the residence for the Billings farm manager until 1889, when the 1890 Farmhouse (now part of the Billings Farm & Museum) was built for him. The house remained in the Billings and French families through the mid-twentieth century. In the 1940s, it was known as the Octagon Cottage, for the octagonal wing on the north side (Foulds, Lacy, and Meier 1994).

190. 5 Moore Place, Isaac M. Fisher House, 1866, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate- and Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1866 with multiple later additions has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters and scrollwork in the gable peak; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick interior chimney offset on the west slope and a molded cornice with deep returns. A one-story, shed-roof garage addition spans the west elevation, and a one-story, side-gable ell extends from the east elevation. A short hyphen at the east end of the ell's north elevation connects to a one-story, hip-roof addition. The ell also has an octagonal room with a cupola at the southeast corner. An entrance in the west end of the ell's north elevation is recessed beneath a small integral porch with scrollwork trim. The garage has a one-story, hip-roof extension on the north elevation that contains a recessed center entrance with a molded wood surround and scrollwork trim. A wide overhead-lift door is in the garage's west elevation. Another entrance is within a front-gable, enclosed vestibule that extends from the west elevation of the ell's addition. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with pedimented lintels; single- and multi-paned, casement sash; and round multi-paned, fixed sash.

Isaac M. Fisher (b. 1816), a cabinet maker, acquired the property from Charles Marsh Jr. in 1866 and built the house, where he lived through 1900 with his wife Mary (Dana 1889:195). Their daughter Eleanor F. Fisher lived there from 1900 through 1942 (Foulds, Lacy, and Meier 1994).

### Mount Peg Road

191. 1 Mount Peg Road, 1910, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house is at the south end of the road that leads to a secondary entrance to the Mount Peg trails and is barely visible from the road. It has a side-gable roof with a shed dormer across the west slope and a one-story, shed-roof enclosed veranda along the north elevation.

The house appears to have been built in 1910 for John B. Carbino (1876–1941) and his wife Katherine, who lived there through at least 1930 (WHC Building Files). On October 1, 1913, Elizabeth Billings conveyed a right-of-way easement to Carbino for the use of the road that led to her property on Mount Peg (now a public park owned by the town of Woodstock). Carbino was listed as a grocer on Central Street with no home address in the 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories. The property has been recorded under various street addresses: the 1924 and 1929 directories listed the Carbinos at 5 Slayton Terrace, and the 1930 U.S. Census recorded them at 1 Slayton Terrace. According to the 1940 U.S. Census, the Carbinos had moved to 4 Church Street by 1935. There is no entry for the Mount Peg Road property in the 1940 U.S. Census.

### Mountain Avenue

192. 4 Mountain Avenue, Murdock–Washburn House, 1841, contributing building

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The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1841 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and closed pediment; brick walls with a wide board entablature; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation, sheltered by a flat-roof entry porch with square paneled wood posts. The door has a paneled surround with sidelights and a transom. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with flat stone lintels. There is a two-story southeast ell with drop-board siding and a one-story garage attached to its south elevation. The garage has a front-gable roof, brick walls, a concrete foundation, and paired vertical-lift doors in the west elevation.

James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, built the house in 1841 and resided there for a few years before selling it to lawyer Peter T. Washburn (Dana 1889:173). Washburn (1814–1870) grew up in Ludlow, Vermont, and moved his law practice to Woodstock in 1844, where he formed a partnership with Charles P. Marsh. He served in the state legislature from 1853 to 1854 and as a commander during the Civil War. In 1868, Washburn was elected governor of Vermont; he died while in office. The house remained in the Washburn family through at least 1884, when Peter's widow Almira lived there (Child 1884:571). Sisters Alice R. and May Louise Harvey owned and lived at this address from at least 1913 through 1940.

193. 5 Mountain Avenue, Nahum Haskell House, 1837, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival style-house with Queen Anne-style additions built in 1837 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and a closed pediment; brick walls with wood shingles in the gable end; and a stone foundation. A two-story, round tower with a conical roof and wood-shingle walls projects from the southwest corner. The roof has two offset brick chimneys and three gable dormers on the west slope and a shed dormer and a gable dormer on the east slope. The entrance is in the east bay of the two-bay facade (south) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof porch with a gable pediment over the entrance, bracketed posts, and a simple balustrade. The porch wraps around the east elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. There is a two-story northeast ell with a one-story, shed-roof addition across the south elevation.

The house was built in 1837 for bookbinder Nahum Haskell, who lived there until his death in 1867 (Dana 1889:173). The house remained in the Haskell family through 1924, when Miss Mary R. Haskell lived there. Edwin R. Shepard, superintendent for Henry L. Howe's lumber mill on Benson Place, resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. By 1940, the house had been converted into five apartments. The building remains a multi-family residence.

193.1 5 Mountain Avenue Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building.

A one-story garage is east of the house. The garage has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and clapboard walls. The foundation is not visible. Four vertical-lift doors in arched openings are in the four-bay facade (south) elevation. Windows are six-light casements.

194. 6 Mountain Avenue, S. Clapp House, ca. 1830, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1830 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a stone foundation. A one-and-one-half-story addition extends from the west elevation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney centered on the east elevation, two gable dormers on the north slope and a shed dormer across the south slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade

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(north) elevation within an enclosed vestibule with sidelights. A one-story, shed-roof veranda extends along the facade and wraps around the addition's west elevation. The veranda has a gable pediment over the entrance and square wood posts. The windows are double-hung sash of various types.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1830, possibly for S. Clapp who owned the property in the mid-nineteenth century. Edward B. Clapp, a Woodstock Railroad station agent, and John Clapp, retired, resided on River Street, possibly at this house in 1884 (Child 1884:563). The early twentieth-century Woodstock directories may have listed this house as 25 or 27 River Street. Elmer A. Emery, a men's clothing salesman, owned 6 Mountain Avenue and lived there with his family in 1940.

194.1 6 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-car garage is southwest of the house and faces River Street. It has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and two vertical-lift doors in the east elevation.

195. 9 Mountain Avenue, William Boyce House, 1856, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1856 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has two large brick ridge chimneys. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation, protected by a front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment set on Ionic columns. A one-story veranda spans the west elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with wood surrounds. A two-story northeast ell connects to a one-and-one-half-story, garage addition, both clad in clapboards. The ell has a brick ridge chimney at the north end and a bay window at the south end of the east elevation. The addition has a gable wall dormer at the south end of the east roof slope and a secondary entrance and two vertical-lift doors in the east elevation.

The house was built ca. 1856 for William Boyce, sexton of the River Street Cemetery, who lived there through at least 1884 (Dana 1889:172; Child 1884:562). Susan C. Crampton resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

196. 10 Mountain Avenue, Arthur B. Wilder House, ca. 1870, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has two offset brick ridge chimneys. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof veranda with a dentilled cornice and paneled square posts. Tall triple-hung windows are in the other two facade bays. The rest of the house has one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting bracketed lintels and sills. A one-story bay window with a paneled base is in the south bay of the east elevation, and a small Palladian window is centered in the facade gable end. There is a one-story south wing with a gable dormer on the east roof slope and a shed-roof entry porch on the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870 on land formerly owned by lawyer Peter T. Washburn (1814–1870), whose house was at 4 Mountain Avenue. Arthur B. Wilder, a manager at the Woodstock Inn, owned and lived at this address from at least 1913 through 1940.

197. 11 Mountain Avenue, N. Hoisington House, ca. 1840, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer centered on the west slope. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda that wraps around the west elevation. The door has sidelights and a multi-light transom, and the veranda has chamfered wood posts and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story bay window is centered on the east elevation beneath the cross gable. There is a one-story addition on the west and north elevations.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840, possibly for N. Hoisington who owned the property in 1856. By 1869, Owen T. Marsh (1835–1903), house and carriage painter, had acquired the property. Marsh and his wife Clara (1835–1927) resided at this address until their deaths (Child 1884:567). Their daughter, Mrs. Helen Marsh Southgate (1867–1948), owned and lived at the house from 1929 through at least 1940.

197.1 11 Mountain Avenue Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story garage is west of the house. It has a cross-gable roof, clapboard walls, a concrete foundation, and a vertical-lift garage door in the south elevation.

198. 13 Mountain Avenue, Harvey F. Royce House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney on the west elevation and a brick ridge chimney at the east end. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation under a standing-seam metal, hip-roof entry porch with square posts and balustrade. The entrance has multi-light sidelights. One-story bay windows with paneled bases flank the entry porch, and a one-story bay window is on the east elevation. The other windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. There is a two-story rear (north) addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860, possibly for Harvey F. Royce who owned the property in 1869. Royce co-owned the H.F. Royce & Co. clothing store on Central Street and resided on Union Street (now Mountain Avenue) through at least 1884 (Child 1884:570). Fred W. B. Smith, owner of a clothing store in the Jones Block on Central Street, and his wife Ella resided at this address from 1916 through at least 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

198.1 13 Mountain Avenue Barn, ca. 1930, contributing building

A two-story barn is north of the house. The barn has a front-gable roof, vertical-board walls, and a vertical-lift door in the east bay of the south elevation.

199. 14 Mountain Avenue, MacCarty House, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1900 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gambrel roof with deep cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the west elevation. The roof has shed dormers across both slopes. The entrance has multi-light sidelights and transom and is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof veranda with a dentilled cornice and square wood posts and

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balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A short hyphen connects the east elevation of the house to a one-story garage addition. The addition has a front-gable roof with shed dormers on both slopes and a vertical-lift door centered in the north elevation.

The house was built ca. 1900 and appears on the 1904 Sanborn map. Mrs. Inez O. MacCarty (or McCarthy), the widow of Thomas, and her son William G. MacCarty of Harrington & MacCarty provisions in the Whitcomb Block on Central Street resided at this address (listed in early Woodstock directories as 6 Mountain Avenue) by 1913. William and his wife Ida lived there through 1924. There was no entry for this address in the 1926 Woodstock Directory. Mrs. Meriba A. Dutton lived there in 1929. By 1940, William and Ida MacCarty's son Randall owned the house and lived there with his wife and widowed mother.

200. 15 Mountain Avenue, James H. Murdock House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house with Queen Anne-style additions, constructed ca. 1840, has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and offset shed wall dormers on both slopes. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation under a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with a wood-shingled gable pediment, a bracketed cornice, bracketed turned wood posts, and a simple balustrade. The door is flanked by multi-light sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story hyphen connects the west elevation to a one-story garage addition. The hyphen has a secondary entrance under an engaged porch across the south elevation. The garage has a side-gable roof with two gable dormers on the south slope and two vertical-lift doors in the south elevation.

James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, likely constructed the house ca. 1840 and lived there in 1856. Farmer Ebenezer Wilder (ca. 1795–1890) owned the property by 1869 and lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:572). Anna E. Marble resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

201. 15A Mountain Avenue, ca. 1950, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed ca. 1950 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete block foundation. A one-story ell projects from the east elevation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and two gable dormers on the south slope. The entrance is offset in the south elevation under a front-gable entry porch and flanked by sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash.

The house was built ca. 1950 (Woodstock Assessor).

202. 16 Mountain Avenue, ca. 1900, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1900 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with a molded cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation, flanked by sidelights and protected by a one-story, flat-roof veranda with square posts and a diagonal-brace balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, four-over-four, and three-over-three, double-hung wood sash. There is a two-story rear (east) wing with a one-story east addition that connects to the garage via a short breezeway.

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The house was built ca. 1900 and appears on the 1904 Sanborn map. Norman Williams, president of Williams & Howard Inc. on River Street, resided at this address (listed in early Woodstock directories as 6 Mountain Avenue) from at least 1924 through 1926. Reverend Charles W. Kelley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife Grace lived there in 1929. In 1940, retired farmer Frank A. Weston owned the house and lived there with his wife.

202.1 16 Mountain Avenue Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A two-car garage is northeast of the house. It has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a double vertical-lift door centered in the west elevation.

203. 17 Mountain Avenue, M. Myers House, 1825, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style house with Italianate details, constructed in 1825, has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and two shed dormers on the east slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation, flanked by sidelights and protected by a flat-roof entrance porch with a bracketed cornice and paneled square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with flat wood surrounds. A one-story hyphen connects the north elevation to a two-story garage. The hyphen has a shed dormer on the east roof slope and an engaged porch across the east elevation. The garage has a side-gable roof and a vertical-lift door in the east elevation.

According to a plaque attached to the exterior, the house was built in 1825. M. Myers owned the property in 1856, and T. S. Gordon owned it in 1869. Mrs. Mary Paige Billings of Brooklyn, New York, owned the house by 1913 and from at least 1924 to 1926 operated The House on the Marsh Tea Room at the property. She and her husband Warren A. Adams, a professor at Dartmouth College, resided at this address in 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

204. 18 Mountain Avenue, ca. 1925, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1925 has an asphalt-shingled side-gambrel roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The house is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-story east addition. Exterior brick chimneys are centered on the east and west elevations. The roof has shed dormers across both slopes. An entrance is centered in the three-bay south elevation under a front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment, dentilled cornice, square posts, and latticework sides. A similar entrance is in the north elevation of the addition. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. Two one-story bay windows are on the north elevation of the house.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1925. Plumber Harry A. Ambrose and his wife Irene resided at this address (listed incorrectly as 6 Mountain Avenue) in 1926, and Amey W. Mason lived there in 1929. G. Raymond Moore, a furniture salesman, and his family rented the house in 1940.

204.1 18 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage is northeast of the house. The garage has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a concrete foundation. The west elevation contains a vertical-lift door with a pent roof beneath a square hayloft door.

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205. 18½ Mountain Avenue, 1993, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 1993 has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a large central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation and has a multi-light transom. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash. A one-story rear ell connects the east elevation to a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable barn with vertical board siding.

206. 19 Mountain Avenue, L. Richardson House, 1856, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed in 1856 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has two offset brick ridge chimneys and a central gable wall dormer on the east slope. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation is flanked by sidelights and has a wide board surround. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded lintels and sills. There is a one-story rear (west) ell.

The house was built in 1856 for L. Richardson. By 1869, the property belonged to J. Kennedy & H. D. Wheeler. Joseph Kennedy, a retired farmer, and Harrison D. Wheeler, a farmer and real estate dealer, both lived on Mountain Avenue in 1884 (Child 1884:566, 571). Ernest A. Tenney, a manager for the Standard Oil Co., and his wife Fannie resided at this address (listed as 3 Mountain Avenue) in 1924 and 1926. The house was vacant in 1929. Miles V. Hays, a supervisor for a petroleum company, and his wife Elizabeth rented the house in 1940.

206.1 19 Mountain Avenue Carriage Barn, ca. 1870, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay carriage barn is southwest of the house. It has a front-gable roof with a central square cupola and deep cornice returns and clapboard siding. The east elevation contains two vertical-board doors beneath a central hayloft door.

207. 20 Mountain Avenue, Faulkner Carriage House, ca. 1900, moved 1982, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1900 and moved to its present location in 1982 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gambrel roof with a cross gable and clapboard walls with corner pilasters. The foundation is not visible but is likely concrete. An exterior stone chimney is centered on the east elevation. The roof has a shed dormer centered on both slopes west of the cross gable and an octagonal cupola with a bell-shaped roof and square base centered on the ridge. The entrance is centered in the three-bay north elevation of the cross gable beneath a flat-roof porte-cochere with a wide entablature supported on paired columns. The rear (south) elevation of the cross gable has a one-story, flat-roof veranda with a decorative roof balustrade and wide entablature supported on single columns. Another entrance is centered in the west elevation of the house, beneath a shallow flat-roof entry porch. The windows are primarily six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. Large Palladian windows are centered in the north and south gable ends.

The building was constructed ca. 1900 as a carriage house behind Edward and Marianne Faulkner's house at 25 Mountain Avenue and moved to its current location and converted to a residence in 1982 (WHC Library).

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207.1 20 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1982, non-contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage is east of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof with deep cornice returns, clapboard walls with corner pilasters, and a one-story southwest ell.

208. 21 Mountain Avenue, Reverend Moses Kidder House, 1856, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed in 1856 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has two offset brick ridge chimneys and a central gable wall dormer. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation is flanked by sidelights and has a wide board surround. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and have projecting wood lintels with corner blocks and projecting wood sills. There is a one-story rear (west) ell.

The house was built in 1856 for Reverend Moses Kidder (1817–1892), pastor of the Woodstock Christian Church on Pleasant Street. Kidder lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:566). Mrs. Alice C. Evarts resided at this address from at least 1924 to 1929. By 1940, Edward Welchman, an insurance agent, owned the house and lived there with his family.

208.1 21 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1940, contributing building

A two-car, side-gable garage is behind the house.

209. 22 Mountain Avenue, Daniels House, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1900 has a slate-shingled, side-gambrel roof with a modillioned wood cornice; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and three gable dormers on both slopes. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation, flanked by pilasters and sidelights. The windows are twelve-over-eight, six-over-six, and nine-over-six, double-hung wood sash with splayed brick lintels that have stone keystones. A one-story, side-gable wing clad in wood shingles extends from the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900, possibly for farmer Henry H. Daniels who resided at this address (listed in early Woodstock directories as 16 Mountain Avenue) by 1913. Daniels' widow Sarah lived at the house with her son Herbert W. and his wife Lucy through 1929. Herbert W. and Lucy Daniels still owned and lived at the house in 1940.

209.1 22 Mountain Avenue Carriage House/Apartment, ca. 1900, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, jerkinhead-roof carriage house/apartment is northwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled roof with a central square cupola and shed dormers, brick walls, and a wide vertical-lift door centered in the north elevation.

210. 23 Mountain Avenue, Henry S. Chase House, 1851, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed in 1851 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The

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roof has two brick ridge chimneys, a central gable wall dormer flanked by gable dormers on the east slope, and two gable dormers offset on the west slope. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation has sidelights and a fanlight and is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof porch. The porch has a roof balustrade, a dentilled cornice supported by triple wood columns, and a simple balustrade. Windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. There is a one-story bay window at the west end of the south elevation and a one-story rear (west) ell.

The house was built in 1851 for dentist Henry Seymour Chase (b. 1820) who sold it in 1854 to George W. Porter in trust for Fanny Porter of Springfield, Vermont. In 1856, Fanny Porter's son-in-law Royal Blake Stearns lived at the house. Lawyer Warren Converse French (1819–1901), a nephew of Vermont governor Julius Converse, acquired the house from George W. Porter in 1858 and lived there until his death in 1901 (Child 1884:565). His children inherited the property, and in 1909 his son John (1863–1935) acquired the full title to it. William S., one of French's other sons and owner of a shoe store in the French Block, resided on Mountain Avenue, possibly at this house, in 1913. Mrs. Jessie F. Gibson resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929, presumably renting from the French family. John French's widow, Mary Montagu Billings (1869–1951), inherited the property in 1935, at which time John's brother Warren C. Jr. (1858–1940) occupied the house. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census. Mary French sold the house in 1945. Marianne Faulkner (1859–1958), owner of the adjacent property at 25 Mountain Avenue, owned this house from 1945 to 1954, when she deeded it to Dr. Fordyce B. St. John and his wife Jane. The St. Johns owned the property until 1975 (Wendling 1993).

210.1 23 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1910, contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage is northwest of the house. It has a side-gable roof with a small central cupola and vertical-lift doors in each bay of the east elevation.

211. 25 Mountain Avenue, Solomon Woodward House, 1851, contributing building

The two-story, Italian Renaissance Revival-style house constructed in 1851 has a slate-shingled, cross-gable roof with a dentilled and modillioned cornice; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has four offset brick ridge chimneys, gable dormers on the east and west slopes, and a closed pediment. A one-story, flat-roof veranda across the facade (south) elevation wraps around the east and west elevations and has a roof balustrade, a wide molded entablature, wood columns, and a turned wood railing. The entrance is in the west elevation, sheltered by the veranda. The windows are primarily six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-and-one-half-story wing with gable wall dormers extends from the rear (north) elevation.

Mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) built the house for himself in 1851 and lived there until his death in 1879 (Dana 1889:326). His widow Elizabeth remained at the house in 1884 (Child 1884:572). Edward D. Faulkner (d. 1926), owner of the New York City upholstery importer Johnson & Faulkner, and his wife Marianne (1859–1958) purchased the house in 1898 as a summer home. Marianne Faulkner owned the property until her death in 1958 (Wendling 1993).

211.1 25 Mountain Avenue Cottage, ca. 1920, contributing building

A one-story, three-bay-by-two-bay cottage is northwest of the house near the northwest corner of the parcel. It has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with bracketed eaves and wood-shingled walls.

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A large rubble stone chimney is centered on the west elevation, and a shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a wood balustrade shelters the entrance centered in the south elevation.

211.2 25 Mountain Avenue Carriage House, ca. 2015, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story carriage house is directly north of the house. It has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof with a central cupola and clapboard siding with corner pilasters. The west elevation contains three vertical-lift doors with multi-light transoms, and Palladian windows are centered in each gable.

211.3 25 Mountain Avenue Shed, ca. 2015, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story shed is north of the carriage house. It has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard siding; a concrete foundation; and six-over-six, double-hung windows. A single wide door is centered in the south elevation.

212. Faulkner Park, 1937, contributing site

The park, an approximately 10-acre parcel of land at the base of Mount Tom on the north side of Mountain Avenue, was created in 1937 by Marianne Faulkner (1859–1958) as a memorial to her late husband, Edward Daniels Faulkner (d. 1926). The Faulkners had acquired the property, including the adjacent house at 25 Mountain Avenue, in 1898 as a summer home (Jennison 1985:226). The park appears to have been designed by Pollock & Halborson of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, with A.J. Pollock advising and Ed Lord supervising crews on the site. A.B. Lane Construction of Barre, a skilled masonry firm, completed the construction (WHC Library). The southern part of the park is primarily an open grass lawn with deciduous trees scattered at intervals and along the street edge. A low stone wall runs along the east edge of the park. Curving asphalt paths through the park lead to the trailhead for the Faulkner Trail, which switchbacks through the wooded northern part of the park and the adjacent town-owned Billings Park up to Mount Tom's South Peak.

213. 26 Mountain Avenue, ca. 1950, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1950 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gambrel roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and three shed dormers on each slope. The entrance is centered in the facade (north) elevation beneath a shallow one-story entry porch that has a wide molded entablature on wood columns with a decorative metal roof balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in molded surrounds. A one-story, shed-roof enclosed porch extends from the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1950. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

213.1 26 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1950, contributing building

A one-story garage northwest of the house has a side-gable roof oriented perpendicular to the street and a single vertical-lift door offset in the east elevation.

214. 28 Mountain Avenue, Southgate House, ca. 1930, contributing building

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The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1930 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a dentilled cornice; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney at the west end and an offset brick chimney on the south slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation within a projecting, one-story, front-gable vestibule with an open pediment and corner pilasters. The door has sidelights and a fanlight. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story addition extends from the west elevation.

The house was built ca. 1930; the 1929 Woodstock Directory recorded a house under construction at this address. Gertrude F. Southgate, a widow, owned and lived at the house in 1940.

214.1 28 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story garage is southwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a concrete foundation. The north elevation contains a wide vertical-lift door beneath a window centered in the gable end.

215. 30 Mountain Avenue, 1956, contributing building

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1956 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. A four-bay wing extends from the west elevation, and a hyphen connects the east elevation to a front-gable garage addition. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The two-bay facade (north) elevation has an entrance in its east bay flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a front-gable entry porch with a dentilled cornice and paneled wood posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and multi-light casements. The attached garage has a single vertical-lift door in the north elevation.

The house was built in 1956 (WHC Building Files).

216. 33 Mountain Avenue, ca. 1980, non-contributing building

The one-story, U-shaped, astylistic house constructed ca. 1980 has a standing-seam metal, hip roof with a brick ridge chimney; board-and-batten walls; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is offset in the five-bay facade (south) elevation and is sheltered by a flat-roof entry porch. The windows are single, double, and triple casements. An integral garage is in the west bay of the facade.

217. 34 Mountain Avenue, ca. 1890, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney at the south end. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation and flanked by partial sidelights. There is a one-story, front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment and square wood posts and a one-story, hip-roof veranda with turned wood posts and a simple balustrade across the south elevation. Windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash. A one-story southeast ell with an integral porch along the south elevation connects to a one-car, south-facing garage.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. Lucian A. Richmond (b. 1847) lived there by 1913, and his widow Laura (b. 1852) resided at this address (listed as 22 Mountain Avenue) in 1924. William D. Templeton, a chauffeur, and his wife Gertrude lived there in 1926. Peter Biagiotti, the proprietor of the

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Woodstock Fruit Co. on Central Street, and his wife Lena lived there in 1929. Gardener George W. Staples and his family rented the house in 1940.

218. 35–37 Mountain Avenue, Woodward Duplex, 1856, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style duplex constructed in 1856 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and an offset gable dormer and a central shed dormer on the south slope. Two entrances centered in the six-bay facade (south) elevation have sidelights and simple wood surrounds. Both are sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof entrance porch with a wide entablature supported on chamfered wood posts and a diamond-patterned balustrade. A one-story, hip-roof veranda with square wood posts and a simple wood balustrade spans the west elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. There are two rear (north) ells.

Mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) built the duplex in 1856 as housing for mill employees (Dana 1889:326). Ernest K. Wright, the proprietor of Wright's Pharmacy at 13 Elm Street, and his wife Ruth resided at 35 Mountain Avenue (listed in early directories as 26 and 19 Mountain Avenue) from at least 1913 through 1929. Mrs. Louise Montague, the widow of Charles R., resided at 37 Mountain Avenue (listed in early directories as 24 Mountain Avenue) from at least 1913 through 1929. Charles Montague worked for Frederick N. Billings and resided on Mountain Avenue, possibly at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:568). The Montagues' daughter Susan, employed at the Vermont Savings Bank, owned and lived at the house in 1940.

218.1 37 Mountain Avenue Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage northeast of the house has a vertical-lift door in the south elevation.

219. 39 Mountain Avenue, ca. 1875, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed ca. 1875 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with deep cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney on the north elevation and a brick interior chimney. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation and sheltered by a one-story, partial-width veranda with wood columns and a wood balustrade. Windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. A one-story bay window with a paneled base is on the east bay of the south elevation. A one-story west ell connects to a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable barn.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1875. Walter H. Brown, proprietor of Brown & Moore publishers, and his wife Louise resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. Auto mechanic Allan Brownell owned the house and lived there with his family and a boarder in 1940.

219.1 39 Mountain Avenue Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-story, shed-roof garage southwest of the house has two vertical-lift doors in the east elevation.

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220. 3 North Street, Claflin House/Billings Gardener's House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1860 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; wood-shingle walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a gable wall dormer centered on the facade (east) elevation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with wood-shingled square posts and a wood-shingled balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story west ell connects to a small garage. The ell has two gabled dormers on the south slope and a one-story, hip-roof porch across the south elevation. The attached garage has a double-leaf, vertical-board door in the south elevation.

The house was built ca. 1860 for N. C. Claflin (or Clifton), probably Nathan Claflin (1790–1873), who owned the property in 1869. Frederick H. Billings (1823–1890) acquired the property in 1869 when he purchased the adjacent Marsh estate and used the house as a residence for his gardener. Horace A. Deal, Billings' gardener, lived there in 1884 (Child 1884:564). A. Murray Maynes worked for Elizabeth Billings and resided at this address from at least 1913 to 1924. Arthur L. Bailey, an employee at Billings Florist, and his wife Jennie resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. Gardener Robert Woodbury and his family lived there in 1940. The property remained part of the Billings–Rockefeller estate until the late twentieth century, when it was sold into private ownership (Foulds et al. 1994:103; Kline et al. 2014).

221. 4 North Street, ca. 1890, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney, shed dormers on the east and west slopes, and decorative wood trim in the gable peaks and ends. The house is built into a slope and has a full basement exposed on the east, west and south elevations. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story veranda that wraps around the east elevation, where it is two stories. The veranda has a standing-seam metal shed roof with a gable pediment above the entrance, bracketed turned wood posts, and a sawn balustrade. The windows are two-over-one, replacement double-hung wood sash. There is a two-story bay window on the east elevation and a two-story south wing.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890, likely as a duplex. Forrest A. Nye (b. 1871), assistant postmaster, and his wife Ella resided at this address from at least 1913 to 1929. Lucian Harlow, a laborer, lived at 2 North Street (presumably the other half of this house) from at least 1913 to 1924. Richard N. Bean, an electrician, and his wife Margaret lived at 2 North Street in 1926, and Harley E. Knights, employed at the Woodstock Inn, lived there in 1929. In 1940, Arthur Bailey, retired, and his family rented one half of the house at 4 North Street and Ida B. Maxham rented the other half.

222. 5 North Street, Murtie Riley House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and gable wall dormers on both slopes. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof veranda with bracketed square wood posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A rear (north) wing with an integral porch on the east elevation connects to an attached barn. The barn has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof and a double-leaf garage door in the east elevation below a hayloft door and window in the gable peak.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1860 for laborer Murtie Riley (1834–1911), who owned the property in 1869 and lived on North Street in 1884 (Child 1884:569). This address was listed as the Riley House in the 1913 Woodstock Directory. In 1924, William L. Smith lived at 5 North Street with his wife Minnie and worked for Richard Billings. Arlo A. Thompson, a herder, and his wife Ethel resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. Roy Campbell, a caretaker for a private estate, owned the property and lived there with his family in 1940.

223. 7 North Street, J. O. Grady House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation and flanked by sidelights. There is a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with bracketed square wood posts and a wood balustrade. The windows are primarily six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with some square awning sash. A one-story north ell has a shed dormer on the east roof slope. A modern, two-bay garage addition to the west elevation has open bay entrances, vertical-board siding, and a roof deck.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860 for J. O. Grady (or O'Grady), who owned the property in 1869. Carl Day, an employee at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Mary resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929, when Mrs. Mary Day lived there alone and worked in Springfield, Vermont. Louis Blake, a shipping clerk, and his wife Helen rented the house in 1940.

224. 8 North Street, John W. Nutting House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street. The roof has an offset brick chimney and a shed dormer across the east slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation and has a projecting lintel and sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story wing on the south elevation has a one-story porch across the east elevation and an attached outbuilding at the south end.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860 for carpenter John W. Nutting (1814–1887), who owned the property in 1869 and lived on North Street in 1884 (Child 1884:568). Harold E. Adams, a teacher, and his wife Esther resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1926. Otis H. Waite, a caretaker, and his wife Carrie lived there in 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

225. 10 North Street, John C. Nutting House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1860 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer across the north slope. The entrance is offset in the facade (north) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda that has a gabled pediment above the entrance and wood columns. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with one-over-one, vinyl sash in the dormer. There is a south ell and a screened porch on the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860 for carpenter John C. Nutting (1844–1929), who owned the property in 1869. Nutting resided on Park Street in 1884 (Child 1884:568). Andrew Gage, a laborer, and his wife Hattie resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1940.

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### Old River Road (Billings Farm)

#### 226. 1890 Farmhouse, 1890, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Shingle-style house, designed by Boston architect Frederick Stickney (1853–1918) and constructed in 1890, has a slate-shingled, cross-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; clapboard first-story walls with corner boards and wood-shingled upper walls with a flared base; and a stone foundation. The L-shaped building has a one-and-one-half-story, hip-roof block between the two arms of the L; a one-story, side-gable wing at the northeast corner; and several rear (east) additions. The main roof has two offset brick chimneys and multiple gable and hip dormers. The entrance is offset in the west elevation of the hip-roof block and is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof veranda that wraps around the north and west elevations of the house's eastern arm. The veranda has a molded wood cornice, paneled wood posts, and a turned wood railing. The windows are six-over-one, double-hung wood sash with wood surrounds.

##### 226.1 Old Farmhouse, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; wood-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the road. The roof has a molded wood cornice, two brick ridge chimneys, and two gable wall dormers on both slopes. The entrance is slightly offset in the three-bay facade (south) elevation and has large sidelights and a one-story, front-gable entry porch with bracketed square wood posts and clapboards in the gable end. The windows are single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with wood surrounds. The east end of the facade appears to be an enclosed integral porch and has three modern plate-glass windows with side casements in the first story.

##### 226.2 Upper Barn, ca. 1880, non-contributing building

The two-story barn constructed ca. 1880 and converted to museum exhibit and program space in the 1980s consists of three perpendicular sections and a parallel wing at the east end that is connected to the rear ell of the Visitor Center. The building has slate-shingled, gable roofs with louvered ridge vents; wood-shingled walls; and a brick foundation. There are multiple double-leaf, vertical-board doors with cross-bracing and strap hinges. The window openings have louvered wood shutters. Recent (2019) alterations to the barn, including the addition and replacement of windows and new siding, have resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, it is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

##### 226.3 Cow Barn, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story barn constructed ca. 1880 consists of three perpendicular sections. The building has slate-shingled, gable roofs with louvered ridge vents; wood-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. There are multiple square and rectangular openings along the north elevation.

##### 226.4 Wagon Barn, ca. 1880, contributing building

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The one-story building constructed ca. 1880 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof; wood-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. The west elevation has three large bays with angled openings and double-leaf or sliding wood doors. The east elevation has six-over-six, double-hung wood windows.

226.5 Visitor Center, 1982–1983, non-contributing building

The Billings Farm & Museum Visitor Center, constructed in 1982–1983 to designs by the Boston architectural firm Sasaki and Associates with later additions, is a two-story building with a slate-shingled roof, wood-shingled walls, and a rubble stone foundation. The original section of the building has a side-gable roof with a deep molded cornice and returns and a louvered wood cupola centered on the ridge. A one-story, shed-roof auditorium wing extends from the north elevation, and a one-story ell extends from the south elevation. The auditorium and ell are both original. A one-story, side-gable addition to the west elevation has an integral shed-roof veranda across the north side, sheltering the entrance, and a one-story, perpendicular wing at the west end.

**Pleasant Street**

227. 2 Pleasant Street, David Pierce House, 1821, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1821 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and shallow returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has four symmetrical brick interior end chimneys. The entrance has sidelights and is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with a decorated entablature on fluted square wood posts and a scrollwork iron roof balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with splayed brick lintels. Elliptical louvered fans are centered in the gable ends. There is a one-story northeast ell with clapboard walls.

The house was built in 1821 for lawyer David Pierce (1786–1872), who resided there until 1856, when he sold it to lawyer Julius Converse (Dana 1889:179). Converse (1798–1885), born in Stafford, Connecticut, moved to Woodstock ca. 1841. He served as State's Attorney for Windsor County from 1844 to 1847 and was a member of the state legislature in 1833, 1836–1840, 1847–1849, and 1867–1868. He held the office of Lieutenant Governor from 1850 to 1851 and was Governor of Vermont from 1872 to 1874. After his death in 1885, Converse's widow Jane (1842–1916) and his daughter Luna (1874–1961) lived at the house through at least 1940.

227.1 2 Pleasant Street Garage, ca. 1870, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story garage north of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and an offset vertical-lift door in the west elevation.

228. 4 Pleasant Street, Joseph Dana House, ca. 1830, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1830 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-and-one-half-story ell at the north end of the facade (east) elevation. The roof has a central ridge chimney, offset barrel-roof wall dormers on both slopes, and two gable wall dormers on the west slope. The entrance is offset in the facade and is sheltered

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by a flat-roof overhang with a wide entablature supported on simple Tuscan columns. The windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A bay window is at the north end of the west elevation. The ell has shed dormers on the south slope and a veranda across the north elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1830, likely for Joseph Dana (b. 1815) who lived there in 1855. His widow Eliza M. (1843–1929) owned the property in 1869 and lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:564). Their son William S. Dana of Boston (1851–1936) resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929, and his widow Mabel (1889–1972) owned and lived at the house in 1940.

228.1 4 Pleasant Street Outbuilding, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay outbuilding northwest of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and novelty siding with corner boards.

229. 6 Pleasant Street, George Fisher House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. A one-story wing projects from the north elevation. The roof has shed dormers on both slopes. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation and has a fluted surround flanked by two-light sidelights. It is protected by a two-bay wide, flat-roof porch with simple Tuscan columns and a wood railing. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. The wing has a partially enclosed shed-roof porch on the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840, likely for furniture dealer George Fisher who lived there from at least 1856 through 1884 (Child 1884:564). Max E. Mass, florist, and his wife Edna resided at this address with Max's father George H. from at least 1924 to 1926. The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories listed George and Max Mass at 22 Pleasant Street. In 1929, Mrs. Jennie Bryson, the widow of John, lived at 6 Pleasant Street. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

230. 8 Pleasant Street, Harris–Burnell House, 1808, contributing building

The one-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1808 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards and shaped shingles in the gable ends; and a stone foundation with a full basement. A two-story ell projects from the north elevation. A brick exterior chimney is offset on the east elevation, and a brick chimney pierces the south roof slope. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation consists of a six-panel door with a five-light transom in a flat board surround. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A Queen Anne-style, two-story, flat-roof veranda across the east elevation has bracketed square posts and a sawn balustrade on the upper story. The ell has one-over-one, double-hung wood sash; a basement-level, sliding glass door in the east elevation; and a two-story porch on the north elevation.

Mill owner Luther Harris built the house in 1808 and lived there until 1811, when Dr. John Burnell (1778–1847) moved there and added an office at the rear. Deacon Jacob Fisher owned the property from at least 1856 through 1869, and Edward B. Clapp owned it in 1889 (Dana 1889:181–182). Ellery W. Kidder, a retired watchman, resided at this address (sometimes listed as 10 or 10A Pleasant Street) from at least 1913 to 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1924 Woodstock Directory. Leroy E. Thomas, a post office clerk, owned and lived at the house from 1929 through at least 1940.

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231. Pleasant Street Bridge, 1950, contributing structure

The bridge, constructed in 1950 to replace an earlier iron bridge at this location, carries Pleasant Street across the Kedron Brook. It is a single-span, concrete T-beam bridge with a concrete and metal-pipe railing.

232. 10 Pleasant Street, Jasper Hazen Jr. House, ca. 1845, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house constructed ca. 1845 has Gothic Revival and Queen Anne features. It has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with paneled bargeboard trim and deep cornice returns; clapboard walls with paneled pilasters; and a parged foundation. The house is built into a slope and has a full basement exposed on the north and west sides. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, a central gable wall dormer flanked by hip-roof dormers on the south slope, and a shed dormer on the north slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a pedimented front-gable entry porch with a bracketed cornice and bracketed turned wood posts. A two-story, flat-roof veranda across the west elevation has a central gable with a broken pediment and a bracketed cornice. The upper level has bracketed turned wood posts and a decorative iron railing; the lower level has paneled square wood posts and decorative wood screening. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash with projecting bracketed lintels and sills. A large bay window is centered on the first story of the east and west elevations, and a two-story ell extends from the north elevation.

The house was built ca. 1845, likely for Jasper Hazen Jr. (ca. 1820–1909) who owned the property in 1855. Hazen's brother-in-law Lorenzo Richmond (1806–1884) owned it in 1856. Benjamin F. Standish (1823–1910), owner of the adjacent tannery (no longer extant) at the mouth of Kedron Brook, owned and lived at the house from at least 1869 through 1884 (Child 1884:570). William W. Miller, an assistant manager at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Alice resided at this address from at least 1924 to 1929. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded two households renting at 10 Pleasant Street: Howard W. Gould, manager of the Woodstock Theater, and his family and Frederick Maynes Jr., a furniture salesman, and his wife Sara.

232.1 10 Pleasant Street Barn/Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story barn/garage northeast of the house has a front-gambrel roof and wood-shingled walls. A double-leaf wood door is centered in the south elevation beneath a hayloft door. The barn also has a full basement with exposure on the north and west sides.

233. 12 Pleasant Street, C. Richmond House, ca. 1820, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1820 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a molded wood cornice with deep returns. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a multi-light transom. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in simple wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1820 and was owned by C. Richmond in 1856. Dentist Henry L. Williams (1816–1892) and his wife Jane owned the property by 1869 and lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:572). Mrs. Mary C. Hutchinson resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories listed Hutchinson at 16 Pleasant Street, likely this house with a different street address. Byron F. Kelley, a sales manager, and his family rented the property in 1940.

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233.1 12 Pleasant Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story garage northwest of the house has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a double-leaf door in the south elevation.

234. 15 Pleasant Street, William Billings House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1865 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; brick walls; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney at the center of the west elevation, a brick ridge chimney at the south end, and shallow shed dormers on each slope. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation and has a pilastered wood surround with sidelights. A one-story, flat-roof entry porch with paired wood columns and a turned wood balustrade wraps around the east elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story bay window with clapboard siding is on the west elevation, and a one-story wing with skylights and clapboard siding extends from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865 for William Billings (d. 1892), who owned the property in 1869. Billings and his son William (1843–1912) operated a mail and stage route from Woodstock to Bridgewater, Vermont. Both lived on Central Street in 1884 (Child 1884:562). Charles S. Wilson and his family resided at this address (listed as 9 Pleasant Street) in 1924 and 1926. The house was vacant in 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

234.1 15 Pleasant Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story garage southwest of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a closed pediment and shed dormers on both slopes; brick walls with a clapboard entablature and gable peaks; and a concrete foundation. A single vertical-lift door is in the north elevation.

235. 16 Pleasant Street, McLaughlin House, ca. 1830, contributing building

The two-story, late Federal-style house constructed ca. 1830 with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival-style alterations has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with paneled bargeboard trim; clapboard walls with corner pilasters and carved corner brackets; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a brick exterior chimney centered on the south elevation. The roof has two gable dormers on each slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a front-gable entry porch with square posts and has sidelights and a fanlight. A one-story bay window is north of the entrance, and the remaining windows contain six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the north elevation and connects to a two-story, front-gable barn/garage addition. The wing has a brick ridge chimney and two gable wall dormers in the east slope. The addition has two garage bays in the east elevation under a partially glazed hayloft door and a wood-shingled gable peak.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1830 and was owned by McLaughlin in 1856. O. E. Taylor owned the property by 1869, and William O. Taylor (co-owner of the O. L. Richmond & Co. meat and provisions store on Elm Street) resided there in 1884 (Child 1884:571). By 1913, Charles E. Woodruff resided on Pleasant Street “near the Soldiers’ Monument” (at Tribou Park on the opposite side of the street), likely at this house. His widow Melvina owned and lived at this address through at least 1940.

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235.1 16 Pleasant Street Carriage House, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story carriage house northeast of the house has an asphalt-shingle, side-gable roof with a central cupola and shed wall dormer; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. Double sliding wood doors are centered in the south elevation.

236. 18 Pleasant Street, Orlando L. Richmond House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Stick/Eastlake-style house constructed ca. 1865 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a parged foundation. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the east elevation. The roof has a central wall gable dormer on the south slope and decorative wood trim in the gable peaks and corners. The gable peaks have overlapping wood shingles and decorative clapboards. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation and has a wide wood surround with sidelights. It is sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof entry porch with a central arched gable pediment, a dentilled cornice, bracketed square posts, and a turned wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, replacement and original, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-story ell with multiple dormers extends from the north elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865, possibly for Orlando L. Richmond who owned the property in 1869. Richmond co-owned the O. L. Richmond & Co. meat and provisions store on Elm Street and resided on Pleasant Street through at least 1884 (Child 1884:569). George Henry Mass (1846–1932), a German landscape gardener who worked as Frederick Billings' head gardener from 1875 to 1893, purchased the property in 1893 "for the purpose of growing and selling cut flowers, plants, seeds, and vegetables" (*Vermont Standard*, quoted in Porter/Miller Ink 2013:1B-39). Mass lived at and operated a greenhouse on the property until he retired in 1922. By 1924, Ernest W. Morris resided at this address and operated the Eaton & Morris florist business on the property. Robert Eaton, florist, owned the business at this address and lived there from 1926 through at least 1941. Multiple greenhouses on the property through 1963 have since been removed.

237. 19 Pleasant Street, ca. 1920, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1920 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation within an arched wood surround with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. It is flanked by 20-light fixed sash. The other windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash or multi-light casements. All have projecting molded lintels. A one-and-one-half-story rear addition extends from the southwest corner. The addition has a shed dormer on the west roof slope and an entrance in the north elevation with a fanlight and columned entry porch.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1920 as a studio and converted to a residence sometime in the late twentieth century. There is no entry for this address in the 1924, 1926, or 1929 Woodstock directories or the 1940 U.S. Census.

238. 20 Pleasant Street, Judah Hatch House, ca. 1850, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Stick/Eastlake house constructed ca. 1850 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards and scalloped wood

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shingles in the gable ends; and a parged brick foundation. The roof has an offset gable wall dormer on the south slope. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (south) elevation and has a molded wood surround and sidelights. It is sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof entry porch with a gable pediment, scrolled brackets, carved square wood columns, and a low wood balustrade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. There is a northwest ell with a north addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850, possibly for Judah Hatch (1796–1879) who owned the property from at least 1856 through 1869. William H. Bradley, a caretaker, and his wife Nellie resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories listed Bradley at 24 Pleasant Street, likely this house with a different street address. Arthur M. Maynes, a laborer, and his children rented the house in 1940.

238.1 20 Pleasant Street Carriage House, ca. 1850, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story carriage house northeast of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a central square cupola and clapboard walls. A double-leaf wood door is offset in the south elevation below a small hayloft door.

239. 21 Pleasant Street, Henry Hatch House, 1835, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1835 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a closed pediment and a molded wood cornice; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the east slope. The entrance in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation is recessed within a paneled wood surround and has sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with paneled wood surrounds. A one-story wing on the south elevation has a standing-seam metal roof with shed dormers; clapboard walls; an engaged porch along the east elevation; and a two-story, side-gable addition at the south end.

The house was built in 1835 and owned by farmer Henry Hatch (1805–1886) from at least 1855 through 1884 (Child 1884:565). Mrs. Emma F. Marshall lived there in 1913, and Mrs. Josephine Marshall resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census. The house is currently operated as the Charleston House Bed & Breakfast.

240. 23 Pleasant Street, Oscar H. Freeman House, 1867, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1867 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a bracketed cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has brick interior chimneys at each end. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation and has a molded wood surround with sidelights. It is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof entry porch with a bracketed cornice and decorated entablature on paneled square wood posts. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. Those in the first story have bracketed hoods and flat surrounds. Those in the second story are arched and have molded wood arched surrounds. Circular louvered panels are centered in the gable ends. A one-story rear ell with a standing-seam metal roof, gable dormers, and an engaged side porch projects from the south elevation. A one-story addition at the south end of the ell has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof and an attached garage.

The house was built in 1867 for Oscar H. Freeman, who owned and lived at it until his death in 1912. Freeman ran a drug store on Elm Street. Frank H. Gillingham, the founder of F. H. Gillingham & Sons

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general store on Elm Street (and great-great-grandfather of the store's current owners), acquired the house and lived there in 1913 and 1916. His son Warren S. (d. 1951) resided at this address with his family through at least 1940. Since 1994, the house has been operated under various owners as The Ardmore Bed & Breakfast.

241. 25–27 Pleasant Street, Samuel Smith Duplex, ca. 1835, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style duplex constructed ca. 1835 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick exterior at the west end, a brick ridge chimney at the east end, and a small cross gable centered on the ridge. Two entrances with paneled wood surrounds and sidelights are centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation. The windows are two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash with simple wood surrounds. A one-story bay window with a paneled base is at the north end of the east elevation. A two-story south ell has shed dormers on both slopes and a projecting bay with a side porch on the east elevation. A one-story carriage barn extends from the ell's south elevation. There is also a two-story, shed-roof addition at the southwest corner of the house.

The duplex was built ca. 1835, possibly by Samuel Smith who owned the property in 1855. Smith lived in one half of the house in 1869, and a relative Mrs. Eveline Smith (1821–1897) lived in the other half. Eveline Smith and Samuel's widow Abigail still resided in the house in 1884 (Child 1884:570). In 1913 and 1916, Eveline's son Elton A. of Smithville, New Jersey, had a summer residence on Pleasant Street, likely #27. Road commissioner Edmond Paige and his family owned and lived at 27 Pleasant Street from at least 1924 through 1940, when Edmond's widow Elizabeth lived there with her children. John M. Fuller, a beef and poultry dealer, resided at 25 Pleasant Street from at least 1913 through 1924. Rolfe Gillingham (b. 1894), co-owner of F. H. Gillingham & Sons general store on Elm Street, and his wife lived there in 1926. Charles L. Cady, an employee at W. B. Gilchrist grain and coal, and his wife lived there in 1929. There is no entry for 25 Pleasant Street in the 1940 U. S. Census.

241.1 25 Pleasant Street Barn, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story barn south of the house at the edge of the property has a standing-seam metal, gambrel roof and board-and-batten walls. An open garage bay is centered in the north elevation beneath a hayloft door and adjacent to a pedestrian door.

242. 26 Pleasant Street, Ransom M. Russell House, 1858, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1858 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a parged foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and gable wall dormers centered on the east and west slopes. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation within a pilastered surround with a decorated entablature and sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with dentilled lintels. A one-story bay window with a paneled base is at the north end of the west elevation. The east elevation has an engaged porch with paneled wood columns at the south end. A short hyphen connects the north elevation to a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable barn with a stone ridge chimney at the east end.

The house was built in 1858, according to a plaque attached to the exterior, possibly for cooper and farmer Ransom M. Russell, who owned the property by 1856. Russell had his house and business on Pleasant

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Street through at least 1884 (Child 1884:570). William H. Brownell, a lumber dealer, lived at 30 Pleasant Street (likely this house with a different street address) in 1913 and 1916. From at least 1924 through 1926, George W. Brownell worked in Boston but owned the house at 26 Pleasant Street with his family. The house was vacant in 1929. Charles C. Frost, owner of a lumber mill at the mouth of Kedron Brook, and his family rented it in 1940.

242.1 26 Pleasant Street Garage, 1858, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story garage northeast of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls with corner boards. A partially glazed, vertical-lift door is centered in the south elevation below a 12-over-12, double-hung wood window.

243. 28 Pleasant Street, Orlando L. Richmond House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and clapboard walls with corner boards. The foundation is not visible. The roof has an offset chimney and shed dormer across both slopes and extends over an engaged porch across the three-bay facade (south) elevation. The porch has wood columns on square paneled bases and a wood balustrade. The entrance is centered in the facade beneath the porch and flanked by sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with flat wood surrounds. A one-story, shed-roof vestibule extends from the north end of the west elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840, possibly for Orlando L. Richmond who owned the property in 1856. Richmond co-owned the O. L. Richmond & Co. meat and provisions store on Elm Street and resided on Pleasant Street, possibly at #18, through at least 1884. Miss C. Richmond owned the property at 28 Pleasant Street in 1869, and Miss Martha C. Richmond resided on Pleasant Street, likely at this house, through at least 1884 (Child 1884:569). The house was vacant from at least 1924 through 1929, and there is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

243.1 28 Pleasant Street Shop, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story shop building is northwest of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete and parged foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay south elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds.

244. 29 Pleasant Street, R. French House, ca. 1820, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1820 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and shallow returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the west elevation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation and has a paneled surround with a projecting lintel. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash with projecting lintels. There is a one-story south ell with shed wall dormers on both roof slopes and side and rear porches.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1820 and was owned by R. French from at least 1856 through 1869. E. Warren Allen resided at this address and operated a cabinet and antique shop in the building behind the house from at least 1924 through 1929. Allen's widow Ethel owned and lived at this address in 1940.

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In the early 1950s, Jack Barlow and Charlie Wigren purchased the property and opened Wigren-Barlow Antiques in the rear building. The business remains in operation under the current owners.

244.1 29 Pleasant Street Shop, ca. 1920, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story shop constructed ca. 1920 with several additions is south of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a gable wall dormer; clapboard and novelty-sided walls; and a concrete foundation. There are multiple entrances in the north elevation. The windows are one-over-one and six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash and casements. There is one-story, two-car attached garage with a front-gable roof at the east end.

245. 30 Pleasant Street, Woodstock Christian Church, 1826, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style church constructed in 1826 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a closed pediment and molded wood cornice; brick walls with clapboards in the gable ends and full-height relieving arches defining each bay; and a stone foundation. A tiered bell tower at the south end of the roof consists of a metal dome on a louvered square bell house with canted corner pilasters and a square clapboarded base with clock faces on each side. Entrances in the second and fourth bays of the five-bay facade (south) elevation have three-panel, double-leaf wood doors in round-arched openings with louvered fans beneath stained-glass oculus windows. The other bays contain double-height, round-arched stained-glass windows; some have louvered shutters and fans. There is a one-story, front-gable wing at the northwest corner and a one-story, shed-roof addition on the north elevation. The wing has an entrance in the south elevation and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with segmental arch surrounds. The addition has six-over-six, double-hung sash.

The building was constructed in 1826 as the Woodstock Christian Church. The Christian Church Society dissolved in 1949 due to declining membership and gave the building to the Woodstock Lodge #31 of Free and Accepted Masons (NWPL Vertical Files). The building remains in use as a Masonic Temple.

246. 32 Pleasant Street, Bezer Simmons House, 1818, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1818 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; brick walls; and a parged stone foundation. The roof has four brick interior chimneys. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation and has a carved entablature and sidelights. It is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with a wide entablature ornamented with carved swags and supported on fluted square columns. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with splayed brick lintels and projecting wood sills. A two-story northeast ell with a rear (north) addition has a one-story turret at the southeast corner and shed dormers. An entrance in the south end of the east elevation is protected by a front-gable entry porch with square posts.

The house was built in 1818 for Bezer F. Simmons Sr. (1776–1830). Simmons's son Bezer (1810–1850) was a Commercial Marine captain who sailed from New Bedford on whaling voyages. The younger Simmons married Laura Billings (1820–1849), Frederick H. Billings' sister. By 1855, P. E. Southgate owned the property. James Barrett acquired it in 1856 and lived there through at least 1869. Harry Burns worked for grain dealer W. B. Gilchrist and resided at this address in 1924. The house was vacant in 1926 and 1929. Elizabeth S. Steele owned and lived at this address in 1940. Area residents acquired the building in 1958 and converted it to a community health center. The Ottauquechee Health Center building behind the house was constructed in 1973 (Woodstock 2014:40).

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246.1 Ottauquechee Health Center Building, ca. 1970, non-contributing building

A one-story, U-shaped brick building constructed ca. 1970 is north of the house. It has a flat roof, minimal fenestration, and two recessed, south-facing entrances beneath large, flat-roof, standing-seam metal overhangs supported on square metal posts with concrete bases.

247. 33 Pleasant Street, Augustus Palmer House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-and-one-half-story wing on the south elevation. The roof has an offset gable dormer on the west slope and a shed dormer on the east slope. The entrance has a multi-light transom and is centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a front-gable entry porch with bracketed square posts. The wing has an enclosed integral veranda across the west elevation. The windows are twelve-over-eight, six-over-six, and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840, possibly for Augustus Palmer who owned the property in 1855–1856. By 1869, the property belonged to C. Bradford, possibly Clara Bradford, widow of George, who resided on Pleasant Street in 1884 (Child 1884:562). Miss Lestina S. Gates, a dressmaker, owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940, when several roomers also lived at the house. Nesbitt Antiques currently occupies the building.

248. 34–36 Pleasant Street, Eliphalet Dunham Duplex, 1832, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style duplex constructed in 1832 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. Entrances are recessed within wood-paneled, elliptical-arched openings in the east and west bays of the six-bay facade (south) elevation. The entrances consist of multi-light doors under elliptical fanlights. The windows are six-over-six and four-over-one, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. Two twelve-light wood sash over louvered panels are centered in the gable ends. A one-story addition with clapboard walls and a concrete block foundation extends from the northwest corner.

The building was constructed as a duplex in 1832 and owned by Eliphalet Dunham in 1856. By 1869, Stephen J. Mellish and E. B. Rice owned the property. Mellish's widow Mary (1820–1894) still lived in one half of the house in 1884, and Mrs. Lydia E. Anthony, the widow of Henry L., lived with her daughter Eunice in the other half (Child 1884:562, 567). J. U. Anthony, retired, resided on Pleasant Street, likely at #36, in 1913 and 1916, and Mrs. Hattie Anthony lived there in 1924 and 1926. Henry T. Stillwell and his wife Margaret also resided at 36 Pleasant Street in 1926. In 1929, the Reverend Herman A. Lewis, pastor of the adjacent Woodstock Christian Church, and his wife Dona lived there, and pastor George D. Hallowell and his family rented the house in 1940. Martha Hood resided at 34 Pleasant Street and operated The Lamp Shade Shop at that location from at least 1924 through 1929. She still owned and lived at the house in 1940 but worked as a private nurse. The building is currently part of the Mellishwood senior citizen housing complex.

248.1 34 Pleasant Street Secondary Residence, 1975, non-contributing building

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A two-story residence constructed in 1975 is directly north of the house. It has a central side-gable section and two side-gable wings, an asphalt-shingled roof, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation.

249. 35 Pleasant Street, O. A. Bryant House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to and set back from the street and has a one-story south wing with gable wall dormers and an attached garage. The roof has a central ridge chimney and shed wall dormers on both slopes. The entrance is centered in the three-bay east elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840, possibly for Orlemon A. Bryant who owned the property in 1855. Horatio Palmer (d. 1867) and his wife Fanny (d. 1908) owned it from 1856 through at least 1884 (Child 1884:562). Allen Minor, a painter, resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1929 Woodstock directory. George H. Curtis, a carpenter, and his family rented the house in 1940.

249.1 35 Pleasant Street, Filling Station, ca. 1940, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style building constructed ca. 1940 is northeast of the house. It has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; a one-story, northwest side ell; and a concrete foundation. The entrance in the east bay of the ell's north elevation consists of a multi-panel wood door with a five-light transom under a front-gable, bracketed hood. A bay window is west of the entrance. The other windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash.

The building was constructed as a filling station ca. 1940 and was later converted to an office building. It currently houses the Poulos Insurance company. The alterations have removed the building's ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, it is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

250. 37 Pleasant Street, Red & White Market, 1961, contributing building

The one-story, Modern commercial building constructed in 1961 has a rubber-clad flat roof; concrete block walls with a brick facing on the facade (north) elevation; and a concrete foundation. The facade has a flat board entablature and vertical boards dividing it into bays. A four-bay-wide projecting bay offset on the facade has fully glazed commercial doors in the west elevation and full-height, metal-frame storefront windows along the north side.

The building was constructed in 1961 as a grocery store called the Red & White Market on the former site of the house that was moved to 20 The Green (WHC Library). It remains in use as a grocery store under the name Mac's Market.

251. 38 Pleasant Street, Lamberth House, ca. 1835, contributing building

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The two-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1835 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a parged stone foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney at the west end. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation and consists of a multi-panel wood door in a simple wood surround with a projecting molded lintel. A second entrance is centered in the west elevation within a projecting front-gable vestibule. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds and projecting molded lintels on the facade. A two-story northwest ell has a one-story north addition and a shed-roof entry porch on the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1835 and was owned by Miss Lamberth in 1856. By 1869, C. Richmond owned the property. Mrs. Lucy M. Wood owned and resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1940. The building is currently part of the Mellishwood senior citizen housing complex.

251.1 38 Pleasant Street Secondary Residence, 1975, non-contributing building

A two-story residence constructed in 1975 is directly north of the house. It has a central side-gable section and two side-gable wings, an asphalt-shingled roof, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation.

252. 41 Pleasant Street, F. B. Merrill House, 1899, contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1899 has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof with a bracketed cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two shed dormers on each slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a two-story veranda with a standing-seam metal pent roof, wood columns, and wood balustrades. A secondary entrance centered in the east elevation is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with a projecting bay window above it. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash. The facade has a two-story bay window in the west bay and a Palladian window in the gambrel end. A hyphen at the southwest corner connects the house to a two-story converted carriage house with shed dormers.

The house and barn were constructed in 1899 by F. B. Merrill on the former site of a house built by Marlow A. Smith in 1873 that burned in a fire three years later (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Warren B. Gilchrist, owner of a grain store on Pleasant Street, and his wife Martha resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. Clara Voorhees, a widow, owned the house and lived there with her daughter in 1940. The house is currently operated as The Village Inn bed and breakfast hotel.

253. 42 Pleasant Street, T. B. Marcy House, ca. 1830, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1830 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a barrel-roof, bracketed hood. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with molded surrounds. There is a one-story north ell with a shed-roof veranda along the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1830 and was owned by T. B. Marcy in 1856. Norman W. French, harness maker, owned the property in 1869 and still resided on Pleasant Street in 1884 (Child 1884:565). Raymond E. Dutton, an auto salesman, and his wife Florence resided at this address in 1924. Amey W. Mason lived there in 1926, and Harold F. Laskey, a Woodstock Railroad employee, and his wife Marjorie lived there in 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census. The Shire motel currently owns the house and uses it for guest accommodations.

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253.1 42 Pleasant Street Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage north of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. Two vertical-lift doors with multi-light transoms are evenly spaced in the east elevation.

253.2 42 Pleasant Street Secondary Residence, post-1969, non-contributing building

A two-story secondary residence north of the garage has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation, flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a front-gable entry porch with square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash with simple surrounds.

254. 43 Pleasant Street, William H. Reed House, 1889, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1889 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with shaped shingles in the gable ends and corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation, sheltered by a front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment and paired, bracketed square posts. The windows are two-over-one and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-story bay window is centered in the west elevation. There is a one-story south wing with shed dormers and a shed-roof veranda across the west elevation. The wing connects to a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable south addition, which has an oriel window in the west gable end.

The house was built in 1889 for William H. Reed (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Reed owned Reed Bros. maple sugar and basket manufacturers with his brother Frederick H. He and his wife Laura resided at this address through 1924. Oscar M. Paine, retired, and his wife Stella lived there in 1926 and 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

255. 45 Pleasant Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and a shed dormer on the west slope. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda that wraps around the east elevation. The veranda has gable pediments centered on each slope, a six-sided extension with a conical roof at the northwest corner, and wood columns and railing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood replacement sash. A one-and-one-half-story southeast ell has a one-story, shed-roof addition on the south side.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. Thomas Smith, a retired shoe merchant, resided at this address in 1913 and 1916. Earl F. Wyatt, manager of the American Railway Express Co. on Elm Street, owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940. The 1916 Woodstock Directory lists Wyatt at 55 Pleasant Street, possibly this house with a different street address. The building is currently occupied by Hayes, Windish & Badgewick Attorneys, which has been in business since 1991.

256. 46 Pleasant Street, The Shire, 1963, contributing building

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The two-story, Colonial Revival-style motel constructed in 1963 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof; a combination of vertical-board, wood-shingle, and vinyl siding; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. A two-story, shed-roof veranda with square posts, railings on the upper level, and exterior stairs shelters the entrances along the facade (south) elevation. A two-story ell at the west end of the facade has an integral two-story veranda along the east and south elevations. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl replacement sash. It remains in operation as a motel.

256.1 46 Pleasant Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage southeast of the motel has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; vertical-board siding; and a concrete pad.

257. 47 Pleasant Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimneys. There are entrances in the center and west bays of the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda with bracketed square posts and a wood railing. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung replacement wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A one-story, southeast ell has an entrance at the west end of the north elevation. A short hyphen centered on the house's east elevation connects to a one-story shop building constructed ca. 1950. The shop building has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; a concrete foundation; and several rear (south) additions. The facade (north) elevation has an entrance in the west bay and a two-light storefront window with multi-light transom in the east bay. An oval sign engraved with "The Laundry Room" is in the gable end.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. Reu E. Wheeler, owner of the Woodstock Home Bakery on Elm Street, owned and lived at this address with his family from at least 1924 through 1940. Woodstock Chiropractic and Functional Medicine has occupied the building since 2015. The attached shop has a different owner and is used as a commercial laundry called The Laundry Room.

258. 48 Pleasant Street, Albert G. Brown House, ca. 1820, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1820 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer with a central gable, clad in sawtooth shingles, across the south slope and brick interior chimneys at each end. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation has three-light sidelights and an elliptical louvered fan. The windows are six-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with elliptical relieving arches and projecting wood sills. The dormer has twelve-over-one, vinyl replacement sash. A short, one-story addition projects from the north elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1820 and was owned by Albert G. Brown from at least 1855 through 1869. Brown's widow Elizabeth still resided on Pleasant Street, likely at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:563). James S. Brownell, postmaster, and his wife Nina owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940, when Nina was widowed and lived there with her son. Since 1986, the owner Harry S. Saul has operated Pleasant Street Books, a rare book store, out of the ca. 1850 barn behind the house.

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258.1 48 Pleasant Street Barn, ca. 1850, contributing building

A one-story converted barn northwest of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a square cupola with a pyramidal roof. The entrance is in the west elevation. The windows are six- and nine-light awning and fixed sash.

259. 49 Pleasant Street, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic house constructed ca. 1900 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The building is oriented perpendicular to and set far back from the street. The entrance in the west elevation is sheltered by a shed-roof veranda. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash.

The house appears to have been constructed ca. 1900. Mrs. Minnie Burnham, the widow of Maurice, resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Roy G. Campbell, employed at Billings Farm, and his wife Bernice lived there in 1929. Charles L. Cady, unemployed, and his wife Edith owned and lived at this address in 1940.

260. 51 Pleasant Street, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and a central gable wall dormer on the north slope. There are two entrances centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof entry porch with square posts and a turned wood railing. The west entrance has a single sidelight. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-story ell projects from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. Roswell L. Colton and his wife Deney owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940, when Deney was widowed and lived there with her sister.

261. 52 Pleasant Street, Carver House, ca. 1835, contributing building

The one-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1835 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope and two offset gable dormers on the north slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation within a board surround. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash. There is a one-story, northwest ell.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1835 and was owned by Miss Marcia Carver from at least 1856 through 1884 (Child 1884:563). Merrill A. Forbes, a laborer, and his wife Hazel resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. William C. Swanson, a house painter, and his family rented the house in 1940.

261.1 52 Pleasant Street Barn, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, non-historic barn north of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete slab foundation. Horizontally sliding, multi-light doors are centered in the south elevation.

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262. 53 Pleasant Street, Joseph Churchill House, ca. 1813, moved ca. 1886, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1813 and moved ca. 1886 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a rusticated concrete block foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation within a simple board surround. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung vinyl replacement sash with simple surrounds. Three of the windows in the east elevation have shallow gable pediments. There is a one-story southeast ell.

The building was constructed ca. 1813 by Joseph Churchill at 40 Central Street and moved to this location ca. 1886 (Dana 1889:162; WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Eva Lockwood, employed with E. J. Benson, resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1929 Woodstock Directory. By 1940, Leon A. Atwood, farm laborer, owned the house and lived there with his family.

263. 54 Pleasant Street, Standard Oil Co. Building, ca. 1905, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic building constructed ca. 1905 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has shed dormers clad in vertical-board siding across both slopes and a brick chimney at the west end of the north slope. The south elevation has entrances in the east and west ends, an offset vertical-lift door, and a multi-light shop window. Exterior wood stairs on the east elevation lead to an offset second-story entrance. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds.

The building may have been built ca. 1905 as a storage building by the Standard Oil Co. and later moved slightly north to its current location. It currently houses the Abracadabra Coffee Co. and an apartment. The alterations have removed the building's ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, it is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

264. 57 Pleasant Street, Dr. J. Gray House, ca. 1850, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed ca. 1850 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney at the east end and a central gable wall dormer on the north slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation and is missing steps. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash, all with wide board surrounds. A one-story ell projects from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850 for Dr. J. Gray, who owned the property in 1855. Susan Atwood resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Leonard R. Cone owned and lived at the house with his family from at least 1929 through 1940 and operated a maple sugar house on the property.

264.1 57 Pleasant Street Shop, ca. 1930, contributing building

The one-story, astylistic building constructed west of the house ca. 1930 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; novelty siding with corner boards; and a concrete pier foundation. The entrance is centered in the facade (north) elevation beneath a bracketed shed-roof

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hood. The windows are horizontally sliding and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the south end of the west elevation.

The building was constructed ca. 1930 as a shop, likely by the property owner, Leonard R. Cone, to sell maple sugar products. It was occupied by Wasp's Snack Bar and Diner from the mid-twentieth century through 2013 and is currently vacant.

264.2 57 Pleasant Street Barn, ca. 1850, contributing building

A two-story barn southwest of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof and clapboard and wood-shingled walls. The foundation is not visible. The north elevation has a vertical-lift door in the east bay, a half-light wood door in the west bay, and a central hayloft door. The windows are six-light, wood-frame, hopper sash.

265. 58 Pleasant Street, ca. 1930, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1930 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with cornice returns; vinyl siding; and a parged foundation. The entrance is centered in the facade (south) elevation beneath a front-gable, bracketed hood. The windows are six-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with simple surrounds. There is a picture window in the west bay of the facade's first story. A one-story, shed-roof addition projects from the north elevation.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1930. It appears as a residence on the 1941 Sanborn map, but there is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

266. 59 Pleasant Street, J. G. Porter Rental House, 1895, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed in 1895 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation, protected by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed square posts and a wood railing. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. A one-story rear (south) wing has an entrance in the east elevation under a shed-roof entry porch.

The building was constructed in 1895 by James G. Porter, superintendent of the Woodstock Railroad, as a rental property, and Henry L. Gleason and his wife were the first tenants (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Reverend Herman A. Lewis, pastor of the Woodstock Christian Church, and his wife Dona resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Clifford E. Gregory, a motor vehicle inspector, and his wife Velma lived there in 1929. Andrew T. Pinney, radio serviceman, and family rented the house in 1940. The building is currently occupied by the Woodstock Insurance company.

266.1 59 Pleasant Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A two-story, two-car garage south of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete block foundation. Two vertical-lift doors with multi-light transoms are evenly spaced in the north elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash.

267. 60 Pleasant Street, Woodstock Railroad Ticket Office/Depot, 1893, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Stick/Eastlake-style railroad ticket office and passenger depot constructed in 1893 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with deep overhanging bracketed eaves; clapboard walls with vertical-board bases, corner boards, and a flat board belt course; and a stone foundation. Shed dormers are centered on each roof slope, and a two-story, pyramidal-roof tower extends through the roof on the north elevation. Entrances with simple wood surrounds are in the two outer bays of the six-bay facade (south) elevation. The windows are nine-over-two, replacement double-hung wood sash in molded wood surrounds.

The building was constructed in 1893 as the Woodstock Railroad Ticket Office/Depot and was used as such through 1933, when the railroad ceased operations. Prior to 1893, the passenger depot was located in a portion of the freight shed to the northwest. After the railroad closed, the ticket office/depot housed various businesses, including a grocery store, a restaurant, a laundromat, and an auto parts store (Anderson 2011). It is currently vacant and undergoing rehabilitation.

267.1 60 Pleasant Street, Woodstock Railroad Freight Shed/Depot, 1875, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story railroad freight shed is northwest of the ticket office/depot. The building has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The entrance is offset in the east elevation, which has a central brick exterior chimney. Large loading bays are in the south and west elevations, and a one-story, shed-roof addition extends from the north elevation.

The building was constructed in 1875 as the Woodstock Railroad Freight Shed/Depot and was used as such through 1893, when the ticket office/depot to the southeast was built. It functioned solely as a freight shed through 1933, when the railroad closed. An apartment for railroad employees was in the building's second story. The former freight shed housed a John Deere dealership in the late 1930s, when a concrete foundation with a full basement and a shed-roof addition along the north side were constructed. It later housed the POMA ski-lift company and is currently vacant (Anderson 2011).

268. 61 Pleasant Street, J. G. Porter Rental House, 1895, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed in 1895 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned posts and is flanked by large plate-glass windows. The other windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash and wood casements. A one-story south wing has a shed dormer and enclosed integral veranda on the west elevation, a south addition, and a concrete foundation.

The building was constructed in 1895 by James G. Porter, superintendent of the Woodstock Railroad, as a rental property, and Charles P. Swain and his wife were the first tenants (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Charles H. Furber, a railroad station agent, resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. Murray D. Fraser, an auto salesman, and his family rented the house in 1940. The building is currently occupied by a Thai restaurant called Angkor Wat.

269. 62 Pleasant Street, Windsor County Workhouse, 1936, contributing building

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The two-story, Colonial Revival-style building constructed in 1936 has a flat roof with a stepped brick parapet above a molded wood cornice, brick walls with limestone quoins, and a parged foundation. Brick exterior wall chimneys are at the east and west ends. The main entrance is centered in the seven-bay facade (south) elevation within a deep two-story recess framed by a dentilled gable pediment, wide decorated entablature, Tuscan columns, and limestone quoins. Secondary entrances with simple wood frame and paneled sidelights are in the second and sixth bays of the facade beneath gable pediments supported on Tuscan columns. The windows are eight-over-eight, six-over-six, and four-over-four, double-hung wood sash with limestone sills and lintels. A large, two-story ell projects from the center of the rear (north) elevation. The building served as the county jail and sheriff's office after the U. S. Post Office replaced the former jail house on Central Street and continues to house the Windsor County Sheriff's Department.

270. 63 Pleasant Street, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1870 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a stone foundation. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation and consists of a multi-light door with a simple board surround. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-and-one-half-story ell projects from the east elevation and has a gable wall dormer in the north elevation and a two-story, shed-roof addition on the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. Herbert A. Freeman, a truckman, owned and lived at the house from at least 1913 through 1940, typically with boarders.

270.1 63 Pleasant Street Secondary Building, ca. 1910, contributing building

An astylistic, one-and-one-half-story building constructed south of the house ca. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; wood-shingled walls; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay east elevation. The windows are four-over-four, double-hung wood sash and single-light awning sash. The building was originally attached to the house and is now occupied by Frameworks Studio.

271. 65 Pleasant Street, ca. 1940, contributing building

The one-story, astylistic commercial building constructed ca. 1940 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a clapboard-clad cupola at the west end of the ridge and offset gable wall dormers on both slopes. The dormer windows have been infilled with clapboards. The three-bay facade (north) elevation has a fully glazed entrance flanked by storefront windows in the west bay and vertical-lift doors in the other bays. The windows in the east and west elevations are one-over-one, double-hung wood sash.

The building was constructed ca. 1940 as an auto sales and service garage on the former site of C. T. Atwood's lumberyard. It is currently occupied by a Sunoco gas station.

271.1 65 Pleasant Street Canopy, post-1969, non-contributing structure

A non-historic steel canopy immediately north of the building shelters several gas pumps on a poured concrete slab.

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272. 66 Pleasant Street, Richmond Block, 1922–1930, contributing building

The one-story commercial block constructed from 1922 to 1930 has a flat roof with a stepped brick parapet, brick veneer walls, and a concrete foundation. A pair of fully glazed, commercial doors is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation, which has concrete plaques centered above each bay and engraved with the building name and construction dates. Secondary entrances are in the east and north elevations. The other bays contain paired plate-glass storefront windows with multi-light transoms and splayed brick lintels.

The building was constructed from 1922 to 1930 for Forrest A. Richmond and housed Richmond's Garage, a Ford sales and service establishment, through the late twentieth century. It is currently occupied by Maplefield's convenience store and gas station.

272.1 66 Pleasant Street Canopy, post-1969, non-contributing structure

A non-historic steel canopy immediately northeast of the building shelters several gas pumps on a poured concrete slab.

273. 67 Pleasant Street, Gulf Gas Station, ca. 1945, contributing building

The one-story, International style building constructed ca. 1945 has a flat roof with a parapet, concrete block walls clad with enameled metal panels, and a concrete block foundation. A brick chimney is at the west edge of the roof near the north end. The three-bay facade (north) elevation has a fully glazed, wood-frame, commercial door under a hopper window in the west bay and vertical-lift, metal doors in the other bays. The full-height window openings in the building's clipped northwest corner and door openings in the west elevation have been infilled with wood.

The building was constructed ca. 1945 as a Gulf gas station and is currently abandoned.

273.1 67 Pleasant Street Garage, ca. 1900, contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage with clapboard walls and a double-leaf, vertical-board door in the north elevation is northeast of the gas station.

274. 68 Pleasant Street, Charles C. Watkins House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; vinyl siding with corner boards; and a brick and concrete foundation. A one-and-one-half-story north wing connects via a short hyphen to a two-story, side-gable barn. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer centered on the east slope. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation beneath a shed-roof entry porch with chamfered square posts and a wood railing. A secondary entrance is centered in the ell's east elevation beneath a bracketed gable hood. The windows are two-over-two, vinyl replacement sash. The attached barn has an asphalt shingle-clad roof and board and batten siding.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840, possibly for Charles C. Watkins who owned the property in 1869. John H. Tucker, a teamster, and his wife Emily resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. William F. Morse, an employee of the Woodstock Railroad, and his wife Ella lived there in 1929. Edgar Bourdon, a road laborer, and his wife rented the house in 1940.

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275. 70 Pleasant Street, ca. 1900, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a pressed metal, front-gable roof with cornice returns; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation. A one-story ell with a concrete foundation projects from the center of the east elevation and has an entrance offset in the south elevation beneath a shed-roof entry porch with bracketed square posts. An enclosed exterior staircase is attached to the ell's east elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900. Herbert Tucker, a teamster, and his wife Jennie resided at this address in 1924. The house was vacant in 1926 and 1929. George J. Howe, a garage service manager, and his wife and mother rented the house in 1940.

276. 71 Pleasant Street, James M. Whitcomb House, 1897, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style duplex constructed in 1897 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys. Two entrances are centered in the four-bay facade (north) elevation under a shed-roof entry porch with a gable pediment and chamfered wood posts. The windows are two-over-two, vinyl replacement sash. A one-story ell at the southwest corner has a shed-roof west addition with a concrete block foundation and an entrance in the north elevation.

The house was built in 1897 by businessman James M. Whitcomb on the former site of Abraham Dunbar's house (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Charles E. Morse, an employee of Edmond Paige, resided at this address in 1924. His widow Sarah and their children lived there through at least 1929. In 1940, Ernest E. Jillson, a stone mason, and his family rented the house.

277. 72 Pleasant Street, Charles Marsh Law Office, 1798, moved 1806, 1875, 1880, contributing building

The one-story, Federal-style building constructed in 1798 and moved in 1806, 1875, and 1880 has a standing-seam metal, hip roof with a molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. Two one-story ells project from the north elevation. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (south) elevation sheltered by a bracketed front-gable hood. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds.

The building was constructed in 1798 near the intersection of Elm and Central streets as a law office for Charles Marsh (1765–1847), who opened the first law practice in Woodstock Village. In 1806, Marsh moved the building northward on Elm Street to the southeast corner of the Congregational Church lot at 41 Elm Street. His sons George Perkins Marsh (1801–1882) and Lyndon Arnold Marsh (1799–1872) studied law there, and Lyndon took over his father's practice. After Lyndon's death in 1872, the Windsor County Fire Insurance Co. briefly occupied the building. B. C. Bagley of Bethel, Vermont, purchased it in 1875, moved it to Pleasant Street near the recently opened Woodstock Railroad depot (60 Pleasant Street), and used it as a grain store. Oliver T. Hatch acquired the building in 1880, moved it farther east on Pleasant Street to its current location, and converted it to a house. In 1895, Orley A. Whitcomb (1861–1933), builder of the 1894 Whitcomb's Block on Central Street, purchased the house, which remained in the Whitcomb family through 1949 (Henry 1993). Whitcomb and his wife Grace (1862–1930) appear to have resided on

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River Street, however, and rented the house on Pleasant Street to tenants. George B. Harlow, a gardener, resided at this address from at least 1913 to 1926, and his widow Lottie lived there in 1929. The building was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994.

277.1 72 Pleasant Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story, front-gable garage with clapboard walls and a double-leaf, vertical-board door in the south elevation is northwest of the house.

278. 77 Pleasant Street, Washburn House, ca. 1850, contributing building

The two-story house constructed ca. 1850 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice, deep returns, and wood shingles in the gable ends; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone and brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and a raised south slope to accommodate an attic story. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation under a front-gable entry porch with an open arched pediment and paired paneled wood posts. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. A two-story ell wing on the east elevation has a one-story, shed-roof, enclosed porch across the north elevation. The porch has multi-light picture and casement windows.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850 and was owned by the Washburn family when they operated a creamery on the property in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. H. P. Hood & Co. owned the property from at least 1910 through 1916. Francis Bouchard, proprietor of the Woodstock Creamery, and his wife Antoinette resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Stanley Stevens and his wife Jeanette C. ran the business and lived there in 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

278.1 77 Pleasant Street Secondary Residence, ca. 1950, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story building southeast of the house has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and clapboard walls with corner boards. The foundation is not visible. Bracketed shed-roof hoods shelter entrances in the east and west bays of the four-bay north elevation. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash in flat board surrounds and vinyl awning sash.

279. 79 Pleasant Street, Woodstock Creamery, 1890, contributing building

The two-story, astylistic building constructed in 1890 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick and concrete block foundation with a full basement. The entrance is a recessed, double-leaf door offset in the five-bay facade (north) elevation. A basement-level entrance in the west bay of the south elevation is protected by a bracketed shed-roof hood. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and awnings.

The building was constructed in 1890 for the Woodstock Creamery, established by the Washburn family. Gelette I. Wilcox acquired the business in 1901, and H. P. Hood & Sons owned it from at least 1910 through 1916 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). The creamery occupied the building through at least 1929. By 1940, Ovide L. Diette, manager of an ice cream company, rented the building and lived there with his family, operating an ice cream store in the basement. The building is currently partially vacant and being rehabilitated for commercial and residential use.

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### Prospect Street

280. 2 Prospect Street, G. R. Washburn House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a slate-shingled, cross-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. There is a large south addition and a hyphen connecting the east elevation to a garage. The house is barely visible from the street.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860 for G. R. Washburn, who owned the property in 1869. There is no entry for this address in the 1924 or 1926 Woodstock directories. Lynn Montross, an author, resided at this address in 1929 with his wife Lois. Robert F. Stafford, a hand weaver at an art shop, owned the property in 1940 and lived there with his family.

281. 4 Prospect Street, ca. 1800, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1800 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed square posts and a wood railing. The entrance has a pilastered wood surround with sidelights. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with flat wood lintels and sills. There is a one-story rear (east) ell with clapboard siding.

The house was built ca. 1800, according to a plaque attached to the exterior. The property was owned by Gill & Blake in 1856 and Eben M. Fletcher in 1869. Fletcher, a janitor at the Courthouse and Town Hall, resided on High Street by 1884 (Child 1884:565). Robert R. Twitchell, a lawyer and insurance agent with an office in the National Bank Block on Elm Street, resided at this address with his wife Helen from at least 1924 to 1929. Leonard S. Bradley, a millwright at a woolen mill, rented the property in 1940 and lived there with his family.

282. 7 Prospect Street, L. M. Bryant House, ca. 1850, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1850 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with cornice returns; vinyl siding; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a front-gable hood. A two-story, front-gable bay projects from the south end of the facade. A two-story, flat-roof veranda spans the south elevation and shelters multiple secondary entrances. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood and replacement vinyl sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850 possibly for L. M. Bryant, who owned the property in 1869. Merritt A. Sawyer, a teamster, resided on Church Hill (now Prospect Street) in 1913 and, with Elbert Sawyer, a clerk with American Express, in 1916. Elbert rented the house at 7 Prospect Street in 1924 and lived there with his wife Dorothy while working in Lake George, New York. The Sawyers still resided at this address in 1926, but Elbert was employed as an electrician. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

283. 8 Prospect Street, Cyrus E. Staples House, ca. 1850, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1850 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; wood-shingled walls; and a parged foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street. The roof has two gable wall dormers on the south slope and a shed wall dormer on the north slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation within a projecting front-gable vestibule. The windows are primarily two-over-two, double-hung wood sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850 for Cyrus E. Staples (1806–1866), who owned the property in 1856. Mrs. Staples lived there in 1869, and their son Cullen C. Staples (1836–1886), a laborer, resided on Prospect Street (likely in this house) in 1884 (Child 1884:570). Several members of the Staples family resided at this address in 1913 and 1916: Charles W. (1880–1921), a carpenter; Clarence R. (1888–1918), a laborer; Eugene W., a laborer; William C. (1872–1924), an employee of street commissioner Lucian W. Staples (1870–1938); Mrs. Hattie E., widow of Wesley W. (1845–1896); and Miss Mabel L. (1882–1932). Eugene Staples lived alone at 8 Prospect Street in 1924, 1926, and 1929. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded three families renting the house at 8 Prospect Street: Henry A. Bradley, a janitor at the National Bank; Martin J. Shea, a farm laborer, and his family; and Fred E. Widmer, unemployed, with his daughter and a boarder.

284. 9 Prospect Street, ca. 1875, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1875 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a flat entablature and corner pilasters; and a stone foundation with a full basement. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, hip-roof veranda that wraps around the north elevation. The veranda has bracketed turned wood posts and a wood railing. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash. There is a one-story rear (west) wing with a full basement and an addition at the west end.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1875. Mrs. Carrie Fredette resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Frank L. Keyser, employed with the Woodstock Electric Co., and his wife Ruth, a clerk at the Ottauquechee Savings Bank, lived there in 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

285. 11–13 Prospect Street, Elon A. Lawrence Duplex, ca. 1890, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style duplex constructed ca. 1890 has an asphalt-shingled, gable-on-hip roof with a scalloped wood cornice; asbestos-shingled walls; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a barrel-roof dormer centered in the north and south slopes. Two entrances are centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a shared hip-roof hood with flared corners supported on carved wood brackets. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with flat board surrounds. Paired multi-light, double-hung wood sash with stained glass are centered above the entrance hood. There is a one-story rear (west) addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890 as a duplex, possibly by Elon A. Lawrence. Lawrence, a stone mason, and his wife Erma owned the property and resided at 11 Prospect Street from at least 1913 through 1940, when Erma lived there as a widow with her daughter. William D. Hawley, a painter, and his wife Bertha resided at 13 Prospect Street from at least 1913 through 1924. Harold Chase, employed at Billings Farm, and his wife Ila resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. In 1940, John Post, a farm laborer, rented 13 Prospect Street with his wife Irene.

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286. 12 Prospect Street, 1969, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 1969 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a concrete foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-story attached garage at the west end. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the west elevation of the house. The entrance is offset in the north elevation beneath a front-gable enclosed entry porch. The windows are one-over-one, replacement vinyl sash. The house was built in 1969 (Woodstock Assessor).

287. 14 Prospect Street, Elisha S. Gallup House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; a brick foundation; and several additions. The roof has two shed dormers on the west slope. A one-and-one-half-story addition on the north elevation has an asymmetric side-gable roof with a shed dormer on the west slope and a recently built attached garage on the north elevation. The main entrance appears to be in a one-story rear (east) ell, which has a large brick ridge chimney and a screened porch across the north elevation. The windows are six-over-six and twelve-over-eight, double-hung wood and replacement vinyl sash. The attached one-story garage has a flat roof with a deck on it enclosed by a vinyl railing.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840 for Elisha S. Gallup, who owned the property in 1856. James Hazard (1831–1890), an African American laborer and Civil War veteran, owned the property in 1869 and resided on Prospect Street, likely in this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:565; Knoblock 2016:263). There is no entry for this address in the 1924, 1926, and 1929 Woodstock directories or the 1940 U.S. Census. The house has had several additions.

288. 15 Prospect Street, Alden Woodward House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; asbestos-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope. The entrance is offset in the two-bay facade (east) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a diagonally braced railing. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash with simple wood surrounds. There is a one-story, shed-roof rear (west) addition with a concrete block exterior chimney.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860 possibly for Alden Woodward (1813–1883), who owned the property in 1869. It is shown on the 1904 Sanborn map. Reuben G. Harris, a laborer, and his wife Winnifred resided at this address from at least 1913 to 1924. Arthur Harlow, employed at CAM Co. in Windsor, and his wife Lillian lived there in 1926. Ellsworth C. Chase, a laborer, and his wife Carrie lived there in 1929. Ida M. Campbell, a widow, rented the house in 1940.

288.1 15 Prospect Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story garage northwest of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; asbestos-shingled walls; a concrete block foundation; and a vertical-lift door centered in the east elevation.

289. 17 Prospect Street, Blossom House, 1862, contributing building

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The one-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1862 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade and has a pilastered wood surround with a projecting lintel. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in molded wood surrounds. A one-story, front-gable barn with a central cupola is built into the slope southwest of the house and connected to it by a rear (west) addition.

The house was built in 1862, and a Mrs. Blossom owned the property in 1869. The house was vacant in 1924. Chauncey Adams, a laborer, resided at this address in 1926. Julian Waters, a mason, and his wife Belle lived there in 1929. Laura E. Ordway, a widow, owned the property in 1940 and lived there with her daughter and a roomer.

290. 19 Prospect Street, 1970, non-contributing building

The one-story, astylistic house constructed in 1970 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (east) elevation and is sheltered by a shed-roof porch with turned wood posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and casements. A porch spans the rear (north) elevation.

291. 21 Prospect Street, Mills–Munn House, 1956, contributing building

The one-story, Ranch-style house constructed in 1956 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; vertical-board siding; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a large brick chimney on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation and is slightly recessed with a single sidelight. The windows are wood casements in groups of two and three. A one-story, shed-roof garage extends from the northeast corner of the house.

The house was built in 1956 for Frances Evelyn Mills and Helen Trowbridge Munn (WHC Building Files).

292. 23 Prospect Street, 1955, contributing building

The one-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 1955 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof with molded cornice returns; vinyl siding with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. A brick exterior chimney is offset on the north elevation. The entrance is in the north elevation of a projecting southeast ell beneath a front-gable entry porch with square wood posts. The windows are primarily replacement casements in groups of one, two, or three with flat wood surrounds. There is a bay window on the east elevation. A one-story wing on the north elevation connects to a one-story, front-gable garage with a shed-roof addition. There is also a one-story wing on the south elevation.

The house was built in 1955 (WHC Building Files).

293. 25 Prospect Street, Dr. John D. Powers House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with deep cornice returns; vinyl siding; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, an offset gable dormer on the east slope, and a central gable dormer on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation. The windows are six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash. A one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the southwest corner. It has a one-story, shed-roof

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veranda with square wood posts across the east elevation, two entrances beneath the veranda, and a central gable wall dormer above it. A one-story, shed-roof barn attached to the south elevation of the wing has vertical-board walls and a vertical-board sliding door. There is also a one-story, shed-roof rear (west) addition on the house.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840 for Dr. John D. Powers (1769–1855), a physician in Woodstock, who owned the property in 1856. William W. Benson owned the house in 1869. Benson, a mason, resided on South Street by 1884 (Child 1884:562). There is no entry for this address in the 1924, 1926, and 1929 Woodstock directories or the 1940 U.S. Census.

### River Street

#### 294. 1 River Street, 1964, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1964 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. The roof has shed dormer across both slopes and an exterior brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation within a front-gable vestibule with a sunburst in the gable end. The windows are paired and single six-over-one, double-hung wood sash and picture windows. An integral garage is in the basement level of the northeast elevation.

The house was built in 1964 on land that formerly belonged to the Billings estate (Woodstock Assessor; Foulds et al. 1994:103; Kline et al. 2014).

#### 295. 2 River Street, Billings Cottage, 1879, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed in 1879 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; wood-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer on the northeast slope. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (northwest) elevation, sheltered by a bracketed hood. A one-and-one-half-story southeast addition has an ell on the northeast elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the southwest elevation. The ell has shed dormers across both roof slopes and an entrance in the northwest elevation protected by an extension of the house's shed roof supported on square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in molded wood surrounds. The building is almost identical to its neighbor to the south, 4 River Street.

In 1879, Frederick H. Billings (1823–1890) rebuilt a ca. 1847 cottage constructed by Dexter Anderson (1798–1877) on this site, presumably to serve as housing for Billings' employees (WHC *Vermont Standard Finding Aid*; Dana 1889:177). David Jarvis, an employee of Frederick's son Richard (1875–1931), and his wife Adeline resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. Everett W. Farnsworth, a farmer, and his wife Lois lived there in 1929. Arlo A. Thompson, a farm laborer, and his family rented the house in 1940.

#### 296. 3 River Street, J. R. Raymond House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1865 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and decorative wood trim in the gable peak and corners; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has shed wall dormers centered on both slopes and an offset brick chimney. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation within a slightly projecting vestibule under a one-story, shed-roof veranda that wraps around the northeast elevation. The

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veranda has bracketed square posts and a wood railing. The windows are four-over-four and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash and six-over-six-over-six, triple hung wood sash. A one-story bay window is centered in the southwest elevation. The house has a one-and-one-half-story rear (northwest) addition with a one-and-one-half-story ell on the northeast elevation. The ell and addition have shed wall dormers, and the addition has an integral rear porch.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865 for J. R. Raymond, who owned the property in 1869. Mrs. Mary E. Raymond, a dressmaker and possibly J. R.'s widow, lived on River Street in 1884 with George E. Raymond, a painter (Child 1884:569). The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories listed George E. Raymond at 7 River Street (likely this house with a different street address). By 1924, George E. Raymond and his wife Ida resided at 3 River Street. Mrs. Ida M. Raymond continued to own and live at the property through at least 1940.

296.1 3 River Street Garage, ca. 1915, contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage northwest of the house has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a concrete foundation.

297. 4 River Street, Billings Cottage, 1879, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed in 1879 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; wood-shingled walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer on the northeast slope. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (northwest) elevation, sheltered by a bracketed hood. There is a one-and-one-half-story southeast addition with an entrance in the northwest elevation and a veranda on the southwest elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in molded wood surrounds. The building is almost identical to its neighbor to the north, 2 River Street.

In 1879, Frederick H. Billings (1823–1890) rebuilt a ca. 1847 cottage constructed by Dexter Anderson (1798–1877) on this site, presumably to serve as housing for Billings' employees (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Dana 1889:177). Charles A. Green (or Greene), an employee at Billings Farm, and his family resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1940.

298. 5 River Street, James M. Whitcomb House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1865 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer centered on the northeast slope. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation sheltered by a front-gable pediment on square posts. A two-story bay window with a clipped gable roof is centered on the southwest elevation. The other windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with projecting wood lintels and sills. A one-and one-half-story rear (northwest) wing connects to a one-story barn with a central ridge cupola. The wing has a hip-roof entry porch with square posts and shingled knee walls on the northeast elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865 for James M. Whitcomb (1828–1905), a retail dealer in flour, feed, grain, groceries, tobacco, and cigars who owned the property in 1869. Whitcomb still resided on River Street in 1884 (Child 1884:571). The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories listed Whitcomb's son Orley

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A. (1861–1933), builder of the 1894 Whitcomb's Block on Central Street, at 9 River Street. Orley Whitcomb and his wife Grace (1862–1930) resided at 5 River Street from at least 1924 to 1929. In 1940, Allan J. Heath, superintendent of schools for the Windsor Central District, rented the house and lived there with his family.

299. 7–9 River Street, Harrison D. Wheeler Duplex, ca. 1865, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style duplex constructed ca. 1865 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. Entrances in the two center bays of the six-bay facade (southeast) elevation have sidelights and are sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed turned wood posts and a wood railing. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels.

The building appears to have been constructed as a duplex ca. 1865 for Harrison D. Wheeler, a real estate dealer and farmer who owned the property in 1869. Harvey A. Blanchard, a painting and decorating contractor, and his wife Myra resided at 7 River Street from at least 1924 to 1929. James A. Belnaves, an employee at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Eliza resided at 9 River Street in 1924. William J. Alarie, a furrier and tailor, and his wife Julia lived there in 1926. Mrs. Annie M. Barnard lived there in 1929 with James A. Barnard, a baker, and his wife Eliza. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded Mary Raymond as owning and living at 7 River Street with a boarder; there was no entry for 9 River Street.

299.1 7–9 River Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage northwest of the house has a front-gable roof and clapboard walls.

300. 10 River Street, Jesse Williams Counting Room–John W. Bradley House, ca. 1820, moved 1852, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1820 and moved in 1852 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. A one-and-one-half-story addition on the south elevation connects to a one-story garage. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the north elevation. The entrance in the center of the five-bay facade (west) elevation has a paneled wood surround and is sheltered by a one-story, front-gable entry porch with simple Tuscan columns. The west elevation of the garage has a pedestrian entrance and a double-leaf wood door recessed within segmental-arch surrounds. The windows are six-over-six and three-over-three, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds.

The house was built ca. 1820 on a site farther southwest along River Street to serve as the counting room for Jesse Williams' store and used as a residence from ca. 1825 through 1851. John W. Bradley (d. 1872) moved the house to its current location in 1852 and resided there through at least 1869 (Dana 1889:169–170). Mrs. Eliza A. Bradley, possibly John's widow, resided on River Street in 1884 (Child 1884:563). Fred H. Staples (1868–1928), a trucker, and his wife Nora resided at this address in 1924 and 1926, and Nora (1875–1941) lived there alone in 1929. After Fred's death in 1928, Nora married Daniel J. Dowd, a janitor at the Windsor County Courthouse, and the Dowds owned and lived at the house in 1940.

301. 11 River Street, ca. 1865, contributing building

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The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1865 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; wood-shingled walls with corner boards and clapboards in the gable ends; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with a gable pediment over the entrance, bracketed square posts, and a wood-shingled railing. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A one-story rear (west) wing has a shed dormer on the north slope.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865 and appears with no name on the 1869 Beers map. Milford A. Horton, a contractor, and his wife Sophie resided at this address in 1924. The house was vacant in 1926. Fred E. Leao, an employee at Atwood's Mill, and his wife Delia owned the house and resided there in 1929 through at least 1940.

301.1 11 River Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage southwest of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; board-and-batten siding; and a concrete foundation. A six-light window is in the gable peak.

302. 12 River Street, Albert Martin House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1865 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and gable dormers on the east slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story, front-gable entry porch with square posts and a wood railing. Square 20-light windows flank the entrance, and the other windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-story wing on the south elevation connects to a one-and-one-half-story barn. The wing has two gable dormers on the west slope and an entrance offset in the west elevation under a deep overhang. The barn has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a central square cupola and two multi-panel wood doors offset in the west elevation. A hayloft door is above the north door.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865, possibly for Albert Martin, a Civil War veteran who owned the property in 1869 and resided on River Street in 1884 (Child 1884:567). Fred H. Staples (1868–1928), a trucker, resided at this address in 1913 and 1916. From at least 1924 through 1940, farmer Augustus O. Buckman (1860–1958) owned the property and lived there with his wife Jessie (1866–1940).

303. 13 River Street, James Haggerty House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1865 with Neo-Traditional-style alterations has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation within a projecting front-gable entry bay with a louvered fan in the gable peak and sidelights. A bay window is north of the main entrance. The other windows are six-over-six and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. There is a one-story side ell at the southwest corner with an oversize front-gable dormer centered on the east slope and containing a large round window. The ell has a secondary entrance under an engaged porch in the north bay.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1865, possibly for James Haggerty who owned the property in 1869 and resided on River Street in 1884 (Child 1884:565). Harley G. Williams, a carpenter, and his wife Carrie resided at this address in 1924. Albert Walker, an employee at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Isabelle lived there in 1926. Clinton H. Howland, an employee at Billings Farm, and his wife Leona owned the house and resided there in 1929 through at least 1940.

303.1 13 River Street Barn, ca. 1915, contributing building

A two-story, two-bay barn southwest of the house has a metal-clad, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. A horizontally sliding, vertical-board door is in the east elevation under a double-leaf hayloft door.

304. River Street Cemetery, 1813, contributing site

The cemetery, in use since 1813, is an approximately 4-acre rectangular site on the west side of River Street, enclosed on the east, west, and south sides by low coursed and mortared stone walls with square pillars at each corner. A tree-lined dirt road along the north edge of the site leads to Billings Park and Mount Tom. The walls along the street (east) edge angle in at the center toward a stone building flanked by grass entrance paths. There are two other entrances in the east wall: square stone pillars mark the north entrance, and granite gate posts mark the south one. Deciduous and evergreen trees are scattered throughout the cemetery and line the south and west walls. The cemetery contains slate, marble, granite, and zinc gravestones of varying sizes arranged along rectilinear grass paths. Low granite curbs define some plots, and a low hedge sets off the Billings family plot at the southwest corner. Notable burials include Vermont governors Julius Converse (1798–1885) and Peter Washburn (1814–1870); U.S. congressmen Charles Marsh (1765–1849), Jacob Collamer (1791–1865), and Andrew Tracy (1797–1868); and eight African American Civil War veterans of the Massachusetts 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment.

304.1 River Street Cemetery Hearse House, 1865, contributing building

The River Street Cemetery Hearse House is a one-story, one-bay-by-one-bay, cut stone building with a shallow-pitched hip roof. It was constructed in 1865, likely as a garage for a hearse, and is currently used for maintenance storage. Double-leaf vertical board doors with flat wood surrounds are centered in the east and west elevations. The east door has a wide stone lintel carved with “1865.”

305. 15 River Street, Carlton–Holmes House, 1860, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed in 1860 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a shed dormer centered on the northeast slope. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof porch that wraps around the southwest elevation. The porch has square posts and a clapboard knee wall. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with simple wood surrounds. A one-and-one-half-story wing projects from the rear (northwest) elevation.

The house was built in 1860 for Wales Carlton who died before occupying it. It was subsequently sold to Asahel Holmes, who owned the property in 1869 and resided on River Street in 1884 (Dana 1889:172; Child 1884:566). Farmer Albert B. Jaquith lived on River Street near the cemetery (likely at this house) in 1916. Olivia B. Jaquith (or Jacquith) resided at this address in 1924. Horace H. Goodyear, a farmhand, and

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his wife Grace lived there in 1926. Harry R. Ambrose, a plumber, owned the house by 1929 and lived there with his family through at least 1940.

35.1 15 River Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

A one-story garage west of the house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; a concrete foundation; and four vertical-lift doors in the southeast elevation.

306. 17 River Street, Wareham Miller House, 1845, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1845 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. An exterior brick chimney is centered on the south elevation, and the roof has a brick offset chimney at the northwest end. The entrance in the north bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation is flanked by sidelights and sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch that wraps around the north elevation. The porch has paired and triple Tuscan columns and a wood-paneled knee wall. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood replacement sash with simple surrounds. A one-story rear (west) wing has a gable dormer offset on both roof slopes.

The house was built in 1845 for Wareham Miller (Dana 1889:172). Lester A. Miller owned the property by 1856, and Lester's widow Laura resided on River Street, likely at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:568). Edgar H. Blossom, owner of a shoe repair business in the Tracy Block on Elm Street, owned the property and lived there from at least 1924 through 1940.

306.1 17 River Street Secondary Building, ca. 2015, non-contributing building

A recently built, two-story building southwest of the house has a standing-seam-metal, side-gable roof; board-and-batten walls; and a concrete foundation.

307. 18 River Street, ca. 1850, moved ca. 1925, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house built ca. 1850 and moved ca. 1925 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the north elevation. The roof has three gable wall dormers on the west slope. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation recessed within a deep, wood-paneled, arched opening. It has sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Two bay windows flank the chimney on the north elevation. The other windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash. A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage is attached to the south elevation and connects via a one-story hyphen to a secondary residence (possibly a converted barn). The garage has two gable wall dormers on the west slope and a pair of arched, double-leaf wood doors with strap hinges on the west elevation. The secondary residence has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. An entrance is centered in the three-bay west elevation within a deep, square, clapboard-clad recess with a projecting lintel.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850 on a different site and moved to its current location ca. 1925. Prior to 1925, two different houses occupied this lot. Ellsworth Sperry and his wife Edna resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

308. 19 River Street, ca. 1900, contributing building

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The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1900 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof with molded cornices and closed pediments; clapboard walls with corner boards and shaped wood shingles in the gable ends; and a brick foundation. A polygonal bay fills the interstice between the two arms of the house. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (east) elevation and has a wide board surround with sidelights. It is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof porch that angles around the south elevation and has a dentilled cornice with Tuscan columns and a brick knee wall. The windows are primarily one-over-one, double-hung wood-sash, with multi-pane windows in the gable peaks and diamond-pane windows in the south elevation of the first story. A two-story bay window is in the west bay of the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900. Ernest A. Spear and his wife Maud owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940. The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories list Spear at 39 River Street, which may be this house with a different street address.

309. 20–22 River Street, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style duplex constructed ca. 1900 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and a front-gable wall dormer clad in shaped wood shingles centered on the west slope. Two entrances are centered in the four-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof porch with a central gable pediment, bracketed turned posts, and a wood railing. The windows are nine-over-nine, six-over-six, and six-over-two double-hung wood sash with flat wood surrounds. A one-and-one-half story rear (east) ell has a one-story, one-car, flat-roof garage at the southeast corner.

The duplex appears to have been built ca. 1900 on the site of a house owned by Orlemon A. Bryant from at least 1855 through 1869. The current building first appears on the 1904 Sanborn map. Allan R. Moore, an employee at the Vermont Standard, and his wife Doris resided at 20 River Street from at least 1924 through 1929. In 1940, Raymond Dutton, an auto salesman, and his family rented 20 River Street. Wilfred Smith, a manager at the Woodstock Electric Company, and his wife Rose owned and lived at 22 River Street from at least 1924 through 1940.

310. 21 River Street, Nathaniel Randall House, 1849, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1849 has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof with deep overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation, flanked by sidelights and protected by an engaged porch with square posts that wraps around the south elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. There is a one-and-one-half story southwest ell.

The house was built in 1849 for Dr. Nathaniel Randall, an “eclectic physician and surgeon” who still resided on River Street in 1884 (Dana 1889:172; Child 1884:569). Mrs. Martha A. Wood, widow of Alonzo L., and Carrie M. Wood, a bookkeeper at the Woodstock Electric Co., resided at this address in 1924. The house was vacant in 1926. Lyle C. Pearsons, president of the Green Mountain Gas & Oil Co., and his wife Margaret owned the house by 1929 and lived there with their family through at least 1940.

310.1 21 River Street Studio, ca. 1950, contributing building

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A one-story, L-shaped, one-bay-by-three-bay studio west of the house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is in the center of the north arm. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung sash and multi-light casements.

311. 24 River Street, Hatch–Ransom House, ca. 1846, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1846 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a two-story addition on the east elevation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation has sidelights and an elliptical wood fan above it. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash and two-over-two-over-two, triple-hung wood sash with simple molded surrounds. The addition has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof and is connected to the house via a one-story hyphen.

The house was built ca. 1846 for Philo Hatch and owned by a Miss Ransom from 1856 through at least 1869 (Dana 1889:173). James Leonard, caretaker for F. S. Billings, and his wife Helen owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940, when widowed Helen lived there with a boarder. The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories list Leonard at 40 River Street, which may be this house with a different street address.

311.1 24 River Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage southeast of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a central square cupola with a metal bell in an arched enclosure. A pair of vertical-board, double-leaf doors with strap hinges and multi-light transoms are set within arched recesses in the west elevation beneath a central hayloft door.

312. 26 River Street, Hatch–Clarke House, ca. 1846, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1846 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice, deep returns, and decorative scrollwork in the gable ends; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. It is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a two-story, pyramidal-roof addition centered on the north elevation and three one-story additions to the east elevation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and a central gable wall dormer on the south slope. The main entrance centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with a dentilled cornice on fluted Doric columns. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with bracketed lintels and sills.

The house was built ca. 1846 for Philo Hatch and owned by F. W. Clarke from 1856 through at least 1869 (Dana 1889:173). James G. Porter, superintendent of the Woodstock Railroad, resided on River Street, likely at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:569). Miss Lou E. Porter resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1940.

312.1 26 River Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage southeast of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. A

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square, louvered cupola is centered on the roof ridge, and a vertical-lift, metal door is centered in the west elevation beneath an arched, pilastered opening.

313. 29 River Street, 2001, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 2001 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation and has sidelights. A shed-roof veranda with square wood columns spans the facade. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung vinyl sash. A detached, one-story, side-gable garage is east of the house.

314. 30 River Street, ca. 1840, non-contributing building

The two-story, astylistic house constructed ca. 1840 and heavily altered has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a large end interior chimney at the west end, and there is a side-gable addition on the east elevation. The entrances are in the outer bays of the six-bay facade (north) elevation, and each is covered by a gabled hood. The windows are four-light casements and six-over-six, replacement vinyl sash.

The building appears to have been constructed ca. 1840 as a duplex or tenement. By 1892, it had three residences fronting on River Street with a one-story rear wood shed. Sometime after 1963, the outer two wings appear to have been removed from the central block and a second story was added to the rear section. These substantial alterations to the building have removed its ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, it is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

315. 33 River Street, Wilder Raymond House, 1832–1840, 1870, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed between 1832 and 1840 and expanded in 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a stone foundation. A one-story front-gable ell extends from the north end of the facade (southeast) elevation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and two gable dormers on the northwest slope. An entrance is centered in the facade under a wide front-gable entry porch supported by square posts. Another entrance in the west bay of the ell's southeast elevation is protected by a bracketed, hip-roof hood. A two-story, hip-roof porch with square posts and wood railings spans the northeast elevation of the house. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood and vinyl replacement sash.

The house was built in several phases between 1832 and 1840, with the second story added in 1870 by Wilder Raymond (1792–1864), who occupied it from 1840 until his death in 1864 (Dana 1889:171–172). Raymond's widow Eliza (1802–1874) owned the property in 1869. The Raymonds' daughter Maria (1836–1916) and her husband William D. McMaster (1833–1899), editor and owner of *The Spirit of the Age* newspaper, lived at the house in 1889 (Dana 1889:172). The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories listed Maria McMaster at 55 River Street, possibly this house with a different street address. Robert C. McGowan and his wife Kate of Boston, Massachusetts, had a summer residence at 33 River Street in 1926 and 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

316. 35 River Street, Margaret S. Moon House, 1948, contributing building

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The one-story, Ranch-style house constructed in 1948 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; brick walls; and a brick foundation. One-story, one-bay-wide additions clad with brick and vinyl siding project from the northeast and southwest elevations. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash and eight-light, wood triple casements.

The house was built in 1948 for Margaret S. Moon (WHC Building Files).

317. 36 River Street, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1840 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer on the northeast slope. The entrance is in the south bay of the two-bay facade (northwest) elevation sheltered by a standing-seam metal, bell-cast roof on latticework posts. The windows are paired and single, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with flat surrounds. A one-story ell with gable dormers and a side entrance extends from the southwest elevation, and a one-story, hip-roof addition is on the northeast elevation. A breezeway connects the addition to a carriage house.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840 and appears with no name on the 1855 Presdee & Edwards and 1856 Doton maps. W. Mack owned the property in 1869. Mrs. Jane Goode resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

317.1 36 River Street Carriage House, ca. 1930, contributing building

The carriage house northeast of the house is a one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style building that appears to have been constructed ca. 1930. It has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a closed pediment and molded cornice and clapboard walls. The foundation is not visible. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, two hip dormers in the southwest slope, and a central hip dormer on the northeast slope. Pilastered elliptical-arch surrounds divide the northwest elevation into three bays. The south bay contains a vertical-lift door, and the other two bays are filled with vertical-board siding and contain a six-over-six, double-hung wood window. A one-story, shed-roof projecting bay on the southwest elevation connects to the breezeway between the house and carriage house.

318. 37 River Street, ca. 1860, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house constructed ca. 1860 with twentieth-century alterations has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick chimney at the east end and two shed dormers on the southeast slope. There is a one-and-one-half-story rear (northwest) ell with shed dormers across both roof slopes and a one-story, shed-roof, fully glazed addition at the west end of the northeast elevation. A small hyphen connecting the ell's southwest elevation to a one-story garage contains a single multi-light door, which appears to be the main entrance to the house. The facade (southeast) elevation contains two one-story bay windows with clapboard bases. The other windows are twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. The attached garage has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; a wide vertical-lift door in the southeast elevation; and a concrete foundation.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1860, possibly for P. Kelley who owned the property in 1869. Although a plaque attached to the exterior indicates it was built in 1840, the house does not appear on the 1855 Presdee & Edwards or 1856 Doton map, when the land belonged to H. S. Chase. Mrs. Bridget Kelly resided on River Street, possibly at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:566). Franklin A. Reynolds, a caretaker at 3 Church Street, resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. In 1939, Marianne Faulkner (1859–1958) purchased the house from Milton and Lillian Cross to serve as a residence for her nurse-companion Mildred E. Bradley and remodeled it, adding the two facade bay windows. Faulkner transferred the property in 1941 to Bradley, who lived there until her death in 1985. Herbert and Edith Schiele bought the house in 1992 from Bradley's heir, Marion McCord. The Schieles converted a detached one-car garage on the property to the extant attached two-car garage. They sold the house in 1999 to Haven Spencer, whose widow Beryl is the current (2018) owner (WHC Building Files).

319. 39 River Street, ca. 1910, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with a bracketed and dentilled cornice; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and small gable pediments on the northeast and southwest slopes. The entrance is in the north bay of the facade (southeast) elevation within a one-story, front-gable, enclosed entry porch and has multi-light sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. A one-story bay window with a paneled wood base is southwest of the entrance. The other windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. There is a one-story projecting bay on the southwest elevation and a one-and-one-half-story rear (northwest) ell with shed dormers across both slopes and a front-gable entry porch on its northeast elevation. A one-story, two-bay, front-gable carport is southwest of the house.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1910 to replace an earlier building on the site. Edwin P. Emery, a caretaker for the Faulkner estate at 25 Mountain Avenue, and his wife Minora rented the house from at least 1924 through 1940. The 1913 and 1916 Woodstock directories list Emery at 61 River Street, which may be this house with a different street address.

320. 42 River Street, ca. 1890, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1890 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves; aluminum siding; and a stone foundation. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the southwest elevation. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (northwest) elevation within a one-story, front-gable, enclosed entry porch with a multi-light round window above it. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood replacement sash in molded wood surrounds, with six-light fixed sash in the gable ends.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1890. Clinton H. Howland, an employee at Billings Farm, and his wife Leona resided at this address from at least 1916 to 1926. Albert E. Walker, an employee at the Woodstock Inn, lived there from 1929 through at least 1940.

321. 44 River Street, Asa Jones "Long" House, 1825, contributing building

The one-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1825 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys near the center. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (northwest) elevation and has a simple board surround with a projecting lintel. A front-gable entry porch with square

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posts shelters a secondary entrance offset in the northeast elevation. The windows are single and paired, six-over-six, double-hung wood sash, with narrow rectangular, multi-light fixed windows under the eaves. There is a one-story, shed-roof rear (southeast) addition.

The house was built in 1825 by Asa Jones (1787–1862), whose widow Sally (1796–1879) owned the property in 1869 (Dana 1889:171). Peter Every, a laborer, and his wife Hazel resided at this address in 1924. From 1926 through at least 1941, the building was in use as the Riverside Tea House and Shop, operated by Jane W. Wood and Marguerite James. James also resided there. By 1963, the building had returned to solely residential use.

322. 45 River Street, 1911, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1911 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (southeast) elevation within a one-story, front-gable, enclosed entry porch and has sidelights and a closed pediment with a dentilled cornice. A two-story bay window is at the west end of the northeast elevation. The other windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-story rear (northwest) wing has a shed-roof veranda with bracketed turned wood posts on the northeast elevation.

The house was built in 1911 on land that formerly belonged to the Solomon Woodward estate. Thomas M. Kelly, a chauffeur for E. D. Faulkner, and his wife Margaret resided at this address in 1924. The house was vacant in 1926 and 1929, and there was no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

323. 46–48 River Street, ca. 1900, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style duplex constructed ca. 1900 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; aluminum siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys. Two entrances are centered in the six-bay facade (northwest) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof entry porch with bracketed square posts. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in simple surrounds.

The duplex appears to have been built ca. 1900 and appears on the 1904 Sanborn map. Wilfred J. Barrett, an employee at Billings Farm, and his wife Florence resided at 46 River Street in 1924, and Mrs. Laura E. Richmond lived there from 1926 to at least 1929. Luna M. Tarleton and her family rented the house in 1940. Mrs. Hattie Thompson, the widow of George L., resided at 48 River Street from 1924 to at least 1929, and S. Albert Van Hise, a school bus driver, and his family rented the house in 1940.

324. 47 River Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice, deep returns, and decorative wood trim in the gable peak; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the northeast slope. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed fluted posts and a wood railing. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. A small, first-story oriel window is in the north end of the southwest elevation. There is a one-and-one-half-story rear (northwest) wing with a standing-seam metal roof and a one-story, hip-roof porch across the southwest elevation.

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The house was built ca. 1880 on land that formerly belonged to the Solomon Woodward estate. Lewis H. Cummings and his wife Harriet owned and lived at this address from at least 1916 through 1940.

324.1 47 River Street Garage, ca. 1880, contributing building

A two-story, two-car garage west of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with cornice returns and clapboard walls with corner boards. The southeast elevation contains a wide, vertical-lift door under a vertical-board hayloft door and a four-light window in the gable end.

325. 49–51 River Street, Woodward Mill Housing, 1853, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style duplex constructed in 1853 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a wide board entablature and corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick chimneys on the northwest slope and a concrete block chimney centered on the southwest elevation. Two entrances are centered in the six-bay facade (southeast) elevation within a pilastered surround and sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof porch with bracketed square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. A one-story ell projects from the center of the northwest elevation.

According to a plaque attached to the exterior, the duplex was built in 1853, likely by mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879), who owned the property by 1855, as housing for his employees. Elmer H. Sherwin (1857–1937), assessor and overseer of the poor, and his wife Irene resided at 49 River Street from at least 1913 through 1929. Benjamin E. Sherwin, a musician, and his wife Blanche resided at 51 River Street from at least 1924 through 1929. In 1940, Benjamin E. Sherwin owned and lived at 49 River Street and worked as superintendent of the River Street Cemetery, while Raymond Fisk, a truck driver, and his wife Hope rented 51 River Street.

326. 54 River Street, Woodward Woolen Mill, 1835–1848, renovated 1945, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style building begun in 1835, completed in 1848, and renovated in 1945 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; brick walls with drop-board siding in the closed gable ends; and a high stone foundation. The roof has two large ridge chimneys. A shallow projecting center bay in the facade (northwest) elevation has a front gable with a closed pediment and drop-board siding with four wood pilasters. A pair of fully glazed doors with sidelights and a multi-light transom is recessed in the center of the projecting bay, and an elliptical louvered fan is centered in the gable above the entrance. The windows are twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-eight, vinyl replacement sash. The basement-level window openings are filled with solid or louvered wood panels.

The Woodstock Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1834, began building the brick factory in 1835 but dissolved in 1841 before production started. Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) acquired the mill property in 1848 and outfitted the building for wool manufacture (Dana 1889:324–326). Woodward's factory closed in 1877, and the building remained vacant until the early twentieth century, when George W. Marble used it to store grain and hay. In the 1920s, the Woodstock Manufacturing Company, which produced skis, sleds, and other winter sports equipment, owned the property. A group of residents incorporated as the Woodstock Associates acquired the property in November 1943 with financial assistance from Woodstock resident Marianne Faulkner (1859–1958) for use as a recreational facility. The architectural firm of Trumbull-Nelson from Hanover, New Hampshire, and architect Richard D. Butterfield

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renovated the factory building, removing the top two floors and converting the interior to a community recreation center. The building opened formally to the public on January 26, 1947, and remains in use as the Woodstock Recreation Center (NWPL Vertical Files). The property also includes the 1866 wool house southeast of the factory building and two swimming pools, a basketball court, and small pool and equipment sheds to the south and west.

326.1 54 River Street, Woodward Wool House, 1866, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, Georgian Revival-style building constructed in 1866 and converted to a public auditorium in the early 1950s is built into the riverbank southeast of the Woolen Mill. It has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with stone cornice returns; random-laid stone walls with ashlar quoins; and a stone foundation with a full basement exposed on the southeast and southwest sides. The roof has a brick chimney in the west corner of the northwest slope. Entrances in the outer bays of the three-bay northeast elevation consist of multi-panel wood doors framed by a wood segmental arch and pilasters. A former door opening centered between the two entrances has a wide stone lintel engraved with the year 1866 and is infilled with a 30-light, wood-frame window. Two twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with stone lintels and sills are centered in the northeast gable end. The blank northwest elevation has a modern metal door near the south end. A basement-level entrance is in a front-gable vestibule with clapboard walls that projects from the southwest elevation. The window openings in the southwest gable end are infilled with rubble stone or wood panels. Metal exterior stairs lead to an upper-level door in the south end of the southeast elevation, along the river.

The building was constructed in 1866 as a storehouse for the Solomon Woodward Woolen Factory (Dana 1889:326). It remained in use as a storehouse for various property owners through the mid-twentieth century, when the Woodstock Associates acquired the property. It was converted to a community auditorium and crafts shop in the early 1950s and currently houses an auditorium on the main level and a childcare center on the basement level (NWPL Vertical Files).

327. 57 River Street, Jonathan Walton House, 1826, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story house was constructed in 1826 and has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has brick chimneys near the ridge on both slopes and an offset gable wall dormer on the northeast slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof porch with a bracketed cornice, bracketed turned posts, and a wood railing. The porch extends across the west bay, and a one-story bay window with a bracketed cornice is in the east bay. The windows are one-over-one and six-over-two, double-hung and six-over-two-over-two, triple-hung wood sash. A one-story, shed-roof veranda spans the rear (northwest) elevation.

The house was built in 1826 for Jonathan Walton (Dana 1889:171). By 1856, mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) owned the property. Miss L. M. Tinkham resided there from at least 1869 through 1884 (Child 1884:571). George W. Phelps, a carpenter, and his wife Frances lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. Dorothy H. Cook, a public high school teacher, owned the property in 1940 and lived there with her son and two boarders.

327.1 57 River Street Garage, ca. 1930, contributing building

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A one-story, one-car garage is north of the house. It has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and a pair of partially glazed wood doors centered in the east elevation.

328. 59 River Street, N. K. Jones House, 1842, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, temple-front Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1842 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; brick walls with dropboard siding in the gable end; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney, a gable dormer on the southwest slope, and a large clipped-gable dormer clad in shaped shingles on the northeast slope. The entrance in the west bay of the two-bay facade (southeast) elevation, under the full-width engaged porch, has a molded wood surround with sidelights. The porch has a wide molded entablature supported by Doric columns. A recessed porch with a molded wood surround and a turned balustrade is centered in the facade gable end above the porch. Bay windows are on the northeast and southwest elevations. The other windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in simple wood surrounds. Two one-story rear (northwest) additions have asphalt-shingled roofs with standing-seam metal, shed dormers; clapboard walls; and brick foundations.

The house was built in 1842 for N. K. Jones, who lived there through at least 1856 (Dana 1889:171). By 1869, mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) owned the property. Willard D. Cabot, owner of a furniture store at 3 Elm Street, and his wife Fannie owned and lived at the house from at least 1924 through 1940.

328.1 59 River Street Garage, ca. 1880, contributing building

A one-story garage is west of the house. It has a side-gable roof; clapboard walls; six-over-six, double-hung sash; and a pedestrian door in the east elevation.

329. 61 River Street, Ira L. Powers House, 1846

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1846 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and shallow returns; clapboard walls with a wide molded entablature and corner boards; and a parged foundation. A brick exterior chimney is centered on the southwest elevation. The roof has a shed dormer centered on the southeast slope. The entrance centered in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation has sidelights and is protected by a front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment and turned wood posts. The windows are six-over-six and two-over-one, double-hung wood sash in simple wood surrounds. A long, one-and-one-half-story rear (northwest) ell has a standing-seam metal roof with shed and gable dormers and multiple secondary entrances.

The house was built in 1846 by Ira L. Powers, who owned the property through at least 1869 (Dana 1889:171). Hiram L. Powers, a miller, resided on River Street, possibly at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:569). Erwin W. Squires, who worked in trucking, and his wife Rose owned and lived at this address from at least 1916 through 1940. The current owners operate the property as the Woodstocker Bed & Breakfast.

329.1 61 River Street Garage, ca. 1915, contributing building

A one-story, three-car garage northwest of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with three vertical-lift doors in the southeast elevation; and a concrete foundation.

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330. 71 River Street, Ellis F. Eaton House, 1902, contributing building

The two-story, Gothic Revival- and Stick-style building constructed in 1902 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and carved end brackets; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. A one-and-one-half-story vestibule addition on the facade (southeast) elevation has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; three pointed-arch, stained-glass windows in the facade; and entrances in the northeast and southwest elevations. The northeast entrance consists of a double-leaf wood door in a rectangular, wood-paneled recess under a gable pediment. The southwest entrance is under an extension of the vestibule roof within an enclosed bay with a gable pediment. A one-story, shed-roof bay window with a bracketed cornice and paneled base is in the west bay of the northeast elevation. The other windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood sash. A one-and-one-half-story rear (northwest) addition has a one-story, shed-roof enclosed porch across the northeast elevation and a brick exterior chimney on the northwest elevation.

The building was constructed in 1902 as a residence for Ellis F. Eaton, a real estate dealer who resided there through at least 1916 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Harold C. Eaton, an electrician, and his wife Gertrude, resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. G. Earl Squires, a chauffeur, and his wife Albena owned and lived at the house from at least 1929 through 1940. The building was converted to a church by the Woodstock Christian Science Society, founded in 1965, and remains in that use.

331. 73 River Street, Woodward Mill Housing, ca. 1850, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style building constructed ca. 1850 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. A two-story, shed-roof bay projects from the center of the northeast elevation. A one-story rear (northwest) hyphen connects the building to a large, two-story modern addition with a side-gable roof and a concrete foundation. Entrances are in the northwest elevation, the hyphen's northeast elevation, and the addition's southeast elevation under one-story, shed-roof porch. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash and casements.

The building was constructed ca. 1850 by mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) as a boarding house for mill employees. Mrs. Clara Marble, the widow of George Marble, resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. George's father, Liberty Bates Marble (1819), was Solomon Woodward's son-in-law and operated a saw and grist mill on River Street that George inherited (Carleton 1903:651). There was no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census. Since 1957, the building has housed The Homestead, an assisted living center.

332. 76–78 River Street, Woodward Mill Housing, ca. 1850, moved 1938, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style duplex constructed ca. 1850 and moved in 1938 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a dentilled cornice and shallow returns; vinyl siding with paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has two ridge chimneys on the southeast slope and two shed dormers on the northwest slope. Two entrances are centered in the six-bay facade (northwest) elevation under a wide, molded lintel. A bay window is in the south bay of the northeast elevation. The other windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with molded lintels.

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The building was constructed as a duplex ca. 1850 at the southeast corner of River and Church streets by mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) to provide housing for mill employees (Dana 1889:325). It was moved to its current location in 1938 to allow for the realignment of the Church Street Bridge (WHC Library). In 1940, optometrist Ralph S. Moyer and his family rented 76 River Street and Ray J. Tarleton, a plumbing and heating mechanic, and his family rented 78 River Street.

332.1 76–78 River Street Garage, 1938, contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage east of the house has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; a vertical-lift door centered in the northwest elevation; and a concrete foundation.

### School Street

333. 0 School Street, ca. 1990, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic barn constructed ca. 1990 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a central cupola; board-and-batten walls; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation and has a large, vertical-board sliding door under a vertical-board hayloft door. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash.

334. 5 School Street, Zebulon Chandler Tenement, ca. 1794, moved 1869, contributing building

The one-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1794 and moved to its current location in 1869 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and shallow returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The roof has a shed dormer centered on the south slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation within a simple wood surround. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. There is a one-and-one-half-story, shed-roof addition on the north elevation and a one-story, shed-roof veranda with square wood posts and a wood railing across the west elevation.

The house was built as a one-story “double tenement” ca. 1794 on the current site of 27 The Green and improved by Zebulon Chandler in 1796. George Mellish acquired the property in 1837 and lived there until 1869, when Harrison D. Wheeler, a real estate dealer and farmer, bought the house and moved it to its current location (Dana 1889:150). Arthur F. Davis resided at this address in 1924. Abbie A. Lockwood resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. Sydney W. Merrill and his wife Frances owned and lived at the property in 1940.

335. 7 School Street, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a front-gable roof with scalloped slate shingles and overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (south) elevation within a wood surround with a shallow gable pediment and sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in simple wood surrounds. A one-story side ell on the east elevation has a secondary entrance and a shed-roof east addition.

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The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. Homer Pecor, a barber, lived and worked at this address in 1924 and 1926. W. Royal Gould, employed at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Rea resided at this address in 1929. Perley M. Richards, a public school teacher, owned the house in 1940 and lived there with his family.

### Slayton Terrace

#### 336. 7 Slayton Terrace, J. M. Fuller House, 1878, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1878 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation protected by a front-gable entry porch with an arched open pediment and paired square posts. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with projecting lintels and sills. A one-story east ell connects to a one-and-one-half-story barn with a front-gable roof and a full basement. The ell has shed dormers with sliding sash on both slopes and a fully glazed veranda across the north elevation. The barn has a double-leaf, vertical-board door with a flat board surround centered in the basement level of the north elevation and Palladian windows centered in both gable ends.

The house appears to have been built in 1878 by J. M. Fuller on “the Lincoln Street extension on the north side of Mount Peg” (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Fuller resided on Pleasant Street by 1913. Harry H. Kidder, the proprietor of the Central Street Market, and his wife Jessie resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1940.

#### 336.1 7 Slayton Terrace Barn, ca. 1880, contributing building

A detached one-and-one-half-story barn directly south of the house has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with overhanging eaves, clapboard walls, and a wood door offset in the east elevation.

#### 337. 9 Slayton Terrace, ca. 1990, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed ca. 1990 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney on the east elevation and gable dormers on the north roof slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation and has sidelights. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl sash. A two-car, attached garage with a side-gable roof projects from the west elevation.

#### 338. 11 Slayton Terrace, James Edwin Cook House, 1909, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1909 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts and a railing. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with wide surrounds and projecting lintels.

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Carpenter James Edwin Cook built the house in 1909 for himself (Johnson 1991). Cook owned and resided at this address (listed as Highland Avenue in early directories) with his wife Lillie through at least 1940.

338.1 11 Slayton Terrace Garage, ca. 1915, contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage southwest of the house has a front-gable roof, wood-shingled walls, and a concrete foundation.

339. 13 Slayton Terrace, Charles E. Roberts House, ca. 1908, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1908 has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the east bay of the facade (north) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof porch that wraps around the east elevation. The porch has a bracketed cornice, bracketed turned posts, and a wood railing. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with molded simple surrounds. There is a one-and-one-half-story southeast ell and a one-bay-wide, one-and-one-half-story rear (south) addition.

The house was built ca. 1908 for Charles E. Roberts (Johnson 1991). By 1913, Daniel J. Gearing, a watchman at the Woodstock Inn, and his son Daniel Jr., a plumber, resided at this address (listed as Highland Avenue in early directories). Gearing Jr. owned and lived at the property through at least 1940.

340. 15 Slayton Terrace, Clarence H. Reed House, ca. 1909, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1909 has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; vinyl siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the west bay of the two-bay facade (northeast) elevation sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned wood posts that wraps around the northwest elevation. The windows are six-over-one, vinyl sash. There is a one-and-one-half-story northwest ell and a one-bay-wide, one-and-one-half-story rear (southwest) addition.

The house was built ca. 1909 for Clarence H. Reed, a teamster (Johnson 1991). Reed lived there through at least 1916. By 1924, William P. Carr, a lumberman, and his wife Frances (Fannie) resided at this address. The Carrs were not listed in the 1926 Woodstock Directory, which recorded Edward J. Mullen, employed at the *Vermont Standard*, and his wife Cecilia at this address. By 1929, William and Frances Carr again lived at the house and William worked at the Woodstock Grist Mill. The Carrs owned and lived at the property through at least 1940.

340.1 15 Slayton Terrace Garage, ca. 1909, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage east of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; vinyl siding with two vertical-lift doors in the northeast elevation; and a concrete foundation.

341. 17 Slayton Terrace, Horace F. Slayton House, ca. 1895, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1895 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney and a gable dormer on the east slope and a shed dormer

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on the west slope. The entrance is in the west bay of the two-bay facade (north) elevation sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof veranda that wraps around the west elevation. The veranda has decorative eaves trim, bracketed wood posts, and a wood railing. The windows are six-over-one and one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash. A one-story hyphen on the west elevation connects to a one-and-one-half-story garage. The garage has a side-gable roof with a large shed dormer across the north slope and a vertical-lift door in the north elevation.

Carpenter Edwin H. Slayton (1835–1913) may have built the house ca. 1895 for his son Horace F. Slayton (b. 1863) and Horace's wife Emma (Johnson 1991). In 1913 and 1916, Horace, a janitor and former librarian at the Norman Williams Public Library, and Emma Slayton resided at 15 Lincoln Street (likely this house with a different address). Edwin Slayton resided at 13 Lincoln Street, and there were no other Slaytons listed on Lincoln Street in the 1913 or 1916 Woodstock Directory. By 1924, Horace, still employed at the library, and Emma had moved to 23 Slayton Terrace, where they lived through at least 1940, and Louis C. Granell, and his wife Eda, resided at 17 Slayton Terrace. The Granells still lived there in 1926. By 1940, Raymond Houghton, a manager of First National, owned the house and lived there with his family and two boarders.

342. 19 Slayton Terrace, Lillian Slayton House, 1908, contributing building

The two-story, Colonial Revival/Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1908 has a standing-seam metal, hip roof with a bracketed cornice; vinyl siding with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and hip dormers on the west, north, and east slopes. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (north) elevation and is sheltered by a one-story, hip roof veranda with decorative eaves trim, bracketed wood posts, and a wood railing. The windows are two-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with molded wood surrounds.

The house was built in 1908 possibly by carpenter Edwin H. Slayton (1835–1913) as a rental property (Johnson 1991). By 1924, Slayton's widow Lillian (b. 1849) resided at this address. From 1926 through at least 1940, Carroll F. Bennett, an employee with the Woodstock Electric Co., and his wife Alice owned and lived at the property.

342.1 19 Slayton Terrace Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage east of the house has a standing-seam metal, shallow hip roof with overhanging eaves; vinyl siding; and a concrete foundation. A vertical-lift door is offset in the north elevation adjacent to a recessed entrance.

343. 21–23 Slayton Terrace, Thomas and Mark Slayton House, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style duplex constructed ca. 1880 has a flat roof with a deep overhanging molded wood cornice; clapboards with a wide molded entablature and paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. It consists of a four-by-two-bay center block with wings on the east and west elevations. The entrances are in the east and west elevations of the main block and open onto one-story porches across the wing's north elevations. The west porch has a shallow hip roof, and the east porch has a shed roof. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills.

The duplex was built ca. 1880 for Thomas J. Slayton (1805–1896), a carpenter, and his son Mark Edward Slayton (1837–1903), a traveling salesman (Johnson 1991). Thomas and Mark Slayton resided on Lincoln

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Street, likely in this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:570). By 1924, Carroll F. Bennett, an employee with the Woodstock Electric Co., resided at 21 Slayton Terrace with his wife Alice, and Thomas Slayton's grandson Horace Slayton (b. 1863), employed at the Norman Williams Public Library, and his wife Emma lived at 23 Slayton Terrace with his wife Emma (b. 1888). By 1929, the building had been subdivided into four apartments: Horace Slayton lived at 23A; Mrs. Ruth Borden (or Bourdon), a musician, lived at 23B; Charles T. Washburn, a farmer, and his wife Ella lived at 21A; and Walter G. Sawyer, retired, and his wife Mary C. lived at 21B. In 1940, Horace Slayton's widow Emma owned the property and lived at 23A; Ruth Bourdon worked as a saleswoman for a woolen company and rented 23B with her son; Grace Johnson, a restaurant pastry cook, and her family rented 21A; and Robert S. Bourdon, a ski instructor and music teacher, and his family rented 21B.

344. 25 Slayton Terrace, ca. 1900, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1900 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and shed wall dormers centered on both slopes. The entrance is in the west bay of the two-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof veranda that wraps around the east elevation. The veranda has bracketed square posts and a diagonal-braced railing. The windows are eight-over-two and six-over-two, double-hung wood sash and replacement picture windows.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1900, possibly by carpenter Edwin H. Slayton (1835–1913) as a rental property. In 1924, Earle M. Howard, the secretary-treasurer of Williams & Howard, Inc. mercantile on River Street, and his wife Ethel resided at this address. Bertha N. Laviolette, the widow of Webster R., lived there in 1926 and 1929. In 1940, garage owner Leon C. Ellis rented the house and lived there with his family.

345. 27 Slayton Terrace, Edwin H./Herbert E. Slayton House, 1891, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed in 1891 has a standing-seam metal, cross-gable roof with overhanging eaves and carved bargeboards; clapboard and shaped shingle walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and multiple dormers. The entrance is centered in the north elevation under an integral veranda with a central gable pediment and turned eaves trim, posts, and railing. A one-story angled bay window is at the northwest corner, a two-story bay window centered on the west elevation, and a gabled box bay window supported by carved brackets on the second story of the east elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung wood replacement sash, and casements. There is a one-and-one-half-story, clipped-gable rear (south) addition with a one-story, enclosed shed-roof entry porch at the southwest corner.

The house was apparently built in 1891 by carpenter Edwin H. Slayton (1835–1913) for himself and his second wife Lillian (see historic image). By 1913, Edwin was retired and resided at 13 Lincoln Street (likely this house with a different address). In 1916, Edwin's widow, Lillian (b. 1849), resided at 13 Lincoln Street. Slayton's son Horace resided at 15 Lincoln Street, and no other Slaytons were listed on Lincoln Street in the 1913 or 1916 Woodstock Directory. By 1924, Lillian Slayton had moved to 19 Slayton Terrace and Edwin Slayton's son Herbert E. Slayton (1866–1942), retired, and his wife Annie (1867–1960) resided at 27 Slayton Terrace. Herbert and Annie Slayton owned and lived at the property through at least 1940.

346. 29 Slayton Terrace, Leslie J. Slayton House, ca. 1895, contributing building

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The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1895 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a closed pediment and molded wood cornice; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned eaves trim, posts, and railing. A two-story bay window is in the west bay of the facade, and a two-story gabled projecting bay is centered on the west elevation. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood replacement sash.

Carpenter Edwin H. Slayton (1835–1913) built the house ca. 1895 for his son Leslie J. Slayton (b. 1861) and Leslie's wife Nettie (Johnson 1991). By 1924, Mrs. Nettie Slayton resided at 27 High Street with her children, and Clarence J. Coffin, an employee at F. H. Gillingham & Sons on Elm Street, resided at 29 Slayton Terrace. There is no entry for this address in the 1926 or 1929 Woodstock directories. In 1940, Marion Paige, a widow, owned the property and lived there with her children.

### South Street

347. 7 South Street, Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church, 1904, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Romanesque Revival-style church built in 1904 has a slate-shingled, steeply pitched, front-gable roof with exposed rafter tails and a slate-shingled steeple on a square base; random-laid, mortared stone walls; and an ashlar granite foundation. Evenly spaced stone buttresses with terra cotta caps line the north and south elevations, and a curved apse projects from the center of the west elevation. The roof has a low shed dormer with stained glass windows at the east end of both slopes and a stone end wall chimney on the west elevation. The entrance is centered in the facade (east) elevation within a round-arched recess with a pilastered terra cotta surround. A round, stained-glass window with a terra cotta surround is centered in the gable end above the entrance. The windows are stained-glass, awning, and fixed sash with terra cotta sills. There is a one-story, shed-roof vestibule at the northwest corner.

The current Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church was built in 1904 to replace an earlier wood-frame building on the site that was destroyed in a fire on September 13, 1903. The Roman Catholic parish of Our Lady of the Snows formed in 1856, when the Diocese of Burlington assigned a priest from Montpelier, Vermont, to serve as non-resident pastor for the Catholic residents of Woodstock. Services were celebrated in various private homes throughout the village until 1868, when Father Migloire Pigeon, pastor from 1868 to 1894, purchased a house on the corner of School and South streets to serve as worship space. In 1895, Father Joseph Toupin, appointed resident pastor in 1894, oversaw the relocation of the house to the rear of the property and the construction of the first Our Lady of the Snows church (dedicated in 1898) on the house's former site. After the 1903 fire, Reverend Eugene C. Drouhin, pastor from 1898 to 1910, hired the Manchester, New Hampshire, architectural firm of Randolph Bolles and Edward Bennett, to design a new stone church. The cornerstone was laid on July 16, 1904, and the first masses were celebrated in the building on Christmas Eve 1904. The church was dedicated on June 27, 1906, and consecrated on September 29, 1910 (Ciarlo 1994).

347.1 7 South Street, Sabin Daigle House, ca. 1865, moved 1905, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1865 and moved 1905 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a bracketed cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a wide entablature and paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation has a paneled wood surround with sidelights and is sheltered by a one-story, hip-roof porch with paneled square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood

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sash with wide surrounds and bracketed lintels. There is a two-story rear (west) ell with an enclosed one-story, front-gable entry porch on the south elevation and a one-story, hip-roof veranda with wood-shingled posts and knee wall on the north elevation.

The house was built ca. 1865 by carpenter and builder Sabin Daigle, who owned the property in 1869. Benton H. Pinney, a lumberman and farmer, lived on South Street, likely at this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:569). In 1898, Reverend Eugene C. Drouhin, the pastor of the adjacent Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church, purchased the "Pinney House" to use as the church rectory (Ciarlo 1994:8-9). The house was originally located closer to the street and to the church building. Following the fire that destroyed the first church building in 1903 and the construction of a new stone church on the same site in 1904, Reverend Drouhin had the rectory moved back 40 ft from the street and slightly farther north of the church to its current location (Ciarlo 1994:19). The house remains in use as the church rectory.

348. 14 South Street, Albert L. Powers House, ca. 1905, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1905 has a slate-shingled, pyramidal roof with a molded cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and two small gable dormers with diamond-paned glass on the west slope. A two-story bay window with a polygonal roof is centered on the north elevation. The entrance is in the north bay of the two-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story veranda with a standing-seam metal hip roof that has a shallow gable pediment over the entrance; bracketed, chamfered posts; and a wood railing. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash and large square picture windows with molded wood surrounds.

The house was built ca. 1905, possibly for Albert L. Powers, a pharmacist at the Woodstock Pharmacy. Powers and his wife Josephine resided at this address from at least 1913 to 1929. Nancy Renton, a high school teacher, rented the house in 1940 and lived there with her parents.

349. 15 South Street, Woodstock Elementary School, 1974, non-contributing building

The two-story, rectangular, astylistic school constructed in 1974 has a flat roof with a narrow side-gable center vent; brick walls; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is centered in the facade (east) elevation and is sheltered by an engaged porch extending north along the facade. The windows are casements and awnings.

350. GAR Monument, 1907, contributing object

The columnar granite monument on the Woodstock Elementary School lawn was designed by Thomas S. Jackson for the George Randall Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and installed in 1907 in front of an earlier school building at this location (Jennison 1985:170-171). The approximately 25-ft-high, fluted Doric column stands on a granite plinth and has a bronze eagle on a granite sphere atop the capital. The east side of the plinth is engraved "In Honor/of The Sons of/Woodstock/who Served in the Army/and Navy of the Nation/in the War of/1861-1865."

351. 16 South Street, Bishop House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with paneled corner pilasters; and a

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brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and an offset shed dormer on the north slope. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed, chamfered posts and a wood railing. The windows are six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds. A two-story rear (east) wing has standing-seam metal on the roof's south slope; a two-story, shed-roof veranda with turned and square wood posts across the south elevation; and a one-story, converted garage addition on the east elevation. The former garage has a pressed-metal roof and two sliding glass doors in the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840 and appears on the 1855 Presdee & Edwards map. In 1869, the property belonged to a Mrs. Bishop. In 1916, Nathan Cushing, in the maple sugar business, resided at this address. By 1924, Cushing and his wife also rented rooms to Edward J. Paul, an employee at the *Vermont Standard*. Cushing's widow Georgianna and Mr. Paul still lived at the house in 1929. In 1940, Armand Martin, a carpenter, and his wife Ada owned and lived at the house and rented part of it to Robert J. Leonard, a plumber, and his family.

352. 18 South Street, ca. 1875, contributing building

The two-story, Queen Anne-style house constructed ca. 1875 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature, corner pilasters, and shaped shingles in the gable ends; and a brick foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys. An offset entrance in the west elevation has a molded wood surround. Another entrance is offset in the north elevation sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with turned posts and railing. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung wood replacement sash with projecting lintels and sills. A two-story northeast ell has a standing-seam metal roof and a one-story, hip-roof veranda with wood-shingled posts and knee walls on the north elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1875. Fred W. Kenney, a clerk, and his wife Catherine resided at this address in 1924. Carl F. Norton, an insurance agent, and his wife Mildred lived there in 1926 and 1929. George A. Carter, an auto mechanic, and his wife Cassie rented the house in 1940 and lived there with a tenant.

353. 20 South Street, Brockway House, ca. 1920, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1920 has a standing-seam metal, front-gambrel roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with entablature and corner boards; and a parged foundation. The roof has a brick chimney centered on the south slope and offset shed wall dormers in both slopes. The entrance is in the north bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation sheltered by a one-story, front-gable entry porch with a closed pediment, square posts, and lattice-work screening. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with simple wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1920. Fanny Brockway resided at this address in 1924. Emily S. Brockway (1860–1951), the widow of George C. (1849–1915), lived there with her son in 1926. The house was vacant in 1929, and the 1940 U.S. Census did not record anyone living at this address.

354. 22 South Street, Bishop House, ca. 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1840 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The

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roof has an offset brick chimney on both slopes and skylights in the north slope. The entrance is in the south bay of the facade (west) elevation under a one-story, front-gable entry porch with a clapboard pediment and square posts and railings. The windows are six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. A one-story rear (east) wing with a garage addition has a pressed-metal roof and clapboard walls. The garage's south elevation contains a vertical-lift door in one bay and a set of double-leaf wood doors in the other bay.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1840 and appears on the 1855 Presdee & Edwards map. The property belonged to a Mrs. Bishop in 1856 and P. Cartner in 1869. George W. Gage, a painter, resided at this address with his wife Anna from at least 1924 through 1940.

355. 24 South Street, J. Clarke House, ca. 1850, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed ca. 1850 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature, corner pilasters, and shaped shingles in the gable ends; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a gable wall dormer centered on the west slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with bracketed, chamfered posts. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and sills. There is a one-story northeast ell with a brick chimney centered on the north roof slope and a one-story, shed-roof east addition.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1850 for J. Clarke. R. O'Hara had a house and blacksmith shop on the property in 1869. Carl Hathorne, a painter, and his wife Clara owned and lived at the property from 1926 through at least 1940.

355.1 24 South Street Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-car garage southeast of the house has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a one-story, shed-roof addition on the north elevation. Two horizontally sliding, partially glazed wood doors are centered in the west elevation.

356. 25 South Street, 2014, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 2014 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (east) elevation and is sheltered by a shed-roof entry porch. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung vinyl sash. A one-story hyphen with a two-car garage connects the west elevation to a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable secondary residence with the same massing as the front one. The south elevation of both residences has an entrance in an enclosed shed-roof entry porch with a gable pediment.

357. 26 South Street, Aime J. Bourdon House, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof veranda with exposed rafter tails, bracketed square posts, and a sawn wood railing. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood

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sash with projecting sills and lintels. There is a one-story, hip-roof projecting bay centered on the north elevation and a one-story bay window centered on the south elevation. A one-story rear (east) wing has an offset entrance in the south elevation under a front-gable bracketed hood and connects to a one-and-one-half-story barn. The barn's south elevation contains a wide vertical-lift door and pedestrian door under three double-hung windows.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. Aime J. Bourdon, a plumber, and his wife Minnie owned and lived at the property from at least 1913 to 1940.

357.1 26 South Street Secondary Residence, post-1969, non-contributing building

A secondary residence southeast of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. A one-story shed roof addition projects from the south elevation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope and a shed dormer on the north slope. A front-gable bracketed hood shelters the offset entrance in the two-bay west elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds.

357.2 26 South Street Outbuilding, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story outbuilding directly east of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation.

358. Vail Field, 1895, contributing site

Vail Field is a public recreational facility on an approximately 5.5-acre rectangular lot between the east side of South Street and the Kedron Brook. Henry H. Vail (1839–1925) donated the land, an undeveloped meadow that had belonged to mill owner Solomon Woodward in the mid-nineteenth century, to the town in 1895 for use as “a free public playground and field for athletic and outdoor sports” (WHC Library; Coffin 2005:117). Deciduous trees line the north, east, and south edges of the site. Low curving stone walls with tapered stone pillars mark the entrance from South Street at the northwest end of the park, where a tree-lined asphalt path leads east, then southeast, through the park to the Maple Street Footbridge near the center of the park's east edge. A baseball diamond laid out when the park was created is south of the path near the center of the site and faces south toward the broad open outfield. A grandstand built in 1897 stood behind home plate until 1967, when the town implemented a renovation plan at the park. Two playgrounds are in the northwest corner of the site, and basketball and tennis courts are in the northeast corner. A non-historic pavilion adjacent to a small paved parking lot near the entrance houses a concession stand, picnic facilities, and restrooms.

358.1 Wendell A. Cameron Pavilion, ca. 1970, non-contributing building

The one-story, wood-frame building has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof with a boxed cornice; vertical board walls; and a concrete foundation. The west elevation contains a single vertical-lift door and a pedestrian door. Asymmetric, single-pane, awning sash are in the north and south elevations. An L-shaped, open picnic pavilion extending from the east elevation has an asphalt-shingled, cross-hip roof supported on square wood posts and a raised concrete floor.

359. 31 South Street, Mower–Park House, 1830, contributing building

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The one-and-one-half-story, Federal-style house built in 1830 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; brick walls; and a stone foundation. A two-story wing with a flat roof, vinyl siding, and a brick foundation extends from the south elevation. The roof has brick ridge chimneys at the north and south ends and two shed dormers flanking a central gable dormer on the east slope. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation has three-light sidelights and is protected by a one-story entry porch with a shallow-pitched, front-gable roof; bracketed turned posts; and wood railings and eaves trim. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood replacement sash with simple wood surrounds. The wing has an entrance in the east elevation adjacent to a one-story projecting bay.

According to a plaque attached to the exterior, the north end of the house was built in 1830, likely for businessman Lyman Mower (1787–1875), who owned the property by 1855. Mower sold the property to Henry Park (or Parks, 1824–1908), a cattle breeder and farmer, in 1866 (WHC Files). H. Park appears with the house on the 1869 Beers map, and Henry Park resided on South Street through at least 1884 (Child 1884:568). Park, an African American, served in the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the Civil War (Emilio 1894:381). In 1913 and 1916, Joseph Bourdon, a farmer at the Billings estate, lived at 27 South Street (possibly this house with a different address). Bourdon resided at 31 South Street in 1926 and 1929. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded two households renting at this address: Hannah Carpenter, a widow, and Harold C. Potter, a farm laborer, and his family.

360. 35 South Street, Arthur Lewis Rental House, 1891, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed in 1891 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. A two-story, front-gable porch with decorative wood eaves trim, turned posts, and wood railings projects from the center of the three-bay facade (east) elevation and shelters first- and second-story doors. A secondary entrance in the west bay of the south elevation has a bracketed hood under a bracketed wood balcony. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with simple wood surrounds. There is a two-story southeast ell.

The house appears to have been built in 1891 on the former site of the Austin Hazard House. Hazard (1829–1886), an African American mason and Civil War veteran, owned the property in 1869 and lived on South Street, likely in this house, in 1884 (Baggott 2013; Child 1884:565). His son-in-law Arthur Lewis (1847–1909) built the house at 35 South Street as a rental property (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). By 1916, Fred J. Squires, a carpenter, resided on South Street, likely at this address. By 1924, two households occupied the building: Squires and his wife Ella and Ehrick D. Howland, a painter, and his wife Mary. Both families still lived there in 1926. In 1929, the Squires' resided at this address with Ernest Royce, a woodchopper, and his wife Edna. Fred Squires rented at 33 South Street (likely a subdivided apartment in this building) in 1940. The 1940 U.S. Census recorded two other households renting at 35 South Street: retired blacksmith Charles E. Woods and his wife Mattie with a boarder and gardener Murray Maynes and his family.

361. 37 South Street, Joseph Bean Jr. House, ca. 1865, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed ca. 1865 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney. The entrance in the north bay of the three-bay facade (east) elevation has a wide board surround. A one-and-one-half-story side ell on the north

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elevation has a gable wall dormer centered on the east elevation above a one-story, shed-roof veranda with square posts and a sawn railing. The windows are twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash with wide surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1865 likely for Joseph Bean Jr. (1848–1916), a painter and upholsterer who owned the property in 1869 and resided on South Street through at least 1884 (Child 1884:562). Mrs. Elizabeth Hazard Lewis (1857–1931) resided at this address from at least 1924 to 1929. Her son, gardener Joseph E. Lewis, owned and lived at the house in 1940.

361.1 37 South Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-car garage north of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and a concrete foundation. The east elevation contains two vertical-lift doors under a vertical-board, hayloft door.

362. 39 South Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation sheltered by a one-story, shed-roof, screened veranda with square woods and a decorative wood railing that wraps around the north elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash in simple wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built as a rental property ca. 1880. By 1924, George V. Maxham, employed at C. T. Atwood's lumberyard on Pleasant Street, and his wife Gladys resided at this address. Malcolm Perkins, a widowed linotype operator, lived there in 1926. Frank S. Stillwell, carpenter, and Mrs. Margaret Stillwell, the widow of Henry T., resided at this address in 1929. Charles Rose, a salesman at a provisions store, and his wife Stella rented the house in 1940.

363. 41 South Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic house constructed ca. 1880 has a pressed-metal, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. A one-and-one-half-story ell on the south elevation connects to a one-and-one-half-story, front-gable addition. The roof has a concrete exterior chimney on the west elevation and a shed dormer on the north slope. The ell has a central brick ridge chimney; two shed wall dormers on the east roof slope; and a one-story, shed-roof entry porch on the east elevation. There is a secondary entrance centered in the addition's south elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung and multi-light, fixed wood sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. Henry Marcotte, a plumber who worked for A. J. Bourdon, lived on South Street, likely at this house, by 1913. Marcotte and his wife Julia resided at 41 South Street through at least 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

364. 43 South Street, Thomas G. Mero House, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, Victorian Eclectic-style house constructed ca. 1880 has a standing-seam metal, mansard roof; vinyl siding; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, two hip dormers on

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the east slope, and one hip dormer on the north and south slopes. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a front-gable bracketed hood with a closed pediment. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash. A one-and-one-half-story garage addition on the south elevation has a shed dormer with multi-light casement windows across the east roof slope and a vertical-lift garage door with a multi-light transom in the east elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880, possibly for Thomas G. Mero (1851–1914), an employee of Frederick Billings, who lived on South Street from at least 1884 through 1913 (Child 1884:567). Mero's widow, Cornelia A. (1854–1930, the daughter of Henry Park) resided at this address in 1924, 1926, and 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

365. 47 South Street, 2014, non-contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 2014 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; cement board walls with corner boards; and a concrete block foundation. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (east) elevation and is sheltered by an integral veranda. The windows are one-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash. A front-gable, one-car garage projects from the south elevation.

366. 49–51 South Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The Greek Revival-style duplex constructed ca. 1880 consists of two one-and-one-half-story, front-gable sections connected by a two-story, side-gable central section. The asphalt-shingled roof has a molded cornice and deep returns. The house has clapboard walls with a wide entablature and corner pilasters and a stone foundation. Entrances in the outer bays of the two-bay front-gable facades (east) elevations are set in wood-paneled recesses framed by gable pediments and pilasters. The windows are six-over-six and two-over-one, double-hung wood replacement sash with simple surrounds. The central section has vinyl sliding and casement sash.

The building appears to have been constructed as a duplex ca. 1880. Joseph Bean, a house cleaner, and George W. Liberty, a chauffeur for the president of the Woodstock National Bank William E. Johnson, lived on South Street near Linden Hill (likely in this house) by 1913. In 1924, 1926, and 1929, Liberty and his wife Mary resided at 49 South Street and Joseph's widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Bean, resided at 51 South Street and worked at the Woodstock Inn. In 1940, George and Mary Liberty still owned and lived at 49 South Street and Edith Dodge, a housekeeper, owned 51 South Street and lived there with three roomers.

367. 53 South Street, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney centered on the south elevation and a small gable dormer centered on the east side of the ridge. A one-and-one-half-story ell projects from the west elevation and has a central brick ridge chimney. A one-story, hip-roof veranda with turned and square posts and a wood railing wraps around the east and south elevations. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay south elevation, and the windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash in simple wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. By 1924, Francis N. Carpenter, an employee at the Woodstock Inn, and his wife Marjorie resided at this address. George V. Maxham, employed at C. T.

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Atwood's lumberyard on Pleasant Street, and his wife Gladys owned and lived at the house from 1926 through at least 1940.

368. 55 South Street, Mower-Park-Hazzard House, ca. 1830, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed ca. 1830 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof that extends over a one-story rear (west) addition; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and a second chimney at the north end of the west slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation. The windows are one-over-one and eight-light casement, vinyl replacement sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1830 for businessman Lyman Mower (1787-1875), who owned the property by 1855. Mower sold the property to Henry Park (or Parks, 1824-1908), a cattle breeder and farmer, in 1866 (WHC Files). H. Parks appears with the house on the 1869 Beers map, and Henry Park resided on South Street through at least 1884 (Child 1884:568). Park, an African American, served in the 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment during the Civil War (Emilio 1894:381). Alvah E. Hazzard (or Hazard, 1884-1965), a farmer, and his wife Julia (1883-1941) resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1940. Kay (1925-2010) and Jim Paul operated the Barr House Bed & Breakfast at this property in the late twentieth century (WHC Building Files).

368.1 55 South Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story, two-car garage southwest of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; vertical board walls; and a concrete foundation. Two vertical-lift doors are evenly spaced on either side of a multi-panel wood door in the north elevation under two six-over-six, double-hung wood sash.

369. 61 South Street, ca. 1880, contributing building

The two-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1880 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice; asbestos siding; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and shed dormers with standing-seam metal roofs across both slopes. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a one-story, hip-roof veranda with square posts and an asbestos-sided knee wall. A one-story, shed-roof entry porch with square posts and a wood railing shelters a secondary entrance in the west bay of the north elevation. The windows are two-over-two and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash and two-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with simple wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1880. William E. Pleasant, a chauffeur, and his wife Mamie resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929, when Mamie operated the Snow White Hand Laundry out of the house. By 1940, Galen Wilson, a truck driver for a farmer's cooperative, and his family rented the property.

369.1 61 South Street Garage, ca. 1880, contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage northwest of the house has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof; novelty siding; and a stone foundation. A pair of six-light wood doors is centered in the east elevation between two-over-two, double-hung wood windows.

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370. 63 South Street, 1999, non-contributing building

The two-story, Neo-Traditional-style house constructed in 1999 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gable roof; vinyl siding with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation and sheltered by a gable-roof entry porch. An integral garage north of the entrance has a vertical-lift door with a multi-light transom. The windows are two-over-one, double-hung vinyl sash.

371. 65 South Street, Gobie House, ca. 1860, contributing building

The two-story, Folk Victorian-style house constructed ca. 1860 has a pressed-metal, front-gable roof with shallow cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a parged and concrete block foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with bracketed turned posts and a wood railing. A one-and-one-half-story ell with a one-story south addition extends from the southeast corner of the house. The ell and addition have standing-seam metal roofs. The addition has an engaged veranda with bracketed turned posts and a wood railing across the east elevation. The windows are one-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with simple surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1860, possibly by carpenter Moses Gobie who lived on South Street in 1884 (Child 1884:565). Eugene J. Gobie, a mason, lived on South Street (likely at this house) in 1913 and 1916. He and his wife Eloise resided at 65 South Street through at least 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

372. 67 South Street, George Hart House, 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival-style house constructed in 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (east) elevation under a square multi-light window and has a flat gable pediment. A front-gable entry porch with turned posts shelters a secondary entrance offset in the south elevation. The windows are single and paired, six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash with flat wood surrounds.

The house was built in 1870, according to a plaque attached to the exterior, for George Hart (ca. 1840–1917), an African American former slave from Louisiana who served in the Civil War (WHC Library). Hart lived on South Street and worked for tinsmith M. S. Myers in 1888 (Child 1884:565). George Hart, retired, was listed with no street address in the 1916 Woodstock Directory. Bennett Williams, a janitor, and his wife Emily resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. Fred W. Kenney, a clerk, and his wife Catherine also resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U.S. Census.

372.1 67 South Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, one-car garage southwest of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; a vertical-lift door offset in the east elevation; and a poured concrete foundation.

373. 69 South Street, 1901, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, astylistic house constructed in 1901 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and

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a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and offset shed wall dormers on both slopes. A one-and-one-half-story side ell on the south elevation has two shed wall dormers on the east roof slope and a one-and-one-half-story, L-shaped garage addition at the southwest corner. The entrance is offset in the ell's east elevation beneath a one-story, shed-roof veranda with turned posts and a wood railing. The windows are six-over-six, vinyl replacement sash. There is a one-story bay window offset on the east elevation of the house. The garage addition has a single open bay in the east elevation under a hayloft door.

The house appears to have been built in 1901 by George Hart (ca. 1840–1917), an African American former slave from Louisiana who served in the Civil War. Hart lived at 67 South Street in the late nineteenth century but sold that house to George Clark in 1901 and built a new residence for himself on the adjacent lot (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). George Hart, retired, was listed with no street address in the 1916 Woodstock Directory. By 1924, Erwin V. Fraser resided with his wife Sadie and had an antiques shop at this address. There is no entry for this address in the 1926 and 1929 Woodstock directories or the 1940 U.S. Census.

374. 71 South Street, ca. 1820, 2005, non-contributing building

The two-story, astylistic house constructed ca. 1820 with a 2005 addition has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves and a shed dormer across the north slope; vinyl siding; and a concrete block foundation. A large, two-story garage addition with a side-gable roof and a concrete foundation projects from the south elevation. The entrance is in the north bay of the facade (east) elevation under a one-story, front-gable entry porch with square posts. A wide, vertical-lift door is centered in the east elevation of the garage addition. The windows are one-over-one and casement, vinyl replacement sash.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1820 with a large 2005 addition. Eugene L. Taylor, a painter, and his wife Serene resided at this address from at least 1924 through 1929. In 1940, Bourdon Gobie, a diner cook, and his wife Lillian rented the house. The recent alterations to the house, including the large addition, have removed its ability to convey its original appearance and resulted in a lack of integrity. Therefore, the building is counted as a non-contributing resource within the district.

375. 73 South Street, ca. 1870, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, National-style house constructed ca. 1870 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; asbestos-shingled walls; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and a shed dormer across the west slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (east) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with square posts and a wood railing. A one-story, flat-roof, enclosed porch projects from the west elevation. The windows are six-over-six and six-over-one, vinyl replacement sash with simple wood surrounds.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1870. There is no entry for this address in the 1924, 1926, and 1929 Woodstock directories. Sheldon Patenaude, an insurance salesman, owned and lived at the property with his family in 1940.

376. 75 South Street, ca. 1965, contributing building

The one-story, Ranch-style house constructed ca. 1965 has an asphalt-shingled, hip roof and clapboard walls. The foundation is not visible. The entrance is offset in the five-bay facade (east) elevation under an

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engaged porch with square posts. A one-story, hip-roof addition extends from the south elevation. The windows are six-over-one, double-hung wood sash and picture windows.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1965.

376.1 75 South Street Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage directly south of the house has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof and clapboard walls with two vertical-lift doors in the south elevation.

### St. James Place

377. 2 St. James Place, St. James Episcopal Church, 1908, contributing building

The English Gothic Revival-style church built in 1908 has a slate-shingled, front-gable roof; random stone-faced walls with molded concrete block trim; and a stone foundation. The facade (northeast) elevation (facing The Green) is dominated by a projecting, three-story, square stone tower with a flat roof. Concrete block belt courses define each level of the tower. Each elevation of the second story contains a large rectangular opening with paired ogee louvered windows. The entrance is centered in the tower's east elevation beneath a pair of diamond-paned windows and consists of a double-leaf wood door recessed within a beveled pointed-arch surround. The church has stone buttresses at each end and ornate stained-glass ogee windows in pointed-arch surrounds along each side elevation. The building has several stone-faced additions, including a southwest nave extension; a one-story, shed-roof addition along the northwest wall with an asymmetric ell; and a one-and-one-half-story, side-gable parish hall at the southwest end of the lot that is connected to the church via a short hyphen.

St. James Episcopal Church was designed by prominent ecclesiastical architect Ralph Adams Cram (1863–1942) of the Boston architectural firm Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson and built in 1908 to replace an earlier wood-frame church on the same site. The attached parish house was added in 1926 (WHC 2017). The first St. James Episcopal Church was built in 1827 on land donated by Dr. Joseph A. Gallup.

### Stanton Street

378. 3 Stanton Street, Marlow A. Smith House, 1876, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1876 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; vinyl siding; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney and deep cornice returns. The entrance is offset in the four-bay facade (east) elevation. The windows are two-over-two, replacement vinyl sash. There is a small, one-story west addition with a one-story, shed-roof garage attached to the south elevation.

Marlow A. Smith, a “peddler of fancy goods,” built the house in 1876 on the upper portion of his property at the corner of Pleasant and Stanton streets, near the site of his earlier house that had burned. Smith still resided on Stanton Street in 1884 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Child 1884:570). Max P. Spaulding, an employee at the Woodstock Electric Company, and his wife Marion lived at this address in 1926 and 1940.

379. 4 Stanton Street, Earl A. Ransom House, ca. 1910, contributing building

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The two-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house constructed ca. 1910 has an asphalt-shingled, cross-gambrel roof; clapboard and wood-shingled walls with corner pilasters; and a brick foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, an offset shed dormer on the south slope, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is offset in the three-bay facade (north) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof veranda with a molded entablature, wood columns, decorative wood balustrade, and wood-shingled base. The windows are six-over-two, double-hung sash. A one-story, flat-roof addition extends from the south elevation.

The house appears to have been built ca. 1910. Earl A. Ransom, a teller at the Woodstock National Bank, and his wife Helen, a public school teacher, resided at this address in 1926 and 1940.

380. 5 Stanton Street, Stanton Hill School, 1840, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style building constructed as a school in 1840 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with a molded entablature and paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and a molded cornice with deep returns. A one-and-one-half-story ell with a steeply pitched, side-gable roof is centered on the south elevation. The ell roof extends over a veranda on the east and west sides that connects to a one-story, hip-roof veranda across the ell's south elevation. A shed dormer is offset on the east and west slopes of the ell roof. The veranda has square wood posts and shelters an offset entrance in the ell's east elevation and a center entrance in the ell's north elevation. The windows are a combination of six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels and bracketed sills. A semicircular louvered vent with a bracketed sill is centered in the east gable end.

The building was constructed in 1840 as the Stanton Hill School (Johnson 1991). By 1910, it had been converted to a duplex. In 1926, Mrs. Blanche Godsill resided at this address, and in 1940, Harvey Blanchard, a house painter, and his wife Isabel rented the property.

381. 8 Stanton Street, John O. Hart House, 1876, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1876 has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a central brick ridge chimney, a shed dormer, and a molded cornice with deep returns. The entrance is in the south bay of the three-bay facade (west) elevation and has a gable hood supported by carved brackets with drop pendants. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with slightly projecting lintels and sills. A one-story rear wing has a full shed dormer across the south side and a side-gable carport extending from the north side.

John O. Hart, a carpenter and builder, built the house in 1876 and still lived there in 1884 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Johnson 1991; Child 1884:565). There is no entry for this address in the 1926 directory. In 1940, Cora L. Atwood, a saleslady at a dry goods store, owned and lived at the property.

## The Green

382. The Green, 1830, contributing site

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The Green is an approximately 1-acre, lenticular parcel of land that is oriented northeast to southwest near the center of Woodstock Village, between North Park and South Park streets (addresses along these streets are currently referred to as simply The Green). Revolutionary War Captain Israel Richardson, one of Woodstock's earliest settlers, granted a portion of the site to the people of Windsor County in 1788 for use as a common, and the parcel was enlarged to its current dimensions in 1793 (WHC 2017). The earliest buildings in Woodstock Village were constructed around the common, which remained a simple open plot until it was developed as a public park in 1830. Rows of elm trees were planted along the edges of the grassy site, and walks were laid out through it. A gravel path runs longitudinally through the site and is bisected by three shorter gravel paths. Many of the elm trees are no longer extant, but deciduous trees line the perimeter and are scattered on the lawn. Bronze plaques mark the former locations of some commemorative plantings. The extant cast-iron fence was installed around the perimeter in 1878 (Teagle 1957:7). An information booth is near the park's northeast end.

382.1 The Green Perimeter Fence, 1878, contributing structure

The cast-iron fence installed around the perimeter of The Green in 1878 consists of tapered and fluted, square metal posts with round bases and cast finials that are connected by three pipe rails.

382.2 The Green Drinking Fountain, ca. 1880, contributing object

A cast-iron drinking fountain is on a square concrete slab near the northeast end of the park. Likely installed ca. 1880, about the same time as the perimeter fence, the fountain has three basins at different heights attached to a tapered round post ornamented with cast leaves and ropes. It was manufactured by Murdock, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio, established in 1853 and still in business.

382.3 The Green Information Booth, unknown, contributing building

Formerly a chicken coop belonging to Woodstock resident and unofficial town crier Frank Teagle (1914–1997), the one-story, wood-frame building was moved to The Green at an unknown date to serve as a visitor information booth (WHC Library). It has a wood-shingled, asymmetric shed roof and board-and-batten walls. A wood door and a square window opening with wood shutters are in the northeast elevation.

383. 1 The Green, Titus Hutchinson House, 1794–1798, contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed from 1794 to 1798 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has offset brick chimneys on both slopes. An entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation under a slate-shingled, front-gable entry porch with a Doric entablature and Tuscan columns. An engaged two-story portico with a wide molded entablature and Tuscan columns shelters another entrance at the north end of the east elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple surrounds. A one-story wing with dropboard siding and a brick foundation extends from the north elevation.

Captain Jacob Wilder (1757–1848), a Revolutionary War soldier and early settler in Woodstock, began construction on the house in 1794 and sold it in 1798 to Titus Hutchinson (1771–1857), who completed it that year and opened the second law office in Woodstock out of his house (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:155). Hutchinson served as State's Attorney for Windsor County from 1803 to 1813, a member of the state

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legislature between 1804 and 1825, U.S. Attorney for Vermont from 1813 to 1821, and a justice on the Vermont Supreme Court from 1825 to 1833. A vocal abolitionist, Hutchinson sheltered fugitive slaves in the house as they traveled north from Massachusetts to Montpelier. An underground tunnel between the house and the Kedron Brook, filled in during the twentieth century, is believed to have functioned as part of the Underground Railroad (Sherburne 2013:75–77). His son Edwin also practiced law in Woodstock and resided at the house in 1869. The house remained in the Hutchinson family through at least 1889.

Between 1910 and 1925, the house was converted to an inn, known as the White Cupboard Inn. In 1934, the inn's owners, Bob and Betty Royce, built the first ski tow in the United States on Gilbert's Hill in Woodstock. The building remained an inn and restaurant through at least 1963 and was owned by the Woodstock Historical Society for a period in the late 1960s. It currently houses several businesses, including an art gallery.

384. 2 The Green, Ottauquechee Savings Bank, 1901–1902, contributing building

The two-story, Neoclassical-style, commercial building constructed in 1901–1902 has a flat roof with a projecting dentilled cornice above a brick frieze and molded wood entablature; yellow Roman brick walls; and a beveled granite foundation. The five-bay facade (west) elevation is dominated by a two-story, three-bay portico with a front-gable pediment above a wide dentilled entablature on fluted Ionic columns. The center entrance has a pilastered wood surround with a projecting dentilled lintel and a diamond-paned transom. The first story has plate-glass windows with dentilled lintels beneath fanlights with segmental-arch wood surrounds. The second story has one-over-one, replacement aluminum sash with projecting sills. The south elevation is attached to the adjacent building at 4 The Green.

The building was constructed in 1901–1902 for the Ottauquechee Savings Bank. It replaced the 1793 Baker–Churchill House on the site, which had housed a bank and a millinery business in the late nineteenth century. The first settler in Woodstock Village, Joab Hoisington, had built a log cabin on the site in 1772 (Teagle 1957:20; WHC 2017). People's United Bank currently owns and occupies the building.

385. 4 The Green, Sylvester Edson House, 1828, contributing building

The two-story stone building was constructed as a duplex in 1828 and later converted to commercial use. It is a Federal-style building with early twentieth-century Colonial Revival-style alterations and has a slate side-gable roof, stone walls, and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick wall chimneys at each end, a wide central hip dormer flanked by smaller hip dormers on the west slope, and a molded cornice. The dormers have slate roofs with dentilled cornices and clapboard walls with clapboard pilasters. A wide entry porch with a pedimented gable roof on wood columns and a turned wood balustrade spans the two original center bays of the six-bay facade (west) elevation beneath a wide bay window on the second story. The porch shelters a single wood door flanked by wide sidelights in a paneled surround. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with shutters on the facade. The north elevation is attached to the adjacent building at 2 The Green. A two-story addition at the southeast corner has a slate hip roof and clapboard walls.

Woodstock carpenter and contractor Sylvester Edson constructed the building as a duplex in 1828 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:144). It was in commercial and residential use during the nineteenth century and was converted to a single-family residence by 1892. Henry S. and Clara Brooks resided at this address in 1926.

386. 5 The Green, Colonel Benjamin Mower House, 1825, contributing building

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The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1825 has a slate-shingled, side-gable roof with paired brick end wall chimneys and a modillioned wood cornice; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation within a paneled wood surround with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with elliptical brick relieving arches and molded wood surrounds. A one-story bay window with a paneled base spans the east two bays of the facade's first story. There is a one-story northeast ell with an attached garage.

Colonel Benjamin Mower (d. 1837) built the house in 1825 and sold it to Abraham Stearns in 1827 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:154). Robert Barker (1790–1870), the owner of Barker's Hotel at the corner of Central and Elm streets through 1835, lived at the house from ca. 1839 to his death in 1870. Frank R. Jewett and his wife Sarah A. acquired the property by 1884 and remodeled it for use as their residence and Frank's dentist office. The building was used as an office in 1963 and currently houses an art gallery.

387. 6–8 The Green, Sylvester Edson Duplex, 1828, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style duplex constructed in 1828 has a side-gable roof, stone walls, and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick wall chimneys at each end, a brick parapet wall at the center, and a molded cornice. The east half of the roof is clad in slate shingles and has a single offset square skylight; the west half is clad in asphalt shingles and has two square skylights. Entrances are in the two center bays of the six-bay facade beneath connected wood-frame entry porches with pedimented gable roofs on square wood posts. The single wood doors have molded surrounds and leaded sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with shutters on the facade. There is a one-story rear wing.

Woodstock carpenter and contractor Sylvester Edson constructed the building as a duplex in 1828 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:144). Roger S. and Mary Baldwin of Greenwich, Connecticut, had a summer residence in one half of the building in 1926. William S. Hewitt, vice president of the Ottauquechee Savings Bank, resided in the other half.

387.1 6–8 The Green Barn/Garage, ca. 1915, contributing building

A two-story, wood-frame barn with a one-story, three-car garage attached to the northeast elevation is south of the house and accessed by Mechanic Street. The barn has an asphalt-shingle, front-gable roof with overhanging eaves; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a sliding wood door in the northwest elevation. The garage has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; board-and-batten walls; and three vertical-lift doors in the northwest elevation.

388. 7 The Green, William Raymond House, 1807, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style building constructed as a combination store/residence in 1807 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and shallow returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has three offset brick chimneys. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation within a fluted wood surround with sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. Four splayed brick lintels on the facade indicate the original locations of doors and windows. A second-story entrance added to the east elevation opens onto a narrow cast-iron balconet supported by scrolled brackets.

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William Raymond (1744–1822), an early settler in Woodstock, constructed the building in 1807 for his sons George (1770–1811) and William Jr. (1775–1815), who used it as a store and residence (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:154). Subsequent owners also had shops in the building. Oliver P. Chandler (1807–1895), a prominent lawyer with an office in Woodstock, used the property as his residence in the 1850s. Chandler was the Windsor County State’s Attorney from 1836 to 1838 and served in the Vermont House of Representatives from 1839 to 1841 and again from 1862 to 1863 and in the Vermont Senate from 1848 to 1852. He chaired the Vermont Republican Convention in 1865. Henry Cushing (1833–1894), a photographer, occupied the house from ca. 1869 to 1884, when he sold it to H. Fales, who converted it to a hotel known as the Park Cottage. By 1926, the owners of the White Cupboard Inn at 1 The Green used the former Park Cottage as an annex/tearoom. The building remained a hotel through the late twentieth century but is now a private residence.

388.1 7 The Green Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car, detached garage is north of the house.

389. 9 The Green, Captain Israel Richardson Tavern, 1787, moved by 1796, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1787 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a dentilled wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has a large central brick ridge chimney. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (south) elevation within a molded wood surround with sidelights and an elliptical louvered fan. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung sash with simple wood surrounds. There is a two-story, front-gable addition on the northeast corner and a two-story northwest ell with a two-story northwest addition. One-story, hip-roof porches with square wood posts shelter entrances in the east and west elevations.

Revolutionary War Captain Israel Richardson, one of Woodstock’s earliest settlers, constructed the central part of the building as a tavern in 1787 on the current site of The Green (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:154). It was moved to its current location by 1796 and remained in use as a tavern and sometimes store under various owners until ca. 1822, when it was converted to a residence. Merchant Abraham Stearns (1793–1887) lived there from at least 1855 through 1884 (Child 1884:570). Norman Williams (1873–1955), the grandson of the Norman Williams Public Library namesake, owned and lived at this address from at least 1924 through 1940.

389.1 9 The Green Garage, ca. 1905, contributing building

A one-story, three-car garage northeast of the house has a front-gable roof with cornice returns and a shed dormer on the east slope; wood-shingled walls with corner boards; and a concrete foundation. There are three vertical-lift doors with multi-light transoms in the south elevation under an elliptical fanlight in the gable peak.

390. 10 The Green, Norman Williams Public Library, 1884, contributing building

The one-story, Romanesque Revival-style, civic building constructed in 1884 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with stone end wall chimneys; ashlar red stone walls with limestone trim; and an ashlar granite foundation. A projecting center bay on the three-bay facade (north) elevation has a front-gable roof above an arcade of three molded limestone arches carried by two polished granite columns with composite capitals. Each bay contains a fully glazed, double-leaf door. A limestone frieze band above the arcade

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contains an inscription of the building name, and molded limestone bands inscribed with the construction date flank a small rectangular window with a round-arched surround centered in the gable end. The windows are paired, multi-light, casement sash with limestone sills and lintels. A one-story rear (south) ell added in 1901 connects to a one-story, cross-gable stone addition with a rear entrance vestibule.

The Norman Williams Public Library was built in 1884 on the site of the Norman Williams House (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:144). Norman Williams (1791–1868) was a lawyer from Woodstock who served as Vermont Secretary of State from 1823 to 1831 and secretary of the Vermont Senate from 1836 to 1840. He was an original incorporator of the Vermont Medical College in Woodstock, where his son Dr. Edward H. Williams (1824–1899) studied medicine. Dr. Williams donated the land on which his family's house stood for use as a public library in memory of his parents and hired the Philadelphia architectural firm of Wilson Brothers & Company to design the library building. He and his brother, Norman Williams, formed the Norman Williams Public Library corporation in 1884, and the building was dedicated in 1885. The double rear wing, also financed by Dr. Williams and designed by Wilson Brothers and Company, was added in 1901. The building was renovated in 2003 and remains in use as Woodstock's public library (Nichols 1985).

391. 11 The Green, Woodward R. Fitch House, 1827, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1827 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The house is oriented perpendicular to the street and has a one-story, wood-frame wing on the north elevation. The roof has brick interior chimneys on both slopes. The facade (south) elevation has three bays framed by elliptical arches with keystones and two-story brick pilasters. The entrance is offset in the west elevation under a one-story, front-gable entry porch with an enclosed pediment and wide entablature supported by Ionic columns. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with brick relieving arches. A twelve-over-eight, double-hung wood window is centered in the gable peak of the south elevation.

Woodward R. Fitch built the house in 1827 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:154). By 1855, Philo Hatch owned the property. Hatch's widow lived at the house in 1884 (Child 1884:565). The 1924, 1926, and 1929 Woodstock directories listed this address as the Hatch House, and Mary Poillon resided there in 1926. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

392. 12 The Green, Windsor County Courthouse, 1855, contributing building

The two-and-one-half-story, Italianate-style, civic building constructed in 1855 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a heavily bracketed wood cornice and deep returns; brick walls with a molded wood string course below the cornice, brick quoins, and round-arched, recessed panels; and a cut stone foundation. A six-sided cupola with a domed copper roof, round-arched openings, and a clapboard base is at the north end of the roof ridge. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (north) elevation within a paneled wood surround with a bracketed gable pediment and a fanlight. The windows are single and paired, nine-over-nine, double-hung wood sash. Those in the first story have large bracketed wood lintels and stone sills, and those in the second story have fanlights and bracketed stone sills. A multi-light round window is centered in the gable end. There is a recently built elevator tower at the south end.

The Windsor County Courthouse was built in 1855 to replace an earlier courthouse that was destroyed in a July 4, 1854, fire (WHC 2017; Child 1884:33–35). The building was designed by architect Thomas Silloway. Originally owned by the Town of Woodstock, the building's first floor housed the town hall and hosted local cultural events. A courtroom, jury room, judges' room, and witness and lawyers' rooms were

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on the second floor. Ca. 1900 (after the Town Hall at 31 The Green was built), the town deeded the building to Windsor County. The building currently houses the Windsor District Civil Division of the Vermont Superior Court and the Hartford Division of the Windsor County Probate Court. The rear stair and elevator tower were added recently.

392.1 12 The Green, Revolutionary War Memorial, 1913, contributing object

A bronze plaque is attached to the north side of a rough stone boulder on the lawn northeast of the courthouse. The Ottauquechee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution installed the memorial “In Memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers who Enlisted from the Town of Woodstock” in May 1913.

392.2 12 The Green, Armed Forces Monument, 2005, non-contributing object

A granite slab memorial on a rough granite base was installed in 2005 on the lawn northeast of the courthouse in front of a metal flagpole. The memorial’s polished face is engraved with an image of an American flag and the words “A MEMORIAL TO ALL/WHO HAVE SERVED/IN UOR NATIONS/ARMED FORCES.”

392.3 12 The Green, World War II Monument, ca. 2008, non-contributing object

A smooth granite slab with a pedimented top and two flanking granite wings on a rough granite base was installed on the lawn northeast of the courthouse ca. 2008. The monument is engraved with an image of an American eagle, the words “HONOR ROLL/TOWN OF WOODSTOCK/ WORLD WAR II,” and the names of Woodstock residents who died in World War II.

393. Middle Bridge, 1967–1969, contributing structure

The bridge (also known as the Union Street Bridge), constructed in 1967–1969 to replace an earlier iron through-truss bridge at this location, crosses the Ottauquechee River between The Green and the east end of Mountain Avenue. It is a single-span, covered bridge with a wood-shingled roof, lattice-truss sides following the 1820 designs of Ithiel Town, and vertical-board end walls with curved openings. The roof has deep overhangs at each end and extends over a separate walkway along the north side. The town voted in the 1960s to use state money to replace the deteriorating iron bridge with a covered bridge similar to the recently demolished one that had preceded the 1954 Church Street Bridge. Milton S. Graton, a historic covered bridge builder from Ashland, New Hampshire, constructed the bridge using traditional methods and materials, including the use of a team of oxen to place the bridge in position across the river (NWPL Vertical Files; WHC 2017). It was one of the first modern covered bridges built in the nation using traditional design, construction, and engineering methods and is credited with “single-handedly spark[ing] the revival of covered bridge construction that is still ongoing” (Conwill 2017:16).

394. 13 The Green, Schoolhouse No. 8, 1812, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style building constructed as a school in 1812 and converted to a residence in the 1860s has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a dentilled and bracketed cornice and deep returns; brick walls with wood quoins; and a stone foundation. A one-story ell projects from the northwest elevation, and the southwest elevation is attached to the adjacent building at 15–17 The Green. The roof has two end interior brick chimneys and an offset gable dormer on the northwest slope. The entrance is centered in the

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five-bay facade (southeast) elevation beneath a one-story, flat-roof veranda with a gable pediment over the entrance, a molded entablature, wood columns, and a turned wood railing. A one-story bay window is in the west bay of the facade and the south bay of the northeast elevation. The other windows are six-over-six, two-over-two, and one-over-one, double-hung wood sash with bracketed lintels.

The building was constructed as a two-story schoolhouse for District No. 8 in 1812 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:208). By 1869, William L. Damon (d. 1900) owned the building and had converted it to a residence, removing the bell tower and adding Italianate-style architectural details. Damon's daughter Daisy (1871–1959) and her husband Henry C. Cushing (1868–1949), a teller and later president at the Woodstock National Bank, resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1940.

395. 14 The Green, Woodstock Inn, 1968–1969, contributing building

The sprawling Colonial Revival-style hotel constructed in 1968–1969 is set far back from the street and covers much of the large block between The Green, Court Street, Cross Street, and South Street. A low brick wall with a stone cap encloses two parking lots and an oblong central lawn north of the building. The main building consists of a central two-and-one-half-story eight-bay section with four-bay flanking wings; an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof; brick walls; and a concrete foundation with a full basement. A one-story, flat-roof, porte-cochère with a wide entablature and paired square posts extends from the center of the facade (north) elevation and shelters the main entrance, which consists of several multi-light doors with multi-light transoms. The building has a long two-and-one-half-story southeast ell, a short one-and-one-half-story southwest ell with an integral veranda, and a one-story addition along the south elevation. A second-story, enclosed bridge connects the southeast ell's south elevation to a large two-story spa addition along Court Street, and the southwest ell connects to three two-and-one-half-story additions along South Street. The roofs all have multiple brick ridge and interior end chimneys and gable and shed dormers. The windows are eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung sash and multi-light casements.

The current main building of the Woodstock Inn was constructed in 1968–1969 to replace the 1892 hotel on the property, which had been the site of a hotel since 1793 (WHC 2017). Laurence and Mary French Rockefeller acquired the Woodstock Inn in 1967 and had a new building designed by New York City hotel architect William B. Tabler (1914–2004). The 1892 building was demolished in March 1969, and the new building was dedicated on November 23, 1969. The hotel has been expanded several times since then, with the construction of additional guest accommodations in the 1990s, a spa facility in 2010, and a new front entrance in 2016.

395.1 14 The Green Pool House, ca. 2010, non-contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story detached pool house is at the southeast corner of the parcel and faces west. It has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof with cornice returns; clapboard walls with corner boards; six-over-six, double-hung windows; and a concrete foundation. The west elevation contains large sliding wood doors and a central hayloft door.

396. 15–17 The Green, Lyman Mower Block, 1823, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style building constructed as a store in 1823 and converted to a duplex in 1860 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick ridge chimney and a gable dormer on the northwest slope. A one-and-one-half-story wing with a shed dormer on the southeast slope projects from

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the northeast elevation and is attached to the southwest elevation of the adjacent building at 13 The Green. An entrance with sidelights and a transom is centered in the five-bay facade (southeast) elevation under a one-story, front-gable entry porch with paired square posts and a wood railing. Another entrance in the southeast elevation of the ell is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with Doric columns and a turned wood railing. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels.

Businessman Lyman Mower constructed the western part of the building in 1823 as a store (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:153–154). Lawyer Titus Hutchinson (1771–1857) owned the property in 1856. In 1860, lawyer David Pierce (1786–1872) and Benjamin Walker purchased the building and converted it to a duplex, with Pierce residing in the west half and Walker in the east. By 1869, D. A. Stearns owned Walker's half of the house. Dentist Hereward Burbridge resided at 15 The Green by 1913, and his widow lived there through at least 1929. Their daughter Julia owned the house in 1940. Dr. Orlando W. Sherwin, a physician, and Miss Evie A. Hapgood resided at 17 The Green (listed as 19 in early Woodstock directories) in 1924, and optometrist Austin B. Saul and his wife Helen lived there from 1926 to at least 1929. Helen was widowed and rented 17 The Green in 1940.

397. 16 The Green, General Lyman Mower House, 1823, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1823 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with paired brick end wall chimneys and a molded wood cornice; brick walls and a parged foundation. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation and has a paneled wood surround with sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. It is sheltered by a one-story, flat-roof entry porch with a turned wood roof balustrade; dentilled entablature; and paired, fluted, Corinthian columns. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with molded wood surrounds and elliptical relieving arches. There is a two-story rear (south) brick ell with a one-story, wood-frame south addition and an attached one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame garage.

Businessman Lyman Mower built the house in 1823 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). O. P. Chandler owned the property in 1855 and 1856. Oel Billings (1788–1871) and his wife Sophia Wetherbe Billings (1796–1870) owned and lived at the house from 1859 until their deaths. Their daughter Elizabeth Billings Allen (1833–1905), the widow of George W. (d. 1864), lived there through at least 1889 (Porter/Miller Ink 2013:111–117; Child 1884:562; Dana 1889:148). Edward G. Bailey, a retired civil engineer, and his wife Jane owned and lived at this address from at least 1916 through 1940.

398. 18 The Green, M. O. Randall House, 1840, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, temple-front Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1840 has an asphalt-shingled, front-gable roof with a closed pediment and molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick ridge chimney and shed dormers on both slopes and extends over an engaged veranda across the facade (north) and east elevations. The veranda has a wide molded entablature, fluted square posts, and a wood railing. The entrance is in the west bay of the three-bay facade within a paneled wood surround with sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with flat surrounds. There is a one-story bay window on the west elevation and a one-story rear (south) wing that connects via a short hyphen to a large, one-and-one-half-story barn. The wing and attached barn have standing-seam metal roofs.

M. O. Randall built the house, one of the last constructed on The Green, in 1840 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). Sylvester E. Munger (1815–1873), cashier of the Woodstock National Bank, owned it from at

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least 1855 to his death in 1873. His widow Caroline lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:568). Mrs. Alice R. Munger resided at 31 North Park (possibly this house with an incorrect street address) in 1913. Dr. Henry C. Jackson and his wife Mary owned and lived at this address from at least 1916 through 1940, when Mary was widowed and lived there alone.

399. 19 The Green, Zebedee French House, 1805, contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-style house constructed in 1805 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a closed pediment and molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick ridge chimneys and a large shed dormer on the northwest slope. The entrance centered in the five-bay facade (southeast) elevation has sidelights and is sheltered by a one-story, front-gable entry porch with a wide entablature and paneled square posts. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting windows and sills. A shorter, two-story wing on the northeast elevation has a one-story, shed-roof entry porch on the southeast elevation. There is a two-story polygonal bay window on the northwest elevation.

Zebedee French, a tanner, built the house in 1805 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:153). Dexter Anderson (1798–1877) owned the property from at least 1855 through 1869. Lawyer Frederick C. Southgate (1852–1937) and his wife Anna resided at this address from at least 1884 through 1929 (Child 1884:570). William Skinner (1865–1954) owned the house in 1940, and his brother actor Otis Skinner (1858–1942) lived there with his wife Maud Durbin (1871–1936), also an actor, during the summers from 1929 to 1942 (WHC 2017).

400. 20 The Green, William Cubley House, 1826, moved 1961, contributing building

The one-story, Federal-style house constructed in 1826 and moved in 1961 has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and shallow returns; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick interior end chimneys. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation and has a narrow wood surround with a multi-light transom. The windows are six-over-nine, double-hung wood sash with simple wood surrounds. There is a one-story, wood-frame rear (south) ell with clapboard walls and a projecting bay window on the west elevation.

William Cubley built the house in 1826 on the current site of the grocery store at 37 Pleasant Street, where it was located until 1961. The Methodist Church occupied its current site on The Green from 1835 to 1936, when the parish dissolved and sold the church building to the Latchis Corporation, a movie company from Brattleboro, Vermont. The company operated a movie theater in the former church through 1961. Frank Gardner purchased the building, demolished it, and moved the house at 37 Pleasant Street to the site (WHC 2017; WHC Library).

400.1 20 The Green Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story garage southeast of the house has a wood-shingled, front-gable roof and board-and-batten walls.

401. 21 The Green, William G. Gallowhur House, 1954, contributing building

The one-story, Italian Renaissance Revival-style house constructed in 1954 has a flat roof with a paneled wood parapet and a dentilled cornice, flush-board siding with a wide entablature and pilasters; and a stone

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foundation. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation under a full-height, semicircular portico with a wide dentilled entablature and fluted Ionic columns and has a wood surround with fluted pilasters and a fanlight. The windows in the facade are six-over-six-over-six, triple-hung wood sash with projecting lintels. Other windows are multi-light wood casements with transoms. A shorter one-story garage wing extends from the northeast elevation.

The house was built in 1954 as a summer home for William G. Gallowhur of New York City on a parcel that formerly contained two nineteenth-century houses (WHC 2017). It was designed by New York City architect Mott B. Schmidt (1889–1977).

402. 22 The Green, Woodstock Jail, 1788, moved 1833, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed as a jail in 1788 and moved and converted to a residence in 1833 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a dentilled wood cornice and closed pediments; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a stone foundation. The roof has an offset brick chimney on the south slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation within a wide paneled wood surround with a projecting lintel and paneled sidelights. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels. There is a one-story, shed-roof veranda on the rear (south) elevation.

The building was constructed in 1788 near the front of the property at 20 The Green to serve as Woodstock's first jail. It housed prisoners until 1797, when a new jail was constructed on Central Street (on the current site of the post office) and the old one became a tavern. Lyman Mower acquired the property ca. 1833, moved the building to its current location, and converted it to a double tenement. Eliakim Johnson and Gustavus H. Mower were the first occupants (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). H. V. French owned the building in 1855, Allen owned it in 1856, and G. W. Warner and R. C. (or C. R.) Powers owned it by 1869. Powers' widow Elizabeth lived on Park Street, possibly in this house, in 1884 (Child 1884:569). Hiram L. Powers, retired, lived there in 1913. Mrs. Eldora M. Stockwell, the widow of B. E., and her daughter Fern resided at 22 The Green from at least 1916 through 1929. Fern Stockwell, a cosmetologist, owned and lived at the house in 1940. Barber Arthur B. Godsill resided at 24 The Green (the other half of the house) from at least 1924 through 1929, and Belle C. Watson and her children rented it in 1940. The building is currently a single-family residence.

402.1 22 The Green Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage southeast of the house has a standing-seam metal, front-gable roof; clapboard walls; and two sets of paired wood doors with multi-light transoms in the north elevation.

403. 23 The Green, Levi Mower Store, 1807, moved 1823, contributing building

The one-and-one-half-story, Gothic Revival-style house constructed as a store in 1807 and moved and converted to a residence in 1823 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded cornice and shallow returns; clapboard walls with paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has a brick exterior chimney centered on the southwest elevation, three gable wall dormers on the southeast slope, and a shed dormer across the northwest slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (southeast) elevation under a one-story, engaged veranda with paneled square posts and is framed by sidelights and a multi-light transom. The central gable above the entrance has a recessed porch with a molded wood surround and a cast-iron scrollwork balustrade. The windows are twelve-over-twelve and six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with projecting lintels. Two one-story bay windows flank the chimney on the southwest elevation. A

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small one-story wing at the north corner has a gable wall dormer and entrance framed by sidelights in the southeast elevation.

The building was constructed by Levi Mower in 1807 as a store on the site of 9 The Green and moved to its current location and converted to a residence in 1823 (Dana 1889:322). A member of the Marsh family owned the house in 1856. By 1869, the Universalist minister Russell Streeter (1791–1880) owned the property and made some improvements to the building (Dana 1889:322). James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer in Woodstock, owned the house after 1880 and lived there in 1884 (WHC 2017; Child 1884:568). His son George H., a watchmaker, lived at 31 North Park (possibly this house with a different street address) in 1913 and 1916. The house was vacant in 1924, and Harold and Marian Cross resided at this address in 1926 and 1929. There is no entry for this address in the 1940 U. S. Census.

404. 26 The Green, Tille Parker Tavern, 1807, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style house constructed as a tavern in 1807 has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof with a shallow pitch and a dentilled wood cornice; clapboard walls with corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has two offset brick chimneys on the south slope. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation within a pilastered wood surround with a gable pediment and fanlight. The windows are twelve-over-twelve, double-hung wood sash with projecting triglyph lintels. The window above the entrance has a pilastered surround with entablature and sidelights. A one-story, hip-roof veranda with wood columns spans the east side elevation. There is a one-story, gambrel-roof rear (south) ell with gable dormers.

Tille Parker built the house in 1807 as a tavern to accommodate members of the state legislature meeting in Woodstock in 1808, prior to Montpelier's establishment as the state capital (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). Z. Lull owned the property in 1855, and Warren did in 1856. Lumberyard owner Charles W. Sayward lived there from at least 1869 through 1884 (Child 1884:570). The house was vacant in 1924. In 1925, the Ottauquechee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) acquired it and operated it as a historic house museum through the early 1990s, when the DAR sold it to the Woodstock Historical Society. The Historical Society eventually sold it, and the house is currently a private residence (WHC 2017).

404.1 26 The Green Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage southeast of the house has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls; two round-arched openings with double-leaf wood doors in the east elevation; and a one-story west addition.

405. 27 The Green, George Mellish House, 1869, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1869 has an asphalt-shingled, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and deep returns; clapboard walls with a wide entablature and paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick chimneys on the northwest slope. The entrance is centered in the three-bay facade (southeast) elevation within a round-arched wood surround. A one-story, flat-roof veranda with a projecting molded cornice, entablature, paired columns, and a turned wood railing spans two-thirds of the facade. A one-story box bay window is in the west bay. The other windows are single and paired, two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with projecting bracketed lintels and sills. There is a two-story northwest ell with gable dormers and a one-story northwest addition.

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George Mellish, a grocer, built the house in 1869 to replace an earlier house that was moved to 5 School Street (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:150). Mellish lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:567). Robert P. Woods, a clerk at the Woodstock Electric Co., owned and lived at this address from at least 1916 through 1940.

406. 28–30 The Green, Daniel Lockwood House, 1832, contributing building

The two-story, Federal-style duplex constructed in 1832 has a standing-seam metal, side-gable roof with a molded wood cornice and paired brick end wall chimneys; brick walls; and a stone foundation. The roof has four gable dormers on the north slope and three gable dormers and a shed dormer on the south slope. Two entrances are centered in the six-bay facade (north) elevation within elliptical-arch wood surrounds with pilastered sidelights and elliptical louvered fans. A one-story, flat-roof porch with a molded cornice, wide entablature, square wood posts, and diamond-patterned latticework screens shelters each entrance. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung wood sash with header brick lintels and molded wood surrounds. The west elevation is attached to the adjacent building at 32 The Green.

Daniel Lockwood built the duplex in 1832 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). It belonged to Lull in 1855 and to Harrison D. Wheeler, a farmer and real estate dealer, and Henry H. Woodbury, a printer, in 1869. Ara F. Thompson, a commercial traveler, and his wife Isabell lived at 28 The Green in 1924 and 1926, and S. Donald Miner, district superintendent for Rural Schools, and his wife Lillian lived there in 1929. In 1940, Earle LaMountain, a gas station attendant, and his family rented the house in 1940. Mary Vaughan rented 30 The Green from at least 1924 through 1940.

406.1 28–30 The Green Garage, post-1969, non-contributing building

A one-story, two-car garage southeast of the house has a front-gable roof, clapboard walls, and two vertical-lift doors in the north elevation.

407. 29 The Green, Dr. John D. Powers House, 1810, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1810 has a wood-shingled, side-gable roof; clapboard walls with paneled corner pilasters; and a stone foundation. The roof has two brick chimneys on the northwest slope, a brick exterior chimney offset on the southwest elevation, and an ornate molded cornice with scrollwork and drop pendants. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (southeast) elevation and contains round-arched, double-leaf wood doors within a round-arched wood surround framed by Corinthian pilasters and an open front-gable pediment with drop pendants. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung wood sash with bracketed lintels and sills. A two-story rear (northwest) ell has a two-story, flat-roof addition at the east corner and a one-story, shed-roof veranda across the southwest elevation.

Dr. John D. Powers built the house in 1810 and lived there until his death in 1854 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:150). His son Dr. Thomas E. Powers (1808–1876) owned the property through the end of 1868 but lived elsewhere in Woodstock. Justin F. McKenzie (or MacKenzie), the owner of a textile factory and lumber mill in Quechee, purchased the house in 1868 and lived there through at least 1884 (Child 1884:567). Otis H. Waite, a caretaker, and his wife Carrie resided at this address in 1924 and 1926. The 1929 Woodstock Directory listed the address as the summer residence of Perley E. Prior and his wife Cora. By 1940, Robert M. Sharpe, manager of a woolen company, owned the house and lived there with his family.

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407.1 29 The Green Carriage House, 1856, contributing building

A two-and-one-half-story carriage house directly north of the house has a front-gable roof with a square, bell-cast-roof cupola centered on the ridge; clapboard walls with corner pilasters; and a sliding wood door centered in the southeast elevation beneath two sets of paired, multi-light, double-hung windows and an elliptical louvered fan.

408. 31 The Green, Woodstock Town Hall, 1899, contributing building

The two-story, Neoclassical-style, civic building constructed in 1899 has a standing-seam metal, hip roof with a dentilled and modillioned wood cornice; brick walls with brick quoins and a stepped brick water table; and a granite foundation. The three-bay facade (southeast) elevation is dominated by a two-story, front-gable portico added in 1927. The portico has a closed clapboard pediment with a dentilled and modillioned cornice above a wide dentilled entablature supported by Doric columns with square granite bases. A multi-light round window with a molded wood surround is centered in the portico gable. The center entrance is recessed within a round-arched brick opening with an elaborate wood surround and has a fanlight. A Palladian window with a paneled wood base is centered above the entrance. The other windows are eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash in rectangular openings with splayed lintels and flat sills. There is a two-story, flat-roof rear (northwest) addition and a one-story, flat-roof entry porch along the northeast side elevation.

The Woodstock Town Hall was designed by the London-born Vermont architect Arthur H. Smith (1868–1940) and built in 1899 to serve as a town hall and opera house (WHC 2017). It remains in use as the site of the town offices and an auditorium that is used for various types of productions.

409. 32 The Green, Daniel Lockwood House, 1809, contributing building

The two-story, Italianate-style house constructed in 1809 has an asphalt-shingled, flat roof with a molded wood cornice; clapboard walls with an entablature and corner boards; and a brick foundation. The roof has a brick interior chimney. The entrance is centered in the five-bay facade (north) elevation under a one-story, shed-roof veranda with decorative eaves trim, bracketed square posts, and a wood railing. Exterior stairs lead to a basement-level entrance in the north elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung replacement wood sash with flat wood surrounds. A one-story, two-bay window extends from the west side of the facade. The east elevation is attached to the adjacent building at 28–30 The Green, and there is a small, one-story, hip-roof addition with a rear entrance at the southwest corner.

Daniel Lockwood built the house in 1809 and resided there through at least 1855 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). W. Paine owned the property in 1869. Joseph LaMountain, a superintendent at the Woodstock Aqueduct Company, and his family resided at this address from at least 1913 through 1929. In 1940, Edwin K. Parker, the proprietor of a printing shop, owned the house and lived there with his family.

**Additional Resource (added August 2019)**

410 6 River Street, 2019, non-contributing building

The rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, Neo-Traditional-style, house constructed in 2019 has a side-gable roof with three shed-roof dormers on the west slope and a concrete foundation. A one-story, shed-roof

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veranda spans the west elevation and shelters the center entrance. A one-and-one-half-story wing extends from the south elevation; and a one-and-one-half-story, two-bay garage is attached to the north elevation.

410.1 6 River Street, Barn, ca. 1915, contributing building

A one-and-one-half-story barn directly north of the house has a front-gambrel roof clad in standing-seam metal; clapboard walls with narrow corner boards; and a sliding wood door on the west elevation beneath two asymmetrically positioned wood windows. A one-story, shed-roof extension and shed-roof veranda are on the south elevation.

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**Woodstock Village Historic District Data Sheet**

**Note:** \* indicates the resource was previously listed in the National Register as a contributing resource

Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
1	4	Benson Place	20.52.20.d		ca. 1900; rebuilt 2014	NC	Building
2	1	Bond Street	21.51.48	Lake Sunapee Bank	1984	NC	Building
* 3	3	Bond Street	21.51.45	Lawrence-Billings House	1836	C	Building
* 4	4	Bond Street	21.51.46	Amos Warren House	1808	C	Building
* 4.1	4	Bond Street	21.51.46	Garage	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 5	5-11	Central Street	23.56.03	Jones Block	1881	C	Building
* 6	10-12	Central Street	20.52.39	Whitcomb's Block	1894	C	Building
* 7	13-33	Central Street	23.56.04, 23.56.05, 23.56.07, 23.56.08	Phoenix Block	1861	C	Building
* 8	16	Central Street	20.52.40	Blossom & Dutton Block	1875	C	Building
* 9	18-20	Central Street	20.52.41	Fletcher Block	1869	C	Building
* 10	22	Central Street	20.52.29	United States Post Office	1937	C	Building
* 11		Central Street		Central Street Bridge	1935; rebuilt 2018	NC	Structure
* 12	26	Central Street	20.52.28	Woodstock Village Fire House	1883	NC	Building
* 13	28	Central Street	20.52.27	John McKenzie House	1805, remodeled ca. 1840, 1877	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type	
*	13.1	28	Central Street	20.52.27	Garage	ca. 1880	C	Building
*	14	30	Central Street	21.51.47	Sylvester Edson House	ca. 1814, remodeled 1885	C	Building
*	15	37-43	Central Street	23.56.09.a	Blish & Roby Block	1830	C	Building
*	16	40	Central Street	21.51.49	Billings Carriage House	ca. 1870; ca. 1905	C	Building
*	17	42	Central Street	21.51.42	Amos McLaughlin House	1826	C	Building
*	18		Central & Pleasant	21.51.41	Tribou Park	1882	C	Site
	18.1		Central & Pleasant	21.51.41	Tribou Park Cannon	1899	C	Object
	18.2		Central & Pleasant	21.51.41	Tribou Park Civil War Monument	1909	C	Object
*	19	47-55	Central Street	20.52.43	Stone Mill	ca. 1827	C	Building
*	20	59	Central Street	21.52.02	Edson Shop-Jacob Fisher House	1821	C	Building
	20.1	59	Central Street	21.52.02	World War II Memorial	1967	C	Object
*	21	61	Central Street	21.52.03, 21.52.04	William H. H. Slayton House	1872; 1987	C	Building
*	22	63-71	Central Street	21.52.05, 21.52.06	Miles-Marsh-Jones Block	1829	C	Building
*	23	73	Central Street	21.52.07.003	Thomas Witt Jr. Blacksmith Shop	1826	C	Building
*	24	75	Central Street	21.52.07	Thomas Witt Jr. House	1826	C	Building
*	25	77	Central Street	21.52.07.001	Hull B. Witt House	ca. 1826	C	Building
*	26	79	Central Street	21.52.07.002	David Pierce House	1826	C	Building
*	27	81	Central Street	21.52.08	John Blish House	1822	C	Building
	27.1	81	Central Street	21.52.08	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
* 28	2	Church Street	23.54.16	Weymouth-Powers House	ca. 1825	C	Building
* 28.1	2	Church Street	23.54.16	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
* 29	3	Church Street	23.52.22	Joel Eaton House	1831	C	Building
* 30	4	Church Street	23.54.14	Ezra LaCount House	ca. 1825	C	Building
* 31	5	Church Street	23.52.23	Orlando Sargent House	1830	C	Building
* 32	6	Church Street	23.54.13	Coxe House	1886	C	Building
* 33	7	Church Street	23.52.24.a	North Universalist Chapel	1835	C	Building
* 34	9	Church Street	23.52.24	Mason D. Farwell House	ca. 1860	C	Building
* 34.1	9	Church Street	23.52.24	Outbuilding	ca. 1870	C	Building
* 35	11	Church Street	23.52.26	Vermont Medical College	1828	C	Building
* 35.1	11A	Church Street	23.52.26		ca. 1940	C	Building
* 36	13	Church Street	23.52.27	Vail House	ca. 1910	C	Building
* 37	16	Church Street Extension	23.52.40	Dr. T. E. Powers House	ca. 1860	C	Building
* 38	19	Church Street Extension	23.52.28	Gobie House	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 39		Church Street over the Ottauquechee River		Church Street Bridge	1954	C	Structure
* 40	3	College Hill Road	23.52.43	James H. Murdock House	ca. 1860	C	Building
* 41	4	College Hill Road	23.54.11		ca. 1870	C	Building
* 41.1	4	College Hill Road	23.54.11	Garage	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 42	6	College Hill Road	23.54.10	Winslow House	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 43	7	College Hill Road	23.52.42	Sylvester E. Munger House	ca. 1860	C	Building
* 44	8	College Hill Road	23.54.09	Levi W. Washburn House	1880	C	Building

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* 44.1	8	College Hill Road	23.54.09	Garage	ca. 1880	C	Building
* 45	10	College Hill Road	23.54.08	Myers House	ca. 1920	C	Building
* 46	11	College Hill Road	23.52.41		ca. 1910	C	Building
	46.1	College Hill Road	23.52.41	Apartment/Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 47	12	College Hill Road	23.54.07	Ernest W. Gilman House	1905	C	Building
* 48	14	College Hill Road	23.54.06	Frank L. Cabot House	ca. 1911	C	Building
* 49	16	College Hill Road	23.54.05	Elba A. Buckman House	ca. 1920	C	Building
* 50	18	College Hill Road	23.54.04	Shurtleff House	ca. 1910	C	Building
	50.1	College Hill Road	23.54.04	Carriage House	post-1969	NC	Building
* 51	4	Court Street	23.56.27.d	John W. Fuller House	ca. 1915	C	Building
* 52	6-8	Court Street	23.56.27.a	Civil War Armory	1861	C	Building
* 52.1	6-8	Court Street	23.56.27.a	Barn/Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
* 53	10-16	Court Street	23.56.27.e		ca. 1860	C	Building
* 54	3	Cross Street	23.56.37.b		ca. 1890	C	Building
* 55	5	Cross Street	23.56.43		ca. 1885	C	Building
	55.1	Cross Street	23.56.43	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
	56	Cross Street	23.56.42	Woodstock Resort Corp. Administration	2001	NC	Building
* 57	11	Cross Street	23.56.41		ca. 1895	C	Building
* 58	12	Cross Street	23.56.39		ca. 1895	C	Building
* 58.1	12	Cross Street	23.56.39	Carriage House	ca. 1905	C	Building
* 59	2	Eaton Place	23.51.40	Eaton Duplex	ca. 1904	C	Building
	60	Eaton Place	23.51.39		1979	NC	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
* 61	4-6	Eaton Place	23.51.38	Eaton Duplex	ca. 1905	C	Building
* 61.1	4-6	Eaton Place	23.51.38	Garage 1	ca. 1930	C	Building
* 61.2	4-6	Eaton Place	23.51.38	Garage 2	ca. 1930	C	Building
62	7	Eaton Place	23.57.07		ca. 1950	C	Building
62.1	7	Eaton Place	23.57.07	Garage	ca. 1950	C	Building
* 63	3	Elm Street	20.52.38	Fairbanks Block	1873	C	Building
* 64	5-13	Elm Street	20.52.35	Cabot Block	1869	C	Building
* 65	6-8	Elm Street	20.52.44	Moore-Kidder Block	1894	C	Building
* 66	16	Elm Street	20.52.45.a	Edson-Hutchinson Block	1810	C	Building
67	18-20	Elm Street	20.52.45.b		1972-1973	NC	Building
* 68	21	Elm Street	20.52.30	Bank Block	1868	C	Building
* 69	23	Elm Street	20.52.31	Greene Block	1868	C	Building
* 70	24	Elm Street	20.52.33	Dana Block	1820	C	Building
* 71	26	Elm Street	20.52.32	Charles Dana House	1807	C	Building
* 72	28	Elm Street	20.52.24	Job Lyman House	1833	C	Building
* 73	29	Elm Street	20.52.26	Warren-Kidder House	1808	C	Building
* 73.1	29	Elm Street	20.52.26	Barn	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 74	30	Elm Street	20.52.22	Job Lyman House	1809-1810	C	Building
* 75	31	Elm Street	20.52.25		1806	C	Building
* 76	36	Elm Street	20.52.16	First Congregational Church	1806-1808, 1880	C	Building
* 77	37	Elm Street	20.52.21	Major Benjamin Swan House	1801	C	Building
* 78	39	Elm Street	20.52.13	Hazen-Burnell House	1826	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
	39	Elm Street	20.52.13	Carriage House	post-1969	NC	Building
*	79	Elm Street	20.52.14	Dunbar-Collamer House	ca. 1830	C	Building
*	79.1	Elm Street	20.52.14	Carriage House	ca. 1900	C	Building
*	80	Elm Street	20.52.11	Congregational Parsonage	1829, 1882	C	Building
*	80.1	Elm Street	20.52.11	Carriage House	1882	C	Building
*	81	Elm Street	20.52.05	Eliphalet Dunham House	1827	C	Building
*	81.1	Elm Street	20.52.05	Carriage House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	82	Elm Street	20.52.10	Aylwin House	1829	C	Building
	82.1	Elm Street	20.52.10	Carriage House	post-1969	NC	Building
*	83	Elm Street	20.52.06	Proprietary School	ca. 1800; moved ca. 1812	C	Building
*	83.1	Elm Street	20.52.06	Garage	ca. 1910	C	Building
*	84	Elm Street		Elm Street Bridge	1870; rehabilitated 1980	C	Structure
*	85	Elm Street	20.51.03	Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller Mansion	1805-1807	C	Building
*	85.1	Elm Street	20.51.03	Mansion Garage	ca. 1977	C	Building
*	85.2	Elm Street	20.51.03	Stable	1895	C	Building
*	85.3	Elm Street	20.51.03	Coachman's Cottage	ca. 1870	C	Building
*	85.4	Elm Street	20.51.03	Garage	1908	C	Building
*	85.5	Elm Street	20.51.03	Bungalow	1917	C	Building
*	85.6	Elm Street	20.51.03	Belvedere	1872-1874	C	Building

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* 85.7	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Bowling Alley	1872–1874	C	Building
* 85.8	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Greenhouse	1872–1874	C	Building
* 85.9	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Garden Workshop	ca. 1958	C	Building
* 85.10	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Horse Shed	ca. 1961	C	Building
85.11	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Forest Center	2007	NC	Building
85.12	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Maintenance Shed	2013	NC	Building
85.13	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Maintenance Shed	2013	NC	Building
85.14	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Maintenance Shed	2013	NC	Building
85.15	54	Elm Street	20.51.03	Maintenance Shed	2013	NC	Building
86	3	Ford Street	21.52.13	Samuel Smith House	1876	C	Building
87	4	Ford Street	21.52.25		ca. 1870	C	Building
87.1	4	Ford Street	21.52.25	Building 2	post-1969	NC	Building
88	5	Ford Street	21.52.28	William Benson House	ca. 1870	C	Building
89	8	Ford Street	21.52.27	Thomas J. Slayton House	ca. 1860	C	Building
90	1	Golf Avenue	24.52.02	L. Frank Lawton House	1901	C	Building
90.1	1	Golf Avenue	24.52.02	Carriage House	1901	C	Building
91	3–5	Golf Avenue	24.52.03	Albert K. Hubbard House	1901	C	Building
92	4–6	Golf Avenue	24.51.46		1901	C	Building
92.1	4–6	Golf Avenue	24.51.46	Barn	ca. 1910	C	Building
93	7	Golf Avenue	24.52.04	John H. Roby House	1833; moved 1910	C	Building
93.1	7	Golf Avenue	24.52.04	Carriage House/Garage	1910	C	Building
94	8	Golf Avenue	24.51.45	Burt L. Pinney House	1913	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
95	9	Golf Avenue	24.52.05	Consolidated Communications Building	1962	C	Building
96	11	Golf Avenue	24.52.08	Harry L. Atwood House	1905	C	Building
97	12	Golf Avenue	24.51.44	George Carter House	ca. 1920	C	Building
98	13	Golf Avenue	24.52.12	Leland A. Doubleday House	ca. 1910	C	Building
98.1	13	Golf Avenue	24.52.12	Garage	ca. 1910	C	Building
99	18	Golf Avenue	24.51.43	Grace C. Pinney House	ca. 1898	C	Building
100	22	Golf Avenue	24.51.42	Dante Bianchi House	ca. 1910	C	Building
100.1	22	Golf Avenue	24.51.42	Barn	ca. 1910	C	Building
101		Golf Avenue		Dreer Spring		C	Site
* 102	1	High Street	23.56.11		ca. 1915	NC	Building
* 103	2	High Street	21.52.01	Elbridge W. Prior House	1898	C	Building
* 104	3	High Street	23.56.18	R. D. Granger House	1830	C	Building
* 105	4	High Street	21.52.36	E. W. Prior Rental House	1898	C	Building
* 106	6	High Street	24.51.01	Edson-Weymouth House	ca. 1825	C	Building
* 107	8-10	High Street	24.51.02	Thomas McLaughlin House	1824	C	Building
108	12	High Street	24.51.34		2004	NC	Building
* 109	13	High Street	23.56.19	Warren Blacksmith Shop	ca. 1870	NC	Building
* 110		High Street		High Street Footbridge	ca. 1875	C	Structure
* 111	14	High Street	24.51.33	Joel Eaton House	1850	C	Building
* 112	16	High Street	24.51.35	Joel Eaton House	1850	C	Building
* 113	17	High Street	23.56.20	Jonathan Weymouth House	1825	C	Building
* 114	18	High Street	24.51.52.004	B. H. Pinney House	ca. 1890	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
*	115	19 High Street	23.56.29	Smith Miller House	ca. 1830	C	Building
*	116	20 High Street	24.51.52.003	B. H. Pinney House	ca. 1890	C	Building
*	117	21 High Street	23.56.30	C. S. Day House	ca. 1830	NC	Building
*	118	23 High Street	23.56.32	George H. Day House	1899	C	Building
*	119	24-26 High Street	24.51.52.002	Edson Duplex	ca. 1825	C	Building
*	120	25 High Street	23.56.35	Charles R. Tate (Tait) House	1857	C	Building
*	121	27 High Street	23.56.36	James R. Murdock House	1898	C	Building
	122	28 High Street	24.51.52		1985	NC	Building
*	123	29 High Street	23.56.40	Dr. J. M. Currier House	1898	C	Building
*	124	30 High Street	24.51.52	Mark E. Slayton House	1866	C	Building
*	125	34 High Street	24.51.51.00A	Dr. Merritt H. Chandler House	1877	C	Building
*	126	36 High Street	24.51.50	William Paine House	1853	C	Building
*	127	38 High Street	24.51.49	Rufus A. Kidder House	ca. 1890	C	Building
*	128	40 High Street	24.51.48	Evelyn L. Fuller House	ca. 1890	C	Building
*	129	42 High Street	24.51.47.001		ca. 1890	C	Building
	130	44 High Street	24.51.47		1973	NC	Building
*	131	High/Cross Streets		High Street Bridge	1948	C	Structure
	132	1 Highland Avenue	24.51.04	Burton W. Roberts House	ca. 1910	C	Building
	132.1	1 Highland Avenue	24.51.04	Barn/Garage	ca. 1910	C	Building
	133	3 Highland Avenue	24.51.05	Elwin R. Houghton House	ca. 1920	C	Building
	133.1	3 Highland Avenue	24.51.05	Barn/Garage	ca. 1920	C	Building
	134	4 Lincoln Street	21.52.31	Henry T. Marsh House	1842	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
135	6	Lincoln Street	21.52.30	Norman Dutton House	1866	C	Building
136	8	Lincoln Street	21.52.29	Ford-Knapp House	1864	C	Building
137	10	Lincoln Street	21.52.42	John H. Marsh House	1875	C	Building
138	14	Lincoln Street	21.52.26		1980	NC	Building
139	16	Lincoln Street	21.52.24		1979	NC	Building
140	20	Lincoln Street	21.52.22		2007	NC	Building
141	24	Lincoln Street	21.53.34	Aiken House	1878	C	Building
142	25	Lincoln Street	24.51.14	Charles C. Watkins House	1856	C	Building
143	25A	Lincoln Street	24.51.14.001		2010	NC	Building
144	27	Lincoln Street	24.51.15	Samuel Ford House	1868	C	Building
145	41	Lincoln Street	24.51.16	Edward J. Forster House	ca. 1910	C	Building
146	43	Lincoln Street	24.51.26	Coffin House	ca. 1890	C	Building
147	3	Linden Hill	23.54.41		1981	NC	Building
* 148	5	Linden Hill	23.54.42	Eaton House	ca. 1870	C	Building
148.1	5	Linden Hill	23.54.42	Barn	post-1969	NC	Building
149	6	Linden Hill	23.55.14		1958	C	Building
* 150	8	Linden Hill	23.55.18	Howes House	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 151	10	Linden Hill	23.55.19		ca. 1890	C	Building
* 152	11	Linden Hill	23.54.47		ca. 1880	C	Building
* 152.1	11	Linden Hill	23.54.47	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
153	12	Linden Hill	23.55.21		ca. 1965	C	Building
* 154	15	Linden Hill	23.54.48	Powell House	ca. 1875	C	Building

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*	155	17 Linden Hill	23.54.49		ca. 1875	C	Building
*	156	18 Linden Hill	23.55.26		ca. 1875	C	Building
	156.1	18 Linden Hill	23.55.26	Garage/Apartment	ca. 2000	NC	Building
	157	19 Linden Hill	23.54.49.001		1992	NC	Building
*	158	21 Linden Hill	23.54.59		ca. 1880	C	Building
	158.1	21 Linden Hill	23.54.59	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	159	22 Linden Hill	23.55.23	Frank J. Simmons House	ca. 1880	C	Building
*	160	25 Linden Hill	23.54.58		ca. 1900	C	Building
*	161	27 Linden Hill	23.54.61		ca. 1881	C	Building
	161.1	27 Linden Hill	23.54.61	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
	162	2 Maple Street	24.52.11	Edward F. Maynes House	ca. 1910	C	Building
	163	3 Maple Street	24.52.07	Atwood House	1905	C	Building
	163.1	3 Maple Street	24.52.07	Barn	1905	C	Building
	164	4 Maple Street	24.52.10		1956	C	Building
	165	7 Maple Street	24.52.06	Fred A. Parker House	1902	C	Building
	166	Maple Street		Maple Street Footbridge	ca. 1950	C	Structure
	167	8 Maple Street	24.52.16	Archibald D. Flower House	ca. 1910	C	Building
	167.1	8 Maple Street	24.52.16	Garage	ca. 1910	C	Building
	168	10 Maple Street	24.52.18	Clara A. Salter House	1907	C	Building
	168.1	10 Maple Street	24.52.18	Garage	ca. 1950	C	Building
	169	11 Maple Street	24.52.09	Selden White House	1900	C	Building
	170	12 Maple Street	24.52.19	Dellivan Thornton House	1910	C	Building
	170.1	12 Maple Street	24.52.19	Outbuilding	ca. 1910	C	Building

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171	15	Maple Street	24.52.14	Jacob D. Livingston House	1904	C	Building
172	16	Maple Street	24.52.22		1942	C	Building
172.1	16	Maple Street	24.52.22	Shed	1942	C	Building
173	17	Maple Street	24.52.15	Goodrow House	1907	C	Building
174	20	Maple Street	24.52.23	Charles Kingsley House	1915	C	Building
174.1	20	Maple Street	24.52.23	Barn	1915	C	Building
175	21	Maple Street	24.52.20	Arthur Feinberg House	ca. 1920	C	Building
175.1	21	Maple Street	24.52.20	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
176	27	Maple Street	24.52.21	Julius Hertle House	ca. 1920	C	Building
177	33	Maple Street	24.52.31	Charles A. Cleveland House	ca. 1930	C	Building
178	38	Maple Street	24.52.29.a		ca. 1945	C	Building
178.1	38	Maple Street	24.52.29.a	Garage	ca. 1945	C	Building
179	39	Maple Street	24.52.26	Gould House	ca. 1930	C	Building
179.1	39	Maple Street	24.52.26	Shed	ca. 1930	C	Building
180	41	Maple Street	24.52.29.c		1951	C	Building
181	0	Mechanic Street	23.56.12	Woodstock Welcome Center	2000	NC	Building
* 182	4	Mechanic Street	23.56.09.b		ca. 1915	C	Building
* 183	6	Mechanic Street	23.56.21	Stone Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
* 184	7	Mechanic Street	23.56.27.c	Garage	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 185	9	Mechanic Street	23.56.27.b	Garage	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 186	10	Mechanic Street	23.56.28	Town Storage Shed	ca. 1925	C	Building
* 187	1	Moore Place	20.52.03	Benjamin F. Mason House	1861	C	Building
* 187.1	3	Moore Place	20.52.03	Moore Garage	ca. 1925	C	Building

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*	188	2	Moore Place	21.51.01		ca. 1950	C	Building
*	189	4	Moore Place	21.51.01.001		ca. 1870	C	Building
*	190	5	Moore Place	21.51.10	Isaac M. Fisher House	1866	C	Building
	191	1	Mount Peg Road	24.51.37	John B. Carbino House	1910	C	Building
*	192	4	Mountain Avenue	23.52.07	Murdock-Washburn House	1841	C	Building
*	193	5	Mountain Avenue	23.52.08	Nahum Haskell House	1837	C	Building
	193.1	5	Mountain Avenue	23.52.08	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	194	6	Mountain Avenue	23.51.10	S. Clapp House	ca. 1830	C	Building
*	194.1	6	Mountain Avenue	23.51.10	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
*	195	9	Mountain Avenue	20.51.29	William Boyce House	1856	C	Building
*	196	10	Mountain Avenue	23.51.07	Arthur B. Wilder House	ca. 1870	C	Building
*	197	11	Mountain Avenue	20.51.28	N. Hoisington House	ca. 1840	C	Building
	197.1	11	Mountain Avenue	20.51.28	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	198	13	Mountain Avenue	20.51.23	Harvey F. Royce House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	198.1	13	Mountain Avenue	20.51.23	Barn	ca. 1930	C	Building
*	199	14	Mountain Avenue	23.51.06	MacCarty House	ca. 1900	C	Building
*	200	15	Mountain Avenue	20.51.22	James H. Murdock House	ca. 1840	C	Building
*	201	15A	Mountain Avenue	20.51.18		ca. 1950	C	Building
*	202	16	Mountain Avenue	23.51.14		ca. 1900	C	Building
	202.1	16	Mountain Avenue	23.51.14	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	203	17	Mountain Avenue	20.51.21	M. Myers House	1825	C	Building
	204	18	Mountain Avenue	23.51.15		ca. 1925	C	Building

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204.1	18	Mountain Avenue	23.51.15	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
205	18 1/2	Mountain Avenue	23.51.19.001		1993	NC	Building
* 206	19	Mountain Avenue	20.51.20.001	L. Richardson House	1856	C	Building
* 206.1	19	Mountain Avenue	20.51.20.001	Carriage Barn	ca. 1870	C	Building
* 207	20	Mountain Avenue	23.51.19.002	Faulkner Carriage House	ca. 1900; moved 1982	C	Building
207.1	20	Mountain Avenue	23.51.19.002	Garage	ca. 1982	NC	Building
* 208	21	Mountain Avenue	23.51.04	Reverend Moses Kidder House	1856	C	Building
* 208.1	21	Mountain Avenue	23.51.04	Garage	ca. 1940	C	Building
* 209	22	Mountain Avenue	23.51.20	Daniels House	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 209.1	22	Mountain Avenue	23.51.20	Carriage House/Apartment	ca. 1900	C	Building
* 210	23	Mountain Avenue	23.51.03	Henry S. Chase House	1851	C	Building
* 210.1	23	Mountain Avenue	23.51.03	Garage	ca. 1910	C	Building
* 211	25	Mountain Avenue	23.51.02	Solomon Woodward House	1851	C	Building
* 211.1	25	Mountain Avenue	23.51.02	Cottage	ca. 1920	C	Building
211.2	25	Mountain Avenue	23.51.02	Carriage House	ca. 2015	NC	Building
211.3	25	Mountain Avenue	23.51.02	Shed	ca. 2015	NC	Building
* 212		Mountain Avenue	23.51.01	Faulkner Park	1937	C	Site
* 213	26	Mountain Avenue	23.51.22		ca. 1950	C	Building
* 213.1	26	Mountain Avenue	23.51.22	Garage	ca. 1950	C	Building
* 214	28	Mountain Avenue	23.51.25	Southgate House	ca. 1930	C	Building
* 214.1	28	Mountain Avenue	23.51.25	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
215	30	Mountain Avenue	23.51.27		1956	C	Building

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	216	33	Mountain Avenue	23.51.29		ca. 1980	NC	Building
*	217	34	Mountain Avenue	23.51.32		ca. 1890	C	Building
*	218	35-37	Mountain Avenue	23.51.30, 25.51.31	Woodward Duplex	1856	C	Building
	218.1	35-37	Mountain Avenue	23.51.31	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	219	39	Mountain Avenue	23.51.34		ca. 1875	C	Building
*	219.1	39	Mountain Avenue	23.51.34	Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
*	220	3	North Street	20.51.07.b	Clafin House/Billings Gardener's House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	221	4	North Street	20.51.10		ca. 1890	C	Building
*	222	5	North Street	20.51.06	Murtie Riley House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	223	7	North Street	20.51.05	J. O. Grady House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	224	8	North Street	20.51.11	John W. Nutting House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	225	10	North Street	20.51.12	John C. Nutting House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	226	69	Old River Road	21.51.02	1890 Farmhouse (Billings Farm)	1890	C	Building
*	226.1	69	Old River Road	21.51.02	Old Farmhouse (Billings Farm)	ca. 1870	C	Building
*	226.2	69	Old River Road	21.51.02	Upper Barn (Billings Farm)	ca. 1880	NC	Building
*	226.3	69	Old River Road	21.51.02	Cow Barn (Billings Farm)	ca. 1880	C	Building
*	226.4	69	Old River Road	21.51.02	Wagon Barn (Billings Farm)	ca. 1880	C	Building
	226.5	69	Old River Road	21.51.02	Visitor Center (Billings Farm)	1982-1983	NC	Building
*	227	2	Pleasant Street	20.52.17	David Pierce House	1821	C	Building
*	227.1	2	Pleasant Street	20.52.17	Garage	ca. 1870	C	Building
*	228	4	Pleasant Street	20.52.18	Joseph Dana House	ca. 1830	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
	4	Pleasant Street	20.52.18	Outbuilding	post-1969	NC	Building
*	229	Pleasant Street	20.52.20.c	George Fisher House	ca. 1840	C	Building
*	230	Pleasant Street	20.52.20	Harris-Burnell House	1808	C	Building
*	231	Pleasant Street		Pleasant Street Bridge	1950	C	Structure
*	232	Pleasant Street	21.51.31	Jasper Hazen Jr. House	ca. 1845	C	Building
*	232.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.31	Barn/Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
*	233	Pleasant Street	21.51.30	C. Richmond House	ca. 1820	C	Building
*	233.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.30	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
*	234	Pleasant Street	21.51.44	William Billings House	ca. 1865	C	Building
	234.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.44	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	235	Pleasant Street	21.51.29	McLaughlin House	ca. 1830	C	Building
*	235.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.29	Carriage House	ca. 1905	C	Building
*	236	Pleasant Street	21.51.28	Orlando L. Richmond House	ca. 1865	C	Building
*	237	Pleasant Street	21.51.43.001		ca. 1920	C	Building
*	238	Pleasant Street	21.51.27	Judah Hatch House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	238.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.27	Carriage House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	239	Pleasant Street	21.52.09	Henry Hatch House	1835	C	Building
*	240	Pleasant Street	21.52.10	Oscar H. Freeman House	1867	C	Building
*	241	25-27 Pleasant Street	21.52.11, 21.52.12	Samuel Smith Duplex	ca. 1835	C	Building
	241.1	Pleasant Street	21.52.11	Barn	post-1969	NC	Building
*	242	Pleasant Street	21.51.26	Ransom M. Russell House	1858	C	Building
*	242.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.26	Garage	1858	C	Building

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	Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
*	243	28	Pleasant Street	21.51.25	Orlando L. Richmond House	ca. 1840	C	Building
	243.1	28	Pleasant Street	21.51.25	Shop	post-1969	NC	Building
*	244	29	Pleasant Street	21.52.14	R. French House	ca. 1820	C	Building
*	244.1	29	Pleasant Street	21.52.14	Shop	ca. 1920	C	Building
*	245	30	Pleasant Street	21.51.23	Woodstock Christian Church	1826	C	Building
*	246	32	Pleasant Street	21.51.24	Bezer Simmons House	1818	C	Building
	246.1	32	Pleasant Street	21.51.24.001	Ottauquechee Health Center Building	ca. 1970	NC	Building
*	247	33	Pleasant Street	21.52.15	Augustus Palmer House	ca. 1840	C	Building
*	248	34-36	Pleasant Street	21.51.22	Eliphalet Dunham Duplex	1832	C	Building
	248.1	34	Pleasant Street	21.51.22	Secondary Residence	1975	NC	Building
*	249	35	Pleasant Street	21.52.23	O. A. Bryant House	ca. 1840	C	Building
*	249.1	35	Pleasant Street	21.52.23	Filling Station	ca. 1940	NC	Building
	250	37	Pleasant Street	21.52.17	Red & White Market	1961	C	Building
*	251	38	Pleasant Street	21.51.22	Lamberth House	ca. 1835	C	Building
	251.1	38	Pleasant Street	21.51.22	Secondary Residence	1975	NC	Building
*	252	41	Pleasant Street	21.52.18	F. B. Merrill House	1899	C	Building
*	253	42	Pleasant Street	21.51.21	T. B. Marcy House	ca. 1830	C	Building
*	253.1	42	Pleasant Street	21.51.21	Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
	253.2	42	Pleasant Street	21.51.21	Secondary Residence	post-1969	NC	Building
*	254	43	Pleasant Street	21.53.01	William H. Reed House	1889	C	Building
*	255	45	Pleasant Street	21.53.02		ca. 1880	C	Building
	256	46	Pleasant Street	21.51.20	The Shire	1963	C	Building

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	46	Pleasant Street	21.51.20	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	257	Pleasant Street	21.53.03		ca. 1880	C	Building
*	258	Pleasant Street	21.51.34	Albert G. Brown House	ca. 1820	C	Building
*	258.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.34	Barn	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	259	Pleasant Street	21.53.05.001		ca. 1900	C	Building
*	260	Pleasant Street	21.53.05		ca. 1870	C	Building
*	261	Pleasant Street	21.51.35	Carver House	ca. 1835	C	Building
	261.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.35	Barn	post-1969	NC	Building
*	262	Pleasant Street	21.53.06	Joseph Churchill House	ca. 1813; moved ca. 1886	C	Building
*	263	Pleasant Street	21.51.19	Standard Oil Co. Building	ca. 1905	NC	Building
*	264	Pleasant Street	21.53.07	Dr. J. Gray House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	264.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.07	Shop	ca. 1940	C	Building
*	264.2	Pleasant Street	21.53.07	Barn	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	265	Pleasant Street	21.51.36.a		ca. 1930	C	Building
*	266	Pleasant Street	21.53.08	J. G. Porter Rental House	1895	C	Building
*	266.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.08	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
*	267	Pleasant Street	21.51.36.b	Woodstock Railroad Ticket Office/Depot	1893	C	Building
*	267.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.36.a	Woodstock Railroad Freight Shed/Depot	1875	C	Building
*	268	Pleasant Street	21.53.09	J. G. Porter Rental House	1895	C	Building
*	269	Pleasant Street	21.51.38	Windsor County Workhouse	1936	C	Building

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*	270	Pleasant Street	21.53.10		ca. 1870	C	Building
*	270.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.10	Secondary Residence	ca. 1910	C	Building
	271	Pleasant Street	21.53.11		ca. 1940	C	Building
	271.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.11	Canopy	post-1969	NC	Structure
	272	Pleasant Street	21.51.39	Richmond Block	1922–1930	C	Building
	272.1	Pleasant Street	21.51.39	Canopy	post-1969	NC	Structure
	273	Pleasant Street	21.53.12	Gulf Gas Station	ca. 1945	C	Building
	273.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.12	Garage	ca. 1900	C	Building
	274	Pleasant Street	21.53.17	Charles C. Watkins House	ca. 1840	C	Building
	275	Pleasant Street	21.53.18		ca. 1900	C	Building
	276	Pleasant Street	21.53.13	James M. Whitcomb House	1897	C	Building
	277	Pleasant Street	21.53.19	Charles Marsh Law Office	1798; moved 1806, 1875, 1880	C	Building
	277.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.19	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
	278	Pleasant Street	21.53.15	Washburn House	ca. 1850	C	Building
	278.1	Pleasant Street	21.53.15	Secondary Residence	ca. 1950	C	Building
	279	Pleasant Street	21.53.16	Woodstock Creamery	1890	C	Building
*	280	Prospect Street	23.54.39	G. R. Washburn House	ca. 1860	C	Building
*	281	Prospect Street	23.54.38		ca. 1800	C	Building
*	282	Prospect Street	23.54.17	L. M. Bryant House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	283	Prospect Street	23.54.37	Cyrus E. Staples House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	284	Prospect Street	23.54.18		ca. 1875	C	Building

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* 285	11-13	Prospect Street	23.54.19	Elon A. Lawrence Duplex	ca. 1890	C	Building	
	286	12	Prospect Street	23.54.36		1969	C	Building
* 287	14	Prospect Street	23.54.35	Elisha S. Gallup House	ca. 1840	C	Building	
* 288	15	Prospect Street	23.54.20	Alden Woodward House	ca. 1860	C	Building	
* 288.1	15	Prospect Street	23.54.20	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building	
* 289	17	Prospect Street	23.54.21	Blossom House	1862	C	Building	
	290	19	Prospect Street	23.54.22		1970	NC	Building
* 291	21	Prospect Street	23.54.23	Mills-Munn House	1956	C	Building	
* 292	23	Prospect Street	23.54.24		1955	C	Building	
* 293	25	Prospect Street	23.54.25	Dr. John D. Powers House	ca. 1840	C	Building	
* 294	1	River Street	20.51.07		1964	C	Building	
* 295	2	River Street	20.52.01	Billings Cottage	1879	C	Building	
* 296	3	River Street	20.51.08	J. R. Raymond House	ca. 1865	C	Building	
* 296.1	3	River Street	20.51.08	Garage	ca. 1915	C	Building	
* 297	4	River Street	20.52.07	Billings Cottage	1879	C	Building	
* 298	5	River Street	20.51.09	James M. Whitcomb House	ca. 1865	C	Building	
* 299	7-9	River Street	20.51.13, 20.51.14	Harrison D. Wheeler Duplex	ca. 1865	C	Building	
	299.1	7-9	River Street	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building	
* 300	10	River Street	20.52.09	Jesse Williams Counting Room- John W. Bradley House	ca. 1820; moved 1852	C	Building	
* 301	11	River Street	20.51.15		ca. 1865	C	Building	
	301.1	11	River Street	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building	

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
* 302	12	River Street	20.52.15	Albert Martin House	ca. 1865	C	Building
* 303	13	River Street	20.51.16	James Haggerty House	ca. 1865	C	Building
* 303.1	13	River Street	20.51.16	Barn	ca. 1915	C	Building
* 304		River Street	20.51.17	River Street Cemetery	1813	C	Site
* 304.1		River Street	20.51.17	River Street Cemetery Hearse House	1865	C	Building
* 305	15	River Street	20.51.25	Carlton-Holmes House	1860	C	Building
* 305.1	15	River Street	20.51.25	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
* 306	17	River Street	20.51.26	Wareham Miller House	1845	C	Building
	17	River Street	20.51.26	Secondary Residence	ca. 2015	NC	Building
* 307	18	River Street	20.52.23		ca. 1850; moved ca. 1925	C	Building
* 308	19	River Street	20.51.27		ca. 1900	C	Building
* 309	20-22	River Street	20.52.48		ca. 1900	C	Building
* 310	21	River Street	20.51.24	Nathaniel Randall House	1849	C	Building
* 310.1	21	River Street	20.51.24	Studio	ca. 1950	C	Building
* 311	24	River Street	20.52.47	Hatch-Ransom House	ca. 1846	C	Building
	24	River Street	20.52.47	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 312	26	River Street	23.52.09	Hatch-Clarke House	ca. 1846	C	Building
	26	River Street	23.52.09	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
	29	River Street	23.51.11		2001	NC	Building
	30	River Street	23.52.06		ca. 1840	NC	Building

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	Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
*	315	33	River Street	23.51.12	Wilder Raymond House	1832–1840, 1870	C	Building
*	316	35	River Street	23.51.13	Margaret S. Moon House	1948	C	Building
*	317	36	River Street	23.52.05		ca. 1840	C	Building
*	317.1	36	River Street	23.52.05	Carriage House	ca. 1930	C	Building
*	318	37	River Street	23.51.17		ca. 1860	C	Building
*	319	39	River Street	23.51.18		ca. 1910	C	Building
*	320	42	River Street	23.52.03		ca. 1890	C	Building
*	321	44	River Street	23.52.02	Asa Jones “Long” House	1825	C	Building
*	322	45	River Street	23.51.21		1911	C	Building
*	323	46–48	River Street	23.52.01		ca. 1900	C	Building
*	324	47	River Street	23.51.23		ca. 1880	C	Building
*	324.1	47	River Street	23.51.23	Garage	ca. 1880	C	Building
*	325	49–51	River Street	23.51.24, 23.51.26	Woodward Mill Housing	1853	C	Building
*	326	54	River Street	23.52.29	Woodward Woolen Mill	1835–1848; renovated 1945	C	Building
*	326.1	54	River Street	23.52.29	Woodward Wool House	1866	C	Building
*	327	57	River Street	23.51.28	Jonathan Walton House	1826	C	Building
*	327.1	57	River Street	23.51.28	Garage	ca. 1930	C	Building
*	328	59	River Street	23.51.33	N. K. Jones House	1842	C	Building
*	328.1	59	River Street	23.51.33	Garage	ca. 1880	C	Building
*	329	61	River Street	23.51.35	Ira L. Powers House	1846	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type	
* 329.1	61	River Street	23.51.35	Garage	ca. 1915	C	Building	
* 330	71	River Street	23.51.42	Ellis F. Eaton House	1902	C	Building	
* 331	73	River Street	23.51.43	Woodward Mill Housing	ca. 1850	C	Building	
* 332	76-78	River Street	23.52.30.001, 23.52.30.002	Woodward Mill Housing	ca. 1850; moved 1938	C	Building	
* 332.1	76-78	River Street	23.52.30.001	Garage	1938	C	Building	
	333	0	School Street	23.55.10	ca. 1990	NC	Building	
* 334	5	School Street	23.55.12	Zebulon Chandler Tenement	ca. 1794; moved 1869	C	Building	
* 335	7	School Street	23.55.11		ca. 1870	C	Building	
	336	7	Slayton Terrace	24.51.03	J. M. Fuller House	1878	C	Building
	336.1	7	Slayton Terrace	24.51.03	Barn	ca. 1880	C	Building
	337	9	Slayton Terrace	21.52.38		ca. 1990	NC	Building
	338	11	Slayton Terrace	21.52.39	James Edwin Cook House	1909	C	Building
	338.1	11	Slayton Terrace	21.52.39	Garage	ca. 1915	C	Building
	339	13	Slayton Terrace	21.52.40	Charles E. Roberts House	ca. 1908	C	Building
	340	15	Slayton Terrace	21.52.41	Clarence H. Reed House	ca. 1909	C	Building
	340.1	15	Slayton Terrace	21.52.41	Garage	ca. 1909	C	Building
	341	17	Slayton Terrace	24.51.08	Horace F. Slayton House	ca. 1895	C	Building
	342	19	Slayton Terrace	24.51.09	Lillian Slayton House	1908	C	Building
	342.1	19	Slayton Terrace	24.51.09	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
	343	21-23	Slayton Terrace	24.51.10	Thomas and Mark Slayton House	ca. 1880	C	Building
	344	25	Slayton Terrace	21.52.45		ca. 1900	C	Building
	345	27	Slayton Terrace	21.52.46	Edwin H./Herbert E. Slayton House	1891	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
	29	Slayton Terrace	24.51.13	Leslie J. Slayton House	ca. 1895	C	Building
*	347	South Street	23.55.09	Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church	1904	C	Building
*	347.1	South Street	23.55.09	Sabin Daigle House	ca. 1865; moved 1905	C	Building
*	348	South Street	23.56.26	Albert L. Powers House	ca. 1905	C	Building
	349	South Street	23.55.13	Woodstock Elementary School	1974	NC	Building
	350	South Street	23.55.13	GAR Monument	1907	C	Object
*	351	South Street	23.56.37	Bishop House	ca. 1840	C	Building
*	352	South Street	23.56.45		ca. 1875	C	Building
*	353	South Street	23.56.46	Brockway House	ca. 1920	C	Building
*	354	South Street	23.56.37.c	Bishop House	ca. 1840	C	Building
*	355	South Street	23.56.37.d	J. Clarke House	ca. 1850	C	Building
*	355.1	South Street	23.56.37.d	Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
	356	South Street	23.55.15		2014	NC	Building
*	357	South Street	23.56.37.e	Aime J. Bourdon House	ca. 1870	C	Building
	357.1	South Street	23.56.37.e	Secondary Residence	post-1969	NC	Building
	357.2	South Street	23.56.37.e	Outbuilding	post-1969	NC	Building
*	358	South Street	23.56.53	Vail Field	1895	C	Site
	358.1	South Street	23.56.53	Wendell A. Cameron Pavilion		NC	Building
*	359	South Street	23.55.16	Mower-Park House	1830	C	Building
*	360	South Street	23.55.17	Arthur Lewis Rental House	1891	C	Building
*	361	South Street	23.55.20	Joseph Bean Jr. House	ca. 1865	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
	37	South Street	23.55.20	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
*	362	South Street	23.55.22		ca. 1880	C	Building
*	363	South Street	23.55.24		ca. 1880	C	Building
*	364	South Street	23.55.25	Thomas G. Mero House	ca. 1880	C	Building
	47	South Street	23.55.27		2014	NC	Building
*	366	49-51 South Street	23.55.28		ca. 1880	C	Building
*	367	South Street	23.55.29		ca. 1870	C	Building
*	368	South Street	23.55.30	Mower-Park-Hazzard House	ca. 1830	C	Building
	368.1	South Street	23.55.30	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
	369	South Street	23.55.32		ca. 1880	C	Building
	369.1	South Street	23.55.32	Garage	ca. 1880	C	Building
	370	South Street	23.55.33		1999	NC	Building
	371	South Street	23.55.34	Gobie House	ca. 1860	C	Building
	372	South Street	23.55.37	George Hart House	1870	C	Building
	372.1	South Street	23.55.37	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
	373	South Street	23.55.38		1901	C	Building
	374	South Street	23.55.36.003		ca. 1820, 2005	NC	Building
	375	South Street	23.55.39		ca. 1870	C	Building
	376	South Street	25.51.22		ca. 1965	C	Building
	376.1	South Street	25.51.22	Garage		C	Building
*	377	2 St. James Place	23.54.16	St. James Episcopal Church	1908	C	Building
	378	3 Stanton Street	21.52.19	Marlow A. Smith House	1876	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
379	4	Stanton Street	21.53.32	Earl A. Ransom House	ca. 1910	C	Building
380	5	Stanton Street	21.52.20	Stanton Hill School	1840	C	Building
381	8	Stanton Street	21.53.33	John O. Hart House	1876	C	Building
* 382		The Green	23.52.45	The Green	1830	C	Site
382.1		The Green	23.52.45	The Green Perimeter Fence	1878	C	Structure
382.2		The Green	23.52.45	The Green Drinking Fountain	ca. 1880	C	Object
* 382.3		The Green	23.52.45	The Green Information Booth	unknown	C	Building
* 383	1	The Green	23.52.13	Titus Hutchinson House	1794–1798	C	Building
* 384	2	The Green	23.56.02	Ottauquechee Savings Bank	1901–1902	C	Building
* 385	4	The Green	23.56.13	Sylvester Edson House	1828	C	Building
* 386	5	The Green	23.52.13.b	Colonel Benjamin Mower House	1825	C	Building
* 387	6–8	The Green	23.56.14	Sylvester Edson Duplex	1828	C	Building
* 387.1	6–8	The Green	23.56.14	Barn/Garage	ca. 1915	C	Building
* 388	7	The Green	23.52.12	William Raymond House	1807	C	Building
388.1	7	The Green	23.52.12	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 389	9	The Green	23.52.11	Captain Israel Richardson Tavern	1787; moved by 1796	C	Building
* 389.1	9	The Green	23.52.11	Garage	ca. 1905	C	Building
* 390	10	The Green	23.56.15	Norman Williams Public Library	1884	C	Building
* 391	11	The Green	23.52.10	Woodward R. Fitch House	1827	C	Building
* 392	12	The Green	23.56.16	Windsor County Courthouse	1855	C	Building
392.1	12	The Green	23.56.16	Revolutionary War Memorial	1913	C	Object

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
392.2	12	The Green	23.56.16	Armed Forces Monument	2005	NC	Object
392.3	12	The Green	23.56.16	World War II Monument	ca. 2008	NC	Object
* 393		The Green		Middle Bridge	1967–1969	C	Structure
* 394	13	The Green	23.52.14	Schoolhouse No. 8	1812	C	Building
* 395	14	The Green	23.56.26	Woodstock Inn	1968–1969	C	Building
395.1	14	The Green	23.56.26	Pool House	ca. 2010	NC	Building
* 396	15–17	The Green	23.52.15, 23.52.44	Lyman Mower Block	1823	C	Building
* 397	16	The Green	23.55.08	General Lyman Mower House	1823	C	Building
* 398	18	The Green	23.55.07	M. O. Randall House	1840	C	Building
* 399	19	The Green	23.52.16	Zebedee French House	1805	C	Building
* 400	20	The Green	23.55.06	William Cubley House	1826; moved 1961	C	Building
400.1	20	The Green	23.55.06	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 401	21	The Green	23.52.17	William G. Gallowhur House	1954	C	Building
* 402	22	The Green	23.55.05	Woodstock Jail	1788; moved 1833	C	Building
402.1	22	The Green	23.55.05	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 403	23	The Green	23.52.18	Levi Mower Store	1807; moved 1823	C	Building
* 404	26	The Green	23.55.04	Tille Parker Tavern	1807	C	Building
404.1	26	The Green	23.55.04	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 405	27	The Green	23.52.19	George Mellish House	1869	C	Building
* 406	28–30	The Green	23.55.03	Daniel Lockwood House	1832	C	Building

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Map No.	Street No.	Street Name	Tax Parcel	Historic Name	Date Built	C/NC	Property Type
406.1	28-30	The Green	23.55.03	Garage	post-1969	NC	Building
* 407	29	The Green	23.52.20	Dr. John D. Powers House	1810	C	Building
* 407.1	29	The Green	23.52.20	Carriage House	1856	C	Building
* 408	31	The Green	23.52.21	Woodstock Town Hall	1899	C	Building
* 409	32	The Green	23.55.01	Daniel Lockwood House	1809	C	Building
410	6	River Street	20.52.08		2019	NC	Building
* 410.1	6	River Street	20.52.08	Barn	ca. 1915	C	Building

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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.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMERCE

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1787–1969

**Significant Dates**

1787: construction of Captain Israel Richardson Tavern, the oldest extant resource

1836: incorporation of Woodstock Village

1875–1933: Woodstock Railroad in operation

1969: completion of Woodstock Inn and Middle Bridge

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Bolles & Bennett

Cram, Ralph Adams

Holly, Henry Hudson

Richards, Joseph R.

Schmidt, Mott B.

Silloway, Thomas

Smith, Arthur

Smith, Nathaniel

Wilson Brothers & Co.

**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 Woodstock Village Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Politics/Government, and Entertainment/Recreation and under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The

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district possesses significance under Criterion A for its associations with the development of Woodstock as the seat of Windsor County and as a center of civic, commercial, and residential activity in the town, beginning in the eighteenth century and continuing to the present. Woodstock Village's layout and historical development occurred as a result of its central river valley location along several major transportation corridors. Its collection of nineteenth- and twentieth-century civic and institutional buildings reflects its position as a significant local center of activity. Woodstock's wealthiest residents, many of whom had illustrious legal and political careers, also built houses and commercial buildings in the village. The construction of a rail line to Woodstock Village in 1875 spurred the growth of tourism in the area, which continues to buttress the local economy. Under Criterion C, the district possesses significance in the area of Architecture as a well-preserved example of a historic New England village organized around a central green that exhibits the progression of popular domestic and institutional architectural styles from the late eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

The district's period of significance begins in 1787, the construction date of the Captain Israel Richardson Tavern, which is the oldest extant resource in Woodstock Village. It extends through 1969, the 50-year cutoff recommended in National Register guidance, to encompass the district's continuous development as Windsor County's center of government since the late eighteenth century and as a regional tourist destination since the late nineteenth century. The Woodstock Inn and the Middle Bridge, two prominent resources in the center of the village, were completed in 1969.

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

**CRITERION A – COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMMERCE, POLITICS/GOVERNMENT, ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION**

The Woodstock Village Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Politics/Government, and Entertainment/Recreation. One of the first areas in the town to be settled by Europeans in the mid-eighteenth century, Woodstock Village developed rapidly after Woodstock's designation as the shire town for Windsor County in 1786 and the construction of two turnpikes connecting it to Royalton and Windsor ca. 1800. The village evolved in the nineteenth century as the civic, commercial, and cultural center for the surrounding rural-agricultural community and incorporated in 1836. The presence of the county courts led to its emergence as a nexus of publishing and legal activity, and many of its residents also had distinguished political careers. The village remained an important locus of government and commerce in the mid-nineteenth century and benefited from interest in Woodstock as a tourist destination in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The number of country estates concentrated near Woodstock Village continued to grow through the 1920s and 1930s, and the area's scenery and recreational activities made it a year-round tourist destination by the mid-twentieth century.

**Early Settlement, 1761–1836**

Woodstock's town charter was initially granted on July 10, 1761, by the provincial governor of New Hampshire, Benning Wentworth, but the resolution of a jurisdiction dispute between New Hampshire and New York resulted in the reissue of a charter by New York to 24 grantees on June 3, 1772 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:227–228; Child 1884:285). The earliest permanent settlers arrived from Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire in 1765 and established homesteads outside the current village in the meadows along the Ottauquechee River and its north and south branches, now known as Barnard and Kedron brooks,

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respectively (Dana 1889:9–14; Aldrich and Holmes 1891:229–230). In 1771, 42 people were recorded as living in Woodstock (Child 1884:52). The first settler in the area that is now Woodstock Village was Joab Hoisington of Windsor, who purchased a large tract of land in 1772. He built a log cabin on the current site of 2 The Green and took out a license as a tavern-keeper (Child 1884:287). The first town meeting was held at Hoisington's house in May 1773 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:230).

Vermont was established as a separate and independent jurisdiction in 1777 but, because of conflicts with New York over property claims, was not officially recognized as a state until 1791. Woodstock at first remained largely neutral with respect to the sovereignty issue but eventually supported Vermont's claim to its authority. In 1781, Cumberland County, which encompassed Woodstock, was divided into the three present-day counties of Windham, Windsor, and Orange. In 1786, the legislature designated Woodstock as the shire town for Windsor County, largely as the result of efforts by Benjamin Emmons, the first town supervisor. One of the largest towns in the county at the time, Woodstock was also centrally located, making it a logical choice for the seat of county government (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:89–90, 234–237).

By 1786, most of the current village land belonged to the Revolutionary War Captain Israel Richardson, who donated some of it to the county for the construction of a courthouse and a public common (a portion of what is now known as The Green). The first courthouse constructed in 1787 was a two-story building on the south side of the common (the current site of 16 The Green), where the first court sessions were held in May 1788. That building was destroyed by a fire in November 1790, and Richardson donated additional land for the second courthouse built by June 1, 1793, on the north side of the common (adjacent to the property at 11 The Green), where it remained until a fire on July 4, 1854 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:92–93; Child 1884:288–289). The first county jail, the Woodstock Jail at 22 The Green (originally located at the front of the property at 20 The Green and moved slightly west ca. 1833), was built near the first courthouse in 1788. It housed prisoners until 1797, when a new jail was constructed on Central Street (on the current site of the U.S. Post Office) and the old one became a tavern (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148).

Enterprising residents of Woodstock quickly capitalized on the presence of the courthouse by opening businesses to accommodate visitors. Captain Richardson constructed the central part of the Captain Richardson Tavern at 9 The Green in 1787 on the current site of The Green. The building was moved to its current location by 1796 and remained in use as a tavern and sometimes store under various owners until ca. 1822, when it was converted to a residence. Richardson also built the first Eagle Hotel (no longer extant) in 1792 on the current site of the Woodstock Inn (14 The Green). The Zebulon Chandler Tenement at 5 School Street (moved to its current location in 1869) was built ca. 1794 on the current site of 27 The Green as a one-story "double tenement," likely intended to provide housing near the courthouse. In 1796, Elisha Taylor constructed the Village Hotel (no longer extant) at the corner of Elm and Central streets (the current site of the commercial blocks at 3 and 5–13 Elm Street). In 1798, Charles Marsh (1765–1847), Vermont's first U. S. Attorney and the father of the noted conservationist George Perkins Marsh, opened the first law practice in Woodstock at the east end of the common (near the current intersection of Elm and Central streets). The Charles Marsh Law Office was subsequently moved several times and is now a residence located at 72 Pleasant Street. Titus Hutchinson (1771–1857) opened the second law office in Woodstock in 1798 out of his house at 1 The Green, begun in 1794 by the Revolutionary War Captain Jacob Wilder (1757–1848) and completed by Hutchinson in 1798. Hutchinson served as State's Attorney for Windsor County from 1803 to 1813, a member of the state legislature between 1804 and 1825, U.S. Attorney for Vermont from 1813 to 1821, and a justice on the Vermont Supreme Court from 1825 to 1833 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:150, 154–155, 177).

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Access to Woodstock improved greatly in the decade following the construction of the county courthouse. The first bridge across the Ottauquechee River in the town was built in 1788 near the courthouse, close to the current location of the Middle Bridge (Child 1884:288–289). In 1797, lawyer Charles Marsh and businessman Jesse Williams acquired the land to lay out and open Elm Street. The street became part of the south end of the road built by the Royalton and Woodstock Turnpike Company chartered by Marsh and Williams in 1800 (Barrett 2017; Wood 1919:256–258). Marsh and Williams also belonged to the Windsor and Woodstock Turnpike Company, chartered in 1799, which laid out Central Street in 1800 as part of the road connecting the town to Windsor (Dana 1889:155, 538–539). By 1800, the village area had about 200 residents (out of a total town population of 2,100) with buildings mostly clustered around the common, or village green, and dotted along Elm and Central streets (Child 1884:288). Charles Marsh owned one of the many farms in the river valley surrounding the village (now the site of Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP, outside the district, and Billings Farm & Museum). Three hamlets had also developed in the town near mill sites on the Ottauquechee River and its north and south branches: West Woodstock (also known as Bennett's Mills) in 1778, South Woodstock as early as 1780, and Taftsville in the northeast part of Woodstock after 1793 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:245–248).

Between 1800 and 1830, the town of Woodstock's population increased to just over 3,000 and the area around the courthouse emerged as the largest of the town's villages with 942 residents. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, and bankers initially built their houses on Elm Street and the Green. 37 Elm Street, built in 1801 and one of the oldest extant houses in the district, belonged to Major Benjamin Swan (1762–1839), who served as Woodstock's first postmaster, Windsor County Clerk from 1796 to 1839, and Vermont State Treasurer from 1800 to 1833. Charles Dana (1781–1857), the owner of a dry goods store, built the house at 26 Elm Street in 1807, with plans prepared by local architect/builder Nathaniel Smith, and his brother John Clark Dana (d. 1813) built the house opposite at 29 Elm Street in 1808 with a cabinet shop at the rear of the property. Lawyer David Pierce (1786–1872) built the house on the corner of Elm and Pleasant streets, 2 Pleasant Street, in 1821. Lawyer Job Lyman (1781–1870) built his first house at 30 Elm Street in 1809–1810 and sold it and built a second one on the adjacent lot at 28 Elm Street in 1833. Other early residences on the Green and Elm Street included the Daniel Lockwood House at 32 The Green (1809), Dr. John D. Powers House at 29 The Green (1810), General Lyman Mower House at 16 The Green (1823), Colonel Benjamin Mower House at 5 The Green (1825), Woodward R. Fitch House at 11 The Green (1827), Eliphalet Dunham House at 47 Elm Street (1827), and Aylwin House at 48 Elm Street (1829) (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148, 150, 154, 177–180, 549; WHC Building Files; Overby 1959).

Many of the oldest buildings around the Green—the Tille Parker Tavern at 26 The Green (1807), the William Raymond House at 7 The Green (1807), the Levi Mower Store at 23 The Green (1807), and the western part of the Lyman Mower Block at 15–17 The Green (1823)—were constructed as businesses or combination shops and houses and later converted into residences as commerce shifted east to the intersection of Elm and Central. Sylvester Edson and Titus Hutchinson built one of the first commercial blocks in the village at 16 Elm Street in 1810. Hutchinson moved his law office to the first floor of the building, and Edson, a carpenter and contractor, kept a storeroom for his mercantile business there. A branch of the Vermont State Bank, established in 1806 with Hutchinson as president, occupied the second story. In 1820, Charles Dana moved his dry goods store from its first location on the current site of 18–20 Elm Street to the new Dana Block at 24 Elm Street, where it remained through 1907 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:255; WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148, 153–154, 179–180, 322, 330–340).

The residents of the emerging Woodstock Village (also known as the North Village) soon established churches and schools to serve their needs. Charles Marsh donated land on Elm Street for the construction of the First Congregational Church at 36 Elm Street in 1806–1808 and the Congregational Parsonage at 41

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Elm Street in 1829. Marsh and others organized a private school, called the Proprietary School, for the village children ca. 1800 in a building originally located on the site of 41 Elm Street that was moved ca. 1812 to 52 Elm Street and converted to a residence. The first public school in the village was Schoolhouse No. 8 at 13 The Green, built in 1812. The first burial in the River Street Cemetery on the north side of the river (not affiliated with any church) took place in 1813. Jasper Hazen (1785–1882), pastor of the Christian Church in Woodstock from ca. 1816 to 1846, purchased land for the Woodstock Christian Church at 30 Pleasant Street to be built in 1826. The first St. James Episcopal Church was built on the site of the current building at the west end of the Green in 1827 (Dana 1889:179, 212, 322–323).

Early industrial development within the village was limited to small establishments that included a linseed oil mill on the Kedron Brook at Central Street, replaced ca. 1827 by the extant Stone Mill at 47–55 Central Street; a saw and gristmill on the river at the west edge of the village (the current site of the Woodward Woolen Mill); and a freestone mill and tannery near the mouth of the Kedron Brook off Pleasant Street, which was opened in 1807. Mill owner Luther Harris and tannery owner Amos Warren built houses in 1808 at 8 Pleasant Street and 4 Bond Street, respectively, near their factories, which are no longer extant. The Windsor and Woodstock Turnpike Company straightened Pleasant Street east of the intersection with Central Street in 1811 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:267–269; Dana 1889:181, 184).

As the village grew in the 1820s and 1830s, development extended east, south, and west of the central node formed by Elm and Central streets and the Green. Between 1820 and 1831, contractor Sylvester Edson built a row of seven commercial blocks known as Edson's Row on the site currently occupied by 5–11 and 13–33 Central Street. He also built a two-story shop building (later converted to a residence) at 59 Central Street in 1821 and the stone duplexes at 4 and 6–8 The Green in 1828. Other local business owners and professionals built additional houses and shops along Central Street east of Edson's Row. John Blish (d. 1843), who owned a tinware company, built the house at 81 Central Street in 1822. In 1826, blacksmith Thomas Witt Jr. built a shop at 73 Central Street and the adjacent house at 75 Central Street, and cabinetmaker Amos McLaughlin (1804–1874) built the house at 42 Central Street. The Hull B. Witt House at 77 Central Street and the David Pierce House at 79 Central Street were built the same year. Cooper Humphrey Miles built a large frame commercial block with tenements at 63–71 Central Street in 1829, and the Blish & Roby Block at 37–43 Central Street was built in 1830. Many houses were also built along Pleasant Street during this period, including the C. Richmond House at 12 Pleasant Street, R. French House at 29 Pleasant Street, and Albert G. Brown House at 48 Pleasant Street, all ca. 1820; the Joseph Dana House at 4 Pleasant Street, McLaughlin House at 16 Pleasant Street, and T. B. Marcy House at 42 Pleasant Street, all ca. 1830; and the Henry Hatch House at 21 Pleasant Street, Samuel Smith Duplex at 25–27 Pleasant Street, Lamberth House at 38 Pleasant Street, and Carver House at 52 Pleasant Street, all ca. 1835 (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:144, 162–167).

The road now called Church Street first opened in 1812, connecting the west end of the Green to the river, but the first houses—the Weymouth Powers House at 2 Church Street and the Ezra LaCount House at 4 Church Street—were built on it ca. 1825. On the north side of the street, the Orlando Sargent House at 5 Church Street was built in 1830, the Joel Eaton House at 3 Church Street in 1831, and the John H. Roby House, originally located at 1 Church Street and moved to 7 Golf Avenue in 1910, in 1833. In 1825, town selectmen Charles Dana and Amos Ralph opened and laid out High Street along a former bridle path on the east side of the Kedron Brook. The earliest extant houses constructed along the road were the Thomas McLaughlin House at 8–10 High Street, originally a single-family residence built in 1824; the Edson–Weymouth House at 6 High Street and Edson Duplex at 24–26 High Street, both built by contractor Sylvester Edson ca. 1825; the north part of the Jonathan Weymouth House at 17 High Street, 1825; and the R. D. Granger House at 3 High Street, Smith Miller House at 19 High Street, and C. S. Day House at 21

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High Street, all ca. 1830. The earliest settlers in Woodstock laid out South Street ca. 1787 along the west side of the Kedron Brook from the Green all the way to the neighboring town of Reading, but the land within the village limits remained undeveloped until ca. 1820, when the much-altered house at 71 South Street was built. General Lyman Mower owned much of the west side of the road ca. 1830 and built the Mower–Park House at 31 South Street and the Mower–Park–Hazzard House at 55 South Street (Dana 1889:109, 165–166, 168; WHC Library; Johnson 1991).

Wetlands limited development north of the river within the village in the early settlement period, but by 1800 River Street was laid out along the north bank with “two distinct tracks” separated by a footpath that were used by village residents for horse racing. Several houses were built on or near River Street in the 1820s and 1830s, including the Jesse Williams Counting Room–John W. Bradley House ca. 1820, originally located near the west end of River Street and moved to 10 River Street in 1852; the M. Myers House at 17 Mountain Avenue and Asa Jones “Long” House at 44 River Street in 1825; the Jonathan Walton House at 57 River Street in 1826; the S. Clapp House at 6 Mountain Avenue ca. 1830; and the Wilder Raymond House at 33 River Street begun in 1832 (Dana 1889:169–172, 174–176).

The Vermont legislature passed “an act incorporating the village of Woodstock” on November 11, 1836, which defined Woodstock Village as a separate municipal entity within the town of Woodstock with its own set of officers and administrative laws in addition to those of the larger town. The boundaries of Woodstock Village were established several years prior to incorporation, when the town selectmen approved a petition December 14, 1819, that defined the limits within which “cattle, horses, sheep, swine, geese and mules, and other creatures related to mules” were prevented from “running at large” (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:249–252). At the time of its incorporation, Woodstock Village was a thriving civic, commercial, and cultural center with a clearly defined landscape arranged around the traditional New England village green (Figure 1). Village residents had raised money in 1830 to make substantial improvements to the Green, leveling and grading it to prevent flooding, laying it out as a public park, and planting maple trees. With the construction in 1835 of the North Universalist Chapel at 7 Church Street and the Methodist Church (no longer extant) on the current site of 20 The Green, the village had five churches. In addition to the courthouse, banks, stores, and law offices, it also had a small medical school. Dr. Joseph Adam Gallup (1769–1849) had established a Clinical School of Medicine in Woodstock in the late 1820s (the third such institution in the state) and constructed the Vermont Medical College at 11 Church Street as a lecture hall for the school in 1828. Its two large hotels—the Village Hotel, known as Barker’s after 1819, and the Eagle Hotel, expanded in 1822 and ca. 1830—accommodated hundreds of travelers annually (Dana 1889:181; Aldrich and Holmes 1891:255; Child 1884:286–287).

### **Steady Development, 1836–1875**

The town of Woodstock’s population peaked in 1840 at 3,315 then gradually declined as many people left rural Vermont seeking employment in larger manufacturing areas. By 1870, the number of residents in the town had decreased to 2,910. Woodstock Village, however, continued to develop as a local center for government and commerce in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 2).

As the seat of Windsor County government, the village held a highly visible role in county activities. The Windsor County Agricultural Society, initially formed in 1820 and reorganized on a more permanent basis in 1846, held its first annual exhibitions on the Green and at the county courthouse. In 1855, when Charles Marsh Jr. began selling off pieces of his family’s large farm, the society purchased a portion of the meadow west of the river (now part of Billings Farm & Museum) to use as the Windsor County Fairgrounds. It built a racetrack and grandstand on the site and held its annual county agricultural fair at the fairgrounds through

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1932 (Dana 1889:535–536). When the 1793 courthouse on the north side of the Green burned down in July 1854, the town of Woodstock immediately hired the prominent Boston architect Thomas Silloway to design a new building suitable to the village's importance in the region. The extant Windsor County Courthouse at 12 The Green was built in 1855 on the south side of the park on land purchased with funds raised by village residents.

The opening of the Woodward Woolen Mill at 54 River Street in 1848 created new economic opportunities within Woodstock Village. Small water-powered mills of varying types had existed at the site since ca. 1790. In 1835, the Woodstock Manufacturing Company had formed and immediately begun construction on a new brick factory on the property, but the company dissolved in 1841 before production started. Solomon Woodward (1802–1879), the owner of a woolen mill in Millbury, Massachusetts, for almost 25 years, saw an opportunity to revive the Woodstock factory and purchased it in 1848. In addition to completing the main factory building (now the Woodstock Recreation Center), Woodward built several ancillary buildings (no longer extant) on the mill site and acquired other nearby lots for further development. His own large residence at 25 Mountain Avenue was built in 1851 on several acres at the base of Mount Tom, and boarding houses and duplexes—73 River Street (ca. 1850), 76–78 River Street (ca. 1850), 49–51 River Street (1853), and 35–37 Mountain Avenue (1856)—were constructed as housing for mill workers (Dana 1889:324–326). Water-powered industries in the village in the 1850s also included a substantial tannery operation (no longer extant) near the Pleasant Street Bridge (Dana 1889:161).

Commercial activity in the mid-nineteenth century remained centered at the intersection of Elm and Central streets, even after fires destroyed some of the earlier commercial buildings in the village. The five eastern blocks of Edson's Row burned in 1860 and were replaced by the Phoenix Block at 13–33 Central Street in 1861. A fire on March 23, 1867, consumed multiple buildings opposite the Phoenix Block, including the former Village Hotel (known as Henry's Hotel after 1856), the county jail east of the hotel on Central Street, and the Bank Block and Union Hall north of the hotel on Elm Street. In 1868, Philo Hatch and Norman and George W. Paul rebuilt the Bank Block at 21 Elm Street, and Luther O. Greene, the Woodstock postmaster from 1861 to 1873 and publisher of the *Vermont Standard* newspaper, built the Greene Block at 23 Elm Street to house the post office and newspaper on the former site of the Union Hall (Dana 1889:493). By 1873, the former site of the large hotel complex was occupied by the 1869 Cabot Block at 5–13 Elm Street, the 1873 Fairbanks Block at 3 Elm Street, and the 1869 Fletcher Block at 18–20 Central Street (Dana 1889:180).

The *Vermont Standard* was one of several newspapers printed in the 1850s in Woodstock Village, which was one of the leading publishing centers of the state. The paper, which still has its offices in the village (most recently in the frame building at 47–55 Central Street, which burned in July 2018), began in 1853 as the *Vermont Temperance Standard* and dropped *Temperance* from the title in 1857 (Child 1884:48). Village residents had published at least one newspaper since 1805 and as many as five in 1830. Many were religious or political in nature and published intermittently in response to changing current events in the town, county, state, or country. Other noted papers published in the village included the *Vermont Mercury*, published from 1837 to 1855, and *The Spirit of the Age*, published from 1840 to 1913. In addition to newspapers, village presses published broadsides, verse, hymns, sermons, and children's chap books throughout the nineteenth century (Federal Writers' Project 1937:152–153; Aldrich and Holmes 1891: 216–224).

Many Woodstock Village residents worked as lawyers at the county courthouse or in private practice in nearby offices. Several entered politics in the mid-nineteenth century and had illustrious careers in the state and federal government. Senator Jacob Collamer (1791–1865) purchased the ca. 1830 Dunbar–Collamer House at 40 Elm Street in 1836, while serving his first term as chief judge of Windsor County, and resided

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there until his death in 1865. Collamer represented Vermont in the United States House from 1843 to 1849 and in the Senate from 1855 to 1865 (WHC Building Files; Dana 1889:180). Peter T. Washburn (1814–1870), governor of Vermont from 1868 until his death in 1870, resided at the 1841 Murdock–Washburn House at 4 Mountain Avenue at the time of his election. Washburn formed a partnership with Charles P. Marsh's law practice in 1844 and served in the state legislature from 1853 to 1854 (Dana 1889:173). Julius Converse (1798–1885), governor of Vermont from 1872 to 1874, resided at the 1821 David Pierce House at 2 Pleasant Street when he was elected to the office (Dana 1889:179). Converse served as State's Attorney for Windsor County from 1844 to 1847, various terms in the state legislature from 1833 to 1868, and as Lieutenant Governor from 1850 to 1851.

By 1855, the village had three schools: a primary school built ca. 1839 on River Street (no longer extant); the Stanton Hill School at 5 Stanton Street, an intermediate school built in 1840; and a high school built ca. 1853 on the current site of the Woodstock Elementary School (1974, non-contributing building) on South Street. The original village schoolhouse at 13 The Green was given to Lyman Mower in 1853 in exchange for the high school land and converted to a residence (Aldrich and Holmes 1889:263). The Woodstock Gaslight Company, incorporated in 1855 by Solomon Woodward and other prominent village residents, built a gasworks (no longer extant) on the south bank of the river behind the North Universalist Church that provided gas lighting to the village streets and houses by the 1860s (Child 1884:289).

Residential development in the village from ca. 1840 to 1870 occurred on existing streets and extended to new ones branching off the earlier routes. The last nineteenth-century houses built on the Green were the 1840 M. O. Randall House at 18 The Green and the 1869 George Mellish House at 27 The Green, which replaced an earlier building (WHC 2017; Dana 1889:148). Local skilled workers and business owners continued to build houses along both sides of Pleasant Street, such as the furniture dealer George Fisher's house built ca. 1840 at 6 Pleasant Street, general store owner Orlando L. Richmond's houses built ca. 1840 at 28 Pleasant Street and ca. 1865 at 18 Pleasant Street, Dr. J. Gray's house built ca. 1850 at 57 Pleasant Street, and drug store owner Oscar H. Freeman's house built in 1867 at 23 Pleasant Street. The road was developed to the east edge of the village by ca. 1850, when the house at 77 Pleasant Street was built. Houses built on the east side of South Street primarily accommodated employees of the Eagle Hotel and other village establishments. These included the ca. 1840 Bishop Houses at 16 and 22 South Street and the ca. 1850 J. Clarke House at 24 South Street. Some village residents supplemented their incomes by investing in local real estate. James H. Murdock (1813–1889), a jeweler and active developer, built several houses for himself and others in the village during this period, including 36 High Street (1853) and 25 High Street (1857) (Dana 1889:167). Joel Eaton (ca. 1800–1883), an early settler in Woodstock Village who lived at 3 Church Street, built the houses at 14 and 16 High Street in 1850, and farmer Harrison D. Wheeler built the duplex at 7–9 River Street ca. 1865 (Dana 1889:166).

River Street was almost fully developed with houses by 1870. The N. K. Jones House at 59 River Street and the Ira L. Powers House at 61 River Street were built in 1842 and 1846, respectively, near the mill site west of the Church Street Bridge. The group of houses between the courthouse bridge (now the Middle Bridge) and the cemetery was built between 1845 and 1860: the Wareham Miller House at 17 River Street, built in 1845; the Hatch–Ransom House at 24 River Street and the Hatch–Clarke House at 26 River Street, both built by Philo Hatch ca. 1846; the Nathaniel Randall House at 21 River Street, built in 1849; and the Carlton–Holmes House at 15 River Street, built in 1860. A cluster of houses was built northeast of the cemetery ca. 1865: the J. R. Raymond House at 3 River Street, James M. Whitcomb House at 5 River Street, and James Haggerty House at 13 River Street. The bridge that carried Elm Street across the river just south of the intersection of River and Elm streets had washed out multiple times since the late eighteenth century.

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In 1870, the town replaced the most recent wood-frame bridge with the Elm Street Bridge, an iron structure set on massive stone abutments.

Mountain Avenue opened ca. 1851 as a loop on the north side of River Street accessing Solomon Woodward's estate and adjacent open parcels. The road was connected to the Green via the former Union Street at the east end and Church Street at the west end. The 1837 Nahum Haskell House at 5 Mountain Avenue and ca. 1840 N. Hoisington House at 11 Mountain Avenue and James H. Murdock House at 15 Mountain Avenue had been built on Union Street prior to Mountain Avenue's construction. Several village business owners built houses on Mountain Avenue shortly after it was laid out, such as the Henry S. Chase House at 23 Mountain Avenue (1851) and the Harvey F. Royce House at 13 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1860). William Boyce, sexton of the River Street Cemetery, lived at 9 Mountain Avenue and Reverend Moses Kidder (1817–1892), pastor of the Woodstock Christian Church, lived at 21 Mountain Avenue, both built in 1856 (Dana 1889:169, 172).

North and Moore streets were developed in the 1860s on land acquired from Charles Marsh Jr. Carpenter John W. Nutting (1814–1887) and his son John C. Nutting (1844–1929) built houses at 8 and 10 North Street ca. 1860, and the houses on the east side of the street at 3, 5, and 7 North Street were also built at about that time. Carpenter Marshall Mason built the house at 1 Moore Place in 1861 for his brother Benjamin F. Mason (1804–1871), a journeyman portrait painter, and cabinet maker Isaac M. Fisher (b. 1816) built the house at 5 Moore Place for himself in 1866 (Dana 1889:195–197).

Prospect Street, originally known as Church Hill, was improved after ca. 1830, and Dr. John D. Powers built the house near the top of the hill at 25 Prospect Street ca. 1840. The L. M. Bryant House at 7 Prospect Street and Cyrus E. Staples House at 8 Prospect Street were built ca. 1850, and the G. R. Washburn House at 2 Prospect Street and Alden Woodward House at 15 Prospect Street were built ca. 1860. College Hill Road, originally called Grove Street, developed after the Vermont Medical College closed in 1856. The school had moved in 1840 from its first location at 11 Church Street to a larger building at the current site of 10 College Hill Road and remained one of the few buildings on the hillside for almost 20 years. The houses at 3 College Hill Road (ca. 1860), 7 College Hill Road (ca. 1860), and 4 College Hill Road (ca. 1870) were the first built when the land was subdivided after the school's closure (Waite 1945; NWPL Vertical Files).

Lincoln Street, running southeast off Pleasant Street, was opened and extended in 1868 (Dana 1889:164). Wheelwright Henry T. Marsh had built his house just off Pleasant Street at 4 Lincoln Street in 1842, and Charles C. Watkins owned a farm east of Marsh where he had built the house at 25 Lincoln Street in 1856. The Thomas J. Slayton House at 8 Ford Street, built ca. 1860, originally fronted on a short road that ran along the north side of the house (Johnson 1991). The houses between Marsh and Slayton at 6 and 8 Lincoln Street were built in 1866 and 1864, respectively. After the road was built along its current alignment and extended, the houses at 4 and 5 Ford Street were built and Samuel Ford (1803–1887), one of the owners of the Woodstock Manufacturing Company in the 1830s, built the house at 27 Lincoln Street (Dana 1889:164). Linden Hill running south from the Green was also laid out and built in 1868 (Dana 1889:167). The first houses constructed on it were those at 5 Linden Hill, built ca. 1870, and 15, 17, and 18 Linden Hill, all built ca. 1875.

Like many communities throughout Vermont and northern New England, Woodstock had a very small African American population in the decades before the Civil War. The 1860 federal census recorded only 700 free blacks living in the entire state. As early as 1840, five black men were listed as owning property in Woodstock and residing there with their families: Thomas Hazard (1800–1866), P. Williams, Francis

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Freeman, Hiram Benson, and Hezekiah Mero. Other free blacks lived with their employers in the town. Several prominent residents were strongly anti-slavery and sheltered fugitive slaves in their houses as they traveled north from Massachusetts to Canada via Montpelier, Vermont. Titus Hutchinson was one of the village's most vocal abolitionists and wrote numerous newspaper editorials on the subject. An underground tunnel between his house at 1 The Green and the Kedron Brook, filled in during the twentieth century, is believed to have functioned as part of the Underground Railroad. Dr. Thomas E. Powers (1808–1876), who owned houses at 2 Church Street and 16 Church Street Extension, and Joel Eaton, who lived at 3 Church Street, are also reputed to have assisted fugitive slaves (Sherburne 2013:49–50, 61, 75–77; US Census 1840).

In the years immediately following the war, relatives of earlier African American residents continued to live and work in Woodstock Village. In 1866, Thomas Hazard's daughter Roxana and her husband Henry Park (or Parks, 1824–1908), a cattle breeder and farmer, bought a large parcel of land on the west side of South Street from Lyman Mower in 1866 that included the 1830 houses at 31 South Street and 55 South Street (WHC Files) (Emilio 1894:381). In 1869, Hazard's son Austin (1829–1886), a mason, owned a house at 35 South Street (replaced in 1891 by the current house at that location), and his other son James (1831–1890), a laborer, owned the ca. 1840 house at 14 Prospect Street (Baggott 2013; Child 1884:565; Knoblock 2016:263). George Hart (ca. 1840–1917), a former slave from Louisiana and Civil War veteran, built the house at 67 South Street ca. 1870 (WHC Library; Child 1884:568).

During the Civil War, village residents participated in the war effort in various ways. At the outset, about 40 men joined the First Vermont Brigade and mustered on the Windsor County Fairgrounds before heading south. By the end of the war, approximately 244 Woodstock men had served as soldiers, with approximately 60 casualties (deaths and injuries). These included 11 African Americans who served in the all-black 54<sup>th</sup> Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment formed after the 1863 Emancipation Proclamation allowed African Americans to enlist in the war. Senator Collamer was a staunch supporter of President Lincoln during the war and of equal pay for Woodstock's African American soldiers. Prior to becoming governor, Peter Washburn was elected the Vermont war administrator in 1861 and coordinated statewide logistics from his law office on an upper floor of the Phoenix Block. Also in 1861, businessman James H. Murdock constructed the Civil War Armory at 6–8 Court Street which housed the headquarters of the Woodstock Light Infantry of the First Vermont Regiment during the war. The Woodward Woolen Mill produced cloth for Union soldiers' uniforms, and the Joel Eaton House at 3 Church Street was apparently used as a recovery home for Civil War veterans (NPS 2003; WHC Building Files; Blue Horse Inn 2018).

In 1864, near the end of the Civil War, Frederick H. Billings (1823–1890), one of Woodstock's most well-known residents, returned to his adolescent home in the village. His parents Oel (1788–1871) and Sophia Wetherbe Billings (1796–1870) had moved to Woodstock from Royalton, Vermont, in 1835, when Frederick was 12 years old, and by 1837 had acquired the 1836 Lawrence–Billings House at 3 Bond Street. Frederick Billings studied law in Montpelier and left Vermont in 1849 for California, where he had a successful career in real estate law and first became involved in large-scale land conservation efforts. He and his wife Julia moved to Woodstock in 1864 and initially lived at 3 Bond Street with his sister Elizabeth Billings Allen (1833–1905). In 1869, Billings purchased the remainder of the Marsh farm and estate with the intention of developing a model farm and forest (now Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP and Billings Farm & Museum). He relocated the 1790 Marsh farmhouse from the bluff overlooking the meadow (the current site of the tennis court at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP) to the southwest area of the meadow (the core of the house at 4 Moore Place) and renovated it as a residence for his farm manager George Aitken. He may also have had the ca. 1870 Old Farmhouse at Billings Farm built to provide housing for other farm employees (Porter/Miller Ink 2013:84, 111–117; Foulds et al. 1994:12).

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In 1869, Billings also bought his first stock in the Northern Pacific Railroad, the “single greatest American corporate undertaking of the nineteenth century” and the venture that ultimately defined his later career (quoted in Winks 1991:187). Billings led the company through the national financial Panic of 1873 to enable its eventual completion of the northern transcontinental railroad route between the Great Lakes and Puget Sound in 1883. At the same time, he and his brother Franklin Noble (1829–1894), who had purchased the Amos Warren House at 4 Bond Street by 1869 and ran a dry goods store on Central Street, were early investors in the Woodstock Railroad Company, an enterprise initially chartered in 1863 and revived in 1867 after the Civil War. The first trains ran on the line connecting Woodstock Village to White River Junction, Vermont, in the fall of 1875. The Woodstock Railroad Freight Shed/Depot at 60 Pleasant Street, constructed in 1875, initially served as a combination passenger depot and freight shed.

### **Railroad Era, 1875–1933**

The railroad ushered in a period of renewed prosperity in Woodstock Village, which became a late nineteenth-century tourist destination for New Englanders from urban areas who wanted to vacation in the country. Upper- and middle-class tourists traveled by train to stay at the Woodstock Inn, which was built on the site of the Eagle Hotel in 1892, and patronized the village businesses (Figures 3 and 4). In 1884, about half the town’s population (1,300 out of about 2,600 people) lived in the village, described by a visitor in 1891 as “a village of homes ... inhabited largely by retired business men, or other people who have ample means to live upon” (quoted in Auwaerter and Curry 2005:Volume I, 106; Child 1884:286–287). Although the town of Woodstock’s overall population continued its decline, going from 2,815 in 1880 to 2,557 in 1900 and falling to 2,469 by 1930, Woodstock Village benefited from a substantial shift in Vermont’s economic base from agriculture to tourism.

The Woodstock Inn, with over 100 guest rooms, was the largest hotel in the village, but others also opened to accommodate the increasing numbers of tourists. A hotel operated at 37–43 Central Street under various names including the Central House, Adams, and Commercial hotels from the late nineteenth century through ca. 1930. The house at 7 The Green became the Park Cottage hotel ca. 1885, and the house at 1 The Green was converted to the White Cupboard Inn between 1910 and 1925. Several residents also ran dining establishments out of their homes. Mrs. Mary Paige Billings of Brooklyn, New York, summered at 17 Mountain Avenue and operated The House on the Marsh Tea Room at the property in the 1920s. Jane W. Wood and Marguerite James opened the Riverside Tea House and Shop at 44 River Street by 1926.

The commercial center continued to grow during the railroad era. The Jones Block at 5–11 Central Street replaced the remaining western end of Edson’s Row after they were destroyed by a fire in 1881. In 1886, Frank H. Gillingham established F. H. Gillingham’s General Store in the former Edson–Hutchinson Block at 16 Elm Street, which remains in business at the same location and is run by Gillingham’s great-great-grandchildren (WHC Library). In 1894, Orley A. Whitcomb built Whitcomb’s Block at 10–12 Central Street and W. H. H. Moore and Dr. Frederick Kidder built the Moore–Kidder Block at 6–8 Elm Street. The last major commercial building constructed in the center of the village was the Ottawaquechee Savings Bank at 2 The Green, built in 1901–1902 as the new home for the savings bank that had been established in the village in 1847 (Aldrich and Holmes 1891:266).

Civic development in the village included the construction of a new Woodstock Village Fire House at 26 Central Street (later altered for residential use) in 1883 and the Woodstock Town Hall at 31 The Green, its first town hall facility separate from the county courthouse, in 1899. In the early twentieth century, village residents installed war memorials in several public places: the GAR Monument in front of the former high

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school at 15 South Street in 1907, the Tribou Park Civil War Monument in 1909, and the Revolutionary War Memorial in front of the courthouse at 12 The Green in 1913.

The most prominent village residents made many improvements to benefit the community and attract further tourism. In 1880, Frederick Billings commissioned New York architect Henry Hudson Holly (1834–1892) to design a new chapel for the First Congregational Church on Elm Street. Several years later, Holly also served as architect for the expansion of the church and remodeling of the parsonage at 41 Elm Street. In 1882, a group of villagers purchased the former Tribou property at the junction of Central and Pleasant streets in 1882 and created Tribou Park. Dr. Edward H. Williams (1824–1899) and Norman Williams Jr., the sons of former Vermont Secretary of State and Windsor County Clerk Norman Williams (1791–1868), and others helped fund the construction of the Norman Williams Public Library in 1884 on the former site of their family's house at 10 The Green. In 1895, Henry H. Vail (1839–1925) donated undeveloped land between South Street and the Kedron Brook to the town, which created public athletic fields and playgrounds at Vail Field (WHC Library; Coffin 2005:117; WHC 2017; Dana 1889:144).

Woodstock Village continued to play a leading role in the state's political and publishing arenas. Franklin Swift Billings (1862–1935), Franklin N. Billings' son and governor of Vermont from 1925 to 1927, worked in New York before returning to his family home at 4 Bond Street in 1903 and entering state politics. He served in the Vermont House of Representatives in 1910–1912 and 1921–1923 (Porter/Miller Ink 2013:113–117). From 1907 to 1942, brothers Edward C. Dana (1863–1943) and Joseph L. Dana (1865–1934) operated the Elm Tree Press, a well-regarded small publishing house, in the Dana Block at 24 Elm Street that had housed their grandfather Charles Dana's dry goods store (Newark Public Library 2018; Barlow 2018).

The Woodstock Railroad line likely contributed to the increase in the number of French Canadians living in Woodstock that occurred in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Many families had immigrated from Canada to Vermont in the 1850s and 1860s to work in the state's manufacturing centers. When the Roman Catholic parish of Our Lady of the Snows formed in 1856, the number of Catholics in Woodstock was small enough that services were initially held in private homes for many years. By 1895, however, an influx of French Canadian Catholics, many of whom worked at the Woodstock Inn, had expanded the church membership enough to warrant the construction of a dedicated church building. The first church built at the corner of South and School streets was dedicated in 1898 but destroyed by a fire less than five years later, in September 1903. The extant Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church at 7 South Street was built in 1904, in stone to prevent another fire (Ciarlo 1994). In 1908, the village's Episcopal parish also replaced their wood-frame church building with the extant stone St. James Episcopal Church at 2 St. James Place.

Manufacturing within Woodstock Village remained limited, even after the arrival of the railroad. The Woodward Woolen Mill closed in 1877, and the building remained vacant until the early twentieth century, when George W. Marble used it to store grain and hay. B. F. Standish's tannery off Pleasant Street was vacant by 1897. In 1890, on a small stream at the east edge of the village, the Washburn family established the Woodstock Creamery at 79 Pleasant Street, which remained in business under various owners until about 1930.

Under the direction of the farm manager George Aitken, Frederick Billings developed his agricultural property at the north edge of the village into a model farm to exhibit the most sophisticated and advanced methods of livestock and crop production. Aitken oversaw the expansion of the farm's livestock program, essentially transforming the farm operation from a gentleman's showplace to a working experimental farm

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that gained wide renown. Local agricultural presses covered the farm's activities, and the Billings dairy cattle herd received top honors at the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago (Madison 1999:52–53; Nadenicek 2004:65). The size and extent of the farm's agricultural buildings increased dramatically between 1886 and 1888, when the extant Upper Barn, Cow Barn, and Wagon Barn at Billings Farm were all constructed. In 1890, Billings commissioned the noted Boston architect Frederick Stickney (1853–1918) to build a new and larger residence for Aitken, the 1890 Farmhouse (Dana 1889:184; Foulds et al. 1994:103; Kline et al. 2014).

Although agriculture throughout Vermont diminished substantially in the late nineteenth century as a result of competition from western states, the agricultural and forestry operations associated with the Billings farm provided a steady source of employment for many of the residents of Woodstock. By the turn of the twentieth century, over 50 men were employed in the operation of the farm, and by 1948, almost every male resident of Woodstock had, at one time, been employed on the farm. Billings acquired several properties within the village as housing for his other employees, including the ca. 1860 Clafin House at 3 North Street, where his gardener lived, and the ca. 1847 cottages at 2 and 4 River Street, which he rebuilt in 1879 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid; Dana 1889:177). Other Billings farm workers in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries lived at 5 Linden Hill, 37 Mountain Avenue, and 5 North Street.

Residential development on existing streets in the last two decades of the nineteenth century included the Levi W. Washburn House at 8 College Hill Road (1880), the Coxe House at 6 Church Street (1886), the William H. Reed House at 43 Pleasant Street (1889), and the F. B. Merrill House at 41 Pleasant Street (1899). Houses were built on several Linden Hill lots ca. 1880 (11, 21, 22, and 27 Linden Hill) and ca. 1890 (10 Linden Hill). The west side of South Street was also developed further, with the construction of 39, 41, 43, 49–51, and 61 South Street ca. 1880. Henry Park's daughter Cornelia (1854–1930) and her husband Thomas G. Mero (1851–1914), an employee of Frederick Billings, lived at 43 South Street (Child 1884:567). Austin Hazard's son-in-law Arthur Lewis built the house at 35 South Street as a rental property in 1891. Several new houses were built on High Street, such as the twin houses at 18 and 20 High Street built by B. H. Pinney ca. 1890; the Eldridge W. Prior House at 2 High Street, E. W. Prior Rental House at 4 High Street, James R. Murdock House at 27 High Street, and Dr. J. M. Currier House at 29 High Street, all built in 1898; and the George H. Day House at 23 High Street, built in 1899 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). Most of Cross Street, which had opened in 1851 between High and South streets (Dana 1889:167), was developed in the 1880s and 1890s, when 3, 5, 11, and 12 Cross Street were all built. The 1893 construction of the Woodstock Railroad Ticket Office/Depot at 60 Pleasant Street as a separate passenger depot created an attractive arrival for visitors to the village and encouraged some residential development near the station. James G. Porter, the railroad's superintendent, built two rental properties opposite the depot at 59 and 61 Pleasant Street in 1895 and general store owner James M. Whitcomb, who resided at 5 River Street, built the duplex at 71 Pleasant Street in 1897.

Between ca. 1880 and 1910, carpenter Thomas J. Slayton (1805–1896) and his children created and almost completely developed the new street of Slayton Terrace on their property at the top of a small rise on the south side of Lincoln Street. John M. Fuller, a beef and poultry dealer, had built the house at 7 Slayton Terrace in 1878, when the road was just a short extension of Lincoln Street. Ca. 1880, Thomas Slayton built the duplex at 21–23 Slayton Terrace for himself and his son Mark Edward (1837–1903), a traveling salesman (Johnson 1991). Thomas' other son, Edwin H. (1835–1913), was also a carpenter who built his own house at 27 Slayton Terrace in 1891 and houses for his sons Horace F. and Leslie J. at 17 and 29 Slayton Terrace, respectively, ca. 1895. In 1894, the road along the terrace was constructed with several more house lots were graded. Edwin Slayton likely built the houses at 25 Slayton Terrace (ca. 1900) and 19 Slayton Terrace (1908) and possibly those at 13 Slayton Terrace (ca. 1908) and 15 Slayton Terrace (ca.

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1909). Carpenter James Edwin Cook built his house at 11 Slayton Terrace in 1909 (Johnson 1991; WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid).

Residential development in the early twentieth century primarily occurred on open lots at the edges of the village, such as the ca. 1900 houses at 8 and 25 Linden Hill, the ca. 1905 house at 63 Pleasant Street, and the ca. 1910 Edward J. Forster House at 41 Lincoln Street and Earl A. Ransom House at 4 Stanton Street. Real estate developer Ellis F. Eaton built his own house at 71 River Street in 1902 and two duplexes behind it, 2 Eaton Place ca. 1904 and 4-6 Eaton Place ca. 1905. The houses at 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18 College Hill Road were built between ca. 1900 and 1920; the ca. 1920 house at 10 College Hill Road replaced the second Vermont Medical College building, which was torn down ca. 1913.

The largest expansion of the village after 1900 resulted from the subdivision of farms on Mount Peg, which had been completely cleared for agricultural use by the mid-nineteenth century. In 1895, visitors to the Woodstock Inn formed the Woodstock Country Club and rented pastureland on the top of Mount Peg for use as a golf course. Between 1901 and 1906, the club purchased farmland at the base of Mount Peg on South Street and moved the course off the hill (Holt 2018). At the same time, additional land north of the new golf course was opened up for residential development. Houses were rapidly constructed along both sides of the new streets named Golf Avenue and Maple Street laid out at the south end of High Street. Some of the houses on Golf Avenue were actually moved there from elsewhere in the village, continuing a Woodstock tradition of relocating buildings begun as early as 1796 when Captain Richardson moved his tavern off the current site of the Green. The Grace C. Pinney House at 18 Golf Avenue is likely the brick house moved by B. H. Pinney from the Jennings place to the street then known as the High Street extension in 1896 (WHC *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid). In 1910, Norman Baker moved the John H. Roby House from 1 Church Street to 7 Golf Avenue (WHC Library; Johnson 1991). The houses at 1, 3-5, 4-6, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 22 Golf Avenue and 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, and 20 Maple Street were all built between 1901 and 1920. Additional houses at 21, 27, 33, and 39 Maple Street were built between 1920 and 1930. On the north side of Mount Peg, Slayton Terrace was extended ca. 1910 to 1920 to access houses built at 1 Mount Peg Road, 1 Highland Avenue, and 3 Highland Avenue.

The number of modest country estates in Woodstock grew around the turn of the century. In 1905, the local journal, *Spirit of the Age*, noted the “salutary habit which is growing in Woodstock of purchasing small suburban sites for cottage or amateur or real farming” (quoted in Auwaerter and Curry 2005:Volume I, 107). Woodstock remained a desirable location for country homes in the national economic prosperity of the 1920s due in large part to its historic charm and natural scenic beauty. In 1918, 20 millionaires purportedly lived in and around the village, many only during the summers. By 1931, the Vermont Commission on Country Life noted the diversification of seasonal homes in the state as a whole, which varied “from little shacks used as fishing camps, hunting lodges or inexpensive cottages, to extensive and costly estates owned by persons of large wealth” (quoted in Auwaerter and Curry 2005:Volume I, 148).

Federal census records and town directories from the early twentieth century confirm that many of the village houses were used seasonally rather than as permanent residences. Many of the oldest houses on Elm and Central streets remained in the same families that had acquired them in the nineteenth century, with the younger generations living in New York City or Boston during the winters and returning to Woodstock for the summers. Other houses were acquired as vacation homes by wealthy professionals from various urban areas, such as Cleveland, Ohio, lawyer William B. Saunders and his wife Anna who used the house at 3 Church Street as a seasonal residence in the 1920s. A general appreciation for the historic character of the village and its architecture discouraged many residents from replacing older buildings with new

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construction. Instead, many of the existing village houses were renovated in the popular Colonial Revival style during the 1910s and 1920s.

Edward D. Faulkner (d. 1926), owner of the New York City upholstery importer Johnson & Faulkner, and his wife Marianne (1859–1958) purchased Solomon Woodward's former estate at 25 Mountain Avenue in 1898 as a summer home (Wendling 1993). In the early twentieth century, the Faulkners sold off portions of their Mountain Avenue estate between the south side of the road and River Street as house lots. The houses at 14, 16, 18, 22, and 28 Mountain Avenue and 39, 45, and 46–48 River Street were all constructed between ca. 1900 and 1930 and provided additional housing for employees of the various village businesses and Billings Farm.

One of the first signs of the change that the automobile would bring to Woodstock Village in the twentieth century occurred in 1922, when Forrest A. Richmond began construction of the first commercial block outside the historical village center. The Richmond Block at 66 Pleasant Street, completed in 1930 at the entrance to the village from Route 4, housed Richmond's Ford sales and service establishment. The ascendance of cars as the region's primary mode of transportation was clearly evident three years later, in 1933, when the last train ran on the Woodstock Railroad.

### **Tourism, 1933–1969**

As automobile transportation improved in the 1930s and 1940s, rural villages like Woodstock became more accessible to middle-class tourists, who added a new dimension to Vermont's resort economy. Automobile tourism stimulated sustained population growth in Woodstock for the first time since the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 5). The number of year-round residents increased from under 2,500 in 1930 to almost 2,800 by 1965. Interest in the region's varied recreational opportunities also increased. A new business called the Woodstock Manufacturing Company acquired the factory complex on River Street in the 1920s and produced skis, sleds, and other winter sports equipment. The Woodstock Inn promoted winter activities such as snowshoeing, skating, and sleighing, providing guests with heavy fur coats if necessary. In 1934, the owners of the White Cupboard Inn at 1 The Green built the first ski tow in the United States on Gilbert's Hill in Woodstock (outside the district), and the town had ten such tows within six years. Woodstock soon became known as the cradle of the winter sports industry, making the village a year-round tourist destination (Figure 6) (Vermont Historical Society 2018; Kline et al. 2014; WHC 2017).

As further indication of a general decline in local Vermont agriculture, the Windsor County Agricultural Society that had neighbored the Marsh-Billings property since 1855 discontinued operations in 1932 and most of the fairground buildings were demolished. Two of Frederick Billings' daughters, Mary Montagu Billings French and Elizabeth Billings, had joint ownership of the Billings farm by then, and they bought the 50-acre fairgrounds, including the ca. 1870 residence at 120 River Road. The large, diverse agricultural enterprise at Billings Farm was pared down greatly during the Great Depression, and Elizabeth and Mary sold most of the farm's dairy herd in 1936. A nationwide scarcity of agricultural products during World War II, however, prompted them to hire a professional farm advisory firm and rebuild the farm as a commercial dairy in 1943. The farm buildings were modernized to accommodate a new herd of Jersey cattle, and the barns were expanded to include a facility for milk processing and bottling. The dairy operation re-opened officially in 1948 (NPS 1999:443; Madison 1999:64). In 1954, it became the property of a private corporation (Billings Farm, Inc.) established and held in common by Mary Montagu Billings French's three children. The enterprise prospered during the 1950s and 1960s, producing and bottling milk and a variety of dairy products that were well known in the Woodstock area. The ca. 1960 residence at 180 River Road was constructed during this period (Foulds et al. 1994).

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Increased vehicular traffic on Route 4 through the village influenced civic and commercial development (Figure 6). When the Windsor County Work House at 62 Pleasant Street was built in 1936 as the new county jail and sheriff's office, the town chose to locate the prominent Colonial Revival-style building on a large lot at the east entrance to the village (near the former railroad depot) rather than in the commercial center. The United States Post Office at 22 Central Street was built in 1937 on the former site of the Windsor County Jail (WHC Library). Gas stations were built at 35, 65, and 67 Pleasant Street in the 1940s, and others (no longer extant) were located closer to the village center at 28 and 47–55 Central Street. The Shire at 46 Pleasant Street, a Colonial Revival-style motel designed to cater to automobile tourists, was built in 1963. Infrastructure improvements were also made to accommodate cars. The first concrete highway bridge in the village, the Central Street Bridge carrying Route 4 across the Kedron Brook, was constructed in 1935 and replaced in 2018. The High Street Bridge, Pleasant Street Bridge, and Church Street Bridge were all replaced by concrete structures between 1948 and 1954.

New residential development within the village largely followed established patterns of infill construction and extension of the outermost streets. Houses were built in the 1940s and 1950s at 4, 16, 38, and 41 Maple Street; 15A, 26, and 30 Mountain Avenue; 6 Linden Hill; and 21 and 23 Prospect Street. The houses at 1 River Street, 20 College Hill Road, 12 Prospect Street, 12 Linden Hill, and 75 South Street were all constructed in the 1960s. Wealthy urbanites had second homes in the core of the village, such as the New York City actors Otis Skinner (1858–1942) and his wife Maud Durbin (1871–1936), who lived at 19 The Green during the summers from 1929 to 1942 (WHC 2017). William G. Gallowhur of New York City had the adjacent house at 21 The Green built in 1954 as a summer home (WHC 2017).

Woodstock Village continued to benefit from the philanthropy of its wealthiest residents as it had since the nineteenth century. After her husband's death in 1926, Marianne Faulkner spent more of her time at 25 Mountain Avenue and contributed to several social causes in the town. As a memorial to her late husband, she created Faulkner Park in 1937 on approximately 10 acres at the base of Mount Tom adjacent to her house. In 1943, Faulkner funded the conversion of the vacant former woolen factory at 54 River Street into the Woodstock Recreation Center (NWPL Vertical Files). She also contributed to The Homestead, an assisted living center established in 1957 in the former Woodward Mill Housing at 73 River Street, and to many local churches and charities.

The philanthropic legacy of the Frederick Billings family also remained strong in Woodstock Village. Throughout the early twentieth century, Elizabeth Billings and Mary Montagu Billings French used the Billings estate opposite the farm (now Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller NHP) as a seasonal home. Elizabeth Billings funded several landscape projects in the village, including improvements on the grounds of the Congregational Church in 1913 and the train station property in 1915 (none of the work, done by landscape architect Ellen Biddle Shipman, remains extant). After Elizabeth's death in 1944 and Mary's in 1951, the Billings estate was divided among Mary's three children, who gave 136 acres on the north and south peaks of Mount Tom (the present-day Billings Park) to the Town of Woodstock in 1954 for use as a public park in memory of their mother. Mary's daughter (Frederick Billings' granddaughter) Mary French Rockefeller inherited the mansion and its grounds and began spending summers at the mansion with her husband, Laurance, in 1961 (Kline et al. 2014).

Interest in the past and historic preservation remained strong within the village, which had two historic house museums by the mid-twentieth century. The Ottauquechee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) had opened the 1807 Tille Parker Tavern at 26 The Green as a museum in 1925, and the Woodstock Historical Society did the same at the 1807 Charles Dana House at 26 Elm Street in 1943. In

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the 1950s and early 1960s, the demolition of some older buildings and structures in the village, such as the two nineteenth-century houses on the Green replaced by the Gallowhur House and the covered bridge replaced by the 1954 Church Street Bridge, prompted some residents to advocate for preservation or historic reconstruction. When the village's first large supermarket, the Red & White Market at 37 Pleasant Street, was built in 1961, Frank Gardner moved the 1826 William Cubley House that had occupied the site to the former site of the Methodist Church building at 20 The Green. In the late 1960s, the town voted to use state money to replace the deteriorating iron bridge between The Green and the east end of Mountain Avenue (earlier known as the courthouse bridge or the Union Street bridge) with a covered bridge similar to the earlier Church Street one. Milton S. Graton, a historic covered bridge builder from Ashland, New Hampshire, constructed the Middle Bridge in 1967–1969 using traditional methods and materials (NWPL Vertical Files; WHC 2017).

The post-World War II economic boom and rapid growth of automobile-based culture and interstate highway systems brought drastic changes to the region around Woodstock. Unlike the concentration of earlier summer residences near villages, the second homes of the 1950s and 1960s typically were dispersed across the landscape, often with little connection to existing communities. New commercial development followed a similar pattern, strung out along US Route 4. By the mid-1960s, the 1892 Woodstock Inn building was in disrepair and financial trouble, and in 1967 speculation spread about the possibility of a supermarket or some other new development replacing the inn in its prominent location. Laurance and Mary Rockefeller felt strongly that Woodstock's natural environment, rural setting, and historic architecture combined to produce an exceptionally beautiful and characteristic New England village that, if preserved, would be key to the community's economic future. In 1960 and 1961, Laurance acquired and improved the Mount Tom and Suicide Six ski areas north of the village and the Woodstock Country Club on the south side of the village. In 1967, the Rockefellers acquired the 1892 Woodstock Inn and determined that the most financially prudent alternative was to rebuild rather than renovate it. Construction of the new Colonial Revival-style Woodstock Inn at 14 The Green, set back on the site behind the old building, began in July 1968. That same year, the Rockefellers created the Woodstock Foundation, Inc. "to preserve and enhance the physical, cultural, and spiritual environment of the people of the State of Vermont, and of the United States of America, and primarily of the Town of Woodstock and the area comprising the watershed of the Ottauquechee Valley" (quoted in Auwaerter and Curry 2005:Volume I, 175). They hosted the last gala ball in the old Woodstock Inn on March 22, 1969, prior to its demolition, and dedicated the new building on November 23, 1969.

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## CRITERION C – ARCHITECTURE

The Woodstock Village Historic District is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for the wide range of architectural styles and building types represented by its collection of historic resources. Examples of regionally popular styles and forms from the late eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century reflect the district's long history of development and diverse continuum of uses. Many notable institutional buildings are interspersed among the continuous landscape of exceptionally well-preserved, traditional residential and commercial buildings. The concentration of large and fashionable nineteenth-century houses conveys the significance of Woodstock Village as a desirable residential neighborhood. The influence of popular stylistic trends is evident in the original forms of many of the buildings as well as the exterior alterations made in later years as fashions changed. As the district evolved in response to economic conditions, some property owners adapted buildings not originally intended for commercial use to such purposes.

### Institutional Buildings

The First Congregational Church at 36 Elm Street, built in 1806–1808 and remodeled in 1880, is the earliest extant church in Woodstock Village. The original building designed by Woodstock architect Nathaniel Smith exemplifies the major characteristics of early nineteenth-century ecclesiastical architecture, namely the three-bay, gable-end form with a closed pediment and square bell tower. The 1880 renovations by New York architect Henry Hudson Holly (1834–1892) added Italianate-style pilasters, window surrounds, and a Palladian window to an extension of the facade's original projecting center bay. The original three facade entrances were relocated to the side elevations under new hip-roof entrance porches. Holly also designed the Queen Anne-style chapel added at the church's southwest corner (Johnson 1948:7–8; WHC Building Files).

The Woodstock Christian Church at 30 Pleasant Street, built in 1826, and the North Universalist Chapel at 7 Church Street, built in 1835, share the pedimented gable-end form and square bell tower of the Congregational Church. The five-bay, brick Christian Church has restrained Federal-style detailing consisting of relieving arches, fanlights, and oculus windows in the facade. The three-bay, wood-frame Universalist Chapel has typical Greek Revival-style elements such as a full-height Doric portico; full entablature; fluted pilasters; and three-part, fluted lintels.

The two early twentieth-century stone churches in Woodstock Village illustrate later revivalist architectural styles influenced by English precedents. St. James Episcopal Church at 2 St. James Place, built in 1908, is an English Gothic Revival-style building designed by the prominent ecclesiastical architect Ralph Adams Cram (1863–1942) of the Boston architectural firm Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson. One of Cram's smaller churches, St. James is an archetype of the stone Episcopal churches that appear throughout New England, characterized by massive square facade towers, buttresses, and lancet windows with heavy surrounds. The slightly earlier Our Lady of the Snows Catholic Church at 7 South Street, built in 1904, is a Romanesque Revival-style building designed by the Manchester, New Hampshire, architectural firm of Randolph Bolles and Edward Bennett. Its steeply pitched roof; heavy stone buttresses; wide, rounded arch surrounds; and contrasting terra cotta trim are typical elements of Romanesque architecture.

Woodstock engaged the Boston architect Thomas Silloway (1828–1910) to design the 1855 Windsor County Courthouse at 12 The Green. Silloway studied under Ammi B. Young, the architect of Boston's Custom House, and designed the 1857–1858 rebuilding of Young's 1833 Vermont State House in Montpelier, among many other public buildings throughout New England (Marchione 1998). An early

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example of Italianate-style architecture, the prominent Woodstock courthouse with its ornate cupola, bracketed cornice and window trim, and brick quoining influenced the design of many subsequent buildings in Woodstock Village. At the same time, the building's narrow three-by-six-bay massing, symmetrical bays defined by brick relieving arches, and fanlights above the main entrance and second-story windows echoed many of the district's Federal-period churches and residences.

The town hired another Vermont architect, Arthur H. Smith (1868–1940), to design the Woodstock Town Hall at 31 The Green, built in 1899. Smith was born in London and practiced architecture in Rutland, Vermont, beginning ca. 1892. He designed several municipal buildings of various styles in Vermont, including Vergennes City Hall (1897), St. Albans Town Hall (1898), Rutland City Hall (1901), and Ludlow Town Hall (1922) (Sagerman 2006). The Woodstock Town Hall has the typical hipped roof, symmetrical facade, and Neoclassical-style detailing of late nineteenth-century civic architecture with a compatible two-story portico added after a 1927 fire damaged the building (WHC 2017). Characteristic features include the dentilled and modillioned cornice, brick quoining, elaborate entrance surround, central Palladian window, and splayed lintels.

The Philadelphia architectural and engineering firm of Wilson Brothers & Company designed the 1884 Norman Williams Public Library at 10 The Green and its compatible 1901 rear addition. Joseph and John A. Wilson and Frederick Thorn established the firm in the years leading up to Philadelphia's 1876 Centennial Exposition, which introduced many revivalist styles to American architecture. The company designed a variety of institutional, commercial, and residential buildings primarily in the Philadelphia region but also in other cities in Illinois, Michigan, Virginia, and West Virginia (Tatman 2018). Other known examples of their work in Vermont include several on and around the University of Vermont campus in Burlington: 25 Colchester Avenue/481 Main Street/475 Main Street (1891), Converse Hall (1895), Williams Hall (1896), and the Masonic Lodge (1897–1898). The Romanesque Revival-style library built adjacent to the Windsor County Courthouse in Woodstock Village has characteristic steeply pitched roofs, polychromatic stone walls, and wide, rounded stone arch surrounds.

Woodstock Village has two former public district schoolhouses and a former higher education building that have been converted to residences but largely retain their nineteenth-century forms and stylistic details. Schoolhouse No. 8 at 13 The Green, built in 1812, is a well-preserved, two-story, brick building on a prominent site. It has a combination of original Federal-style elements—its side-gable roof, paired interior end chimneys, and five-bay facade—and later Italianate-style additions—a bracketed cornice and lintels, quoining, angled bay windows, and asymmetric veranda. The Stanton Hill School at 5 Stanton Street, built in 1840, has a typical Greek Revival-style gable-front form, paired interior ridge chimneys, molded cornice with deep returns, and paneled entablature and corner pilasters. The original side ell has been altered to incorporate a wide wrap-around veranda. The Vermont Medical College at 11 Church Street, built in 1828 as the first home for the private clinical medical school, resembles many of the contemporaneous Federal-style houses in Woodstock Village. It has the characteristic end-gable form, shallow cornice returns, three-by-five-bay massing, symmetrical facade, and brick relieving arches. The fluted door surround with smooth corner blocks and half sidelights is an original feature in the early Greek Revival style, and the columned entry porch and Palladian dormer window are later Colonial Revival-style additions.

Two public buildings in Woodstock Village date to the period of expanded federal public works construction that was begun during the Great Depression and continued through the 1930s. The United States Post Office at 22 Central Street, built in 1937, is a typical example of an early twentieth-century Classical Revival-style public building. Its shallow pedimented gable roof with a central cupola and fanlights in each end, symmetrical five-bay facade, and ornate main entrance surround are characteristic of

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the thousands of small post offices built contemporaneously throughout the country. The building contains a mural painted in 1939 by Bernadine Custer titled “Cycle of Development of Woodstock” and commissioned by the Treasury Department’s Section of Fine Arts, established in 1934 to decorate public buildings and responsible for thousands of U.S. post office murals (WPAMurals.com 2018). The Windsor County Work House at 62 Pleasant Street, built in 1936, was designed by architect Charles H. Crandall of Randolph, Vermont, and funded by the Public Works Administration (Public Works Administration Records, National Archives Record Group 135-SAR). It is a typical, red brick, Colonial Revival-style civic building characterized by its symmetrical facade with a prominent two-story, pedimented central bay and restrained cornice; pedimented entry porches supported by slender columns; rectangular, multi-paned windows; and limestone quoining.

### Commercial Buildings

The Charles Marsh Law Office at 72 Pleasant Street, built in 1798 and moved several times within the district, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1994 in the area of Architecture as a rare surviving example of a small vernacular lawyer’s office from the eighteenth century. The building, which was converted to a house on its current site in 1880, retains much of its original form, massing, and appearance and represents an important period in the early development of Woodstock Village as the county seat.

The oldest commercial block in the district is the Dana Block at 24 Elm Street, built in 1820 to house Charles Dana’s dry goods store. The two-story, front-gable building retains its Federal-style characteristics, including a symmetrical brick facade with a central recessed entrance, elliptical relieving arches, and a fanlight in the gable peak. Most of the commercial blocks at the center of Woodstock Village were built in the late nineteenth century, after a series of fires in the 1860s destroyed several earlier wood-frame buildings. The Phoenix Block at 13–33 Central Street (1861), Jones Block at 5–11 Central Street (1881), Whitcomb’s Block at 10–12 Central Street (1894) and Moore-Kidder Block at 6–8 Elm Street (1894) are all characteristic commercial Italianate-style buildings with symmetrical brick facades that have corbelled or dentilled cornices and largely intact cast-iron storefronts. The 1869 Cabot Block at 5–13 Elm Street and 1873 Fairbanks Block at 3 Elm Street form an interesting streetscape at the prominent corner of Elm and Central streets with their contrasting exterior materials and roof types. The two-story, Italianate-style Cabot Block is built of schist stone under a flat roof with a wide bracketed wood cornice and wraps around the corner at an angle. The three-story, Second Empire-style Fairbanks Block fills the narrow corner lot and has a red brick facade under a slate-shingled mansard roof. Continuous cast-iron storefronts on the first story of both buildings and wide wood lintels and bracketed sills on the upper-story windows create a cohesive appearance.

The few twentieth-century commercial buildings in the district exemplify the shift from historical development patterns clustered at the village center to automobile-related development patterns extending along the major routes through the village. The Ottawaquechee Savings Bank at 2 The Green, built in 1901–1902, is a prominent Neoclassical-style, yellow brick commercial building at the entrance to the Green designed to resemble the earlier two-story, temple-front Greek Revival-style building it replaced. Like its predecessor, it has a pedimented gable end facing the Green supported by a full-height, three-bay portico with fluted Ionic columns. In contrast, the Richmond Block at 66 Pleasant Street, built in 1922–1930 at the east entrance to Woodstock Village, is a low-profile, one-story building with a large amount of glazing and minimal Art Deco-style concrete trim. The ca. 1945 Gulf Gas Station at 67 Pleasant Street opposite the Richmond Block is a rare surviving example of an enamel-clad, International-style, “ice-box”-type gas station. This form of gas station was popularized from the late 1930s–1960s as gasoline companies began

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to create “service stations” with service bays in addition to gas pumps. They were frequently constructed in the International style and built using modern materials such as porcelain enameled panels and plate glass windows with aluminum surrounds (Randl 2008).

### **Residential Buildings**

The surviving Federal-period houses in the Woodstock Village Historic District illustrate the architectural preferences of the town’s wealthiest residents in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Common regional building types including the traditional center-chimney plan as well as the Georgian-influenced double chimney plan appear with simple classically derived ornament generally concentrated around the main entrance. The two oldest extant buildings in the district, the former Captain Israel Richardson Tavern at 9 The Green built in 1787 and the former Woodstock Jail at 22 The Green built in 1788, were both constructed for non-residential purposes and converted to domestic use in the early nineteenth century. Both exhibit the typical five-bay facade under a gable roof with a dentilled cornice. 9 The Green is one of the few extant center-chimney houses in the district and has a characteristic Federal-style door surround with half sidelights and filled fanlight. Similar two-story frame houses are the 1807 Tille Park Tavern at 26 The Green and the simpler ca. 1820 R. French House at 29 Pleasant Street. The 1801 Major Benjamin Swan House at 37 Elm Street has the same two-story, five-bay form with a front-gable roof.

Two-story brick houses with well-preserved Federal-period door surrounds are the 1807 Charles Dana House at 26 Elm Street, which has a clapboard facade; the 1818 Bezer Simmons House at 32 Pleasant Street; the Edson Shop–Jacob Fisher House at 59 Central Street and David Pierce House at 2 Pleasant Street, both built in 1821; and the 1823 General Lyman Mower House at 16 The Green. The 1826 Hazen–Burnell House at 39 Elm Street, 1827 Woodward R. Fitch House at 11 The Green, and 1831 Joel Eaton House at 3 Church Street are examples of houses with similar forms oriented perpendicular to the street.

The district also has several smaller, one-story, three- or five-bay, side-gable houses from the Federal period. Frame examples include the 1808 Harris–Burnell House at 8 Pleasant Street and the ca. 1820 C. Richmond House at 12 Pleasant Street. Brick versions include the ca. 1820 house at 48 Pleasant Street; the 1826 houses at 20 The Green, 75 Central Street, and 77 Central Street; and the north end of the Mower–Park House at 31 South Street. The 1822 John Blish House at 81 Central Street is similar but has a front-gable roof. The 1825 Asa Jones “Long” House at 44 River Street is an unusually long, one-story, five-bay house with multi-paned, Federal-style windows in the frieze band.

The side-gable form persisted on houses built in Woodstock Village into the mid-nineteenth century with less steeply pitched roofs, deep cornice returns, and Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, or Italianate details. Examples of side-gable houses with Greek Revival-style elements such as pedimented gables, corner pilasters, and wide entablatures include the two-story house at 9 Mountain Avenue (1856) and the one-and-one-half-story houses at 6 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1830), 38 Pleasant Street (ca. 1835), 33 Pleasant Street (ca. 1840), 61 River Street (1846), 16 Church Street Extension (ca. 1860), and 8 North Street (ca. 1860). Characteristic features of the Gothic Revival style include more picturesque massing and steeply pitched gables, as seen on the house at 23 Mountain Avenue, built in 1851, and the neighboring pair of houses at 19 and 21 Mountain Avenue, both built in 1856. All three have central gable wall dormers on the standard one-and-one-half-story, side-gable, five-bay form with paired interior chimneys. Houses with similar forms are at 14 High Street, 39 Mountain Avenue, 51 and 57 Pleasant Street, and 24 South Street. The two-story, Italianate-style, side-gable houses at 7 South Street (ca. 1865) and 23 Pleasant Street (1867) exhibit paired cornice brackets, paneled corner pilasters, bracketed lintels, and heavily ornamented entry porches. Similar

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details appear on the one-story house built ca. 1846 at 26 River Street. The two-story house at 27 The Green (1869) has a more restrained facade with no bracketing, a larger but simpler porch, and a bay window.

The district has many examples of the regionally characteristic, mid-nineteenth-century, front-gable house with three bays and a side entrance, in both one-and-one-half and two-story buildings. Large, well-preserved, two-story examples of this type in the Greek Revival style are the Eliphalet Dunham House at 47 Elm Street (1827), Dunbar–Collamer House at 40 Elm Street (ca. 1830), Job Lyman House at 28 Elm Street (1833), Henry Hatch House at 21 Pleasant Street (1835), and Murdock–Washburn House at 4 Mountain Avenue (1841). The 1829 Aylwin House at 48 Elm Street is the only extant two-story example of the temple-front Greek Revival form with a full pedimented front supported by simple columns. Smaller, one-and-one-half-story, front-gable houses with Greek Revival-style ornament include 4 Pleasant Street (ca. 1830), 11 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1840), 6 Pleasant Street (ca. 1840), 16 South Street (ca. 1840), 22 South Street (ca. 1840), and 26 Pleasant Street (1858). Several houses built in the 1840s—28 Pleasant Street, 18 The Green, and 59 River Street—have a variation on the temple-front form with an overhanging upper half-story. This type of house is found elsewhere in Vermont and New Hampshire, but is relatively rare.

Later Greek Revival-style, front-gable houses have additional massing elements like projecting bays and ells, such as 8 Lincoln Street (1864), 37 South Street (ca. 1865), 27 Lincoln Street (1868), 15 Linden Hill (ca. 1875), 24 Lincoln Street (1878), and 7 Slayton Terrace (1878). Others incorporate more picturesque Italianate cornice brackets, paneled corner pilasters, canopies, and bay or oriel windows. The best example in the district of a purely Italianate front-gable house is the ca. 1870 Arthur B. Wilder House at 10 Mountain Avenue. More restrained examples include the ca. 1870 house at 4 College Hill Road and the 1877 Dr. Merritt H. Chandler House at 34 High Street. Many simply have Italianate entrance hoods adorned with carved brackets and drop pendants, such as 10 Lincoln Street (1875) and 8 Stanton Street (1876).

Many front-gable houses built in the district in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century—including 5 River Street (ca. 1865), 19 River Street (ca. 1900), 5 Cross Street (ca. 1885), 43 Pleasant Street (1889), 29 Slayton Terrace (ca. 1895), 27 High Street (1898), 1 Golf Avenue (1901), 15 Maple Street (1904), and 11 Slayton Terrace (1909)—exhibit the Queen Anne-style technique of varying the exterior wall fabric by applying patterned shingles to the gable ends. Others such as 8 College Hill (1880), 47 River Street (ca. 1880), 18 and 20 High Street (ca. 1890), 2 High Street (1898), 18 Golf Avenue (ca. 1898), 7 Maple Street (1902), 3 Maple Street (1905), 10 Maple Street (1907), and 22 Golf Avenue (ca. 1910) have Queen Anne-style porches. The ca. 1890 house at 4 North Street and the ca. 1895 house at 11 Cross Street also feature Queen Anne ornament in the gable peak. The 1898 house at 29 High Street and the 1900 house at 11 Maple Street were built with multi-story projecting towers, another Queen Anne-style architectural element. The ca. 1895 house at 12 Cross Street has an angled corner tower and Stick-style gable trim.

Large numbers of the one- and two-story houses in the district have the distinctive front- or side-gable forms and massing common to the region but little to no architectural detailing of any particular style. National-style houses are those built from ca. 1850 through ca. 1930 in standardized folk or vernacular forms with no stylistic details (McAlester 2013:135–136). Folk Victorian-style houses built from ca. 1870 to 1910 have side- or front-gable forms and simple Italianate- or Queen Anne-inspired detailing on porches or cornice lines but lack the more elaborate asymmetric projecting bays and textured and varied wall surfaces seen with more developed versions of the styles (McAlester 2013:398). Mid-nineteenth-century examples of National-style residences in Woodstock Village include 16 High Street (1850); 7 College Hill, 8 Ford Street, and 15 River Street (ca. 1860); and 73 South Street (ca. 1870). Later examples include 61 South Street (ca. 1880), 42 River Street (1890), 13 Golf Avenue (ca. 1910), 20 Maple Street (1915), and 39

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Maple Street (ca. 1930). Examples of Folk Victorian-style houses are 18 Linden Hill and 9 Prospect Street (ca. 1875); 47 Pleasant Street (ca. 1880); 3 Cross Street and 43 Lincoln Street (ca. 1890); 59 and 61 Pleasant Street and 17 Slayton Terrace (1895); and 19 Church Street Extension and 25 Slayton Terrace (ca. 1900).

A few of the larger houses built in the mid-to-late nineteenth century in Woodstock Village have more high-style designs, possibly based on contemporary architectural pattern books. The 1851 Solomon Woodward House at 25 Mountain Avenue has multiple projecting bays, pedimented gables with highly ornamented cornices, bold paneled pilasters, and a broad balustraded veranda. The 1861 Benjamin F. Mason House at 1 Moore Place is stylishly decorated with carved cornice brackets, corner quoins, and elaborate door and window surrounds. Both houses evoke the picturesque and romantic qualities of the Italian Renaissance. The Second Empire-style William H. H. Slayton House at 61 Central Street, built in 1872, is a two-story, mansard-roof block (a form that is present in small numbers in most New England villages and towns) and is adorned with overscaled, paired cornice brackets and corner quoins. The Coxe House at 6 Church Street (1886), Edwin H. and Herbert E. Slayton House at 27 Slayton Terrace (1891), and George H. Day House at 23 High Street (1899), are examples of typical high-style Queen Anne composition with steeply pitched and intersecting rooflines, asymmetrical massing, and multiple bay windows and porches. One of the few known architect-designed, nineteenth-century houses in the district is the 1890 Farmhouse at Billings Farm, a large Shingle Style residence designed by Boston architect Frederick Stickney.

Many nineteenth-century houses in the district illustrate the common practice of updating earlier buildings with stylish details and additions as new architectural features came into vogue in the town. The earliest extant purpose-built residence in the district is the Titus Hutchinson House at 1 The Green, built from 1794 to 1798 but updated in the mid-nineteenth century to include a Greek Revival-style entry porch and engaged portico with Tuscan columns. Examples of other Federal-period houses updated with Greek Revival and Italianate elements such as ornate corner pilasters, pedimented gable ends, cornice brackets, entry porches, or large bay windows include 19 The Green (1805), 30 Elm Street (1809–1810), 29 The Green (1810), 17 Mountain Avenue (1825), and 57 River Street (1826). 28 Central Street, built in 1805, and 23 The Green, built in 1807, are interesting examples of Federal-period buildings that were renovated in the Gothic Revival style in the 1860s or 1870s to have three large facade gables and engaged porches. Italianate bracketing and Queen Anne porches or projecting bays also add visual interest to earlier side- or end-gable houses, as at 41 Elm Street (1829), 5 Mountain Avenue (1837), 10 Pleasant Street (ca. 1845), 15 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1840), 3 College Hill (ca. 1860), and 15 Pleasant Street (ca. 1865).<sup>1</sup>

The district contains small numbers of other typical house forms built in New England in the second half of the nineteenth century, consistent with their relative popularity throughout the region. The ca. 1875 house at 17 Linden Hill is a small Second Empire-style cottage with compact one-story massing under a prominent mansard roof. It has carved cornice brackets, an entry porch, and a facade bay window. The houses at 22 and 10 Linden Hill (ca. 1880 and ca. 1890, respectively) are simplified versions of the Italianate country villa form, with shallow hipped roofs, paired cornice brackets, and asymmetric porches. The ca. 1880 house at 21 Linden Hill has the same form adorned with paneled corner pilasters instead of cornice brackets.

Most of the twentieth-century residences constructed within the district were influenced by the Colonial Revival style, the dominant national architectural style through the late 1950s. Between 1910 and 1930, about 40 percent of American houses were built in the Colonial Revival style (McAlester 2013:414). In Woodstock Village, these houses occur in several forms. The houses at 13 Church Street (ca. 1910), 8 Golf Avenue (1913), and 28 Mountain Avenue (1930) are typical examples of two-story, side-gable houses with three or five facade bays; one-story, front-gable entry porches; and Federal-style cornices and window trim. The houses at 45 River Street (1911) and 19 Pleasant (1920) are similar but have front-gable roofs. A

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popular early Colonial Revival-style house form, sometimes called a four-square for its typically square or rectangular plan, has two stories under a hip roof and a one-story, full-width porch. Examples of this form within the district include 16 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1900), 14 South Street (ca. 1905, with some late Queen Anne-style details), 19 Slayton Terrace (1908), 12 Maple Street (1910), 18 College Hill (ca. 1910), and 16 College Hill (ca. 1920, with a later two-story portico addition).

The smaller, one-and-one-half-story, Dutch Colonial Revival-style house form has a steeply pitched gambrel roof, often with shed dormers. Examples of front-facing gambrels, sometimes with cross-gambrel eaves, are 12 College Hill (1905), 13 and 15 Slayton Terrace (ca. 1908–1909), 1 and 3 Highland Avenue (ca. 1910–1920), and 20 South Street (ca. 1920). The ca. 1920 George Carter House at 12 Golf Avenue is a typical front-gambrel example with unique rough-faced concrete block walls, and the F. B. Merrill House at 41 Pleasant Street, built in 1899, is an unusual two-story, front-gambrel house. The district also has several examples of side gambrels, usually with long shed dormers: 14 and 22 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1900), 10 and 11 College Hill (ca. 1910–1920), 18 Mountain Avenue (ca. 1925), and 2 Moore Place (ca. 1950). The ca. 1910 house at 4 Stanton Street has two full stories under a cross-gambrel roof with flared eaves and a full-width porch.

The William G. Gallowhur House at 21 The Green, built in 1954, is a high-style Revivalist house designed by the New York City architect Mott B. Schmidt (1889–1977) as a summer home. Schmidt had designed several houses for members of the Rockefeller family and went on to design the 1966 Susan B. Wagner Wing at Gracie Mansion, the New York City mayor's house (Hewitt 1991). The Italian Renaissance Revival-style building's compact, one-story street elevation with a full-height portico and over-scaled, triple-hung windows belie its generous size, which includes two additional lower floors on the river side.

Many of the district's older houses were given Colonial Revival-style updates in the twentieth century instead of being replaced by new construction. Notable examples of such alterations include the 1808 Warren–Kidder House at 29 Elm Street, the 1828 Sylvester Edson House at 4 The Green, the ca. 1830 McLaughlin House at 16 Pleasant Street, the 1836 Lawrence–Billings House at 3 Bond Street, and the ca. 1860 Harvey F. Royce House at 13 Mountain Avenue.

Scattered examples of popular post-World War II housing types are present in the district, typically on the outer edges. These include the modern Cape Cod (7 Eaton Place, ca. 1950; 23 Prospect Street, 1955; 1 River Street, 1964; and 12 Prospect Street, 1969) and the ranch house (35 River Street, 1948; 41 Maple Street, 1951; 4 Maple Street and 21 Prospect Street, 1956; and 12 Linden Hill and 75 South Street, ca. 1965). The house at 6 Linden Hill, built in 1958, is the only Mid-Century Modern-style house in the district.

Most of the houses in the district were built as single-family residences, but there are approximately 25 examples of purpose-built multi-family housing from the nineteenth century and turn of the twentieth century. The most prevalent type in the district is the duplex or semi-detached house, characterized by two living units within one building, arranged side-by-side. Federal-period examples include the stone Sylvester Edson Duplex at 6–8 The Green, built in 1828, and the brick Daniel Lockwood House at 28–30 The Green and Eliphalet Dunham Duplex at 34–36 Pleasant Street, both built in 1832. With the rise of denser settlements and manufacturing employment in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, multi-family housing became more common in Woodstock Village. Mill owner Solomon Woodward (1802–1879) built the ca. 1850 duplex at 76–78 River Street, the 1853 duplex at 49–51 River Street, and the 1856 duplex at 35–37 Mountain Avenue as housing for his mill employees. Real estate dealer Harrison D. Wheeler built the ca. 1865 duplex at 7–9 River Street. The 1823 store building at 15–17 The Green was converted to a duplex in 1860, and the 1861 Civil War Armory at 6–8 Court Street was converted to a duplex in 1868.

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Late nineteenth-century duplexes in the district include the ca. 1880 Greek Revival-style duplex at 49–51 South Street, ca. 1890 Folk Victorian-style duplex at 11–13 Prospect Street, and ca. 1900 Queen Anne-style duplexes at 20–22 and 46–48 River Street. Early twentieth-century examples of back-to-back duplexes, where the gable block is split parallel to the roof ridge instead of perpendicular, are present at 2 and 4–6 Eaton Place, both built ca. 1904. The more ambitious ca. 1835 Greek Revival-style Samuel Smith Duplex at 25–27 Pleasant Street and ca. 1880 Italianate-style Thomas and Mark Slayton House at 21–23 Slayton Terrace were built for two related families instead of as worker housing.

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Woodstock History Center (WHC) Library, Woodstock, VT.

Woodstock History Center (WHC) *Vermont Standard* Finding Aid, Woodstock, VT.

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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 # VT-26, VT-27, VT-28, VT-29, VT-30, VT-31, VT-32

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # VT-3

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

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University

Other

Name of repository: Woodstock History Center, Woodstock, Vermont

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** VT DHR #s 1424-237 to 1424-270

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 408 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

A.	Latitude:	43.633899	Longitude:	-72.519843
B.	Latitude:	43.632696	Longitude:	-72.511740
C.	Latitude:	43.628363	Longitude:	-72.506814
D.	Latitude:	43.627438	Longitude:	-72.507675
E.	Latitude:	43.626024	Longitude:	-72.505174
F.	Latitude:	43.625160	Longitude:	-72.510001
G.	Latitude:	43.624465	Longitude:	-72.507729
H.	Latitude:	43.623875	Longitude:	-72.510506
I.	Latitude:	43.625228	Longitude:	-72.514874
J.	Latitude:	43.624044	Longitude:	-72.516769
K.	Latitude:	43.618056	Longitude:	-72.513125
L.	Latitude:	43.618231	Longitude:	-72.514773
M.	Latitude:	43.619885	Longitude:	-72.516266
N.	Latitude:	43.619568	Longitude:	-72.517555
O.	Latitude:	43.615509	Longitude:	-72.516673
P.	Latitude:	43.616197	Longitude:	-72.520254
Q.	Latitude:	43.621270	Longitude:	-72.521393
R.	Latitude:	43.619586	Longitude:	-72.526444
S.	Latitude:	43.622409	Longitude:	-72.528496
T.	Latitude:	43.625224	Longitude:	-72.527861
U.	Latitude:	43.627148	Longitude:	-72.525727
V.	Latitude:	43.626941	Longitude:	-72.525184
W.	Latitude:	43.626360	Longitude:	-72.525469
X.	Latitude:	43.625987	Longitude:	-72.524237

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Y. Latitude: 43.627826 Longitude: -72.522627  
Z. Latitude: 43.628549 Longitude: -72.523686

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

The Woodstock Village National Register Historic District boundary encompasses approximately 408 acres in Woodstock, Vermont, as shown on the attached district map. Beginning at the north corner, the boundary follows Woodstock Village's incorporated boundary east to the west bank of the Ottauquechee River and runs south and east along the river for approximately 0.4 miles. The boundary then crosses the river and follows legally recorded parcel lines across Woodstock Road (US Route 4) to the east edge of Woodstock Village's incorporated boundary, where Pleasant Street curves south and becomes Hartland Hill Road. The district boundary then turns west to follow the rear parcel lines along the south side of Pleasant Street. At 53 Pleasant Street, the boundary turns south to Lincoln Street, where it extends to 24 Lincoln Street on the north side and 43 Lincoln Street on the south side, excluding recent construction east of those properties. The boundary runs west along the rear parcel lines of Lincoln Street's south side, including all of Slayton Terrace and Mount Peg Road and two historic properties at the west end of Highland Avenue. It curves south around the base of Mount Peg and follows the rear parcel lines along the east sides of High Street, Golf Avenue, and Maple Street, excluding a small modern development at the south end of Golf Avenue. At the end of Maple Street, the district boundary turns west at the end of Maple Street and follows the boundaries of the Woodstock Country Club north along the Kedron Brook, west along the edge of Vail Field, and south along South Street to 75 South Street, the last historic property on the west side of South Street. The boundary then runs north along the rear parcel lines of South Street and Linden Hill, excluding modern development west and south of Linden Hill, then turns west along the rear parcel lines of Prospect Street to 14 Prospect Street. It crosses Prospect Street and extends west to 25 Prospect Street, runs along the rear property lines of College Hill Road to 18 College Hill Road on the south side, then runs east to 11 College Hill Road on the north side, excluding non-historic development to the west. The boundary crosses back to the north side of the Ottauquechee River, turns west along the river to 76-78 River Street, then crosses River Street and runs north along the parcel line for 73 River Street at the southwest edge of Woodstock Village's incorporated boundary. The district boundary then turns northeast and follows the rear parcel lines for properties at the base of Mount Tom along River Street, Mountain Avenue, and the south side of North Street to the village boundary. The district boundary then runs northeast along the village boundary through Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park to return to the starting point.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district boundary encompasses the collection of significant buildings, sites, structures, and objects associated with the development of Woodstock Village as a civic, commercial, and residential center from the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. In accordance with National Register guidance for establishing boundaries, the general lines of convenience used to delineate the original boundary for the Woodstock Village Historic District in 1973 have been adjusted to follow legal boundaries such as parcel and road lines and the contours of natural features such as the Ottauquechee River. The southern and eastern boundaries were extended to include related nineteenth- and early twentieth-century development along South Street, Maple Street, Golf Avenue, Highland Avenue, Slayton Terrace, Ford Street, Stanton Street, and Lincoln Street and at the east end of Pleasant Street where it meets Woodstock and Hartland Hill roads. The southwestern boundary was contracted to exclude residential parcels along College Hill Road and Prospect Street that were vacant when the 1973 historic district was created but have

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since been developed. The areas on the border of the new boundary are mostly developed with modern homes that were constructed after the period of significance for the Woodstock Village Historic District.

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Laura J. Kline/Sr. Architectural Historian; Gretchen Pineo/Architectural Historian; Emily Giacomarra/Assistant Architectural Historian  
organization: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL)  
street & number: 26 Main Street  
city or town: Pawtucket state: Rhode Island zip code: 02860  
e-mail: lkline@palinc.com  
telephone: (401) 728-8780  
date: August 2019

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### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Photographs

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

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Woodstock Village Historic District

City or Vicinity: Woodstock

County: Windsor

State: Vermont

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Name of Property

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Photographers: Laura Kline and Gretchen Pineo, PAL

Dates Photographed: April 23–27, 2018

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

- 1 of 57. Woodstock Village Green, looking southwest.
- 2 of 57. Norman Williams Public Library, 10 The Green, looking northeast.
- 3 of 57. Windsor County Courthouse, 12 The Green, looking east.
- 4 of 57. Woodstock Inn, 14 The Green, looking east.
- 5 of 57. St. James Episcopal Church, 2 St. James Place, looking west.
- 6 of 57. Woodstock Town Hall, looking north.
- 7 of 57. Our Lady of the Snows Church and Rectory, 7 South Street, looking northwest.
- 8 of 57. First Congregational Church, 36 Elm Street, looking west.
- 9 of 57. 6–8 to 18–20 Elm Street, looking northwest.
- 10 of 57. 13–33 Central Street, looking east.
- 11 of 57. 3 Elm Street and 10–12 Central Street, looking northeast.
- 12 of 57. 63–71 Central Street, looking south.
- 13 of 57. 66 Pleasant Street, looking northwest.
- 14 of 57. Woodstock Train Depot, 60 Pleasant Street, looking northeast.
- 15 of 57. Windsor County Workhouse, 62 Pleasant Street, looking northeast.
- 16 of 57. 54 River Street, looking east.
- 17 of 57. Billings Farm Complex, Elm Street, looking south.
- 18 of 57. Billings Farm House, Elm Street, looking southeast.
- 19 of 57. 5, 7–9, and 11 River Street, looking southwest.
- 20 of 57. 10 and 12 River Street, looking south.
- 21 of 57. 44 and 46–48 River Street, looking southwest.
- 22 of 57. 71 and 73 River Street, looking northeast.
- 23 of 57. (R to L) 7, 9, and 11 The Green, looking southwest.
- 24 of 57. 28–30 The Green, looking east.
- 25 of 57. 18 and 20 High Street, looking south.
- 26 of 57. (L to R) 18, 20, 22, and 24 South Street, looking northeast.
- 27 of 57. 4, 6, 8, and 10 Lincoln Street, looking west.
- 28 of 57. 21–23, 25, and 27 Slayton Terrace, looking west.
- 29 of 57. 7, 9, and 11 Church Street, looking northeast.
- 30 of 57. 26 Elm Street, looking southwest.
- 31 of 57. 4 Bond Street, looking southwest.
- 32 of 57. 1 Moore Place, looking southeast.
- 33 of 57. 21 Linden Hill, looking south.
- 34 of 57. 22 Linden Hill, looking north.
- 35 of 57. 41 Elm Street, looking northeast.
- 36 of 57. 47 and 51 Pleasant Street, looking southwest.

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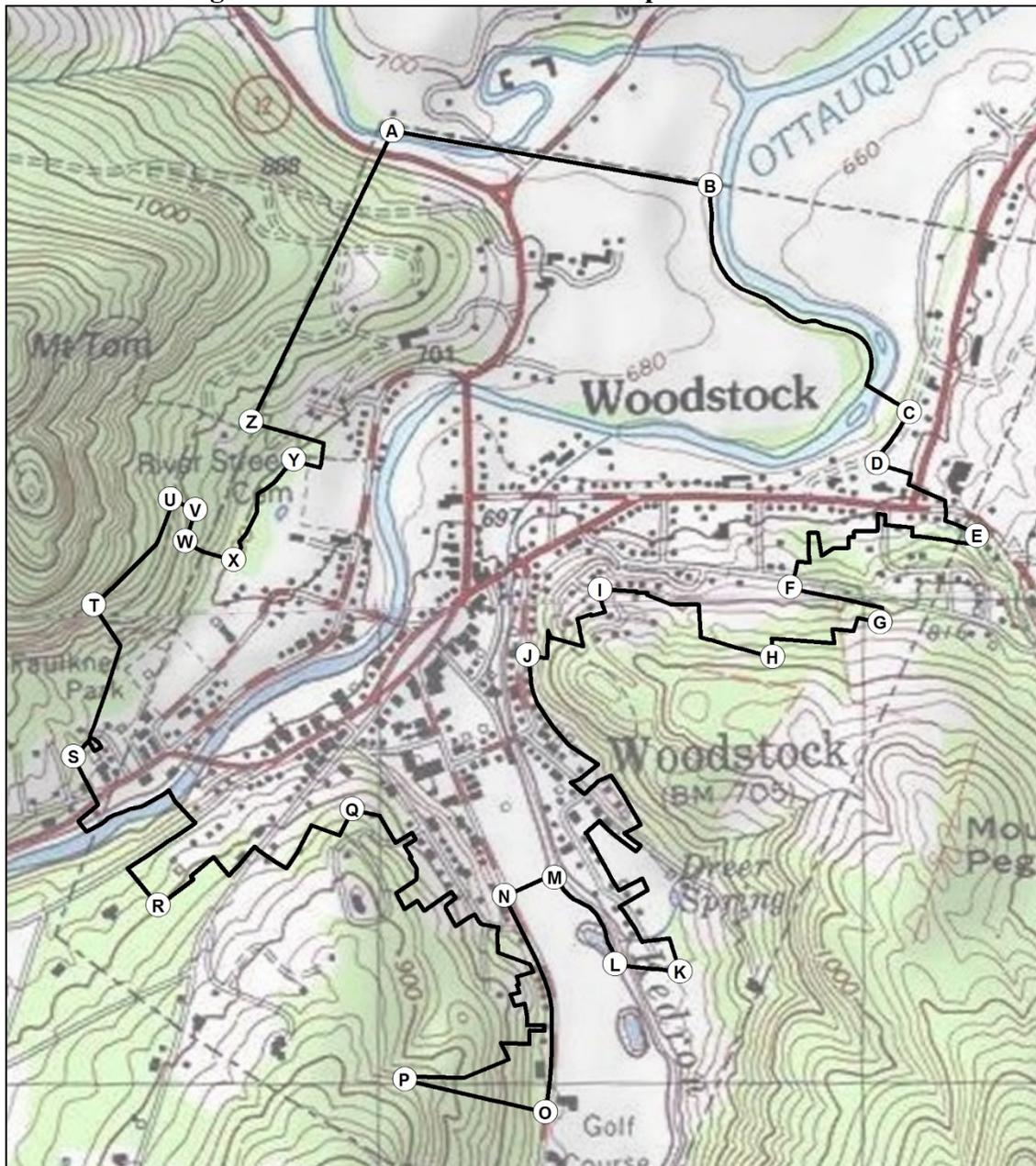
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- 37 of 57. 13 Church Street, looking northwest.
- 38 of 57. 6 Linden Hill, looking southeast.
- 39 of 57. 61 Central Street, looking east.
- 40 of 57. 61, 63, 65, and 67 South Street, looking southwest.
- 41 of 57. Woodstock Elementary School, 15 South Street, looking southwest.
- 42 of 57. Middle Bridge, looking northeast.
- 43 of 57. Elm Street Bridge, looking southeast.
- 44 of 57. Church Street Bridge, looking south.
- 45 of 57. Faulkner Park, looking south.
- 46 of 57. River Street Cemetery, looking east.
- 47 of 57. River Street Cemetery wall and shed, looking southwest.
- 48 of 57. Tribou Park, looking west.
- 49 of 57. Vail Field, South Street, looking northeast toward Mount Peg.
- 50 of 57. 13 and 15–17 The Green, looking west.
- 51 of 57. 4 and 6 Pleasant Street, looking northeast.
- 52 of 57. 9 Mountain Avenue and 19 and 21 River Street, looking north.
- 53 of 57. 25 Mountain Avenue, looking north.
- 54 of 57. 5 and 3 Cross Street and 18 South Street, looking southwest.
- 55 of 57. 19 and 21 Mountain Avenue, looking northwest toward Mount Tom.
- 56 of 57. 16, 21, and 27 Maple Street, looking northwest.
- 57 of 57. 68, 70, and 72 Pleasant Street, looking northwest.

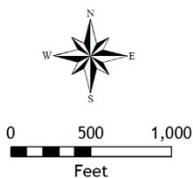
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**Woodstock Village Historic District Coordinate Map**



**Woodstock Village  
 National Register  
 Historic District**



	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude		
A	43.633899	-72.519843	K	43.618056	-72.513125	U	43.627148	-72.525727
B	43.632696	-72.511740	L	43.618231	-72.514773	V	43.626941	-72.525184
C	43.628363	-72.506814	M	43.619885	-72.516266	W	43.626360	-72.525469
D	43.627438	-72.507675	N	43.619568	-72.517555	X	43.625987	-72.524237
E	43.626024	-72.505174	O	43.615509	-72.516673	Y	43.627826	-72.522627
F	43.625160	-72.510001	P	43.616197	-72.520254	Z	43.628549	-72.523686
G	43.624465	-72.507729	Q	43.621270	-72.521393			
H	43.623875	-72.510506	R	43.619586	-72.526444			
I	43.625228	-72.514874	S	43.622409	-72.528496			
J	43.624044	-72.516769	T	43.625224	-72.527861			

Woodstock Village Historic District  
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### Historic Maps and Images

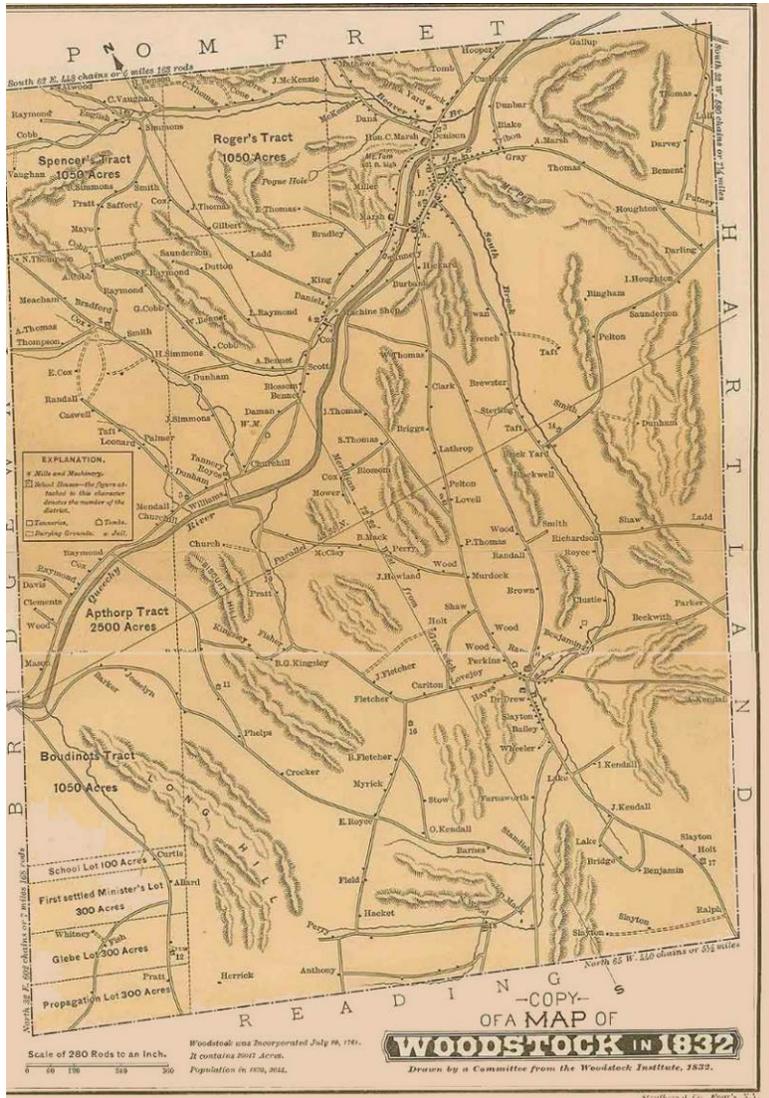


Figure 1. 1832 map of the Town of Woodstock (Woodstock Institute 1832).

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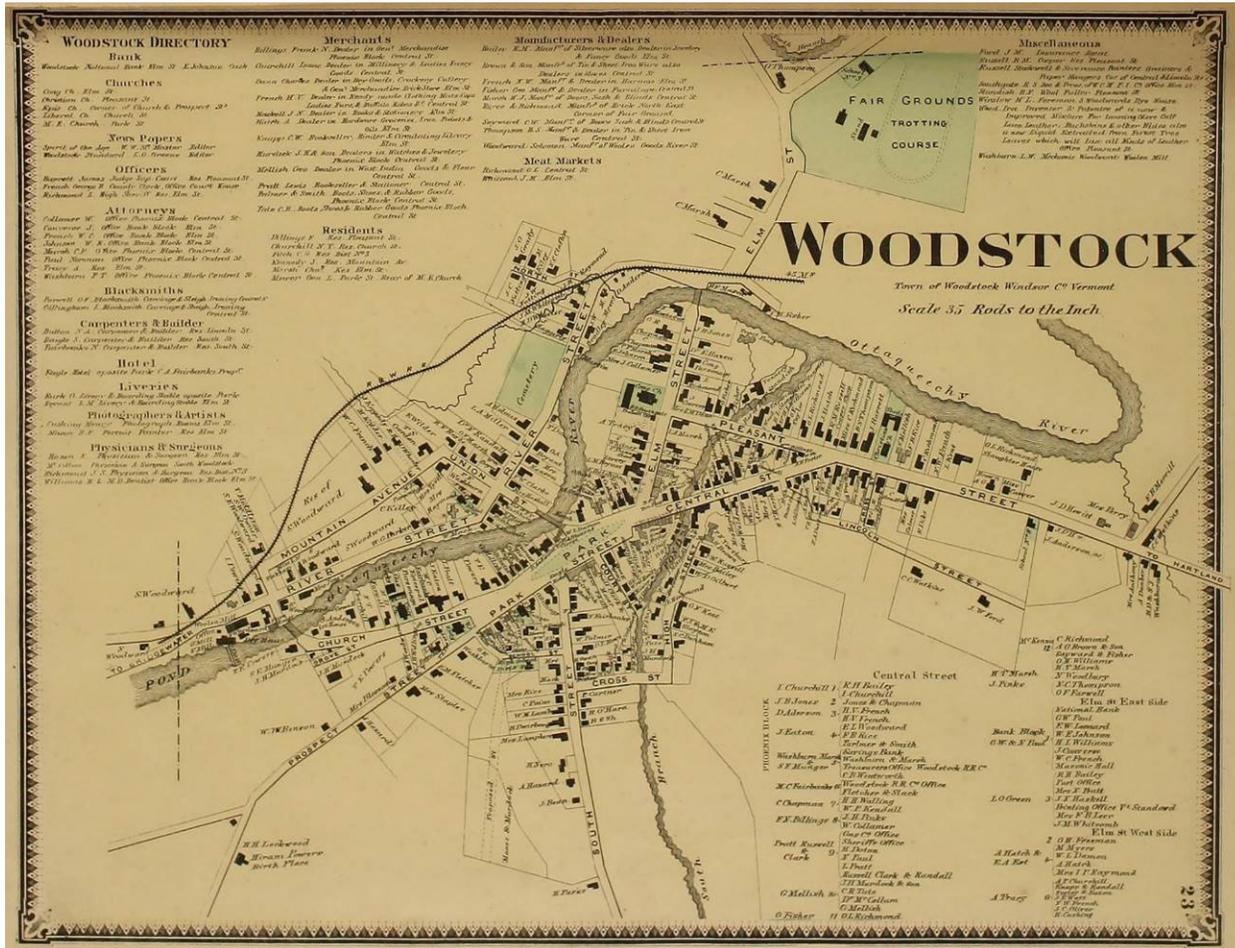


Figure 2. 1869 map of Woodstock Village (Beers 1869).

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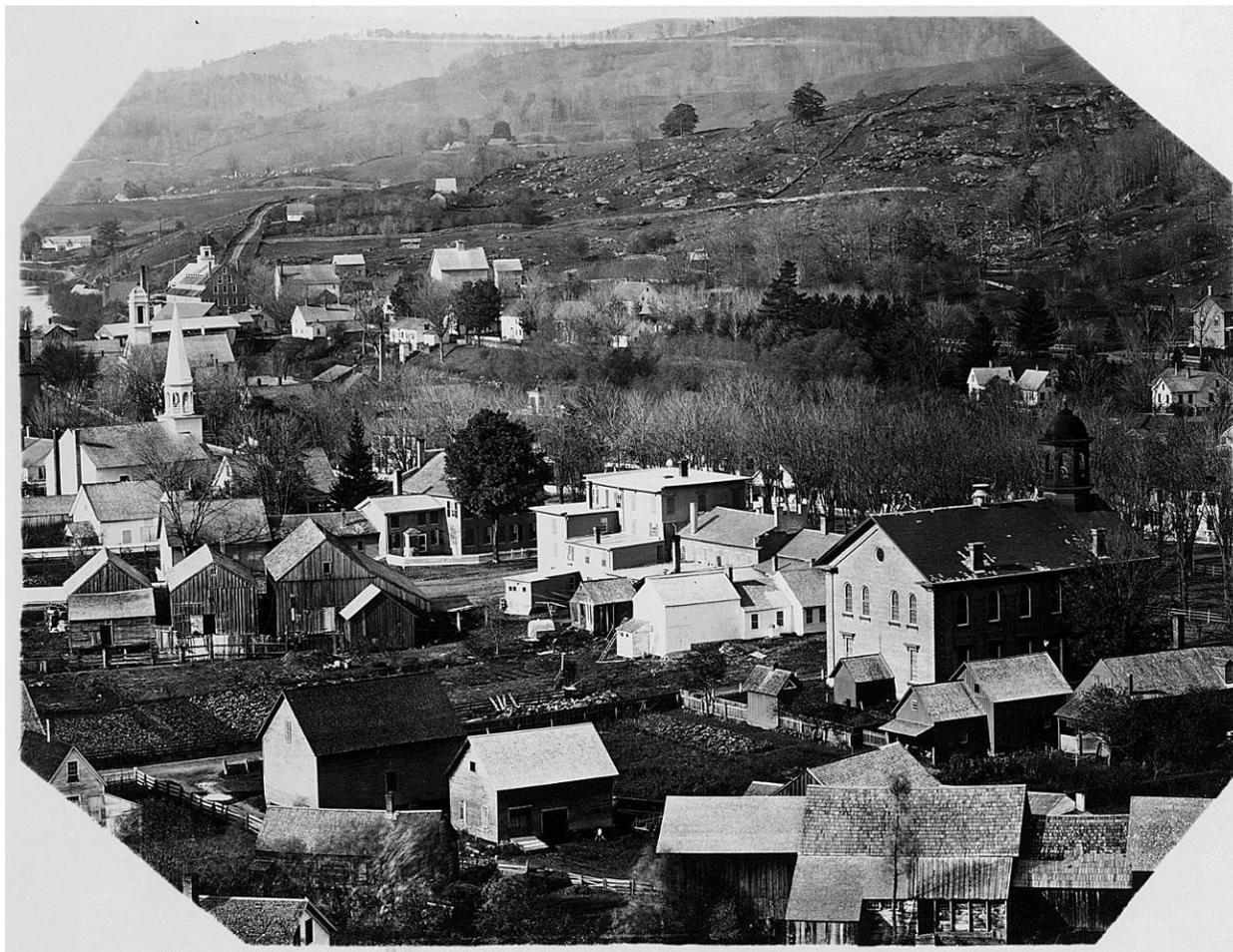


Figure 3. Ca. 1880 view of Woodstock Village from Mt. Peg, looking northwest toward the Green with Windsor County Courthouse at right and former Eagle Hotel at center (Woodstock History Center).

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Figure 4. Ca. 1900 view of Woodstock Village from Linden Hill, looking northeast toward the Green with the Methodist Church at left, the 1892 Woodstock Inn near the center, and the Woodstock High School in right foreground (Woodstock History Center).

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Figure 5. Ca. 1957 photograph of Central Street, looking northeast from the Elm Street intersection with the Fairbanks Block at left and the Ottawaquechee Savings Bank, Jones Block, and Phoenix Block at right (Woodstock History Center).

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Figure 6. Ca. 1956 aerial photograph of Woodstock Village, looking east with the Green in the foreground (Woodstock History Center).

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

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