

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: Parker, Aaron, Jr., and Susan, Farm
Other names/site number: Windy Hill Farm
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: 1715 Brook Road
City or town: Cavendish State: VT County: Windsor
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

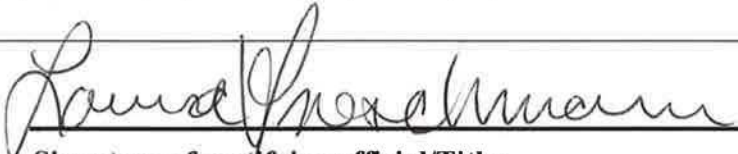
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B XC D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SITPO</u>	<u>August 12, 14</u>
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

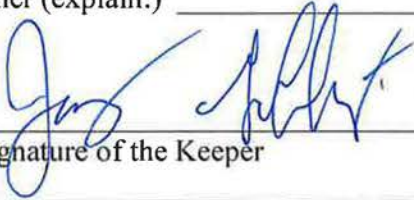
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

9.24.2014
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE: animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC: Federal

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, brick, slate

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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Aaron, Jr., and Susan Parker Farm is located on Brook Road in the rural “Cavendish Center” area of Town of Cavendish. The property consists of a c. 1795 one-story wood-framed building connected to a c. 1815, 2 ½ story Federal-style brick main block, a detached c. 1820 wood-framed English Barn, and approximately sixteen acres of fields and woodlands in a bucolic setting. The house’s historic integrity is remarkably intact on both the exterior and interior, and the building is in excellent condition. Significant original features include the five-bay by two-bay symmetrical massing, Flemish-bond brick walls with a set of blind arches, a centered doorway with a multi-pane transom, a large cooking fireplace with bake oven, three Rumford fireplaces, one with a Federal-style chimneypiece, and beaded wall paneling and partitions. The intact barn, also in good condition, is an early example of the English Barn type in Vermont. Although the acreage of the property has been reduced over the years, the undeveloped setting retains a well-preserved mix of open fields and woodlands. The property retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Narrative Description

Setting

The Aaron, Jr., and Susan Parker Farm (the “Parker Farm”) is located on the narrow and unpaved Brook Road about ½ mile north of the road’s four-way intersection with Atkinson Road and Center Road. The 16.2-acre parcel straddles this northwesterly lane, with 8.7 acres on the southwest side and 7.5 acres on the northeast side. The larger parcel contains the house and barn, which face northeast toward the road and are set on a flat area that descends gradually to the west behind the buildings and terminates at a small brook. Most of the acreage on this side of the road is a mown field, with the house in its south corner near the woodlands. The house has a small setback from the road and the barn has a large setback from the road, lying about twenty- five yards northwest of the house. There is a stone patio with a low stone retaining wall in front of the summer kitchen wing, shaded by a large apple tree. This and a mature maple tree between the patio and the road are the only trees around the house. There is also a small area enclosed by a fieldstone wall behind the summer kitchen wing. The 7.5-acre parcel across the road from the buildings is wooded. It has a sharp descent to Tracer Brook, which runs along the north side of the road. This land will remain undeveloped due to an existing Waiver of Development Rights.

The property is located in the mountainous area of Cavendish, which rises north of the Black River Valley, where the town’s principal settlements of Cavendish Village and Proctorsville are located. This area has retained its rural setting of fields, woodlands, and narrow gravel roads. Although some new buildings are located west and northeast of the property, they are not visible from the house and barn due to intervening foliage and topography and do not affect its agricultural setting.

The Parker Farm retains the feeling of a historic farmstead despite the fact that the acreage has been reduced over the years from over 100 acres to 16.2 acres. The property was reduced to 91 acres by 1915, and then subdivided in the late twentieth century. Much of this property contained tilled land and pasture land that has returned to forest. The existing field north and west of the barn was historically used for farming.

House, c. 1795/c. 1815

The house consists of a c. 1795 one-story wood-framed building connected to a c. 1815, 2 ½ story Federal-style brick main block. It is likely that the c. 1795 building, now the summer kitchen wing for the main block, was Aaron Parker, Jr.’s first house on the property. Deeds indicate that Aaron, Jr., owned the land in 1795, and he may have built the small, timber-framed building as his first residence, prior to the construction of the brick house. Adding a larger, more formal house to an existing “starter” home is a common evolution of rural buildings and agricultural structures, reflecting the success and prosperity of the owners. Historic photographs show that the summer kitchen wing was originally longer, making it more likely that it was used as a stand-alone house until the brick house was constructed. The extant summer kitchen wing is

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about 3/5 the size of its original size, and was shortened c. 1940 based on historic photographs. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a fieldstone foundation, split-shingled walls, and a side-gable open-eave asphalt-shingle roof pierced by an off-center fieldstone ridge chimney. There is a six-panel door with a Suffolk latch in the right bay of the front elevation. There are six-pane wood windows, one individual and one paired set to the left of the front doorway, and one at the left end of the rear elevation. The wing is unfinished on the interior and is accessed from the main block via a doorway next to the chimney. There is a rough fieldstone chimney on the interior. At the rear wall, there is a rough vertical-board door with wrought strap hinges; the opening is blocked at the exterior.

The exact date of construction of the main block has not been established, because the first owner, Aaron Parker, Jr. is known to have lived on the property for several years prior to its construction. Judging by its design, it is likely that the house was constructed between 1810 and 1820. The use of blind arches in brick buildings was reportedly introduced in nearby Windsor, Vermont, in the 1808 Warden's House at the Windsor State Prison. Similar houses in nearby towns such as Grafton have definitive construction dates in the first decade of the 19th century. Parker's brother's nearby brick house was also probably constructed c. 1810; unfortunately, that house has been altered and no longer retains historic integrity. The Parkers were brick makers and it is believed they made the bricks for both houses using clay from a nearby pit.

The five-bay by two-bay symmetrical main block, built c. 1815, has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has a fieldstone foundation with a split granite underpinning, Flemish-bond brick walls at the front façade and common-bond brick walls elsewhere. The ridgeline of the summer kitchen wing joins the southwest corner of the main block, emphasizing both physically and visually the prominence of the c. 1815 house and making the c. 1795 building a secondary wing. The first-story windows and doorway on the façade are set within blind segmental arches, while windows on the side and rear elevations have splayed brick lintels. The side-gable slate roof has boxed cornices and returns, tall interior brick gable-end ridge chimneys, cyma reversa gable and eave trim and bed moldings, and flat-stock gable rakes with bed moldings.

The centered front entry has a solid wood six-panel "cross-and-prayer-book" door with raised panels on the exterior and flat panels on the interior, and the ghost of an early locking system. The back doorway, which is at the right end of the northwest gable wall, has a wood door with lower panels and a large six-pane upper light. There are regularly spaced wood multi-pane window openings with narrow casings at the front and side elevations, with twelve-over-twelve sash at the first story and eight-over-twelve sash at the second story. The northwest gable peak has a pair of horizontal window openings with six-pane sash, one on each side of the chimney, while the southeast gable peak has a pair of vertical window openings with six-pane sash, also on each side of the chimney. Unlike the five bays on the front elevation, the rear elevation is divided into three bays: on the first floor of the left bay is a single horizontal window opening containing a gang of three nine-pane wood windows under a splayed brick lintel, while the center and right bays each have two window openings with eight-over-twelve sash on each story.

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The unfinished basement and attic reveal a timber-frame structure including undressed log joists, hewn sills and summer beams, and a ridge pole and purlin roof framing system with hewn rafters. The basement has a concrete slab floor, a partial brick arch supporting the cooking fireplace chimney, and a flat brick arch supporting the parlor fireplace chimney. There is also a brick cistern.

The main block of the house has a modified Georgian floor plan, with a center straight-run staircase behind a small entry vestibule. Each floor has a large front corner room, incorporating the fireplaces served by the ridge chimneys. Smaller rooms line the rear of the building, with the exception of the southeast half of the first story, where there is a full-depth living room. This room was originally the principal kitchen, with a pantry/work room/milk room at the rear. The formal parlor is located in the front, northeast corner of the first floor, and behind the parlor is the extant kitchen, with a small bathroom next to the kitchen and behind the staircase. The basement staircase is under the second-story staircase, and is accessed from the kitchen via the pantry. On the second floor there is an L-shaped hallway, including the narrow hallway that lines the staircase and terminates at the front wall. It leads to the north chamber and the enclosed staircase to the attic, which runs above the other two staircases, and the section of hallway at the top of the stairs provides access to the other three corner rooms as well as a small bathroom at the top of the stairs.

The main block generally has random-width pine floors, plaster walls and ceilings, double ogee door and window casings at the first story and flat-stock casings at the second story, molded baseboards at the first story and flat-stock baseboards at the second story, and four-panel wood doors with raised panels on one side and flat panels on the other, as well as wrought Suffolk latches at the first story and wood doorknobs at the second story. The living room has a beaded-panel wall adjacent to the staircase, a sheet rock ceiling, and a large brick cooking fireplace that projects into the room. It has a large stone hearth, a wood lintel, a wood chimneypiece with a molded cornice, a side bake oven and ash pit with paneled doors, a three-tier side shelf with a paneled door above the bake oven, a cooking crane, and spruce paneling above the mantel and along the sides. Four wrought-iron hooks forming a square in the ceiling above the fireplace most likely held poles for drying items.

The front parlor has a brick Rumford fireplace with a stone hearth and stone lintel, and a Federal-style wood mantelpiece that consists of paneled pilasters terminating in grooved caps, a wood mantel that forms a classical entablature consisting of a double cyma reversa cornice, tall frieze, and molded architrave. Between the edge of the projecting fireplace and the rear wall there is a built-in cabinet with double-leaf paneled doors at the base and double-leaf multi-pane glazed doors above. There is also a built-in cabinet in the southeast corner of the room, with paneled doors and a drawer at the base and a multi-pane glazed door above. The kitchen has ceramic tile flooring and modern wood cabinets, and the bathroom has ceramic tile flooring and modern fixtures.

The narrow staircase to the second floor has beaded panel partition walls, wood steps, and modern wood railing. The walls rise to the second-story ceiling, creating partitions between the

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second-floor hallway adjacent to the staircase as well as the walls of the enclosed staircase to the attic. The second floor has two large front chambers, two small rear chambers, and a hallway closet and bathroom behind the staircase. A closet projects from the north chamber into the hallway, and the attic staircase is accessed by a single step within the hallway. Otherwise, each room has a small corner closet. The small brick Rumford fireplaces in each of the front chambers are flush with the projecting plastered full-height chimney walls and have brick hearths, stone lintels, and flat-stock casings around the fireplace openings. In the north chamber, there is a recessed bookshelf to the left of the fireplace and a window seat to the right, and there are modern bookshelves lining one wall of the east chamber.

Alterations

Philip Tiemann, who lived in the house from 1933 to 1969, explained changes to the house and property in his memoirs. His daughter, Joyce Tiemann, has also contributed information about the property. When the Tiemanns moved in, the house had second-generation two-over-two windows and tar paper roofing with evidence of the original wood shingle roof. As noted, the summer kitchen was originally longer, and at the left end of the front elevation there was a door flanked by two windows; the right window survives. The wing had plaster walls and ceilings, and at the rear there was an attached "seven-holer" outhouse.

At the first floor of the brick house, there was the hallway next to the staircase, and access to the basement staircase was through the wall in the living room, not from the rear as it is now. The living room, which was the "winter kitchen," had a rear pantry/workroom/milk room partitioned off with spruce planks, probably similar to the paneling along the inside wall and staircase. The fireplace had a plaster overmantel and a wood plank hearth over remnants of a brick hearth. Behind the parlor there were two small rooms. On the second floor, what is now the bathroom was a small room called the "sick room," and there were two long, shallow closets between the northern chambers, and no closet in the north chamber. There was no electricity or plumbing, and the house was heated by the fireplaces and wood stoves.

By the mid-1930s, there had been several minor changes to the house for repair purposes and to make it more livable for a 20th-century family. The slate roof was installed and the structural system in the south corner of the first story was replaced with hewn hemlock logs from the property. This necessitated the partial removal of the wood flooring and the removal of the partition wall between the pantry and winter kitchen. The family decided they preferred the full-depth room, and reused some of the spruce boards as an overmantel for the cooking fireplace, which was originally plaster that had been stained by creosote. The hearth was replaced with the extant stone hearth, and all of the flooring in the living room was replaced with the extant random-width pine flooring. The southeast end of the wing was also removed, and the plaster walls and ceiling of the remaining section of the wing were stripped. A chemical toilet was installed in the sick room.

By the early 1940s, the rear first-story rooms were converted to a small bathroom and kitchen, and the exterior door at the northwest gable wall and triplet window opening were installed at the

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kitchen. One of the closets between the two north chambers was removed to create more room in the rear room, and the closet that projects into the hallway at the front of the second-floor stair hall was constructed. Electricity was installed along Brook Road in 1947, and wiring was already installed in the house in anticipation of this event. The second-generation two-over-two windows were replaced with the extant windows in the late 1940s. At some point, likely by the 1950s, the first-floor hallway along the staircase was converted to two closets, one accessed from the front entry hall and the other became the pantry off the kitchen that provides access to the basement staircase. The original doorway to the basement staircase was blocked up and the wall was restored, possibly with the old spruce boards that were part of the partition at the rear of the living room. The cistern in the basement dates to the 1950s or 1960s. Tiemann's daughter, Joyce, added the garage addition and wood deck in 1976.

The 1976 garage addition with rear porch is offset to the rear of the northwest gable wall of the main block. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and a side-gable orientation with an asphalt-shingle roof. The breezeway is adjacent and parallel to the main block, and the two-bay garage and a rear, recessed screen-in porch are perpendicular to the breezeway, with the porch extending the full length. The addition has brick-veneered concrete block walls, except the rear wall facing the porch, which is exposed concrete block. The front eaves elevation has a segmentally arched entryway in the left bay containing a double-leaf wood door with tall single-pane lights set under a fanlight, three centered six-over-six wood windows under blind brick arches, and a single veneer door with a nine-pane light in the right bay, also under a blind brick arch. The three-bay gable end wall has two wood overhead garage doors with two rows of lower square panels and two rows of upper square lights, set under large segmental blind brick arches. The third bay is the exposed end of the screened-in porch, which is open on three sides.

The screened-in porch has a wooden archway at the gable end wall and a rectangular wood grid framing system elsewhere. The breezeway and screened-in porch have stone floors and beaded board ceilings. The exposed section of the gable adjacent to the main block has vertical-board siding and a glazed door leading to the deck that is framed by full-height six-pane windows and a transom. There is also a double-leaf glazed door with transom leading from the breezeway to the screened-in porch. A wood deck spans the rear elevation of the main block and is supported by a tall fieldstone retaining wall.

Barn, c. 1820

The c. 1820 English Barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a fieldstone foundation and hewn timber-frame structure with a principal pole-rafter roof system. It has a rough vertical-board siding, a side-gable open-eave standing-seam metal roof, and large full-height, sliding, rough vertical-board double doors set off-center on each eaves elevation, with one missing door at the rear. The barn is set into a slight bank, and there is shallow earthen ramp to the doorway at the rear. To the left of the barn doors, the front elevation has a rough vertical-board rolling pedestrian door and a six-pane window, and to the right, a six-pane window and boarded up pedestrian doorway. The left end of the rear eaves elevation has a blocked-up horizontal window opening. The southeast gable end wall is symmetrical and has a centered

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rough vertical-board hinged pedestrian door flanked by paired six-pane windows, and a six-pane window in the gable. The northwest gable end wall has three blocked- stall windows. The drive-through bay is open to the roof, and the side bays have hay lofts. The southeast end of the barn is partitioned into a random pattern of stalls. Although not apparent when observing the roof structure, the asymmetry of this barn suggests a bay was added to the southeast end. The barn is in fair but stable condition, with a sound structure and roof.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1795 – c. 1820

Significant Dates

c. 1795

c. 1825

c. 1820

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

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

The Parker Farm is architecturally significant as an excellent example of an early, well-preserved c. 1815 Federal-style brick residence that grew from c. 1795 house, now serving as the summer kitchen wing. The agricultural roots of the property are represented by the c. 1820 English Barn set within this bucolic setting of fields and woodlands. The buildings and setting are the remnants of a hillside farmstead established in the late 18th century and continuously used for over 150 years. The main house displays a distinctive set of blind arches, an architectural feature in Vermont that is generally limited to 1810s brick buildings in Windsor County and surrounding areas. The design of the house is based on the principles of Asher Benjamin, the well-known architect and author of several architectural pattern books who lived in the nearby town of Windsor from 1799 to 1802. The Parker Farm meets Criterion C of the National Register of Historic Places for its local architectural significance.

The period of significance extends from c. 1795, the approximate construction date of the original house (now the summer kitchen wing), to c. 1820, when the English Barn was constructed. The property retains sufficient integrity of design and setting.

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

Architectural Significance

The Parker House is an excellent and well-preserved example of c. 1815 Federal-style brick house that grew from a c. 1795 building and is the only intact and unthreatened brick Federal-style house in Cavendish that is located in a rural setting. Its most distinctive architectural feature is the set of blind arches over the first story windows and doorway of the front façade. Another interesting detail is the Flemish-bond brick pattern of the front façade, which differentiates the house from other early-19th-century buildings, which typically utilized the common bond pattern.

Other significant Federal period features of the Parker House include the rigid symmetry, five-bay by two-bay side-gable massing, large gable-end ridge chimneys, shallow roof overhang, the cyma reversa gable and eave trim with bed moldings. Interior features include the largely intact Georgian floor plan, the center staircase with beaded plank partition walls, the beadboard paneled wall in the original kitchen, the architrave double ogee interior window and door casings, the paneled wood doors with raised panels on one side and flat panels on the other, and the Suffolk latches on the first story doors. The substantial cooking fireplace with bake oven, and the three Rumford fireplaces, including the parlor fireplace, which has a Federal-style wood mantelpiece, remain intact as well.

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Additional historic features of the house include the summer kitchen wing, which predates the brick house, the slate roof installed in 1933, the high quality twelve-over-twelve and eight-over-twelve wood windows from the late 1940s, and the random-width pine floors throughout the house that date from the 19th century to the 1930s. The purlin roof framing system displays the influence of Aaron Parker's family's eastern Massachusetts heritage carried over from the 18th century. This roof structure contrasts with other early-19th-century houses of the Connecticut River Valley that were settled by immigrants from Connecticut or western Massachusetts, who utilized the common rafter framing system.

The design of the house was likely influenced by the designs and ideals of architect Asher Benjamin, who lived in nearby Windsor from 1799 to 1802 and wrote the first architectural pattern book by an American, the 1797 *Country Builder's Assistant*. The house employs Benjamin's Federal style, neoclassical principles of proportion, scale, rigid symmetry and the use of architectural details such as arches and delicate wood trim. Like many builders of the period, Aaron Parker likely consulted the *Country Builder's Assistant* to provide the patterns for the eave and gable trim, interior window and door casings, door paneling, parlor chimneypiece, the muntin profiles of the original windows, and the basis for the floor plan. One of Benjamin's drawings (Figure 1) shows a center hall plan with front rooms that are larger than the rear rooms, incorporating the gable-end ridge chimney into the front room, as is the case in the Parker House.

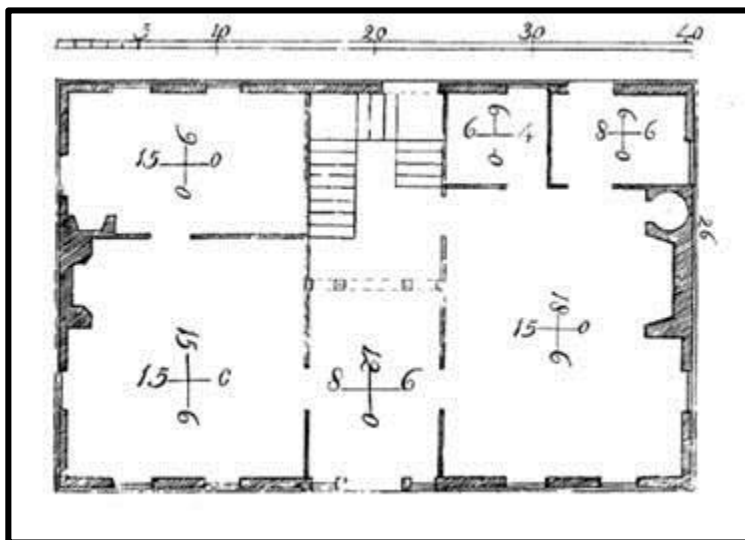


Figure 1. Asher Benjamin floor plan, as published in the Country Builder's Assistant in 1797.

Although the Federal style was introduced in Vermont in the 1790s and remained fashionable until the 1830s, brick buildings (with a few exceptions) did not appear in Vermont until 1805, and the use of the blind arch is generally limited to brick buildings of the 1810s. Architectural historian William Hosley asserts that the blind arch was introduced to Vermont by Stuart Park of Groton, Massachusetts, who designed the (no longer standing) 1808 Warden's House at the

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Windsor State Prison. According to architectural historian Glenn Andres, the use of the blind arch was concentrated in Windsor County, with some other examples in Windham, Rutland and Addison County. Three c. 1810 houses in nearby Grafton, Windham County, are very similar to the Parker House, although the blind arch arcading on the 1821 Old Academy in Bennington, which also displays a prominent stepped gable, was the influence of the Dutch architectural heritage of New York on southwestern Vermont's early designs. The unadorned and restrained exterior appearance is also limited to high-style brick buildings of Vermont dating from 1805 to the early 1820s. Later examples of high-style brick buildings often include fanlights and sidelights, doorway and corner pilasters, and stone window lintels.

There are six brick 2 ½ story Federal-style houses in the Town of Cavendish. Of these six brick houses, four of them are located in densely-settled villages in Cavendish or Proctorsville, and they are threatened by deferred maintenance or have been altered. The two rural brick Federal-style houses in Cavendish were built by and for the Aaron, Jr., and Joseph Parker, who were brothers. The Town Farm residence (built by Joseph Parker) has a large modern side addition and a renovated "open concept" floor plan, and as a result its historic integrity has been compromised. The Aaron Parker, Jr., house is the only intact, Federal-style brick building in Cavendish located on a rural farmstead.

The barn is also significant as an intact early example of a Vermont agricultural building. Today, the English Barn type, particularly one this old, is a rarity. Significant historic features of the barn include the massing, stone foundation, vertical siding, barn doors, windows, and timber frame structure. The apparent addition of the fourth bay is evidence of an expanding farmstead.

Property History

Arriving in 1781, members of the Parker family were among the earliest settlers in Cavendish, a rural town in southern Windsor County. The Parker family's experience of moving from Massachusetts to Vermont in the late 18th century, establishing a hillside farm, and helping settle the Town of Cavendish reflects common motivations and goals of the first generation of settlers in Vermont. Over a century later, in 1933, the Parker Farm was purchased by the Tiemann family, who moved from New Jersey to rural Vermont to make a living during the Great Depression. Their story is a well-documented example of some of the earliest practitioners of the "back to the land" movement, which would result in transformative social, political and cultural changes in Vermont during the 20th century. Adapting the Parker Farm for use in the 20th century, the Tiemanns continued the tradition of self-sufficiency and independence, while at the same time building close relationships with their neighbors and becoming involved in the local community.

Parker Family

Cavendish was chartered in 1761, but like most Vermont towns was not settled until several years later, primarily by families from the adjacent towns Westford and Chelmsford, Massachusetts, and other towns along Route 119. According to the History of the Town of

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Westford, Massachusetts, the Vermont towns of Ludlow and Mount Holly were also “settled and organized chiefly by men from Westford.” The last leg of the journey to Cavendish was Crown Point Road, a military road constructed through Vermont during the French and Indian War (1754-1763). This road passed through the north end of the Parker Farm and crossed Brook Road.

The Black River flows through Cavendish and feeds into the Connecticut River about fifteen miles to the east. Vermont Route 131 follows the path of the river and serves as the main street of the town’s two villages, Cavendish and Proctorsville. The Cavendish hill country rises north of the river valley and contains numerous scattered 19th-century former farmsteads. According to Hamilton Child’s 1884 Windsor County Gazetteer, the town was well-suited for farming and “the alluvial terraces above the Black River have a deep, arable soil, and...the schistose rocks of Windsor County disintegrate rapidly and add richness to the soil.”

The Parkers’ neighbors to the north, the John Coffeen family, were the first permanent settlers of Cavendish in 1769. They were among the first waves of settlers in Vermont and most certainly in Cavendish. Additional settlers from Westford, MA, arrived in 1781, and included Eleazer Parker, Aaron Parker Jr.’s uncle. Eleazer’s brother Joshua came in 1782 with a group of nine families, and additional brothers Aaron (Sr.) and Isaac Parker came in 1788. Joshua married John Coffeen’s daughter. Eleazer lived in town only until 1784, but that year he sold a 63-acre lot in Cavendish to Aaron Parker, Sr., while Aaron, Jr., was still living in Westford, MA, and working as a brick maker. Based on land records, it is likely that this parcel included some of the land that became Aaron Parker, Jr.’s farm.

Aaron Parker, Sr., (1739-1801) served in the Revolutionary War (1775-1783) and moved to Cavendish with his wife Lydia and four of their children: Aaron (1767-1834), Lydia, Lucy and Joseph (1777-1843). A fifth child, Sarah, had already moved to Cavendish with her husband Samuel Dutton, who was the namesake of Duttonsville, the original name of Cavendish Village. The 1790 census, taken when the town’s population was 491, shows that the Aaron Parker, Sr. household included the entire nuclear family. Aaron Sr. was elected to the Selectboard in 1790 and appointed Captain of the Cavendish town militia in 1792. They lived in Cavendish Center on a property southwest of the subject property on what is now called Town Farm Road. The “Center” is an area of town around an intersection of several roads that once contained a cluster of buildings including an 1802 meeting house, houses, schoolhouse, and cemetery.

Aaron Parker, Jr., established his own farmstead, the subject property, northeast of his father’s farm, no later than 1795, as indicated in a deed of that date that appends land to his already existing separate parcel. In 1796, he married Susan Sherman (1774-1842), the niece of Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and they may have lived in the summer kitchen wing of the extant house. Their children were Addison (1797-1864) and Amanda (1799-1888). In the early 1800s, Aaron Parker, Jr., held public offices such as fence viewer, lister, and grand juror.

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When Aaron Parker, Sr., died in 1801, he willed half of his real estate to his sons Aaron and Joseph, and the other half to his wife Lydia. Joseph continued to live with his mother. The inventory of the estate included 5,000 bricks, which had been made from a clay pit on the property, northwest of what was to become Joseph's house, which was later the Town Farm house. Aaron and Joseph Parker probably built their almost identical brick houses in succession, and local lore states that these known brick makers did construct the buildings themselves.

Aaron Jr. and Susan "Susie" Parker lived on the subject farm until Aaron's death in 1834. Their high-style large brick house of c. 1815 is evidence that they were successful farmers, and perhaps Parker built other brick houses in town. It is likely that part of his success was as a sheep farmer. In 1811, Merino sheep were first imported to Vermont by William Jarvis of the adjacent town of Weathersfield, so the Parkers probably began raising this valuable livestock in the 1810s. By 1830, sheep raising for wool production and stock breeding was the predominant agricultural activity in Cavendish and the rest of Windsor County, and a fulling mill was established in Cavendish. In 1842, there were 7,124 sheep in Cavendish compared to a human population of 1,427 in 1840. Other productions on the farm would have included wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, wool, maple sugar, hay and cord wood, and the grains and lumber would have been processed at the grist and saw mills in the villages.

As shown in the 1820 census, the Aaron Parker, Jr. household included the nuclear family and several other people including a young male and female of unknown relation, and two additional adult females that may have included Addison's wife. Addison graduated from Middlebury College in 1823 and became a Baptist minister, another common profession of the extended Parker family. After 1824 he moved away from Vermont, serving congregations in Maine, Connecticut and Massachusetts. Amanda Parker was married in 1829 and moved with her husband Asa H. Brown to Andover, Massachusetts. After Aaron's death, his wife Susan remarried and lived in Connecticut.

Property after the Parkers

In 1834, with Asa Brown acting as grantor, the farmstead was sold to Edmund Stone (1781-1861), whose father Timothy had brought the family to Cavendish in 1785 from Ashby, MA. The property conveyed in this deed is only 40 acres in size, but other deeds indicate that Stone had acquired some of Parker's farmland previous to this. Judging by town land records, the Stone family owned one or two farmsteads nearby, including a farm just south of the subject farm that was owned by Edmund's brother Thomas. In 1842, Edmund Stone sold the farm that he had "occupied years past." By 1846, farmer Joseph P. Eaton owned it. The 1850 agricultural census notes that the farm was 110 acres.

By 1880, the size of the farm had increased to 150 acres, with 39 acres in production, 91 acres as pasture or orchard, and ten acres of woodland. In 1881, 107 acres were sold to farmer Juan F. Gilson. Although there was no agricultural census taken in 1900, it is likely that Gilson operated a small dairy farm as the extant barn had twelve cow stanchions in the 1930s. Gilson would have

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brought the milk to a local creamery or the Eagle Cheese Factory in Proctorsville, which opened in 1881 at the resurgence of the cheese making industry in Vermont.

In 1911, Juan Gilson sold the 107-acre farm to John D. Dix, who then sold the farm (which he had reduced to 91 acres) four years later to George F. and Lucie Hamilton. The Hamiltons moved to the farm with their two young sons and Lucie's mother from Edge More, Delaware, where George had worked at his father's flower farm. The Vermont life apparently did not work out for them, as by the time they sold the property in 1923 to Frank and Ethel Blanchard, they had already moved to a farm in Pennsylvania.

The 1930 census, at the advent of the Great Depression, shows that the Blanchards had nine children and that Frank and the eldest son's profession was "laborer of odd jobs," not farmers. At that time, all of the neighbors were listed as farmers. In 1933, they sold the property and moved to Proctorsville, where Frank had found employment in the local woolen mill.

The Tiemann Family & Windy Hill Farm

The new owners of the property were Philip W. and Isabel C. Tiemann, who had moved from suburban Chatham, New Jersey, with their three young children: Philip "Wyeth," Ann, and Joyce. They named the property "Windy Hill Farm" and, with the exception of the World War II years, they lived there for the rest of their lives as subsistence farmers. The move to Vermont and the family's experiences were recounted by Philip Tiemann in a 102-page memoir; this was augmented by a telephone conversation with daughter Joyce Tiemann. The family found that despite the hard work, challenges, and being far from friends and family, it was all worth it and they never looked back.

Philip Tiemann (1900-1969) was born in Brooklyn and raised in New Jersey, and Isabel (1901-1959) was from New Jersey. Philip studied engineering at the University of Pennsylvania and then worked as a clerk in New York City. A few years after their marriage in 1924, they moved to Chatham, New Jersey, a comfortable railroad suburb of New York City. Tiemann was working on commission for an (unnamed) oil company in New York City when the stock market crashed in 1929. The family did not fare well at the advent of the Great Depression and became disillusioned by suburban living and the rat race. Since the Tiemanns had already planned on retiring on a farm, they decided to act on that plan early, particularly as there were many farms listed for sale at low prices as a result of the Depression. The Tiemanns were most likely aware that the Depression did not affect northern New England as seriously as it did in most other areas of the country. A farming family could support itself with a subsistence farm and woodlot and by bartering with community members, and would be minimally affected by the economic state of the rest of the country.

Local historian Barbara Kingsbury wrote in *Chubb Hill Farm and Cavendish, Vermont, a Family and Town History, 1876-1960*, that the Tiemanns, "like the more famous Scott Nearings near Stratton Mountain, were the forerunners of other families who would later come to Vermont as part of a 'back to the land movement.'" The experience of Helen and Scott Nearing, who moved

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from New York City to Winhall, Vermont, in 1932, is well documented in their book *Living the Good Life*. Published in 1954, *Living the Good Life* became (and remains) essential reading for anyone interested in self-sufficient rural living. The experiences of families like the Tiemanns and the Nearings laid the groundwork for the “back to the land” movement in Vermont in the second half of the 20th century. However, each family’s motivation for moving to Vermont may have been different; the Nearings sought a new lifestyle to suit their ideals and were able to homestead with the help of an inheritance, while the Tiemanns were in financial distress and moved to Vermont in order to survive – and without an agenda. The Nearings were also activists and vegetarians, and displayed an attitude of disapproval toward the “locals,” while the Tiemanns lived quietly and got along with and appreciated their neighbors, and raised animals for meat stock.

Although Philip Tiemann does not mention this in his memoir, he may have been influenced by a number of books and articles published in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries promoting a return to America’s rural agricultural way of life. At the advent of the Depression, these books and articles began to mention northern New England as the ideal location for homesteading. A 1932 editorial in *Harper’s Monthly* stated that the “Yankee” farmer was a “free man, self-reliant, sure of his world, unfrightened by the future.” Vermont was “rediscovered” as a good place to be self-sufficient and as a place where people took care of each other. The Tiemanns may also have been aware of an experimental enclave called Free Acres, which was in a town adjacent to Chatham, NJ. Although the main premise of this community was a single tax system, it also promoted homesteading and self-sufficiency.

The Tiemanns’ requirements for a suitable new home were that the house had to be in relatively good condition with a working fireplace and near a brook. Philip Tiemann tried and failed to find an affordable farm in the metropolitan New York area. After buying a car and learning how to drive, he searched in the White Mountains, also to no avail. He then decided to cross the bridge into White River Junction, Vermont, where he was referred to a real estate agent in Cavendish. The agent showed him the Blanchards’ farm, which was desirable to Tiemann as the house was in good condition, and had four working fireplaces, a dry cellar, and a summer kitchen with spring-fed water piped in. The interior had suffered from wear and tear and the outbuildings were in bad condition, but the buildings had sound structures. Also, farming equipment, a horse, and a cow were included in the purchase, and there was a garden, hay fields, wood lots, and three brooks on the property. The farm was not listed in the 1932 or 1933 editions of the State publication *Vermont Farms and Properties for Sale*, although it is likely that Tiemann acquired the property for under \$5,000 (about \$90,000 in 2013), the price of a larger farm up the road at the time.

The Tiemanns dove into the subsistence farming life during the summer of 1933, much to the surprise and amusement of their family and friends in New Jersey and New York. With the aid of government bulletins, the County Farm Agent provided by the Vermont Department of Agriculture, and the assistance of neighboring farmers, Tiemann was able to learn how to farm, repair buildings, log, and make maple sugar, among other skills. The Tiemanns immediately began milking the cow and employing the horse for farming. There was a large pasture and hay

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field southwest of the house, and much of the land across the road was open. They grew corn, oats, millet (one acre for each of the three), peas and beans, potatoes, carrots, squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, turnips, tomatoes, onion, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, peppers, eggplant, lettuce, watermelons, citron, and raspberries. The vegetable garden was north of the barn, and potatoes were grown west of the garden. A few old apple trees and one that was planted in front of the house provided edible apples. They were often able to trade vegetables for groceries. They also butchered their own cows and pigs, and had chickens for eggs, eating and selling. The local grist and saw mill processed their grains and lumber, and Philip chopped much of their cord wood. Within a few years, the Tiemanns were also producing enough maple syrup for their own use, and selling their trees as Christmas trees, which were shipped south via train.

Between the house and extant barn, there was a wood shed, a small hog house/slaughterhouse with an arch, a horse barn, and the extant barn, which had been used as the cattle barn. Across the road was a carriage house. An old photograph shows that there had been a second structure across the street, which was removed prior to 1933. All of the outbuildings except for the extant barn and carriage barn were removed by the 1940s due to their poor condition, and the carriage barn was removed in the 1990s. An enclosure next to the cattle barn had a water trough, but in order to have a better water supply that was less likely to freeze, Tiemann built a small shed with a concrete basin that would contain overflow water that drained from the kitchen. A partially built enclosure attached to the cattle barn was finished for use as a chicken coop. Later, a 12' square chicken coop was erected in between the two brooks across the road from the house, which had the capacity of brooding 100 chicks. In late 1930s, Tiemann installed over 2,200 feet of barbed wire, which was acquired with the help of a government subsidy.

Most of the food they grew could be stored in the basement. The wing of the house was used as a kitchen during the summer, and what is now the living room, which has the cooking fireplace, was used when it was too cold in the summer kitchen. The wood-burning cooking stove was transported from one to the kitchen to the other accordingly. The room that was once at the rear of the living room was called the pantry, and had a dry sink, a wood-fired cooking stove with an attached hot water heater, shelving lining the walls, and a hand cranked cream separator. In the late 1940s the extant kitchen at the rear of the house was created, and the winter kitchen was used solely as the living room, as it is today.

When the Tiemanns moved in, the house had no plumbing or electricity and was heated solely with wood, which only provided direct heat to the four rooms with fireplaces. Other adjustments to country life included attending school in a one-room schoolhouse and using a sleigh during the winter instead of car. They did have a car, however, when most people in town were still using a horse and buggy. The family also participated in the town's social life, attending dances, and going to the Opera House, which had a pool table, bowling lanes, plays, and movies. The family's relationship with the locals, all "native" Vermonters who treated them kindly, was also crucial to their survival. Tiemann also helped other farmers in exchange for their help and advice, such as "haying on halves," when the neighbor did the haying on the Tiemann farm and let them keep half. Isabel attended local Home Demonstration Club meetings, where

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professionals would instruct a group of women about cooking, food preservation, housekeeping, and cottage industries.

In addition to beginning the farming life right away, the Tiemanns also immediately took on many home improvements. These improvements did not detract from the historic significance of the house but helped preserve its historic structure and finishes. The condition of the house today is a testament to the respectful care by the Tiemanns.

Although the Tiemanns were successful at homesteading, it did not provide the income needed to buy all of the essentials. Philip Tiemann took on odd jobs and worked as a carpenter for one week at the Civilian Conservation Corps camp located in the Proctorsville Piper State Forest, then did part-time work with the town's road crew and clerical work in some local offices. In 1937, he was elected trustee of the town library, although he resigned within a few years due to the controversy regarding the acquisition of a new library building. In 1938, he was elected to a town auditor position, then Selectmen in 1940, when he also became the de facto overseer of the Works Progress Administration work crew, which was paving a section of Route 131.

Joyce Tiemann recalls that during her childhood, they were the only full-time residents in town that were "from away." Barbara Kingsbury's book and a 1964 book by local residents entitled "Heritage and Homes" provide a picture of the occupants of the old farms of Cavendish, including how many farms remained under the ownership of old local families, how many farms had been sold to people "from away," and who used the farms mostly as summer homes and then eventually places to retire. Starting in the 1930s, many people from the metropolitan New York area began buying old farmsteads and using them as summer homes. Many intended to eventually live in Cavendish fulltime, but this did not occur until the late 1940s. At least seven farms became summer homes during the 1930s, including a place up the road from the Tiemanns acquired by Theodore Roosevelt's daughter Ethel Derby and her husband. Yet, until the 1950s, most of the farms were still occupied by old Cavendish farming families.

Prior to moving to Vermont, Philip Tiemann was a lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps, and in 1939 he joined the 3rd Squadron of the 316th Cavalry of Vermont. The Army encouraged him to become town chairman of the Windsor County Civic Committee, where he had some influence over citizen support for the United States entrance into World War II (1941-1945). Tiemann joined the U.S. Army fulltime and served in various locations around the country throughout World War II. The family moved with him for a few years, and then resided in Brattleboro, VT, where it would be easier to live without him than on the isolated farm. Tiemann was discharged from service in 1946 and the family returned to Windy Hill Farm in the summer of 1947. At a time when most farmers in Cavendish operated dairy farms, the Tiemanns began raising pure-bred Hampshire sheep for breeding stock as the primary farming activity.

In the following years, Philip Tiemann founded the Cavendish Taxpayers Association, served on the school board, was a trustee of the Springfield Hospital, a trustee of Fletcher Farms, Inc., and Chair of the Rockside Committee of the Vermont Occupational Training Center. He also wrote No Slacker, A Chronicle of the War at Home, 1917-1918, a fictionalized account of a young man

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at the home front during World War I, which was published in 1964. His memoir about homesteading in Vermont only recounts the years 1933 to 1947, but Joyce recalls that the farm retained a sheep herd and an active garden until the end of the 1950s. By this time, half of the Cavendish farms had ceased agricultural activities. In 1952, government safety officials came to town and after inspecting all of the farms, they began to enforce the laws requiring milk coolers and cement floors in barns, which many farmers could not afford. By the mid-1960s, most of the farms had shut down, although many fields were maintained for hay production. The children moved away from the farm as adults, and at the time of Philip Tiemanns' death in 1969, he was living in the house alone. Joyce Tiemann was conveyed ownership of the property and moved back, adding the garage in 1976. She lived in the house until 2000, and then sold it to a couple from New York City, who sold the property to the current owners in 2012.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.2

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Zone: 18 | Easting: 6 93 290 | Northing: 48 10 139 |
| 2. Zone: 18 | Easting: 6 93 652 | Northing: 48 10 119 |
| 3. Zone: 18 | Easting: 6 93 675 | Northing: 48 09 745 |
| 4. Zone: 18 | Easting: 6 93 306 | Northing: 48 09 863 |

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

The boundary of the property is the legal boundary for Cavendish Tax Parcels #88 and #109 on Map 6, which are 7.5 acres and 8.7 acres, respectively.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary encompasses the remaining 16.2 acres of the Parker Farm's original lands. The parcels contain the house, barn, field and woodlands of the former farmstead and convey the historic significance of the property for its architecture and social history.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization: _____
street & number: P.O. Box 365
city or town: Brattleboro state: VT zip code: 05302
e-mail: pj.sage@live.com
telephone: 802-345-1092
date: August 11, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Parker, Aaron, Jr., and Susan, Farm

City or Vicinity: Cavendish

County: Windsor

State: VT

Photographer: Paula Sagerman

Date Photographed: September 2013

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

1 of 10: Facing northwest from road toward house (setting)

2 of 10: Facing southwest toward front and northwest elevations

3 of 10: Facing northwest from road toward side wing and main block

4 of 10: Facing southwest toward front façade

5 of 10: Facing northeast toward porch, and rear of main block and side wing

6 of 10: Facing southwest toward cooking fireplace in southeast room of first story

7 of 10: Facing northwest toward parlor fireplace in north room of first story

8 of 10: Facing southeast toward gable end in attic

9 of 10: Facing northwest toward Barn (A)

10 of 10: Facing east in Barn (A)

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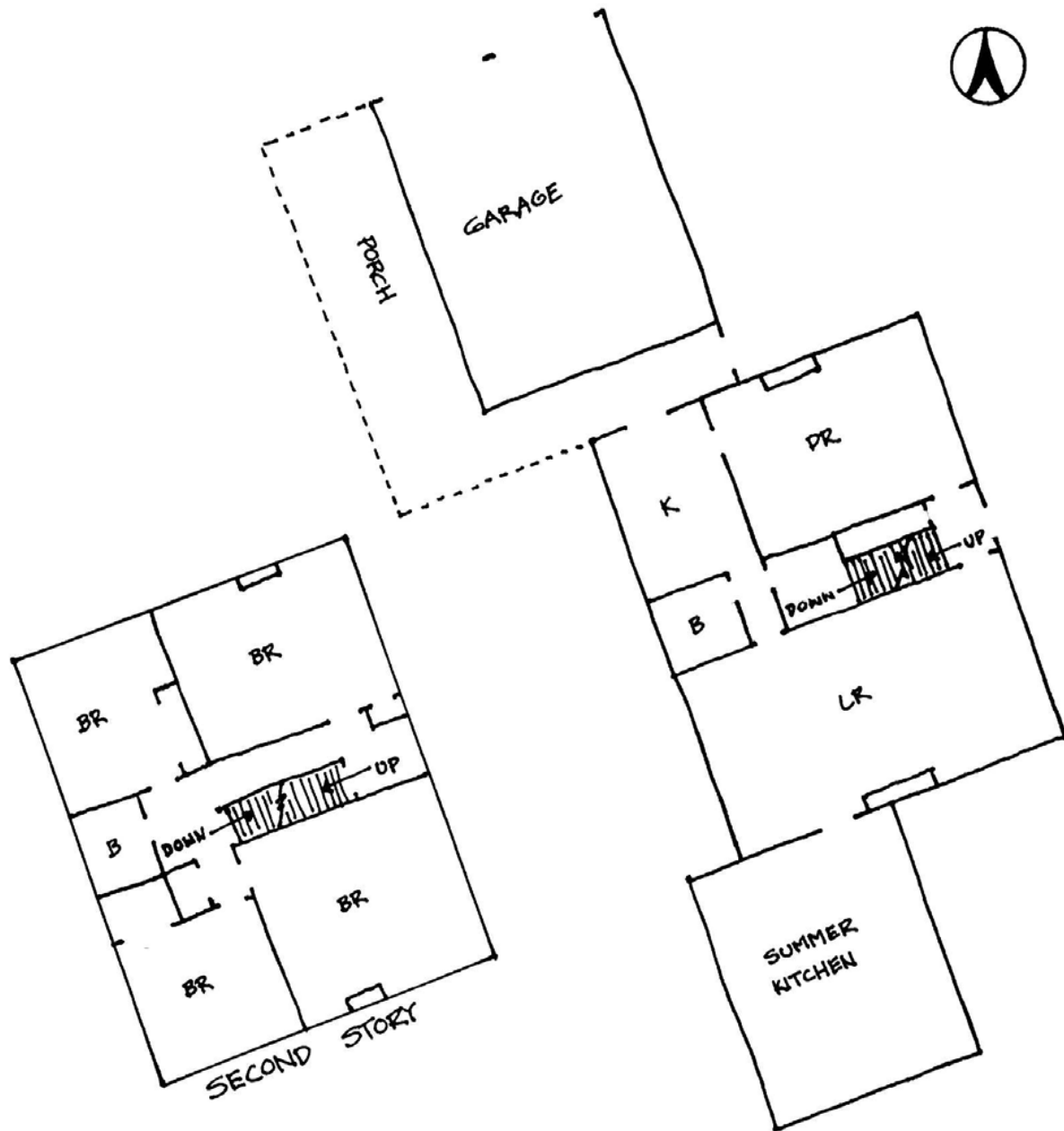
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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. 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.

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- BR = BEDROOM
- B = BATHROOM
- K = KITCHEN
- PR = DINING ROOM
- LR = LIVING ROOM

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Parker, Aaron, Jr., and Susan, Farm

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Page 1

All historic photos courtesy of Joyce Tiemann



Winter 1933-34. Note the size of the wing.



1934. Note structures to the right of the house.

United States Department of the Interior
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Facing southeast toward former barn, house and extant barn, 1950s.
Robert Holland, *Vermont Life*



Facing northwest toward extant barn and house, 1957
Robert Holland, *Vermont Life*

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Page 3



Facing northwest from house toward extant barn and garden, 1948.



Facing northwest from house toward extant barn and garden, 1956.
Note added lean-tos at barn.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Facing southwest toward house, former outbuildings, and extant barn, c. 1940s



Facing southeast toward former barn, house and extant barn, 1950

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Historic Photos

Page 5



Facing northwest toward house and former barn, c. 1950s

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Parker, Aaron, Jr., and Susan, Farm

Name of Property

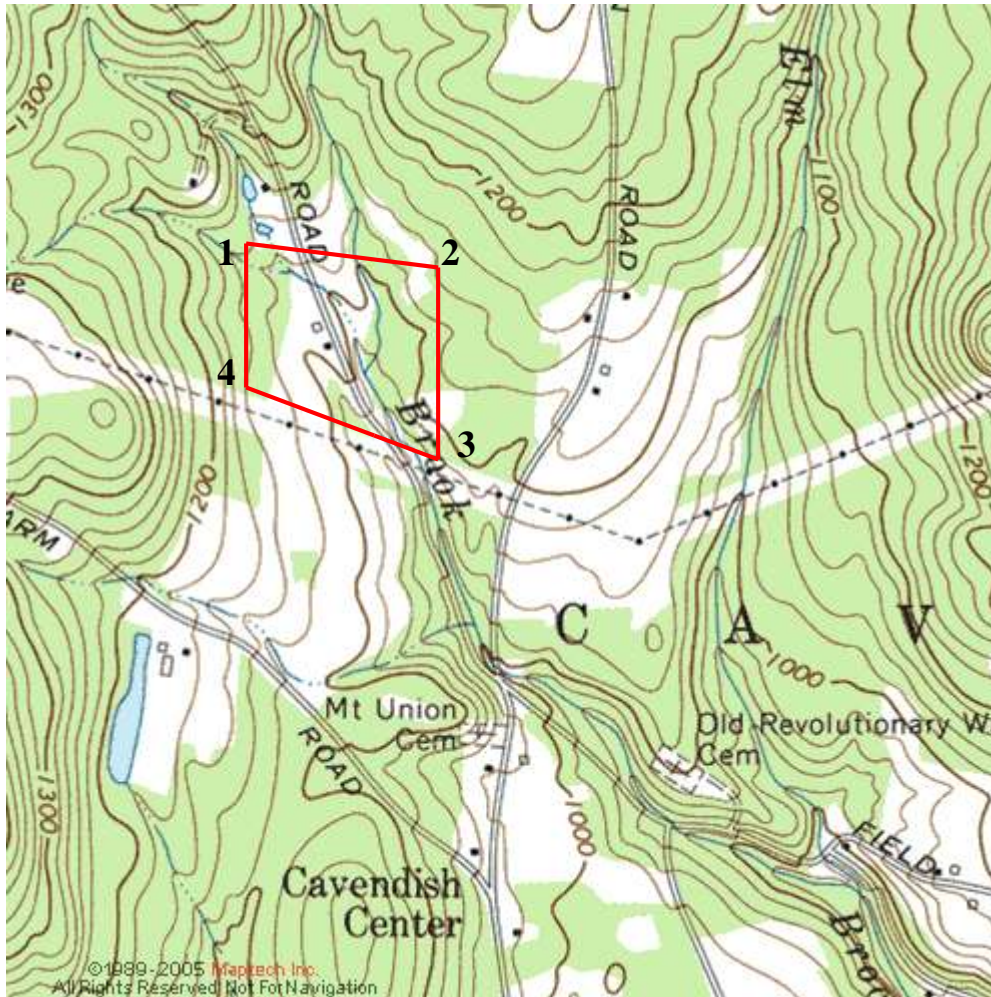
Windsor, VT

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number USGS Map

Partial Ludlow, Vermont, USGS Quadrant
Scale: 1:24,000



1. 18 693290 4810139
2. 18 693652 4810119
3. 18 693675 4809745
4. 18 693306 4809863









1715













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: RESUBMISSION

PROPERTY NAME: Parker, Aaron Jr. and Susan, Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Windsor

DATE RECEIVED: 8/22/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/08/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000405

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.24.2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Addressed Return Comments
Dropped Criticism A*

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER L. Gabbert DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N Y see attached SLR Y/N Y

State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 6
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
www.HistoricVermont.org

[phone] 802-828-3211
[division fax] 802-828-3206



May 23, 2014

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Re: Aaron, Jr., and Susan Parker Farm, Town of Cavendish, Windsor County, VT

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain a true and correct copy of the nomination for the Aaron, Jr., and Susan Parker Farm in Cavendish, VT, to the National Register of Historic Places.

No objections to the nomination were submitted to the Division during the public comment period.

The Vermont Advisory Council reviewed the draft nomination materials at their meetings on January 22, 2014, and March 19, 2014. At their meeting on April 24, 2014, the Council voted unanimously that the property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criteria A and C, and the Council recommends that the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3043 or devin.colman@state.vt.us.

Sincerely,
VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Devin A. Colman
State Architectural Historian



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Parker, Aaron Jr. and Susan, Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Windsor

DATE RECEIVED: 5/30/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/20/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/07/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/16/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000405

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: NY
OTHER: NY PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7-9-2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See Return Comments

RECOM./CRITERIA *Return*

REVIEWER *[Signature]*

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE *7/9/2014*

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

The United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Evaluation/Return Sheet

Property Name: Parker, Aaron, Jr. and Susan, Farm
Windsor County, Vermont

Reference Number: 14000405

Reason for Return

This nomination is being returned for technical and substantive revision.

The Aaron and Susan Parker Farm nomination was submitted under Criteria A and C, with areas of significance in Social History and Architecture. The nomination was submitted at the local level of significance with a period of significance c. 1795 to 1976.

The nomination claims that the property meets Criterion A in the area of Social History as an example of the "back to the land movement" in Vermont. However, there is not enough historical context provided that explains this movement or its importance to the State, or how the Parker Farm fits into the context as a significantly associated property. Please provide additional context information regarding this movement and its importance to Vermont and to the local area. You should also provide some sort of contextual analysis regarding the role the Parker Farm played in that movement. How many of these "back to the land" farms were there in the county or town area? What was the typical size? How successful? Also, please provide an analysis of integrity of the farm as it relates to this context. The loss of acreage and the loss of outbuildings should be weighed against the importance of the farm as it is associated with the "back to the land" movement.

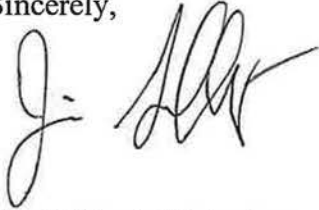
If you choose not to pursue this research, you may resubmit the nomination solely under Criterion C. I believe that the house, despite the changes made by the Tiemann family, does represent a significant example of its period, especially in a rural setting. You may

retain the other information as an interesting part of the story that also explains the later changes, but not claim Criterion A significance.

The submitted nomination did not have a location map. Upon resubmission, please provide the required map.

We appreciate the opportunity to review this nomination and hope that you find these comments useful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions. I can be reached at (202) 354-2275 or email at <James_Gabbert@nps.gov>.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Gabbert', written in a cursive style.

Jim Gabbert, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
7/10/2014

State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 6
Montpelier, VT 05620-0501
www.HistoricVermont.org

[phone] 802-828-3211
[division fax] 802-828-3206

*Agency of Commerce and
Community Development*

August 12, 2014

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005



**Re: Aaron, Jr., and Susan Parker Farm, Town of Cavendish, Windsor County, VT
Nomination Resubmittal**

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains a true and correct copy of the nomination form for the Aaron, Jr., and Susan Parker Farm in Cavendish, VT, to the National Register of Historic Places. This nomination is being resubmitted based on comments dated 7/10/2014 from Jim Gabbert .

No objections to the nomination were submitted to the Division during the public comment period.

The Vermont Advisory Council reviewed the draft nomination materials at their meetings on January 22, 2014, and March 19, 2014. At their meeting on April 24, 2014, the Council voted unanimously that the property meets the National Register Criteria for Evaluation under Criteria A and C, and the Council recommends that the State Historic Preservation Officer approve the nomination. Based on the comments from Jim Gabbert, however, the property is only being nominated for architectural significance under Criterion C.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3043 or devin.colman@state.vt.us.

Sincerely,
VERMONT DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Devin A. Colman
State Architectural Historian

