

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received DEC 27 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic Aiken Stand Complex

and/or common Aiken Stand Complex

2. Location

E of Barnard off VT12

street & number State Aid Highway #2 N/A not for publication

city, town Barnard vicinity N/A vicinity of ~~Congressional District~~

state Vermont code 50 county Windsor code 027

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
			<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town N/A vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Barnard Town Clerk

street & number N/A

city, town Barnard state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Aiken Stand is comprised of two nineteenth century frame buildings clustered around a T-intersection in a remote section of Barnard, Vermont. The surrounding terrain is mostly hilly upland meadow, with fruit orchards and tall maple trees dominating the large overgrown yards around the buildings. The main structure, a c.1805 stagecoach tavern (map #1), is a two-and-a-half story Federal style clapboard house with a central chimney and typical five-bay facade. Across the road, to the southwest, is the Aiken Stand Annex. Built c.1835, this auxiliary to the tavern is a one-and-a-half story, five-bay, transitional Cape/Classic Cottage type house (#2), which was originally sheathed in clapboards, but is now covered with asbestos shingles. These two buildings are the remains of a once-bustling hamlet which grew up around the turnpike stand in the early nineteenth century. There are also two small (five-by-four-by-four feet and six-by-six-by-eight feet) gabled clapboard outbuildings, built sometime in this century as storage and tool sheds; they do not contribute to the historic character of the property.

Descriptions of the individual buildings are as follows:

1. Aiken Stand, c.1805

The tavern is a typical Federal style house with a massive central chimney. It stands two-and-a-half stories tall, with a central entrance hall and a symmetrical five-by-two bay, thirty-by-twenty-two foot rectangular plan. Construction is of clapboards on a post-and-beam frame, with a rubble-coursed stone foundation, and a gable roof of sheet metal sheathing on round timber rafters. The roofline is trimmed by a narrow molded box cornice with brief end returns. Windows have new nine-over-nine sash and plain surrounds; the gable windows are slightly smaller than the others. The front entry has a five-panel door with heavy brass handle and knocker. Above it is a rectangular four-light transom, and framing it is a surround of fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with fluted triglyphs and a narrow crown molding. Set back on the south end wall is a new semi-enclosed porch with saltbox form, lattice screens, and a matching cornice with returns. On the rear wall is a plain panelled door and several new small-paned fixed windows, including a large picture window.

The tavern's exterior substantially retains its original appearance, although some fabric has been replaced or slightly altered over the years. In the attic is framing which suggests that the roof was originally hipped; the present gables were probably added in the 1830's or 1840's, when iron stoves replaced fireplaces as the building's primary heating system. The present window sash replaced earlier two-over-two sash dating from the mid-nineteenth century; the original sash type is unknown, but twelve-over-twelves were standard for this period and region. Detailing on the front door surround was added in the 1960's. Originally the door was capped by a simple splayed lintel whose outline is still visible in the clapboards around the door head. The south porch addition replaced a plain gabled wing which at one time was attached, and later stood detached and in reduced size to the southeast. In general, the more recent changes have been plausible, if not entirely accurate, attempts to maintain historical authenticity, and have not seriously compromised the building's architectural integrity.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c.1805, c.1835 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Aiken Stand is significant as a well-preserved example of Federal style domestic architecture, and as one of the few vestiges of the private turnpikes which were once Vermont's chief system of long-distance transportation. In its heyday, the Aiken Stand was the mid-point stop on the old Woodstock and Royalton Turnpike, a toll road which from 1800 to 1842 was a link in the Boston to Montreal road. The tavern's distinctive five-bay plan, with a massive central chimney and central entrance hall, was one of the most popular vernacular house types in New England at the turn of the nineteenth century.

An integral part of the turnpike system was the network of "stands", where stage and freight lines could change their four and six-horse teams every ten miles, and passengers got a brief chance to refresh themselves with food and drink. By this method, travellers and goods could move long distances on fairly reliable schedules at a rate of four to five miles per hour.

Although Soloman Aiken kept a tavern at this site as early as 1781, it was probably c.1805 that he erected the present building to accommodate the new business generated by the turnpike. During the Aiken Stand's peak years, from 1800-1830, it served not only the long-haul traffic, but was also a highly popular local tavern. In 1817, President Monroe visited the Stand and in 1824, the Marquis de Lafayette addressed a crowd during a short stopover here. Soloman Aiken's son, Elijah, Barnard's First Selectmen and town representative, was then the hosteler. He held a wide reputation as a host, cheesemaker, and vintner. The orchards which still stand behind the houses on either side of the road produced apples for hard cider and pears for "perry." The upstairs ballroom was the scene of parties, dances, and public meetings. By the 1840's, a small hamlet had grown up around the tavern. The "Annex," across the road, is a transitional Cape/Classic Cottage which the Aiken family built c.1835 as extra space for themselves and overflow guests; the south wing of the Annex housed a blacksmith/harness shop for the tavern's livery. There were also a number of private dwellings nearby, and even a substantial brick schoolhouse. Behind the Annex stood a large barn where the turnpike's regular stage and freight lines kept the fresh teams of horses needed to keep their coaches and "land ships" on schedule.

Financial difficulties forced the turnpike company to turn the road over to the state in 1842, and by the 1850's the railroads had taken most of the freight and long distance passenger business from the toll roads. The old Aiken Stand continued to operate as a local tavern until the 1870's, and then continued as a private home until the mid-twentieth century, when it stood vacant and deteriorating. In the 1970's its historic and architectural value was recognized and the old tavern was substantially restored. Its projected future use is as a museum/art gallery. There is no trace of the school and dwellings which once stood around the Aiken Stand.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Newton, William Monroe, History of Barnard, Vermont, Vol. I
(Montpelier, 1928).

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property three more or less

Quadrangle name Woodstock North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8	6	9	4	0	4	0	4	8	4	4	7	7	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H

Zone			Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Continuation Sheet)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Page (for Two Rivers-Ottaqueechee Regional Planning and Development Commission)

organization Historic Preservation Consultant

date January, 1982

street & number N/A

telephone 802-644-5075

city or town Waterville

state Vermont

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William B. Pirney

title Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date December 16, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. Delores Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 1/27/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

GRD 10. 2007-0810
EXP. 12/31/04

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 4

Page 1

1. Martin-Ankner Partnership
c/o William Martin
Barnard, Vermont 05031

2. Mark Mitchell
18 Brattle Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 7-1

Item number 7

Page 1

Like the exterior, the building's interior is a combination of mostly original Federal period fabric and detail, later nineteenth century additions, and recent modernizations and restorations. The symmetrical floorplan is typical of Georgian and Federal domestic architecture, with a central entry hall and staircase flanked by parlors in front, and a string of narrow rooms along the rear. The small front hall has entries on the sides to the parlors, and a three-flight staircase with paneled walls, square balusters, and delicate involute moldings on the stringers. On the inside of the front door are large iron strap hinges.

The side parlors are identical in plan, with interior fireplaces set in the central chimney on the interior walls, and doors to the large kitchen in the rear. The fireplaces, which appear to have been rebuilt late in the last century, retain their original molded wood surrounds and brief mantels. The south parlor has full wainscoting of wide pine boards and a corner hutch with paneled doors and hand-wrought brass latches. The north parlor has a molded chair rail and a large recessed cupboard to the right of the fireplace.

The large kitchen (called the "tavern room") takes up the entire rear of the house except for a small room in each corner; these were recently refinished with modern materials into an office and a kitchen. Dominating the old kitchen is a deep, five-foot wide fireplace with an iron pot-hanger inside and a large beehive oven to its right. The fireplace and oven are framed by a broad, ten-foot mantel above, and a wide stone hearth below. The kitchen is fully paneled with wide pine boards, and has entries on the rear and south end walls. A secondary staircase leads from the kitchen up to the second floor and down to the half-basement.

The upstairs floor plan has four rooms; the two in front coincide with the parlors below, and have similar interior fireplaces, although with c.1900 Georgian Revival style mantelpieces. The two southern rooms are believed to have once been a single open ballroom. The northeast corner room houses the attic staircase, and a modern bathroom, and also features a small, newer centrally-located fireplace with a surround of imported Dutch ceramic tiles.

Except for a new wall upstairs, and wood paneling as noted downstairs, all walls and ceilings are plastered. Flooring is all medium-width softwood boards which may not be original, but date at least from the mid-nineteenth century. The kitchen floor is particularly unusual in the way the knots in it stand as much as a half inch above the softer, heavily-worn wood around them. Doors are mostly paneled and have molded surrounds. Hinges, latches, and doorknobs are mostly wrought iron, with some brass, and are a mixture of early nineteenth century hardware and modern replicas.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 7-2

Item number 7

Page 2

2. Aiken Stand Annex, c.1835

A one-and-a-half story wood frame transitional Cape Cod/Classic Cottage with a vernacular Greek Revival front door surround. It is now sheathed in asbestos shingles. The typical five-by-two bay rectangular plan is thirty by twenty-four feet, and shows symmetrical fenestration with a central front entrance and paired gable windows. The roof has a simple box cornice in front and projecting raking eaves, with an interior on-ridge chimney which may originally have been one of a pair framing the interior central hall. Extending the main facade to the south is a lower three-bay gabled utility wing sheathed in clapboards; it connects the house to a gabled clapboard garage which projects towards the road as an ell. Sash is mostly original six-over-six, with some later two-over-two. The slightly recessed front entrance has a four-panel door framed by full sidelights and a plain surround. The garage has a bay opening under the front gable, with a loft door above and fixed six-light windows on the south side. The rear of the main block has a new clapboard facade with large sliding glass doors. The front roof slope of the main block now exhibits two skylights.

RECEIVED

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

8-1

Item number 8

Page 1

As a building, the Aiken Stand is a good example of the most common large house type built in America during the Georgian and Federal periods. Its basic form and plan -- two-and-a-half stories, symmetrical five-bay facade, and central entrance hall and large central chimney -- came to America in the early eighteenth century and quickly became a standard, particularly in New England, where massive central chimneys with as many as six or seven fireplaces were utilized for maximum heating efficiency. In this example, the exterior detail is of a vernacular Federal style. The well-preserved interior is particularly outstanding. It includes a kitchen fireplace with a beehive oven, extended mantel, and large stone hearth. Four parlor fireplaces, two on each floor, wide pine board paneling and wainscoting, and paneled doors with moldings and much original hardware are other key interior features. The Annex, across the road, is a good example of a transitional Cape/Classic Cottage, both ubiquitous nineteenth century house types. Although altered by the addition of asbestos shingle siding and interior modernizations, it retains its original form, fenestration, and entrance, and is a good candidate for exterior restoration.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 10-1

Item number 10

Page 1

The boundary of the nominated property begins at Point A, a point located on the southern edge of the right-of-way of Town Road #37, two hundred feet east of the road's intersection with the eastern edge of the right-of-way of State Aid Highway #2. The boundary thence proceeds in a southerly direction along a line which runs parallel to and two hundred feet east of the eastern edge of the right-of-way of State Aid Highway #2, for a distance of three hundred feet to Point B. Thence the boundary proceeds in a westerly direction along a line which runs parallel to and three hundred feet south of the southern edge of the right-of-way of Town Road #37 and a westerly extension thereof, crossing State Aid Highway #2 to Point C, located two hundred feet west of the western edge of the right-of-way of State Aid Highway #2. The boundary thence proceeds in a northerly direction along a line which runs parallel to and two hundred feet west of the western edge of the right-of-way of State Aid Highway #2 for a distance of approximately two hundred ninety feet to a Point D, at the northern property line of the Annex (#2). The boundary thence proceeds easterly along said property line to the western edge of the right-of-way to State Aid Highway #2, and thence continues across said highway on an easterly extension of said property line to a Point E, on the eastern edge of the right-of-way of State Aid Highway #2. The boundary thence continues north along said right-of-way to Point F, at the southeastern corner of the intersection of said Highway and Town Road #37. The boundary thence runs in an easterly direction along the southern edge of the right-of-way of Town Road #37 a distance of two hundred feet to Point A and the point of beginning.

The boundary encompasses the significant buildings and land of the Aiken Stand Complex. The Tavern (#1) stands on a six-acre parcel of land, of which approximately one-and-one-half acres, representing the surrounding yard and orchard, is included within the boundary. The Annex (#2) stands on a separately owned two-acre parcel of land, of which approximately one-and-one-half acres, also representing the surrounding yard and orchards, is included within the boundary of the nominated property. The land immediately outside the boundary is a mixture of woodland and overgrown farmland. On the west side of State Aid Highway #2 and Town Road #37, is a plain gambrel-roofed barn built in 1938 which does not contribute to the historic character of the complex and is presently slated for demolition.



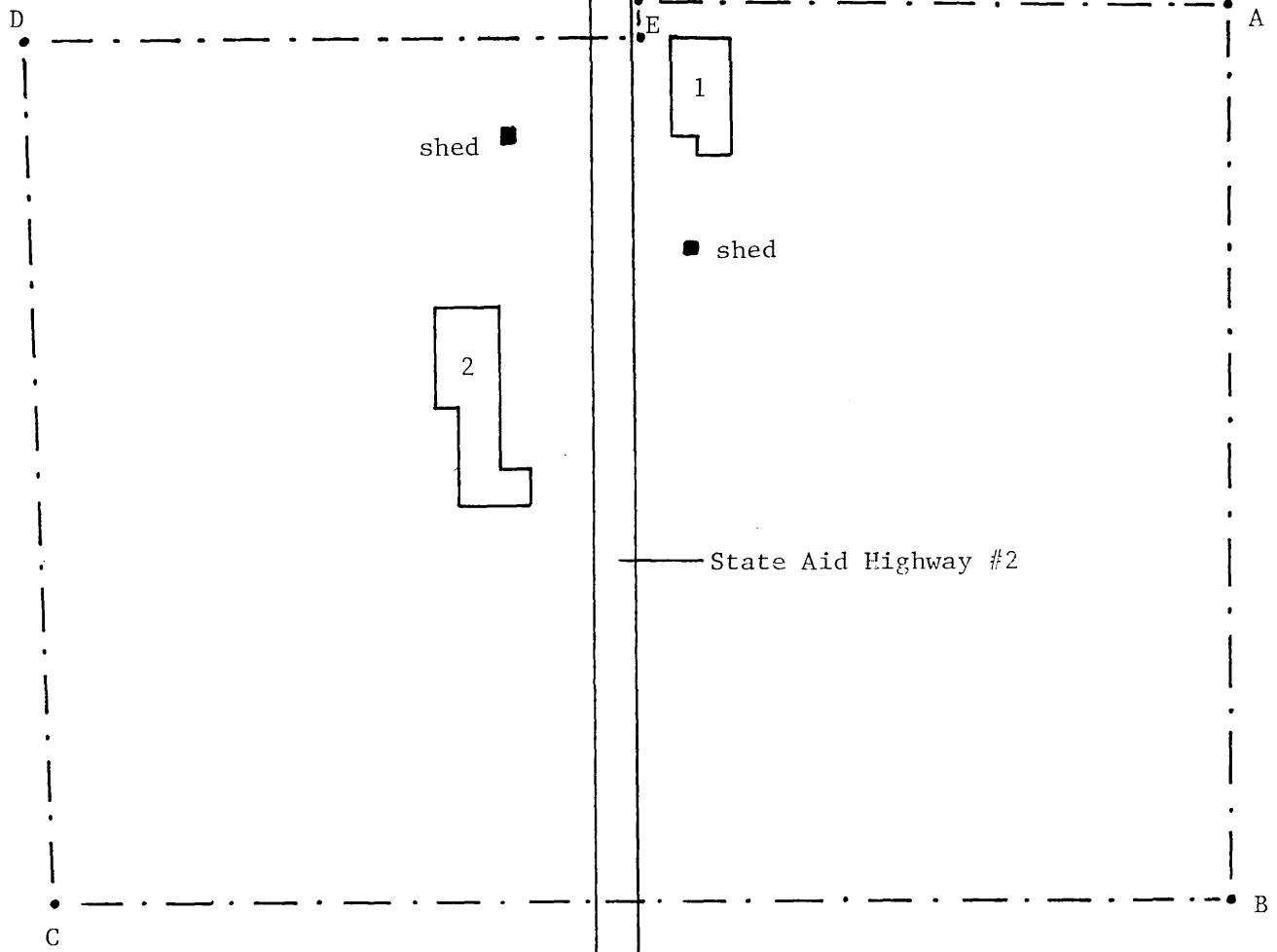
AIKEN STAND COMPLEX

Barnard, Vermont

- . - . - . Boundary

■ Non-contributing structure

Town Road #37



Not drawn to scale