

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Williston Village Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number off U.S. Route 2, over Allen Brook N/A not for publication

city or town Williston N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Chittenden code 007 zip code 05495

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Eric Silberman Deputy SHPO 7/28/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action 7/4/92

Andrew Ryan

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
34	12	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
35	12	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

22

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

walls _____

roof _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment
Williston, Chittenden Co., Vermont

7. DESCRIPTION

The Williston Historic District was originally entered on the National Register of Historic Places on September 28, 1979. The original National Register nomination did not document the majority of attached and unattached outbuildings and the pedestrian bridge that crosses Allen Brook on the east side of the district, resources that are within the historic district boundaries. The revised count of contributing and noncontributing resources is 34 contributing buildings, 1 contributing structure, and 12 noncontributing buildings, for a total of 47 resources within the historic district. The outbuildings included in this amendment are either attached to or located a short distance away from a main building. Attached outbuildings were not counted as a separate resource unless a portion of the building was originally unattached, as in the case of the Jordan House (#16). The attached shed and barn of the Carpenter House (#13) were each counted as one resource because they were clearly separate structures from the main house. Attached sheds that were not clearly separate buildings were not counted as one unit "even if later added to," that is if the outbuilding was more of an "addition" than a separate structure which happened to abut the main building. The outbuildings included in this amendment help identify the Williston Village Historic District as a primarily residential center of an agricultural community and emphasize the industrial and small scale farming operations carried out by village residents.

In the following descriptions, the north/south axis is perpendicular to U.S. Route 2 and the east/west axis is parallel to U.S. Route 2.

**1a. Thomas Chittenden Memorial Town Hall Garage,
c. 1965.**

Directly behind the Thomas Chittenden Memorial Town Hall Annex is a c. 1965, frame, gable-roofed garage that was moved about 1975 from its original location, approximately five miles west on U. S. Route 2A, to its present location. The garage is noncontributing due to its age.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT**3a. The Williston Volunteer Fire Department Garage,
c. 1990.**

Behind the Williston Volunteer Fire Department, set back to the southern boundary of the district, is a large frame two story gable-roofed garage used to house fire trucks and equipment. This building is noncontributing due to its age.

4a. Goetz House Garage, c. 1959.

The modern gable-roofed Goetz House frame garage was probably built at the same time as the main house, c. 1959, and is noncontributing due to its age.

5a. Lyon House Barn, c. 1865.

The Lyon House Barn is a frame, gable-roofed, one-and-one-half story rectangular plan outbuilding. The original portion of the Lyon House was built c. 1835 and added onto several times during the 19th century. The barn was probably built after the residence in the third quarter of the 19th century. This eaves-front barn measures 26 feet on its east/west axis and 20 feet on its north/south axis. The north and west facades are clapboard and the south and east facades have vertical board siding. The north facade contains two entrances, an interior sliding door to the east and a vertical board exterior sliding door to the west. The west facade contains a hay door and three windows covered by shutters. A single swinging door is located on the southern facade. The eastern facade contains a small single swinging door in the center and two small fixed sash windows of four and six panes. A modern shed roof pavilion extends east from this facade. The metal roof is not original. The barn is currently used for storage.

7a. Blacksmith Shop, c. 1850.

This one story, gable-roofed, rectangular plan shed was moved in 1950 along with the Lyon Apartment House (#7). It was originally located to the east of the Lyon House Barn (#5) and to the south of the Lyon Brick Apartment House (#6). This eaves front outbuilding measures 20 feet on its eaves

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

axis and 14 feet on its gable ends. The main entrance is located on the north facade. An opening for a stovepipe in the eastern wall may be associated with the shed's previous use as a blacksmith shop. An unglazed opening in the eastern facade seems to be the only original window opening. Most of the building has been sided with modern particle board, but in the gable ends the original horizontal board siding is intact and generally covered with a historic pressed metal covering embossed to look like brick. Most of the original framing is intact, although several rafters have been reinforced. Some portions of the sill have rotted due to the fact that the building was placed on the ground rather than a foundation when it was moved to its present location. The metal roof is a modern replacement. Because the building no longer possesses integrity of materials or setting it is noncontributing.

8a. Carriage House, c. 1835.

This gable-roofed, one-and-one-half story, rectangular plan carriage house/barn was originally associated with the Lyon Apartment House (#7), that was moved to its present site in 1950. Measuring 25 feet on its gable ends and 31 feet on the north/south axis, this gable front structure has its main entrance on the north facade. Framed with hand hewn timbers, this carriage house/barn was probably constructed at the same time as the original portion of the Lyon Apartment House, c. 1835. While the framing appears to be original, several important parts of this structure, including the rafters, roofing, door and windows, have been recently replaced. The original second story flooring has been removed. The clapboards, fastened with wire nails, are not original but are historic. The heavily weathered vertical boards on the gable of the southern facade appear to be the original siding. Although this building is not as intact as the majority of outbuildings in the district, it does retain the integrity of its original framing and plan and is the only remaining building associated with the original location of the Lyon Apartment House. It is currently used as a wood working shop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT**9a. Federated Church Parsonage Carriage House,
c. 1880.**

The Federated Church Parsonage carriage house is a one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed rectangular plan, clapboard structure built at the same time as the main house, c. 1880. The gable front carriage house, located just south of the main house, measures 20 feet on the gable ends and 30 feet along the eaves. A vertical board hay loft door is located just above the main entrance on the north gable end. One 6/6 and a 2/2 double hung sash windows are located on the west facade, and the south facade contains a similar window in the gable peak and a small 4 pane fixed sash window in the first story. Two vertical boarded single swinging doors are located on the south facade. This carriage house probably served as a horse barn in addition to housing the carriages and related equipment. It is now used as a garage. The shingle and corrugated sheet metal roof is not original.

10a. Bradish House Carriage House, c. 1840.

The Bradish House (#10), described in the original Williston Village Historic District nomination, has undergone several changes since 1979. The brick carriage house, which had served as an apartment in 1980, is no longer connected to the brick ell of main house by the clapboard section as was described in the original nomination. The brick carriage house is now an independent structure (#10a). On the south facade there is now a rectangular plan porch with two columns supporting a full entablature, that echoes the entablature on the main block of the carriage house as well as the entablature on the main house. Six modern skylights, on the northern roof plane and five on the southern roof plane were placed in the asphalt shingle roof. A prominent brick chimney was added to the western facade. Three triple-paned, fixed-sash windows have been added in the frieze of the full entablature, two on the south facade and one on the north facade. The building had originally served as a carriage house. It had two horse stalls, a grain room and a second story hay mow in addition to the carriage stall. In the 1930's it continued to be used as a barn and residents housed chickens upstairs and calves on the main level. For a short time in the mid-1940's the building was converted to a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment
Williston, Chittenden Co., Vermont

restaurant, The Carriage House, by owners John and Betty Bradish. Before the carriage house was converted into a residence, it served as an apartment.

12a. Wiggett House Kennel, 1976.

This small frame, particle-board-sided shed located behind the Wiggett House (#12) was built in 1976 as a dog kennel. It is noncontributing due to its age.

12b. Wiggett House Shed, 1977.

At the rear of the Wiggett House lot this small shed-roofed, particle-board-sided shed, built in 1977 to house pheasants and chickens, is noncontributing due to its age.

13. Carpenter House, c. 1790/c. 1810.

The Carpenter House outbuildings complex consists of a rectangular plan, gable-roofed shed connected to the southernmost facade of the main house ell and a rectangular plan gable-roofed barn with a southern shed roof addition. The northwest corner of the barn is attached to the southeast corner of the shed, forming an L-shaped complex. The shed, with its eaves facing into the courtyard, measures 25 feet on its eaves (north/south) axis and 20 feet on its gable (east/west) axis. The barn, also oriented with its eaves side toward the courtyard, measures 31 feet on its eaves (east/west) axis and 35 feet on its north/south axis, including the shed roof addition which extends 15 feet to the south. Physical evidence indicates that the shed was built after the rear ell of the house, probably in the mid-19th century. The barn appears to have been constructed in the early 19th century and predates the shed. A mid to late 19th century construction date is likely for the shed-roofed barn addition. The main entrance to the shed, an open doorway, is located on the eastern facade. The shed has vertical boarding on the east and west facades, clapboards on the south facade, several multi-paned fixed sash windows and a hand hewn post and beam frame. The entrance to the barn is a sliding door located on the northern facade. The clapboard main barn contains three small multi-paned fixed sash windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

and a hay loft served by a hay door on the eastern facade. The hand hewn post and beam frame contains very large (up to 12" x 12") timbers, and the original vertical wall planks measure up to 18" wide. The barn has a large open space, which probably served for the storage of machinery and a carriage house, several rooms which had probably served as workrooms and the remains of several stalls. The open portion of the barn is now used as a garage. The smaller rooms are used for storage. The clapboard shed-roofed addition contains larger fixed sash and double hung windows and is framed with a combination of hand hewn timbers and dimension lumber. These buildings were part of a complex owned by David Talcott, Jr. who moved to the village in the early 1800's and built the first frame house in the village. Talcott operated the village tannery, which was probably located adjacent to the existing buildings on Allen Brook. Though none of the buildings remain on the brook, this area is considered to be archeologically sensitive as likely to provide information about this early industry.

14a. Larrow House Garage, c. 1983.

The modern frame gambrel-roofed garage behind the Larrow House is noncontributing due to its age.

16. Jordan House, c. 1827.

The Jordan House ell is an attached, rectangular plan, one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed, clapboard structure extending approximately 71 feet east of the main house. Two separate barns make up this eaves front, corrugated metal roofed ell: a bank barn and a shed/summer kitchen connector. The easternmost 30 feet of the ell was originally an unattached bank barn, which had served as a harness shop at one time. The main entrance is on the south facade and a basement entrance is on its eastern facade. Two stalls had been located on the lower eastern level of the barn and the upper level served for storage of a wagon or carriage. It is believed that this barn was constructed by Richard Corning in the early 1800's near the time that the Jordan House was built (c.1804). The westernmost 40 feet of the ell was constructed as a summer kitchen/ wood shed and connected to the barn. Physical evidence supports the theory that the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

bank barn portion of the ell was constructed before the shed connector. It is likely the ell as it stands today was completed by the mid to late 19th century. The bank barn, approximately 26 feet long on its north/south axis, has hand hewn post and beam framing, several multi-paned fixed-sash windows, which were assembled using wooden pegs, and round log rafters. The main entrance is a sliding door while the basement, east facade entrance is a double swinging door. A hay loft door is located just above the main entrance. The original rubble foundation has been replaced with concrete blocks. The summer kitchen/ wood shed connector measures approximately 18 feet on its north/south axis. The main entrance of the shed connector is a vertical plank swinging door with large strap hinges located on the southern facade. The frame is a post and beam construction. The rafters are milled 2 x 6's. Several original multi-paned fixed sash and double hung windows are intact. The easternmost 15 feet of the shed connector has been converted to living space with the addition of two modern windows. An interior brick fireplace and chimney have replaced the original hearth. The remainder of the ell now serves as a garage and storage space.

17. Federated Church House, c. 1867.

A one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed ell addition is attached to the rear of the Federated Church House so that the front, eaves side of the ell faces east (perpendicular to Route 2) and is flush with the east wing of the cruciform plan house. The rear (west) facade of the ell is connected to the northeastern corner of the back wing of the cruciform main block. The ell is made up of two parts. Closest to the house is a clapboard summer kitchen measuring approximately 16 feet x 16 feet. Single 6/6 double-hung, sash windows fenestrate the east and west facades of the summer kitchen area. Gable moldings, which match the window and door moldings of the house, crown the windows and the door of the summer kitchen. Besides the exterior door on the east facade, the summer kitchen is entered from the back of the main house block via a doorway and set of steps down from the house, and there is also an entrance from the shed behind the summer kitchen, via a step up from the shed and a doorway. The hearth has been removed from the first floor of the summer kitchen, but a pair of brick chimneys still exist on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 8 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

the second floor and protrude through the corrugated metal roof. Attached to the summer kitchen is a 19 x 21 foot predominantly clapboard shed with the eaves front measuring 21 feet and protruding approximately 3 feet anterior to the summer kitchen. Exterior vertical board sliding barn doors open into the front (east) side of the shed, and there is a walk-through door on the west facade crowned with the same gable molding that decorates the doors and windows of the main block and the summer kitchen. On the rear (north) facade of the shed is a fixed-sash, gable window on the second floor. The exterior sheathing on the first floor of the north facade is a newer weatherboard suggesting that at one time there may have been another addition to the rear of the shed. A simple vertical board walk-through doorway on this facade is not finished with the same detail as the other fenestrations of the building. Protruding from the northwest corner of this facade is a small, 5 foot wide x 2 foot deep, clapboard, shed-roofed addition, which is part of an outhouse structure found in the corner shed. Entrance into the outhouse is gained through the inside of the shed where horizontal board and vertical lathe walls surround the two-holed outhouse. The outhouse measures 5 feet x 3 feet. The ell complex sits on a stone foundation and is roofed with a corrugated metal roof. The floor of the shed is dirt. The floors of the outhouse and summer kitchen are wood plank.

In 1869 this house was owned by S. Wright according to the F. W. Beers Atlas. Town records indicate that Wright was the Williston postmaster, owned 50 dairy cows, was a wholesale poultry dealer and ran a poultry store in addition to farming 275 acres. Wright's store, no longer extant, was located on the southeast corner of U. S. Route 2 and Oak Hill Road. Reportedly in 1883, after only seven years of operation, Wright managed to make one poultry sale of \$45,000, being the largest single sale of poultry ever made in the country to that date. The attached shed is currently used for storage.

20. Aseltine House, c. 1825.

A 30 foot x 16 foot rectangular plan, attached shed is situated behind the Aseltine House so that the eaves front (east side) of the gable-roofed shed is set back approximately 5 feet from the eastern eaves side of the house and the axis of that facade is perpendicular to Route 2. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

concrete-floored shed sits on a concrete reinforced stone and concrete block foundation. The walls on the east and west facade are sheathed with clapboards; the north facade has a newer weatherboard siding, which, along with evidence of a foundation, suggests that at one time the ell extended further north. Corners of the attached shed are accented with corner boards, and the roof is covered with slate tiles. One of the most outstanding features of this addition are a pair of wooden elliptical-arched moldings with carved cornerstone, each measuring 11 feet wide and approximately 8 feet high, which embellish the east facade. The northernmost archway molding appears weathered and original. The southernmost molding was replaced with a slightly wider band of wood, scored at the curves of the arch to facilitate bending the wood. The repair is at least 50 years old according to the owner's recollection. Clapboards within the archways are newer than the other sheathing suggesting that the archways had served as openings. According to a historical report, the arches at the back of the house indicate the location of what had been a dirt-floored woodshed, once left open to facilitate the drying of the wood, but long since closed in. A 12-pane, fixed-sash window is centered in the northern arched bay and a walk-through door is centered in the southern arched bay. On the second floor above this door is a 12-pane casement window with deep reveal. To the south of this is an 8/4, double-hung, sash window with shutter on the second floor and a 2/2 double-hung, sash window on the first floor. The gable-end of the carriage house has a walk-through door and three multi-paned, fixed sash windows on the first floor and a fourth in the gable. The west facade of the carriage house has two 1/1 and one 2/2, double-hung sash windows on the first floor and a fixed 6 pane sash window and an 8/4 double-hung sash window on the second floor. All are flanked with shutters except the 2/2 window. There is evidence that a well was located in the southeastern corner of the shed, close to the main block of the house. There had also been a privy in the opposite (northwestern) corner of the building. The building is now used for storage.

**20a. Aseltine House Barn and Garage, c. 1850 and
c. 1920.**

Northeast of the Aseltine House is two story, 24 foot x 30

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

foot gable-roofed, mid-19th century bank barn with an attached 21 foot x 30 foot shed-roofed, c. 1920, parapet-front garage, so that the gable front of the barn, facing Route 2 (south), measures 24 feet and the front of the garage which is flush with the front of the barn measures 21 feet. The garage is on a concrete foundation and the barn sits on a stone and concrete foundation. Both have new, green, standing-rib, metal roofs. The barn is clapboard and the garage is sided with horizontal weatherboard. On the gable-front barn, double exterior sliding barn doors are flanked by 12/12 double-hung sash windows on the first floor of the south facade. Above the barn doors is a hay door with strap hinges crowned by a fixed-sash, 12 pane gable window. Livestock could enter the concrete floored, lower level of the barn through a hinged door on the banked, northern bay of the east facade of the barn. In this area are two cow stanchions and two horse stalls. A hay shoot drops into the livestock area from the upper level hay mow. A fixed-sash, 24 pane window fenestrates the southern half of this facade and there is a single fixed-sash, 12 pane window on the upper floor. There is a manure door opening from the livestock area in the back (north) facade of the barn, flanked by a fixed-sash, 12 pane window. In the gable of this facade is a 6/12, double-hung, sash window. The interior of this well preserved post and beam barn is relatively unchanged from the nineteenth century. Evidence indicates that some of the hand hewn beams, posts and log joists are reused from an earlier structure and some were apparently milled specifically for this building. The floor boards in the hay mow and the boards for the roof sheathing are very wide, up to 20 inches, but a number of the boards in the barn show circular saw marks, which is why a mid-nineteenth century date was attached to the barn. The shed-roofed garage is attached to the west end of the barn. The concrete floored, weatherboard addition is framed with dimension lumber and wire nails throughout. In the parapet front facade of the garage there is a modern, sectional, double-width, overhead garage door with a band of windows.

21. Wortheim House, c. 1800.

Attached to the back of the Wortheim House is a gable-roofed, weatherboard shed addition resting on a concrete foundation. The rectangular plan shed measures 29 feet on the eaves front

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment
Williston, Chittenden Co., Vermont

by 22 feet on the gable end with the front facade facing east, perpendicular to Route 2. Cornerboards define the corners of the shed. Two doors open into the two-bay front. To the south is an exterior, vertical board, sliding barn door with a cutout walk-through hinged doorway. Double, hinged, vertical board doors with diagonal board supports open into the north bay. Three 8-paned, fixed-sash windows open into the kneewall above the barn doors. There are two fixed-sash windows on the back (north) facade, a 3/1 and 2/2. A modern, temporary, green plexi-glass-roofed, lean-to pavilion extends from the rear of the shed for the storage of firewood. A vertical board divides the west facade of the connected shed into two symmetrical bays. The southern bay is pierced by a central walk-through door and two single-paned sash windows in the kneewall. The northern bay is not fenestrated. The shed was built with hand hewn posts and beams and round log joists. The interior has been white washed and the upper story walls were once plastered. The exterior siding of the shed appears to be newer than the structural framing. Currently the building is used for storage.

22a. Lantman House Barn and Carriage House, c. 1850.

Approximately 25 feet behind the Lantman House is an early to mid-19th century, 22 foot x 30 foot, two-and-one-half story, rectangular, gable-roofed barn with an attached 10 foot x 26 foot, shed-roofed carriage house oriented so that the 22 foot gable end of the barn and the 10 foot facade of the shed faces Route 2 (south). The shed is attached to the east side of the barn. Both post and beam structures have clapboard siding and sit on a concrete foundation--the original stone foundation and wooden floor were replaced when the barn was converted to a garage c. 1955. The barn roof is a standing seam metal roof. The original wood shingles on the carriage house are covered with a corrugated metal roof. On the south facade a modern, overhead, sectional, double-width, "automatic" garage door opens into the barn. A hay door with strap hinges is centered above, on the second floor and on the third floor is a fixed-sash, 6 pane window flanked by shutters. A single width 1950's era overhead sectional garage door with windows opens into the back yard on the opposite (north) side, and on this facade is a third floor fixed-sash, 6 pane window matching the one on the opposite

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

south facade. The west, eaves side of the barn has two 9/6 double-hung sash windows with shutters on the first floor. The single story, shed-roofed carriage house is attached to the east side of the barn via rafters which are "bird-mouth" joined to the front girt of the barn, so that the rear wall of the carriage house is flush with the back of the barn, and the front (south) side of the carriage house is set back 4 feet from the front of the barn. A vertical board, walk-through door enters into the barn on the 4 foot (east) side protrusion of the barn. The east facade of the carriage house has two 9/6 double hung sash windows with shutters so that the window placement on the carriage house echoes the west facade of the barn. On the front (south) side of the carriage house double, vertical board, carriage doors, secured with a latch, are hung with pairs of diamond shaped hinges. The barn is currently used as a garage and workroom, but evidence of the building's original use can be seen in the northwest corner of the barn where hay was dropped through a chute from the hay mow to the ground floor. The carriage house is used for storage.

23. Lyon Apartment House, c. 1840/c. 1880.

Connected to the Lyon Apartment House ell is a one-and-one-half story, 18 foot x 24 foot, gable-roofed shed that was probably added during a c. 1880 renovation. The swinging, double carriage doors open from the 18 foot gable front toward the back (north) of the property, that is away from Route 2. The dirt-floored shed sits on rubble-foundation and is clapboard on the north and west facades. Flat metal sheet siding covers horizontal boards on the east facade. The moderately pitched gable roof with narrow cornice returns has a corrugated metal roof. A single, modern, fixed-sash, 2-pane window fenestrates the west facade. The two-bay, north facade has a double, vertical board carriage door on the western bay flanked by a fixed-sash, 9-pane window on the east bay. A hay door is situated in the center of the second floor crowned by a small fixed-sash, 4-pane window with deep reveal. There is a large, fixed-sash, 24-pane window in the northern bay of the east facade and a bead-board constructed walk-through door in the southern bay. The building is framed with dimension lumber, but a hand-hewn summer beam, reused from an earlier structure supports the upper floor. The shed is currently used for storage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 13 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment ; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT**23a. Lyon Apartment House Barn, c. 1880.**

The c. 1880's, two-and-one-half story, 28 foot x 44 foot, rectangular Lyon Apartment House Barn sits approximately 100 feet behind (northwest) the Apartment House so that the three-bay, eaves-front faces Route 2 (south). A prominent hip-roofed cupola with louvers crowns the peak of the gray slate gable roof. The one-foot square slate shingles are laid on the diagonal forming rows of diamond shapes, a pattern which is identical to the roof of the Forgiione shed on the adjacent property to the west. The frame, clapboard barn sits on a dry laid rubble foundation. Large, two-story, bead-board, exterior sliding barn doors with walk-through hinged door cutouts, open into the central bay of the barn from the front and rear of the structure. On the front facade the central bay is accented with a wall dormer above the barn door. The first floor of the front facade's east bay has three 6/6 sash windows; the west bay front facade has a single 2/2 sash window. On the back (north) facade, a single 1/1 sash window fenestrates the first story of the east bay. The west side of the barn has two 1/1 sash windows and a walk-through door near the rear of the first floor and a single 1/1 sash window on the third floor. Inside the barn, the central bay is open to the rafters. Historically, the side bays each had two upper floors for storing hay, but the middle floor of the west bay has been removed. On the ground floor, a new plank floor was recently laid over the original wood floor in the central and eastern bays, and the eastern bay walls on the first floor have recently been sheathed with dry wall. This bay is used by the owner for storage and a workshop space. The barn is used for storage and serves as a garage.

23b. Pump House, c. 1890.

This small frame, gable-roofed pump house protects the pumping mechanism that remains inside the structure. With the advent of electrical plumbing, pump houses were no longer needed, hence few remain. This building is of particular significance as the only surviving building of its type in the village, though it is probable that some wells located in attached sheds were simply covered over during post-electrification modernization.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

24. Forgione House, c. 1840.

Connected to the rear ell of the Forgione House is a one-story, two bay, 18 foot x 24 foot rectangular, gable-roofed shed so that the 24 foot eaves front faces east. Originally constructed, probably at the same time as the house, on a dry rubble foundation, the timber sills of the structure now rest on a concrete foundation which was poured in 1967 when the shed was converted to a garage. The building had been used to house horses. The floor is dirt. Hand-hewn post and beam framing, connected with treenail fasteners is original to the structure along with the pine log rafters, fastened to form the gable roof without the aid of a ridge pole. The vertically sawn 12" to 18" horizontal board, roof sheathing appears to be original. The vertical board-and-batten siding may have replaced the original exterior sheathing in the late 1800 's. These boards show a circular saw mark, were fastened with cut nails and appear newer than the framing. The gable roof of the shed is covered with one-foot square gray slate tiles which are laid diagonally, forming horizontal diamond shaped bands across the roof. This same tile pattern is found on the roof of the Lyon House Barn adjacent to the east of the Forgione House. On the northern bay of the west facade of the shed, the base of the board-and-batten siding flares out approximately 6" at the foundation. This curious minor alteration was made at the time that the shed was converted to a garage in order to make room for an automobile. A modern overhead garage door replaced the barn doors on the northern bay of the east facade in the late 1960's.

27. Pedestrian Bridge, c. 1896.

An early example of concrete bridge construction, the Williston pedestrian arched bridge is believed to have been built in 1896. The bridge carries the sidewalk parallel to Route 2 across Allen Brook at the eastern edge of the Village. Constructed of concrete, the segmental arch bridge is 38 feet long, 5 feet wide and is 6 feet above the creek bed at its highest point. Simple, double-railed, iron pipe railings run the length of the bridge and stand 4 feet high. A 2 inch concave molding defines both edges of the intrados.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

This filled concrete bridge is significant as an early example of concrete arched bridges in Vermont. In 1894 Henry Root, a prominent, resident of Williston who made a fortune in the California gold rush, returned to his hometown and donated money to build sidewalks in the Village with two pedestrian arch bridges. One that had been located in the middle of the village is now demolished. Root also commissioned the construction of a concrete monument, built in 1896, honoring Vermont's first Governor, Thomas Chittenden, east of the village in the Thomas Chittenden Memorial Cemetery. Root reportedly learned modern concrete construction techniques while living in California.

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre (boundary increase)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	6 5 3 9 4 0	4 9 2 2 0 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	6 5 3 9 4 0	4 9 2 2 0 4 0

3	1 8	6 5 3 9 1 0	4 9 2 2 0 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 8	6 5 3 9 1 0	4 9 2 2 0 5 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ann S. Cousins, Stephanie Jacon

organization N/A date March 1991; revised 7/1992

street & number RD #1, Box 437K telephone (802) 434-5193

city or town Richmond state Vermont zip code 05477

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The outbuildings included in this amendment are an often overlooked but valuable part of Williston's historic and architectural heritage. Those outbuildings that remain are a vital resource for interpreting the historic rural character of Williston. Either attached to the main building or located a short distance away, outbuildings completed the residential/agricultural village. The summer kitchen, well, workshop, slaughter-house, woodshed and privy were commonly located within an attached shed to the side or rear of the main house. Further away from the main house, small attached or unattached barns were also an integral part of everyday life housing necessities including livestock, machinery, tools and carriages. In the 20th century these outbuildings became less vital due to technological and lifestyle changes. Many of the larger barns which housed livestock and poultry were torn down. Some of the outbuildings that survived were altered for new uses; others are unchanged. The majority of outbuildings that remain in the Williston Village Historic District date from the peak of small scale agricultural activity in the early to mid-19th century.

There is no doubt that Williston has been from its beginning an agricultural community. The 1763 charter for the town stated that the land was to be cultivated, or the owners would forfeit their rights to ownership. Before 1825, town records show that most farmers in the region had a few cows and horses. Diversified farming reached its peak in Williston from 1825 to 1850. By 1829 the sheep craze had begun to sweep the area and lasted into the 1850's. Grain was a major product as the farmers attempted to feed their stock without the availability of nearby grain stores. The main crops listed in the 1850 town report are potatoes, oats, corn, wheat and rye (listed in order of greatest number of bushels to least), hay and maple sugar.

After 1850 there was a rise in specialized farming. This was marked by the beginning of the poultry industry. Specialization was reflected in the village by the presence of agriculture related stores and industries: village tanneries and harness shops, a buggy whip and broom sales, 2 blacksmith shops, a wholesale poultry store and a creamery. Outside of the village a cheese factory, creamery and later

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

refrigerated storage supported the area's agricultural base.

Transportation has been key to the development and character of the Williston Village Historic District. Tradition states that the first public thoroughfare in what is now Williston was a Native American trail leading from the Winooski River up French Hill (east of the village), through the present village, to Winooski Falls and Lake Champlain. This trail reportedly became the Winooski Turnpike stage route, a road built in 1805 between Burlington and Montpelier. In 1850 the Williston Plank Road Company was chartered, but the scheme to plank the turnpike never materialized. In 1929 the road, now U. S. Route 2, was taken over by the State of Vermont and paved.

The Grand List for 1829 mentions that there were only four carriages in the village. We can assume that the number steadily increased through the nineteenth century. Many of the outbuildings which remain in the historic district served as carriage houses dating from mid-nineteenth century. Most of these buildings continue to serve their original purpose of sheltering a form of transportation as today they function as garages.

Archeological sites within the historic district may yield more information about the village's past. Because a Native American trail is believed to have passed through the village and because there are a number of known Native American sites dotting the town of Williston particularly along waterways, it is probable that Native American archeological sites exist within the historic district boundaries. European American archeological sites are identified in the Vermont Archeological Inventory within the village boundaries near Allen Brook. Industry had begun to make its way into Williston by 1797 as the Grand List of that year refers to "mechanicks" who were important enough to merit a taxable value. Allen Brook, on the eastern boundary of the district is the site of a village tannery built by David Talcott, Jr. in the early 1800's. There was also a saw mill on Allen Brook on the eastern boundary of the district. Throughout the historic district there are foundations of outbuildings which have been torn down. Undisturbed land surrounding these sites and surrounding existing buildings is likely to reveal information about the lifestyle of village residents.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Williston Village Historic District
Amendment; Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

10. Geographical Data

Williston Village Historic District Amendment
(Boundary Increase)

Boundary Description

The amended boundary of the Williston Village Historic District begins at a point marked by the intersection of the original eastern boundary of the district and the north side of the U. S. Route 2 right-of-way at Point G; thence proceeding parallel to U. S. Route 2 easterly 60 feet to Point H; thence proceeding northerly 25 feet to point I; thence proceeding westerly, parallel to Route 2, to the original eastern boundary of the district at Point J.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Williston Village Historic District Amendment extends the existing Williston Village Historic District to include the historic pedestrian bridge that crosses Allen Brook at the eastern boundary of the existing historic district. The boundary lines follow the structure of the bridge, which is visually and historically linked to the existing district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 1

Williston Village Historic District Amendment
Photograph Labels

The following information is the same for all photographs:

- 1) The Williston Village Historic District
- 2) Williston, Vermont
- 3) Credit: Ann Cousins
- 4) March 1991
- 5) Negatives filed at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph 1

#5a Lyon House Barn
View looking Southeast, of the Barn (#5a) associated
with the Lyon House (#5)

Photograph 2

#7a Blacksmith Shop
View looking Northeast, of the noncontributing Blacksmith Shop (#7a)
adjacent to the Lyon Apartment House (#7)

Photograph 3

#8a Carriage House
View looking Southwest, of the Carriage House (#8a) behind the
noncontributing Gas Station (#8)

Photograph 4

#9a Federated Church Parsonage Carriage House
View looking Southeast, of the Carriage House (#9a) associated with
the Federated Church Parsonage (#9)

Photograph 5

#13 Carpenter House
View looking North, of connected shed and barn at the
rear of the Carpenter House (#13)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 2

Williston Village Historic District Amendment
Photograph Labels

Photograph 6

#16 Jordan House
View looking Northwest, of the Jordan House, attached
shed and barn (#16)

Photograph 7

#17 Federated Church House
View looking West, of the shed attached at the rear of the
Federated Church House (#17)

Photograph 8

#20 Aseltine House
View looking Southwest, of the shed at the rear of the
Aseltine House (#20)

Photograph 9

#20a Aseltine Barn and Garage
View looking North, of the Garage and Barn (#20a) associated with
the Aseltine House (#20)

Photograph 10

#20a Aseltine Barn and Garage
View looking West, of the Barn (#20a) associated with
the Aseltine House (#20)

Photograph 11

#21 Wortheim House
View looking Southwest, of the shed attached to the rear of
the Wortheim House (#21)

Photograph 12

#22a Lantman House Barn and Carriage House
View looking Northwest, of the Barn and Carriage House (#22a)
associated with the Lantman House (#22)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page 3

Williston Village Historic District Amendment
Photograph Labels

Photograph 13

#23a Lyon Apartment House Barn
View looking Northeast, of the Barn (#23a) associated with
the Lyon Apartment House (#23)

Photograph 14

#23 Lyon Apartment House
View looking Northeast, of the Shed attached at the rear
of the Lyon Apartment House (#23)

Photograph 15

#24 Forgione House
View looking Southwest, of the shed attached at the rear of
the Forgione House (#24)

Photograph 16

#27 Pedestrian Bridge
View looking Northwest, of the Pedestrian Bridge (#27) with
the Jordan House (#16) and the steeple of the
Federated Church (#18) in the background

Williston Village Historic District Amendment

Williston, Vermont

