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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAY 25 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Daman, Reverend George, House
other names/site number Wyman Farm

2. Location

street & number Wyman Lane N/A not for publication
city, town Woodstock N/A vicinity
state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05091

3. Classification

| | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Ownership of Property | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district | <u>1</u> | <u>4</u> buildings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site | _____ | <u>2</u> sites |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure | _____ | _____ structures |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object | _____ | _____ objects |
| | | <u>1</u> | <u>6</u> Total |

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
VERMONT

5/18/89
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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]

6/22/89

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Georgian

Federal

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Set on a terrace overlooking the Ottauquechee River and the wooded mountains beyond, the Reverend George Daman House still maintains its restrained stylishness and peaceful pastoral air. This two story, transitional Georgian/Federal "I" house with rear ell was constructed in 1782-83 on the approximately 150 acre "minister's lot" located on a narrow lane off of the Woodstock/Rutland stage road (now US Route 4). The elegant simplicity of the house is particularly distinguished by an ornate front entrance, by its unusual gable on hip roof, by its two paneled parlors, and by its central stairhall. Although the grounds in places have returned to forest and the secondary buildings and sites are considered non-contributing (because they fall outside the period of significance), the estate, which includes a large woodshed, a garage, a converted barn/garage, a sugar house, and two early foundations, speaks of an agricultural past and adds dignity to its hillside location.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning

and Development

Period of Significance

1782-83

Significant Dates

1782-83

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Safford, Joseph

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Reverend George Daman House is significant as an outstanding example of late eighteenth century Vermont architecture. The central hall plan of the house is one of the earliest in the state. Two paneled parlors, the ornate front entrance, and a gable-on-hip roof are rare and distinguished features. The approximately 150 acre property is significant as the "minister's lot" from the original Woodstock town charter with the Reverend Daman being the first settled minister.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Clement, Reverend Jonathan, D.D. "Farewell Sermon June 16, 1867." Published by Frederick Billings, 1867.
- Congdon, Herbert Wheaton. Old Vermont Houses. Brattleboro, Vt.: Stephen Daye Press, 1940.
- Dana, Henry Swan. The History of Woodstock, Vermont 1761-1886. Lunenburg, Vt.: The Stinehour Press, 1980.
- Johnson, Margaret L. The First Congregational Church of Woodstock Vermont. Woodstock, Vt.: The Elm Tree Press, 1948.
- Morrison, Hugh. Early American Architecture. New York: Oxford University Press, 1952.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 149.2 acres, plus or minus

UTM References

A | 18 | | 6 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |

Zone Easting Northing

C | 1 | 8 | | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 0 | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

B | 1 | 8 | | 6 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 0 | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

Zone Easting Northing

D | 1 | 8 | | 6 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

This property consists of all of Lot 12, 14.2 acres, as indicated on the attached Woodstock tax map. That portion of Lot 20 which corresponds to the 1964 boundary, approximately 135 acres, as shown on the same map is also included; this portion is described in Book 57, pgs. 155-157 in Woodstock town records.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This property contains as can best be determined the acreage originally included in the so-called "minister's lot" as described in the Woodstock town charter and pictured on the 1761 plat map.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Tansey, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date March 31, 1989

street & number 14 Winter Street telephone (802) 223-6936

city or town Montpelier state Vermont zip code 05602

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Two miles west of the Village of Woodstock Wyman Lane veers northwest from US Route 4 and thence follows a generally parallel course across the side slope of Wyman Hill until rejoining Route 4 approximately 3/4 of a mile west back on the river valley level. Stone walls line the lane with a young, primarily deciduous forest on its south side and a large meadow behind the tree lined wall immediately on its north. Just past a forested strip of deciduous and coniferous trees on the meadow's west side, 1/4 mile from the highway, is the Reverend George Daman House lot. A long, U-shaped gravel drive passes through a small copse of trees at the southeast corner of the lot and wraps around the rear of the deeply setback house providing access to both garages and the woodshed before rejoining the lane to the east of a small pond. Two ancient maples stand sentinel at the front of the house and a small meadow which contains the sugar house extends up to the rear. Past the sugar house a young, primarily deciduous forest cloaks the rising form of Wyman Hill.

Due west of the pond is a small stone foundation cut into the slope. Immediately across the lane from the pond is the foundation for the barn which abuts the stone wall. The rather steeply terraced land on the south of the lane drops off to Route 4 and the river. Stone walls and the foundation are still testament to the days of farming but the meadows are largely overgrown with shrubs and trees today.

Continuing west along Wyman Lane, another strip of forest land separates the house lot from the very large open field across the south and southwest slopes of Wyman Hill. This field which extends to Town Highway 17 is nearly all encompassed within the Daman property. (See attached map.)

The Reverend George Daman House, a five by one bay, two story, timber framed main block with a rear ell, rests on a granite faced concrete foundation (rebuilt c. 1945 by the then owner Mr. Yates who reinforced the original beams with dimensional lumber and replaced the original stone with the

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concrete). The original one story, rear kitchen ell has over the years been converted to a one and one-half story ell and extended to the rear; it is currently six window bays deep. The asphalt shingled gable-on-hip roof of the main block has vents in the gables and is punctuated by two, large, brick chimneys in the rear corners. These chimneys have five corbelled rows near their tops which have concrete caps. A c. 1900 photograph reveals large plain chimneys which were replaced or rebuilt c. 1910. The rear ell features a similar, though taller, chimney on the east side of the ridge; the ell roof is also asphalt shingled.

The house has clapboards with corner boards, a three part bed molding, and a molded cornice. The windows have plain surrounds with a drip molding and louvered shutters. The c. 1900 photograph shows 12/12 windows as the house now has. The sash were altered, presumably c. 1910, to 12/1; the current owner changed them back to 12/12 in 1964. The cellar casement windows date to c. 1945.

The chief feature of exterior ornament is the elaborate, central frontispiece which is reached via slate steps. Fluted pilasters with entasis flank the paneled door (not original). The capitals with tiny dentil-like courses support entablature blocks with molded, three-part, projecting architraves, friezes with patera, and a molded cornice with returns. The returning cornice has a Greek fret design surmounted by small modillions; over this is a rope molding and a fine, incised reed-like course topped by beads and the cove molded cornice. Set within this is a beveled and molded door and fanlight surround with horizontal fluting and a decorative "keystone". The decorated pilaster capitals mark a similarly decorated band which continues across the top of the door. The floral-like tracery of the semicircular fanlight radiates from an incised patera.

The c. 1900 photograph shows a pedimented entrance porch protecting the door (this porch with simple squared posts was clearly not an original feature.); due to the angle, little is visible of the door. A c. 1915 photograph reveals a small deck with turned posts replacing this porch. The current owner removed this deck c. 1964.

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The original kitchen ell was four bays deep and one story tall. The rear two bays were an early extension and are visible in the early photograph as is the hip roof of this ell. As with the main block, the ell is clapboarded and has corner boards; the ell also has a wide fascia board with bed molding. In c. 1910 the roof was raised and dormers added creating a kneewall and the current roof configuration of gable-on-hip like the main block. On the east elevation two shed dormers with paired 8/12 windows flank a narrower shed dormer with one 8/12 window. The west side has the paired window dormers and one casement kneewall window while the rear features two hip roofed dormers, each with a single 8/12 window.

Also c. 1910 a Colonial Revival, side entrance porch was added to the ell between bays two and three on the east side. This one by one bay, shed roofed porch has two Tuscan columns, plain side balustrades, a slatted skirt, matchboard ceiling, and triangular, matchboard panels on the half-gable ends. The entrance between bays two and three on the ell's west side was probably added at this same time.

The rear porch (NE corner) was added c. 1945 and has turned posts and a plain balustrade. One by two bays and shed roofed, it rests on the granite facing blocks of the concrete foundation. A bank of twenty-pane windows enclose the porch. This porch provides access to a similar vintage rear paneled door with a Queen Anne style toplight. The picture window to the west of the rear porch was added by the current owner. The entrance on the west side between bays five and six was added at the same time as the rear porch.

Interior

The entrance hall is gained through the paneled front door (not original). Plaster walls and ceiling rise above the raised horizontal paneled wainscoting. The straight stairway on the right (east) of the hall is guarded by a balustrade with square newel posts with molded, pyramidal tops and

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square balusters; the latter are turned 1/4 to create a diamond pattern. The handrail which is pinned into the newel posts has a molding whose height and profile match that of the rail of the wainscot. A three-part molded cornice wraps the treads and scrolled stair brackets mark the ends. The raised panel wall beneath is topped by a heavy bolection molding which parallels the rise. The soffit is paneled.

Original paneled doors lead from this hall to both side parlors and the rear ell. A panel door also provides access to a closet under the stairs. A built-in cupboard in the rear (NW corner) features not only the original panel door but hardware as well as evidenced by the leather washers. All doors and windows in this block have molded architrave surrounds. The soft wood floors of the hall are not original.

The southeast parlor has a fully paneled fireplace wall (north) with raised vertical panel wainscoting and plaster for the other walls. The ceiling has nine, paneled beams running north/south; these probably date from the c. 1910 alterations. The north wall has a central fireplace with stone hearth flanked by fluted Doric pilasters with entasis and prominent, molded capitals and bases. These support a fully articulated entablature with a three-part, molded architrave and pulvinated frieze. The cornice is composed of a cyma reversa molding recessed under a cyma recta molding and separated by a bead molding; the cornice carries around the entire room and projects slightly above the windows. The corner pilasters of the north wall are similar to the others in design but are split with a section on each intersecting wall.

The fireplace like the other four fireplaces in the house has a Dutch tile surround which is probably an original feature; the motif here is sailing ship scenes in several designs. The tiles are framed by a heavy bolection molding. A simple Colonial Revival mantelshelf with molded edge tops this. The

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chimney breast is paneled in a 2-3-2 panel design with the top pair being narrower than the others.

Six-panel doors (raised panels with integral ogee molding) flank the fireplace; although the doors are original the hardware is replacement H-L hinges at the tops and H hinges at the bottoms. A built-in cupboard in the front section of the east wall has paired seven-panel doors (paired long/short/long over a horizontal panel). The windows have aslant, paneled reveals and surmount window seats. The flooring is narrow board oak over the original wide boards.

The southwest parlor also has a fully paneled fireplace wall (north). The wainscot in this room has raised horizontal panels as in the central hall. Nine, molded beams running north/south and dating from c. 1910 cross the ceiling. Simpler fluted pilasters flank the fireplace and support tall frieze blocks and a three-part molded cornice; this latter feature circles the room as in the southeast parlor and projects over the windows. Unlike the other parlor, there are no corner pilasters and the flanking pilasters do not have entasis.

The Dutch tiles surrounding the fireplace with stone hearth have the same motif namely, sailing scenes, and the same heavy bolection molding surrounds them. The Colonial Revival mantelshelf with molded edge is surmounted by a breast of one, long, narrow horizontal panel over four vertical panels.

Outside the pilasters are six-panel doors with raised panels like those in the other parlor. In both parlors the outer doors lead to closets. Built-in bookcases from c. 1910 flank the front windows; these cases are matchboard paneled. Here, too, the windows have aslant, paneled reveals over window seats and the flooring is narrow board oak over the original boards.

The upper stair hall is distinguished by a small room in the front, abutting the stair edge. A fixed twenty-pane window

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with original glass and set in a molded architrave surround overlooks the stairs. Entrance is through a four-panel door with raised panels facing the hall. The simple baseboard with a small top bead, which is also found in the two flanking bedrooms, indicates that this room is original. In the NW corner of this hall is a very shallow closet behind a paneled door. The four panel door to the rear ell is slightly offset from the center to the east. Fiberboard ceiling panels either cover or replace the original plaster.

In both the southeast and southwest bedrooms boxed posts with a large bead edge are visible at the front wall room corners. Both rooms also feature the Dutch tiles around the fireplace openings; in the former room the tiles have a biblical motif while in the latter they have various rural scenes. The simple baseboard with the small top bead which is found in the small hall room is also used in the southwest bedroom and the inner wall (west) of the southeast bedroom; the presence of a different style of baseboard on the outer walls of this room indicates that these walls have probably been replastered.

An architrave surround frames the tiles of the southeast room's fireplace which has a stone hearth. A Colonial Revival mantelshelf with a dentil course and two built-in cupboards above are virtually identical to features found in the ell and all probably date from c. 1945. To the left (west) of the fireplace is a cupboard with accordion doors with raised panels; this feature probably dates from c. 1910. The ceiling in this room is sheetrock.

The fireplace with brick hearth of the southwest bedroom is framed by a bolection molding and topped by a Colonial Revival mantelshelf over which is a large, projecting panel. There is a small, built-in cupboard to the right (east) of the hearth and closets at the outer edges of this wall. One of the panel doors, all of which are original, still retains its original hardware with leather washers. The ceiling is plaster.

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The attic reveals a rafter roof system with ridge pole and with butt purlins near the small, end gables. Written on the southwest butt purlin is "1905 C. Twombly". A passageway to the ell attic was created when the ell was raised c. 1910. Underneath the intersecting ell roof, the original main block roof is visible with its wood shingles. The ell roof is also a rafter system; here, however, dimensional lumber is used including the ridge board.

The original kitchen ell was one story tall and not as wide as it is today. Enough fabric remains to decipher its form and decoration despite the rather substantial Colonial Revival alterations of c. 1910 and the alterations of c. 1945. The rear wall retains the early, approximately five foot high paneling with its long/short/long pattern. Near the center of the rear (north) wall is the original fireplace which is now sealed and over this is a single, large, raised panel; the molded architrave surround of the fireplace and the mantelshelf with dentil course are Colonial Revival features.

During the c. 1910 alterations which saw the addition of the dormers, a bathroom was added in the southeast corner. A small sitting room whose south wall juts into the main room was altered or rebuilt c. 1945. This room's small fireplace with a Colonial Revival architrave surround with crowning frieze and mantelshelf with dentil course has the only double rows of Dutch tiles (with a biblical theme) which suggest that they were taken from the larger kitchen fireplace in this later renovation. Two, built-in cupboards (which match those in the southeast bedroom) are likely from this time as well.

Judging from the extent of the early paneling on the rear (north) wall and the placement of the fireplace, the west wall was moved out and a pantry added in the northwest corner c. 1910. The two outer walls and the south wall received paneling at this time which allegedly was built from former interior shutters from the main block. These panels are

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narrower than those on the rear wall. The cornice cap across all of the paneling is Colonial Revival style. A dentil course at the top of the plaster portion of the walls carries around the room. The doors and windows have Colonial Revival architrave surrounds.

A blueprint drawn up during the Noyes' ownership (1909-1943) indicates that the northwest portion of the ell was then a carriage shed. This was likely rebuilt c. 1945 and converted into a dining room. The re-used beams in the rear of the cellar possibly came from here. To the east of this room is the current kitchen which also dates from this period.

The upstairs of the ell features a bathroom with matchboard wainscoting and a bedroom on the east side. On the west side is first a bedroom with a plain, single pane transom over its door and to the rear (north) a bedroom/study. Through this latter room is access to a rear storage room and the rear stair hall which begins near the entrance to the dining room below. All doors here are four-panel; doors and windows have plain surrounds; the baseboards are plain.

(The following buildings and sites are all non-contributing because they do not date from the period of significance, namely 1782-83.)

Immediately across the drive from the rear porch is a c. 1920 woodshed. Latticework covers most of this building although the rear has horizontal planks. Across the front (south) is an exterior track, sliding, lattice door.

To the east of the woodshed is a c. 1970 pole barn with board and batten sheathing. This is three bays wide and has a shed roof with a pent roof over the exterior track, sliding doors on the south elevation.

West of the house is a two bay garage which retains portions of a pegged timber frame indicating a nineteenth century

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origin. The rear posts, the north wall frame, and large timber sills on a stone wall are the remnants. In c. 1920 this was converted to a garage and enlarged with dimensional lumber framing; swinging garage doors were added. The current owner extended the entrance forward a few feet and replaced the swinging doors with overhead doors in c. 1970. This garage is sheathed with clapboards in the front and shiplap siding on the other walls; corner boards and fascia boards trim the building. Rear window openings have been boarded over. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and is highlighted by a rooster weather vane.

Northwest of the house is the gable roofed sugar house which no longer has its monitor vent. Horizontal boards and battens cover the walls and the roof is sheet metal. Fascia boards on the gable ends and corner boards trim the building. On the east roof slope is a small, brick chimney. Two, fixed, nine-pane windows are placed on the south gable end and a pair on the east side. Entrance is gained through an exterior track, vertical board, sliding door on the west side and a pass door on the north gable end. This dimensional lumber framed building which rests on a rock ledge on its east side probably dates from the early twentieth century.

West of the pond (which was added by the Noyes c. 1910) and built into the hillside is a small cellar hole. Due to the slope three stone walls are cut into the earth while the east side is open. Across Wyman Lane from the pond is the foundation of the barn. The barn was at grade level on the lane side while the rear was set on a large stone foundation over this sloping ground. The size of the foundation indicates that this may have been a typical thirty by forty foot English barn with a small extension to the west. Neither foundation had its building when the current owner purchased the property in 1964. Although dating of the foundations is difficult, it is likely that both post-date the house as the Reverend Daman was not primarily an agriculturalist.

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According to Henry Dana's The History of Woodstock, Vermont 1761-1886, George Daman was born in Dedham, Massachusetts in 1735 and graduated from Harvard College in 1756 with a Master of Arts. After deciding upon the ministry for his career and completing the necessary studies, Daman assumed leadership of the First Congregational Church in the town of West Tisbury on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; from 1760-1781, he was minister there. In 1762, Daman married Dinah Atheorn and they had seven children together. In 1781, Reverend Daman resigned his position in West Tisbury in order to accept charge of the ministry in Woodstock, Vermont.

Although Aaron Hutchinson was the first minister in Woodstock and served several parishes, the Reverend George Daman was the first settled minister and as such was entitled to the "minister's lot". An 1867 church history put it thus: "Mr. Daman was also the first settled minister of the town, and took the farm in the western part of the town, now the homestead of his descendants, assigned to the first settled minister in the original town grant."

Dana described this portion of the town grant: ". . .In the southwest corner of the town lay the 'public rights', so called, embracing four lots and numbered respectively in the charter the first, second, third, and fourth lot. The 'first lot' contained three hundred acres, and was designed for the use of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The 'second lot', laid out on the north of the first, embraced the same number of acres, and was designed 'for a Glebe for the use of the minister of the Gospel in communion of the Church of England as by law established'. The 'third lot', containing three hundred acres likewise, was designed 'for the first Settled minister of the Gospel' in the township, and the 'fourth lot', embracing one hundred acres, was to be for the use of a schoolmaster."

Despite this claim of three hundred acres for three of the lots, including that of the first settled minister, a 1907 reproduction of the 1761 plat map of Woodstock (called the

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Batcheller Map) indicates two half lots (of approximately 150 acres each) each labeled 'minister' and two half lots each marked 'school'.

A title search performed by a lawyer for the Noyes (the Noyes owned the property from 1909-1943) traces the property back to 1838 when Samuel Daman, the son of George Daman, was the owner and the acreage was listed as approximately 130. It seems likely, then, that the parcel given to the Reverend George Daman was in the vicinity of 150 acres, and represented a half lot.

The Damans were not long in Woodstock before beginning construction on their house. "Joseph Safford was the architect and carpenter, and the substantial manner in which this house was constructed affords abundant proof of his good judgment and taste in the line of his profession." (Dana)

Joseph Safford came to Woodstock in 1776 from Hardwick, Massachusetts (so called by Dana; perhaps the town of Harwich on Cape Cod), and purchased land in what is now West Woodstock. He was a highly regarded figure and was a member of the convention at Windsor which drafted the Vermont constitution; he was also elected for several years to the General Assembly.

Several features of the Daman House are rare in Vermont and are possibly accounted for by the eastern Massachusetts origins of both Daman and Safford. They would have been familiar with architectural fashion. Thus the Daman House is an interesting combination of Georgian and Federal styles. That Daman was a man of some means and well able to afford a house "finished off in the best architectural skill of the day" (Dana) is indicated by his partnership in a saw mill and also in a fulling mill and clothier's works in addition to his ministerial duties.

The central hall plan of the Daman House is perhaps its most significant feature. The presence of two corner chimneys as

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in the Daman House was very rare in Vermont at this time. Other houses of the period in the state and in Woodstock itself are generally dominated by a massive central chimney. The Mattison-Gosford House in Shaftsbury and the Williams House in Woodstock (1777 and c.1780, respectively, according to Congdon), for example, reveal the same five bay arrangement with paired parlor windows; these houses, however, lacked the center hall because of their massive central chimneys. The single run stairway and the broad passage to the rear ell in the Daman House are clearly advanced for Vermont.

Georgian period styling is seldom found in Vermont because settlement began in earnest in the Federal period. Thus the full wall paneling, the wide pilasters with entasis (including those of the entrance), and the relatively steep roof pitch of the main block are noteworthy.

Congdon in Old Vermont Houses claimed awareness of only four houses with full wall paneling. Although Congdon under-represented the numbers of houses in Vermont with such paneling, the paneling in the two parlors of the Daman House is particularly sophisticated, especially the southeast parlor with its fluted pilasters with entasis and pulvinated frieze.

The use of Dutch tiles for fireplace facing, though considered common during the Georgian period in New England by Hugh Morrison (see Early American Architecture), is very scarce in Vermont. It is possible that the Damans brought the tiles with them from Massachusetts or had them shipped up to their new home.

The move toward Federal styling is apparent in the main entrance. Here the Georgian solidity of the pilasters is combined with the semicircular fanlight and lacier reeding and beading of the Federal. The doorways of the Merrill Place in Peacham (c. 1785) and the Hulett House in Pawlet (c. 1790) contrast dramatically with that of the Daman House. The former are much blockier and solid than the more refined Daman entrance. The doorway of the General Strong House in Vergennes (1796) is very similar to that of the Daman House in having flanking pilasters supporting a three-part

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architrave, pulvinated frieze, dentil course, small modillions, and a returning, molded cornice. The styling in both shows great refinement.

Daman resigned his ministry in 1792 in a dispute over the location of the church (services had been held in a log building further west on what is now Wyman Lane) although he continued preaching until his death in 1796.

Samuel Daman assumed possession of the house and farm upon his father's death. Ashley Wyman, Samuel's son-in-law, took over the property in 1838 according the Noyes title search and he held it until 1884 when he bequethed one half of it to his son Solomon and the other half to his daughter Susan Leonard and her husband.

In 1894, after the death of Solomon, the entire farm was conveyed to Walter Dearborn who apparently leased out the farm for several years. An advertisement placed by Dearborn in 1903 describes the farm thus: "Farm 172 acres. Grand old homestead located on Wyman Ave., Woodstock, Vt., one half mile from school, store, post-office, etc., and only 2 miles to Woodstock, on fine river stage road, six stages pass each week, 11 room house, 2 cellars, 4 fire places, running water 3 places at 2 large barns, corn barn, land faces southeast, good soil, hard and soft water at house, plenty fruit and wood. This farm adapted for summer home or keeping summer boarders. Only three miles to Bridgewater. A surveyed railroad to Rutland by this farm. For 25 cents in stamps, will send 2 views. Price \$2500."

It was not until 1909 that Dearborn sold the farm to Charlotte L. Noyes. It was under her ownership that the Colonial Revival alterations (which are primarily in the ell) likely occurred and the front porch was replaced by a deck. The pond was also added by her. Noyes used the property as a summer residence; in fact, a 1934 map of "Roads and Summer Homes Woodstock Vermont" pictures the southwest corner of the house.

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In 1943, Blynn Yates purchased the property from Charlotte Noyes and shortly thereafter rebuilt the foundation and portions of the ell. The Yates sold the property in 1964 to J.D. Whiteside. Alterations to the house have been minimal since that time.

The separation from the main road (US Route 4) and sympathetic owners over the years have helped to preserve the qualities that made this house and property special in 1782-83. The peaceful rural setting and Georgian/Federal design features continue to mark the Reverend George Daman House and Property as important features of the Woodstock and Vermont landscapes.

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National Park Service

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Williams, Edward. Early History of Woodstock, Vermont.
1622-1772. Woodstock, Vt.: Brown & Moore, Printers, 1907.

"Roads and Summer Homes Woodstock." 1934 map in the
collection of the Woodstock Historical Society.

Interviews with and historical materials of Joan Whiteside,
owner of the Daman House. March 2 and 10, 1989.

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National Park Service**

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PHOTOGRAPH IDENTIFICATION

The following information is the same for all photographs:

The Reverend George Daman House
Woodstock, Vermont
Photography by David C. Tansey
March, 1989
Negative filed at the Vermont Division for Historic
Preservation

Photograph #1: House from Wyman Lane
View: NW

Photograph #2: House, Garage (left), and Woodshed (right)
View: NW

Photograph #3: House from pond
View: NE

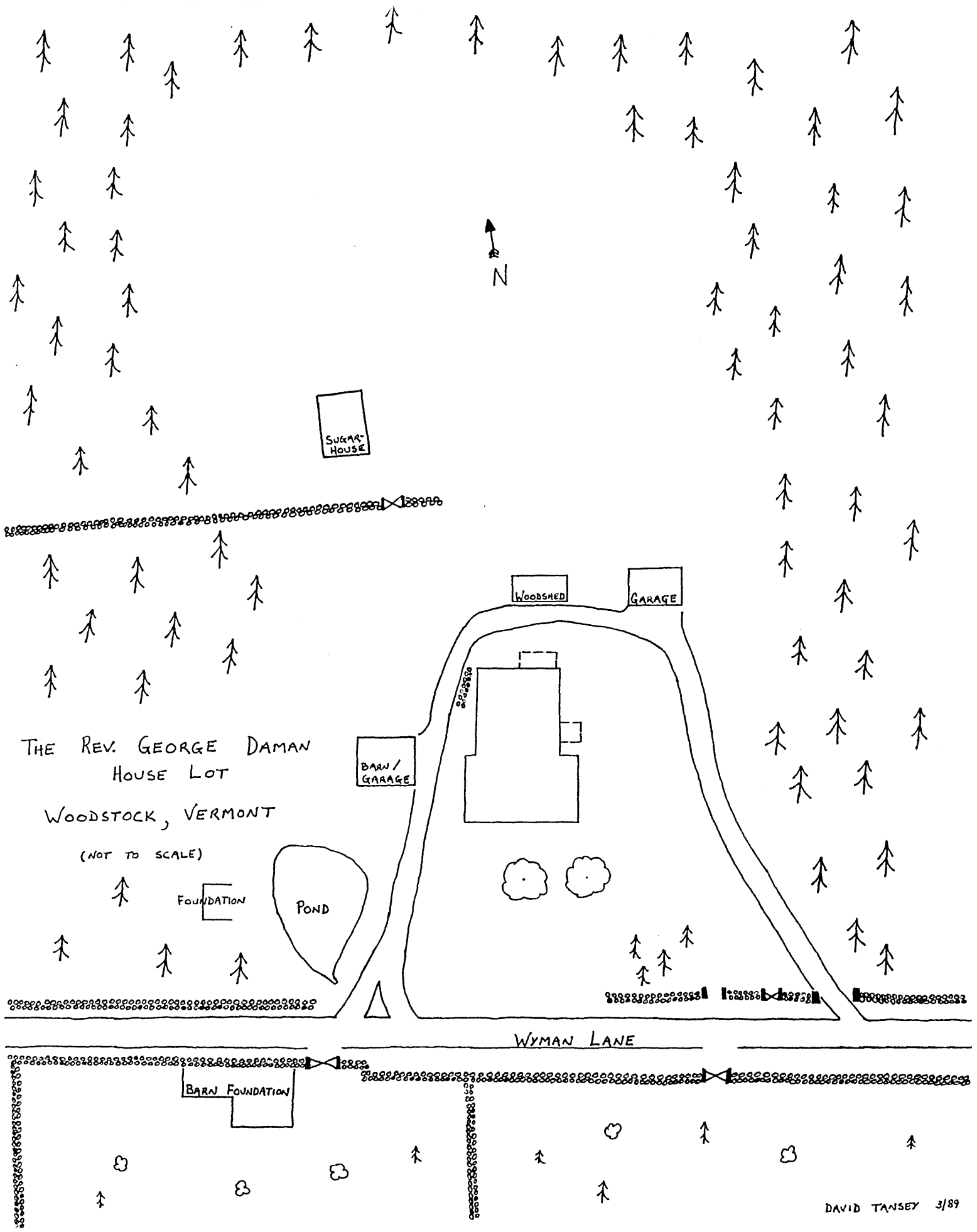
Photograph #4: Rear of House, corner of Woodshed (left),
Garage and Sugarhouse (right)
View: S

Photograph #5: Detail of House front entrance
View: N

Photograph #6: c.1915 view of House; from collection of
owner
View: NE

Photograph #7: Sugarhouse
View: NE

Photograph #8: Southwest bedroom fireplace wall
View: N



DAVID TANSEY 3/89