

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received DEC 27 1982

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Lake Kendall Farm

and/or common Owen, Moon, Farm (preferred)

2. Location

S of South Woodstock off VT 106

street & number Town Highway #54

N/A not for publication

city, town South Woodstock, 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"/> agriculture
<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 type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name John and Dorothy Byrne

street & number Upwey Farms

city, town South Woodstock N/A vicinity of state Vermont

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Town Clerk's Office Vol. 71, pp.462-463

street & number Center Street

city, town Woodstock state Vermont

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June, 1974 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

city, town Montpelier state Vermont

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 Lake-Kendall Farm, commonly known as the Owen Moon Farm, is a complex of three buildings -- main house, guest cottage, and barn -- situated on a steep, extensively landscaped hillside a quarter mile south of the village of South Woodstock. The house and barn date from a nineteenth century farm, while the landscaping, bungalow style guest cottage, and Colonial Revival style additions to the house and barn date from the property's conversion, in 1937, to a country estate. The main block of the house (#1), built in 1816, is a 2½-story, 5x4 bay house of the type which predominated among Federal style domestic architecture, executed here in brick with end chimneys and typical period detail, including an outstanding central entrance. The rambling wood ell, added to the rear in 1938, employs clapboard and shingle-sided walls, tall shouldered chimneys, and small-paned fenestration to achieve a rustic Colonial Revival motif which effectively compliments the style of the main block. The bungalow style guest cottage (#2) and the more vernacular late 1930's additions to the barn (#3) also employ Colonial Revival detail, particularly in their window treatments. Also included within the nominated property is a modern caretaker's cottage (#5) which is visually separated from the houses and barn, and a low, concrete and wood utility shed (#4). Neither of the latter structures contributes to the historic character of the property.

An integral part of the Moon Farm's architectural cohesiveness is the extensive landscaping lying below the house to the north and east. The dominant feature of the surrounding grounds is a native stand of white pines which towers up to a hundred feet above the house and obscures it from the main highway. In addition, massive dry stone walls, constructed mostly of cut but undressed local slate, run in straight lines with right angle abutments to create a bold, terraced effect on the steep hillside below the house. The linear character of the walls and the access road is emphasized at strategic points by planted windrows of red cedars. The uppermost stone wall, running parallel to the north and east walls of the house, stands over ten feet high and five feet thick in places, and is broken on each side by tall flights of stone stairs. To the northwest of the house, at the base of the hill, is an open, semi-circular amphitheater constructed of six concentric stone terraces. Because it uses local materials, retains dominant natural features, and follows the contours of the land, the overall visual effect of the landscaping is natural and uncontrived, yet creates a striking setting for the house and outbuildings.

Descriptions of the individual structures are as follows:

1. Lake-Kendall House (Moon House), 1816, c.1937

The main block of the Lake-Kendall House is a large, two-and-a-half story, five-by-four bay Federal style house dating from 1816. Its construction is of brick veneer walls on a post-and-beam frame and stone foundation, with a low-pitched, sheet metal-clad gable roof. Typical period features include tall end chimneys, a molded box cornice with brief end returns, a formal central entrance, and absolute bilateral symmetry of plan and fenestration. The use of elliptical gable windows, a square-headed Palladian window over the front entrance, and a fanlight over the south gable end entry, are common Federal style window treatments. The building's most exceptional

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feature is the central entrance surround: half-length sidelights with decorative elliptical-motif glazing are framed by narrow fluted pilasters with flared caps supporting an austere entablature. Over the door, the interior pilasters frame a rectangular transom in which muntins radiate in a fan motif. The 3-part window over the entrance has a delicate dentil molding, and serves, in effect, as a Palladian window.

In the late 1930's, when the farm was converted to a modern country estate, the house received a number of alterations, the most substantial of which was the addition of a large Colonial Revival style porch to the north gable end. This 3x1 bay addition has plain columns, which are tripled at the corners and stand on a stone patio supporting a flat roof with a box cornice. The sills of the 4 ground floor windows under this porch were lowered to accommodate French doors. A small entrance porch added to the south gable end has similar columns and cornice, plus a turned balustrade on the roof. The front and south entries received new 8-panel doors, and all windows and door surrounds were totally reglazed with 12/12 sash and faithful reproductions of the original overdoors and sidelights. The flat arched lintels which originally enclosed the window openings were removed and replaced by steel beams. In general, these alterations respected the style, if not the integrity, of the original building. Except for the French doors and new lintels, the changes were either reproductions or historically plausible additions; in some places, such as the gable windows and side entry fanlight, it cannot be determined which is the case.

The gabled, 1½-story ell which was added to the rear of the house in 1938 may partially employ the frame of an earlier ell. It extends some 30 feet to the west, where it joins a tall flat-roofed section, a gabled south ell, and a small gabled west wing. Shed dormers and tall exterior chimneys combine with the irregular plan to achieve a broken, uneven form and roofline. Small-paned windows of varying sizes, of casement, sash, and fixed round-arched types, are irregularly spaced. Shingled shed dormers appear on both roof slopes of the main ell and on the smaller south ell in the rear; there is also a polygonal bay window on the south gable end. Roofs are steeply pitched with brief projecting eaves or box cornices. The three chimneys are shouldered and rise well above the roofline to imitate the tall end chimneys on the main block. Four entries, two on each side, have doors that are either paneled or glazed with small-paned, round-arched windows. There is a 2-bay entrance porch recessed under the south roof slope. The overall stylistic theme employs Colonial/Georgian Revival elements applied randomly in the tradition of vernacular domestic architecture, to create a consciously rustic Colonial Revival style which compliments the more formal style of the older main block.

2. Guest Cottage, c.1938

The guest cottage is a 1½-story, 3x2 bay clapboard house with a low bungalow form and Colonial Revival-motif detail that compliment the style of the main house. The front elevation has a glazed and paneled door in the center, flanked by 12/12 sash, and a shed dormer with 4-light casement windows on the roof above. The gable ends have 12/12 sash; a plain, modern door and open deck added to the south gable now constitute the main entry. In the rear is a shed-roofed sun porch and a small stove chimney. The 25'x20' foundation is poured concrete.

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3. Barn, c.1890, c.1938

The main block of the barn, a large 45'x35' structure with a steeply-pitched gable roof, dates from c.1890; a number of appendages projecting to the north, south, and east have been added since the 1930's. The main block has a stone and poured concrete foundation, heavy post-and-beam frame, and metal roof sheathing; the walls are clapboards except for boards and battens on the front (south) gable end. The appendages have lighter frames sheathed in clapboards, poured concrete foundations, and sheet metal roofs. Fenestration consists of irregularly-spaced small-paned windows with 12/12, 8/12, 6/6, or 2/2 sash; fixed and casement windows have 4, 6, 3, or 12 lights.

The main entry, on the south gable end, has a wide opening with a large glazed rectangular transom overhead; to its right is a small shed with a chimney; in the front gable peak is a loft door with a hoist arm above it. Projecting to the south from either front corner of the main block, and forming a 3-sided courtyard on the south end of the barn, are two 1-story appendages; to the west is a 6-bay feed shed which is open on the east side; facing it is a 1-story, 2x1 bay gabled corn crib on which the broad sides are tilted to flare out at the top. In the rear, a 1-story, 3x1 bay gabled equipment shed projects to the east, and has large sliding doors on the south side. Projecting to the north is a tall, 2½-story wing with a steeply-pitched gable roof and a plain door with gabled hood centered on the ground floor of the gable end.

4. Outbuilding

A low, 15'x6' outbuilding constructed of a heavy concrete foundation, clapboard walls, and a saltbox-form gable roof. A paneled door is on the south wall. Non-contributing.

5. Caretaker's Cottage

A modern (c.1965) 1-story house with a low-pitched gable roof, 18'x30' rectangular plan, wide board siding, casement and large plate glass windows. The front gable projects out over a deck and is supported by square posts. Non-contributing.

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 checked="" 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/humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1816

Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lake-Kendall Farm, popularly known as the Owen Moon Farm, is significant as an excellent example of a popular Federal style house type. Built in 1816 for John Lake, a noted joiner, it typifies the scores of such buildings which provide the town of Woodstock with one of the largest concentrations of Federal period architecture in Vermont. Landscaped grounds and a stone amphitheater enhance the buildings' setting.

Lake purchased a frame house on this site sometime after 1805. This structure burned in 1815 and was rebuilt in its present form the following summer. Lake operated a 2-story furniture and cabinet shop in nearby South Woodstock, and was one of the many skilled artisans largely responsible for Woodstock's great wealth of sophisticated design in the early nineteenth century. Ira Kendall, a well-to-do farmer, purchased Lake's home in 1840, and the house remained in the Kendall family until nearly the turn of the century.

The main block of the house is a "double-pile" house type. Use of this house type for two-story domestic architecture prevailed during the Georgian and Federal style periods in New England. The "double-pile" house is characterized by a symmetrical 5-bay facade with a central entrance hall and either a large central chimney or, as here, end chimneys. Exterior detail usually includes cornices, geometric gable treatments, and entrances articulated with fanlights, sidelights, and decorative wood ornament. The Moon House displays all of these features, including elliptical gable windows and an outstanding entrance surround.

In 1937, a retired businessman named Owen Moon purchased the property and consolidated several surrounding farms into one large country estate called Upwey Farms. Simultaneously, the old Lake-Kendall farmhouse was expanded and modernized. The character of the original house was retained while additions and alterations were executed in the Colonial Revival manner. The chief alterations consisted of a new porch on the north gable end, and the addition of a rambling, shingled and clapboarded rear ell with tall end chimneys and small-paned fenestration.

Moon also built a bungalow-style guest cottage with Colonial Revival motifs (#2), and expanded the farm's barns, of which one (#3), stands on the property being nominated. The main block of this barn dates from c.1890, and is typical of vernacular barn construction in this area. The architectural cohesiveness of the farm is greatly enhanced by the terraced network of dry stone masonry and related landscaping features which Owen Moon created around the house. The walls and a large amphitheater to the northwest of the house were constructed by local stonemason Earl Bar. From 1956 to 1980, the property was the home of the Woodstock Country School, a private boarding school. To accommodate the needs of the school, a number of alterations were made at this time, particularly to the ell and interior of the house.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Canfield, Mary Grace, The Valley of the Kedron (So. Woodstock, 1940).

Thompson, Laura, "An Economic History of South Woodstock" (Ms. in the Norman Williams Public Library, Woodstock, Vermont).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property plus or minus eight acres

Quadrangle name Woodstock South, Vermont

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

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6	9	9	2	6	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification The Moon Farm stands on a single three hundred and nine acre parcel of land; the nominated portion of the property -- about eight acres -- includes the main house, guest house, barn complex, and a modern caretaker's house, as well as the landscaped portion of the grounds, and a small orchard to the

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

state	code	county	code
state	N/A	county	code

state	code	county	code
state	N/A	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Page

organization for Two Rivers/Ottaqueechee Regional Comm. date January, 1982

street & number Box 333 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. Finney

title Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 12.16.82

For NPS use only

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

Alouise Byer Keoper of the National Register
Entered in the National Register date 1/27/83

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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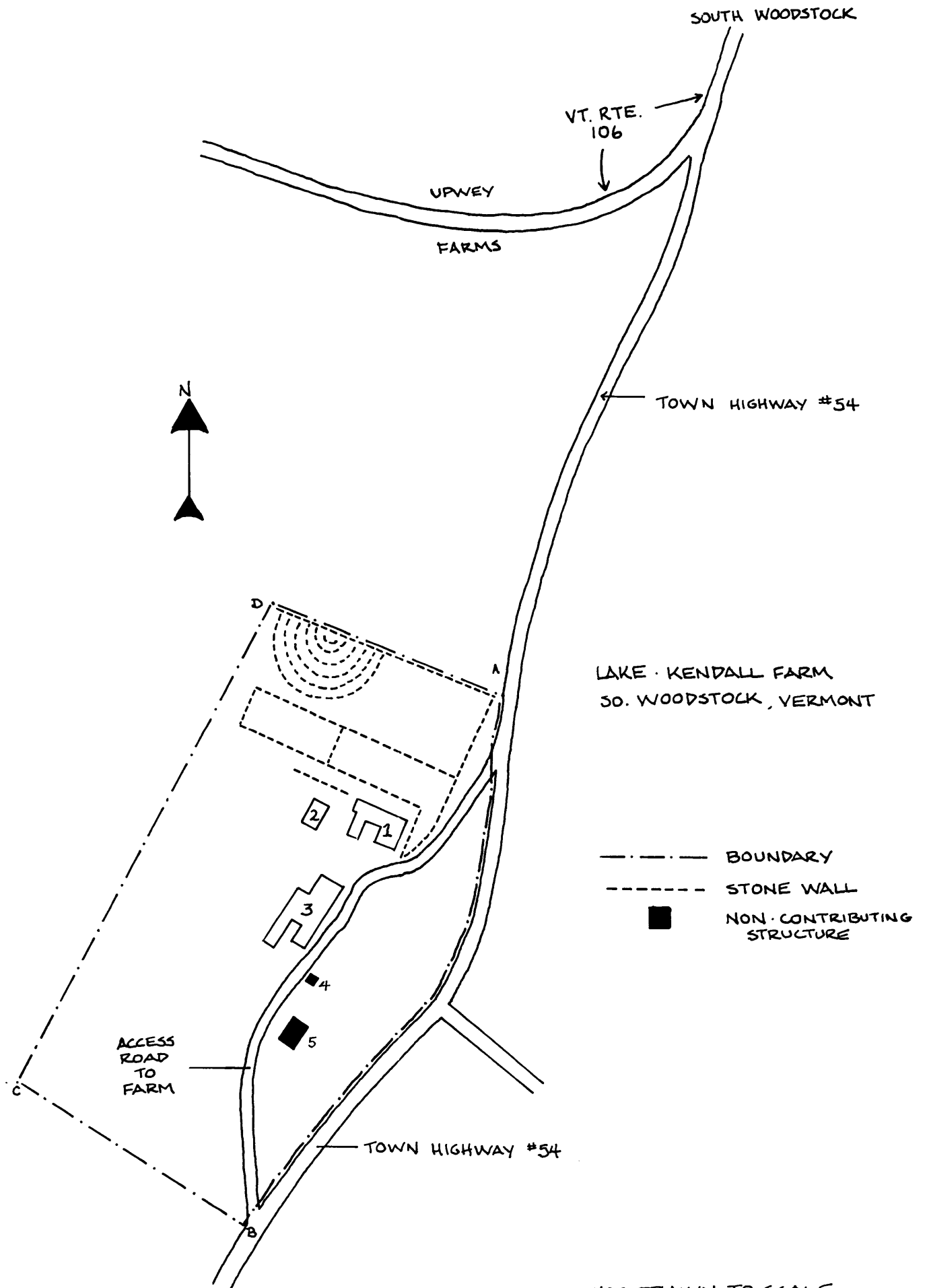
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southwest of the barn. To the north of this parcel and beyond the steep bluff whose edge is marked by a stone wall (line AB of the boundary) lies the former Woodstock Country School athletic field and, beyond that, the main (substantially altered) barns of Upwey Farms; to the east is Town Highway #54 and open land; to the south and west the terrain rises steeply and is covered with broken open land and forest.

The boundary of the nominated property begins at Point A, located at the intersection of the east end of the northernmost stone wall on the grounds of the Owen Moon Farm just north of the amphitheater and the western edge of the right-of-way of Town Highway #54. The boundary thence proceeds in a southerly direction along said westerly edge of said right-of-way, crossing the northern terminus of the Farm's access road, and the southern terminus of the Farm's access road to Point B, located at the intersection of said edge of said right of way and the southern edge of the southern terminus of the Farm's access road. Thence the boundary proceeds uphill in a northwesterly direction 400 feet along a line perpendicular to the westerly edge of the right-of-way of Town Highway #54 to Point C. The boundary thence proceeds in a northeasterly direction to Point D, located at a tall stone marker at the northwest end of the northernmost stone wall on the grounds of the Owen Moon Farm just north of the amphitheater. The boundary thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction along said stone wall to Point A, the point of beginning.



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE