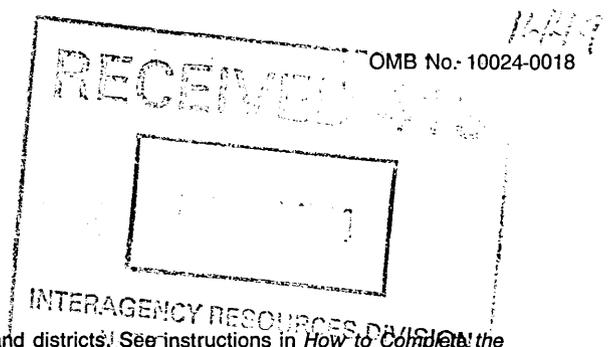


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 MARSH, CHARLES, LAW OFFICE

other names/site number Hatch House

2. Location

street & number 72 Pleasant Street N/A not for publication

city or town Woodstock N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05091

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 Silbertson 11/2/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
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): _____

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action 12.9.94

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	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce/Trade - professional

Domestic - single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

walls weatherboard

roof asphalt

other concrete

Narrative Description

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

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1797

c. 1920

Significant Dates

c. 1797

c. 1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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:

Woodstock Historical Society

Marsh, Charles, Law Office
Name of Property

Windsor County, Vermont
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.25

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 18 | 701190 | 4833220 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | |

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 Hugh H. Henry, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization N/A date December 1993

street & number Green Mountain Turnpike telephone 802-875-3379

city or town Chester state Vermont zip code 05143-9418

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 Barbara Scully

street & number 72 Pleasant Street telephone 802-457-1713

city or town Woodstock state Vermont zip code 05091

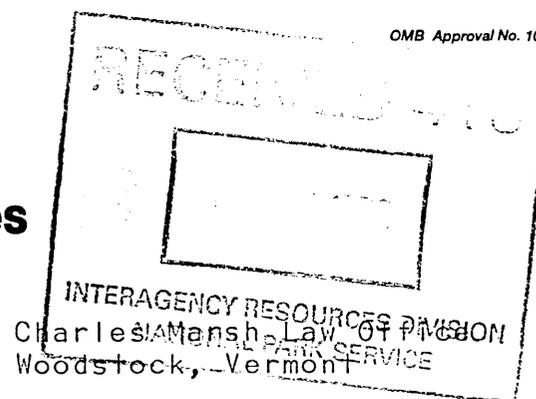
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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Adapted to a house in 1880 after having been moved for the third time, the Charles Marsh Law Office stands on a small informally landscaped lot in a residential cluster at the east edge of Woodstock village. The modest one-story, clapboarded, vernacular building incorporates the c. 1797 hip-roofed main block of rectangular plan, a shed-roofed rear ell added c. 1880, and a rear wing added to the ell in 1993. The exterior displays little ornament apart from the molded eaves cornice. The main block's interior retains the original paneled woodwork, including window shutters and book cabinets. A c. 1920, one-story, shiplapped, gable-roofed, one-car garage is sited in the left rear corner of the lot. The law office/house has been given minor alterations but retains overall historic integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association relating to the law office and integrity of location and setting as a house.

The Charles Marsh Law Office was built about 1797 on Elm Street in Woodstock village. During the following 85 years, the small building was moved three times to different sites in the village, and its use was changed after each of the second and third moves. In 1806, it was moved a short distance northward on Elm Street, where it remained a law office. About 1874, it was moved a somewhat longer distance to eastern Pleasant Street, and adapted to a grain store. Finally in 1880, it was moved for the last time to the eastern edge of the village on the same street; here it was turned 180 degrees relative to the street and adapted to a house.

The house is situated along a residential section of the street east of the U. S. Route 4 intersection where Pleasant Street begins the ascent of Hartland Hill. The street has been paved and widened to two lanes, encroaching on the front grounds of this and the other houses that are sited on relatively small lots. The house stands on the north side of the street, and a small one-car garage dating probably from the 1920s is set back to the northwest of the house's main block; a short paved driveway links the garage and the street. The modest grounds are informally landscaped with deciduous trees and shrubs, including a clump of lilacs next to the southwest corner of the house.

The present front (south) facade was originally the rear facade and remained so until the building was moved to its present site. On the original front facade, the main entrance occupied the right bay in a mirror image of the present arrangement. The

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Charles Marsh Law Office
Woodstock, Vermont

opening of that entrance survives without the door as an interior passageway between the main block and the rear (north) ell.

Law Office/House; c. 1797, c. 1880, 1993

The one-story building consists of the c. 1797 main block oriented parallel to the street, the rear (north) ell built c. 1880, and a rear wing added to the ell in 1993. The three-by-one-bay main block measures about 27 by 18 feet; the three-bay-deep ell measures about 12 by 20 feet; and the three-by-two-bay wing about 16 by 16 feet.

The main block rests on a brick foundation that has been partly faced with concrete. Its post-and-beam wood frame is built largely of hand-hewn oak timbers. The frame is sheathed with scarf-jointed clapboards fastened with hand-cut nails. Slender beaded corner boards ascend to support the projecting molded cornice that encircles the eaves. Rising to a short east-west ridge, the hip roof is covered with cedar boards about 4.5 inches in width that are grooved along both edges and joined by wood splines; the boards are covered with asphalt shingles. A short brick stove chimney emerges from interior of the north slope.

The three-bay main (south) facade is arranged with the entrance in the left bay. A modern storm door with twelve lights over one panel protects the historic main door with four raised panels. A plain surround with a simple molding only along the top edge enframes the doorway. A modern asphalt-shingled, gabled hood supported by dimension outriggers shelters the concrete steps with steel-pipe hand rails. The other bays are fitted with the two-over-two sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters that are common to the main block.

The one-bay east and west facades appear virtually identical with a single window bay centered in each facade. On the west facade, a central horizontal four-light basement sash punctuates the foundation.

Occupying the interior corner between the main block's north facade and the north ell's west facade, a one-bay entrance porch with a shallow hip roof was built in 1992 to replace previous steps. The porch incorporates newly built box posts and newels, dimension balustrade, lattice skirt, and beadboard ceiling along

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with historic scroll brackets removed from a house in the adjoining town of Hartland.

The clapboarded ell rests on a foundation built of brick on the west facade and concrete or concrete facing on the east facade. A "cold roof" covered with standing-seam sheet metal was added in 1993 above the wing's original shed roof. The molded cornice along the east and west eaves of the original roof was repeated along the eaves of the new roof, creating a double cornice.

The corner porch shelters the entrance (with a new nine-light-over-two-panel door) in the right bay of the ell's west facade. The other two bays are fitted with six-over-six sash (plus one-over-one metal storm sash), plain surrounds, and louvered wood shutters. The three-bay opposite (east) facade lacks an entrance; the historic six-over-six sash in the central and right bays have been replaced with slightly reduced new counterparts.

The clapboarded north wing rests on a concrete-block foundation. About 1.5 feet lower than the ell's roof, the wing's shed roof repeats the standing-seam metal covering and (single) molded cornice along the eaves. The wing's west facade possesses a central entrance with a fifteen-light door and, in the flanking bays, the new six-over-six sash common to the wing.

The interior of the main block is partitioned into two rooms flanking a central stair and chimney enclosure. The larger and more formal east room exhibits higher style finish; now the living room of the house, this was apparently the actual office of the Marsh family lawyers. The smaller west room contrasts by displaying less ornamental woodwork; now the kitchen, it was the anteroom at the original main entrance before the building was reoriented.

Having plastered walls and ceiling like the west room, the east room is distinguished by the liberal application of wood paneling and molded trim. Its floor is covered with tongue-and-groove yellow pine boards laid over earlier boards, and a molded baseboard encircles the room. On the north and south walls, horizontal raised-panel wainscoting is capped by a molded chair rail. The chair rail forms a continuous sill for the windows that are enframed by molded surrounds. Hidden behind the reveals of each window, two pairs of pocket shutters, each with two vertical raised panels, slide to close the upper and lower halves of the opening.

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The east wall differs by having twin room-height book cabinets occupying the wall surfaces flanking the central window. Each cabinet has double-leaf doors, each with four vertical raised panels, hung on HL iron hinges within a molded surround. The window opening has splayed plain reveals above a low seat.

The interior west wall is opened at the left corner by a four-panel door with HL hinges leading to the present main entrance of the house. On the right side of this doorway, the wall surface is treated in a four-panel manner echoing the door. The stair and chimney enclosure intrudes into the room's northwest corner; a cupboard with a folding one-panel door is recessed into its south wall while its east wall has been refinished with gypsum board above the chair rail.

The west room lacks paneled woodwork but has a molded baseboard, chair rail, and partial door and window surrounds similar to the east room. The floor is laid with narrow tongue-and-groove softwood boards. The original main entrance opens the north wall; now an interior opening without a door, its transom also remains in place. Cabinets built of V-joint boards are mounted against the east and west walls in the north half of the room; a steel sink with soapstone counters occupies the northwest corner.

The interior of the north ell has been largely reworked during an ongoing renovation in 1993. Built earlier this century in the ell's southeast corner, a bathroom is finished partly with beadboards.

The exterior appearance of this building differed somewhat while it was being used as a law office. A photograph taken probably during the 1860s shows the building at its second site on Elm Street, oriented with the entrance in the right bay of the front facade. The building rested on a mortared rubble foundation. Approached by wood steps, the unsheltered entrance had a vertical-plank door surmounted by a five-light transom. The window openings were fitted with twelve-over-twelve sash. The narrow roof boards were exposed except for slender strips probably of metal along the ridges to protect those butted joints. A brick chimney with a stone-slab cap emerged from the front slope at the right end of the ridge.

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Garage; c. 1920

Oriented perpendicular to the street, this one-story, one-car garage measures 12 by 20 feet. The building rests on concrete-block piers, and is sheathed with shiplap but lacks cornerboards. The gable roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal. A decorative small square louvered cupola with a hip cap has been added to the center of the ridge.

The one-bay main (south) gable facade is mostly occupied by double-leaf, beadboarded, hinged doors with a plain surround. The three-bay west eaves facade is lighted by regularly spaced six-over-six sash with plain surrounds. The opposite (east) facade contrasts by lacking fenestration.

Attached to the rear (north) gable facade, a more recent one-story, one-bay-deep, lightly framed shed wing measures 8 by 10.5 feet. The wing is beadboarded on the east side toward the house while the north and west sides are enclosed with the ribbed sheet metal applied also to the shed roof. Double-leaf, beadboarded, hinged doors enter the east side.

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Woodstock, Vermont

The Charles Marsh Law Office holds significance for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, specifically a small vernacular lawyer's office building dating from c. 1797. The Marsh office holds additional importance for being associated with three prominent members of the Marsh family who occupied it during nearly three-quarters of a century in the legal profession: its original owner, Charles Marsh, who practiced law for a half-century and represented Vermont in Congress, his son, George Perkins Marsh, who studied law in this office before gaining international prominence as a diplomat and scholar, and a second son, Lyndon Arnold Marsh, who succeeded his father in the practice. The building constitutes one of the few surviving examples of its type and period in Vermont. Although adapted in 1880 to a house, the building retains the distinctive architectural character created for its original use by the Marsh family lawyers.

Within the context of Vermont's historic built environment, the Charles Marsh Law Office represents the first generation of framed buildings constructed specifically for lawyer's offices. Vermont had been admitted to the United States in 1791, only about six years prior to the completion of Marsh's office. The state's legal system, particularly the county courts, was not fully organized until the previous decade, and only a small number of lawyers, including Charles Marsh, was practicing by the 1790s. For that matter, his office was among the earliest buildings in Woodstock village where settlement had been underway barely a quarter-century.

The Marsh law office now constitutes a rare survivor of a distinctive building type from the turn of the 19th century. Fewer than ten such small detached lawyer's offices from that period are known to exist in Vermont. Indeed, the Marsh office may rank as the oldest of its type and the only 18th-century example. A similar office exists in Westminster, built c. 1810 for William C. Bradley (listed in the National Register on July 14, 1988 as part of the Westminster Village Historic District); however, it differs by being gable-roofed and entered on a gable facade. The original appearance of the Marsh office relates more closely to counterparts in eastern Massachusetts, particularly two law offices in the town of Weston (listed in the National Register on February 11, 1983 as part of the Boston Post Road Historic District). Nevertheless, the direction of architectural derivation that usually flowed from Massachusetts to the later-

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Charles Marsh Law Office
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settled Vermont is confused by the dating of the Weston buildings to the early 1800s.

The period of significance for the Charles Marsh Law Office coincides with its construction about 1797. A secondary period of significance relates to the construction about 1920 of a small garage on the property after the office was adapted to a house.

A native of Lebanon, Connecticut, Charles Marsh (1765-1849) was eight years old when his family moved to Hartford, Vermont in 1773. His father, Joseph Marsh, became a colonel in the militia and was elected lieutenant-governor of Vermont in 1778 (and re-elected during 1787-90). Charles attended Dartmouth College in nearby Hanover, New Hampshire and graduated in 1786. Charles then returned to Connecticut and studied at the law school conducted by Judge Reeves in Litchfield. He married, for the first time, a woman by the name of Nancy Collins from Litchfield.

After his graduation from the law school in 1788, Charles moved to Woodstock, Vermont (adjoining the southwest corner of Hartford) and began to practice his profession. Early in 1789, his father enabled him to acquire a fifty-acre farm at the north edge of the village, and the following year he built a modest wood-framed house. His first wife died there in 1793 after the birth of their second child. Five years later, Charles' second marriage was to Susan Arnold, the widow of Josias Lyndon Arnold from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and the daughter of Elisha Perkins from Plainfield, Connecticut; they would have five children.

Despite its modest development, Woodstock was designated in 1786 the shire town for its central location in Windsor County, making it the seat of the County Court. The following year, Joseph Marsh became chief judge of the court, a position that he held until 1795. Charles presumably argued cases before his father's court, and achieved a sufficient reputation during his first decade of practice that in 1797 he was appointed by George Washington to the position of District Attorney for the District of Vermont. This may have been the underlying reason for Charles to build a new law office. First, however, he and Jesse Williams opened a new street, named Elm, extending northward from the village center. The law office was then built (about 1797) near its intersection with Main Street, the first building to appear on Elm Street.

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Charles Marsh Law Office
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The first decade of the 19th century brought for Charles Marsh a spate of building activity. In 1800, he and others established a private school in a small building on Elm Street; it was conducted successfully for twelve years. The construction was started in 1805 on Marsh's imposing Federal style brick house atop a knoll overlooking the north end of Elm Street, and the family moved into it in 1807. (Later enlarged for Frederick Billings, the Marsh-Billings House was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1967.) In 1806, Marsh's law office was moved for the first time a short distance northward on Elm Street to the southeast corner of the Congregational Church lot. He donated the land for the church, whose construction was begun the same year and completed in 1808.

Charles Marsh occupied the office on the church lot site for the four decades remaining in his legal career. He became a member of the board of trustees at Dartmouth College in 1809, and continued to serve in that position until his death. In 1814, Marsh achieved his highest political position by being elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. His practice of law ultimately extended almost sixty years before he died in 1849.

Four of Charles Marsh's five sons graduated from Dartmouth College or its medical school between 1813 and 1830. Two of them studied law in their father's office; Lyndon Arnold Marsh was admitted to the Windsor County bar in 1822 and George Perkins Marsh was admitted three years later. Lyndon Arnold would remain in Woodstock and his father's office for the rest of his life.

The most outstanding of Charles Marsh's sons, George Perkins Marsh (1801-82) left Woodstock to establish his own law practice in Burlington, Vermont. Thereafter he advanced to national politics and international diplomacy. In 1842, following his father's precedent three decades earlier, he was elected to the U. S. House of Representatives; George Perkins, however, surpassed his father by continuing to serve three succeeding terms. His diplomatic career began in 1849 when he was appointed Minister to Turkey; he was recalled four years later after a change of political administration. His tenure in cosmopolitan Constantinople was undoubtedly facilitated by his reputed mastery of twenty languages.

In 1861, George Perkins Marsh received the appointment from Abraham Lincoln as minister plenipotentiary to the new Kingdom of Italy. It was during the next three years that he wrote his most

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influential book, Man and Nature; or, Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action, first published in New York in 1864 and destined to become the philosophical basis of the American conservation movement. George Perkins Marsh continued to hold the Italian ambassadorship for twenty-one years until his death near Florence in 1882.

Meanwhile, Lyndon Arnold Marsh (1799-1872) succeeded his father in the law practice and office. Probably in the late 1830s, he became the register of probate for the district of Hartford in Windsor County, and he continued to hold that position for about 33 years. Lyndon resided at least in later years opposite the office in a house at the corner of Elm and Pleasant streets.

A photograph of the office taken probably during the 1860s documents its appearance in the original orientation and probably virtually unaltered since the original construction. The entrance occupied the right bay with a simple plank door, and the five-light transom was flanked by two small rectangular signs; the sign on the right was lettered "L. A. MARSH'S OFFICE." while that on the left read "Probate Office." Another sign hung at the left corner of the main facade but its lettering is not legible. The window openings were fitted with twelve-over-twelve sash.

The most unusual aspect of the building's appearance in this photograph relates to the roof. The narrow boards joined by longitudinal splines are entirely exposed except along the ridges of the hip roof, where strips apparently of metal protect those butted joints. It is not known how long the roof boards were left uncovered in this manner. In any case, the splines presumably swelled with moisture to yield watertight joints between the boards.

After the death of L. A. Marsh in 1872, his office was apparently occupied by the Windsor County Fire Insurance Co. until about 1874. Then in 1875, B. C. Bagley of Bethel, Vermont purchased the building and moved it from Elm Street to Pleasant Street near the east edge of the village, where it was adapted to a grain store. Bagley's choice of site undoubtedly related to the opening the same year (September, 1875) of the Woodstock Railway between Woodstock and White River Junction in Hartford township. The grain store stood on the north side of the street near the Woodstock station to facilitate delivery and shipment of its bulky commodities.

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The Marsh office building remained only five years on its third site as the grain store. Its third move and change of use occurred in 1880. Oliver T. Hatch purchased the building in April of that year and proceeded to move it a short distance eastward along Pleasant Street to a lot with another house that Hatch had owned since 1869. Here the building was placed on a cellar foundation and adapted to a house. For unknown reasons, the building was turned 180 degrees such that its original front facade became the rear facade. The rear (north) ell was built probably at this time to provide additional living space.

Four years later, however, Hamilton Child's Windsor County directory records that Oliver T. Hatch did not reside on Pleasant Street. Instead he lived to the southeast near the border with the adjoining town of Hartland, where he was a farmer with 90 acres of land. Listed as having a house on Pleasant Street was Henry Hatch, a "retired farmer" and probably the father of Oliver; Oliver apparently took over the family farm when Henry moved into the village.

Oliver Hatch participated actively in the local real estate market and became financially prosperous. During the twelve-year period 1880-92, he sold, repurchased, and sold again the former Marsh building. Three years after Hatch's last sale, Orley A. Whitcomb of Boston acquired the little house in 1895. Whitcomb would possess it for more than a half-century and become the longest-term owner of the building in its history, surpassing Charles Marsh by about two years.

Probably during the 1920s and therefore for Orley Whitcomb, a small one-car garage was built near the northwest rear corner of the house's lot. Both its position relative to the house and its gable-roofed form, shiplap siding, and double-leaf, hinged doors typify the modest wood-framed garages from that relatively early period of the automobile era. Whitcomb continued to own the house until his death, and it was finally transferred from his estate in 1949.

Subsequently the Marsh building has continued to serve as a house, and now has been in that use longer than its original purpose. In 1993, a wing was attached to the rear of the c. 1880 ell in order to expand the house's living space. The main block, nevertheless, retains largely intact its original fabric, especially on the interior where paneled woodwork, window shutters, and book cabinets survive in the main room. The

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Charles Marsh Law Office
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unusual splined boards remain in place on the roof although now covered with asphalt shingles for protection.

The Charles Marsh Law Office retains enough of its significant design and aspect to convey a strong impression of its original architectural character. Furthermore, the building possesses especially on the interior sufficient integrity to evoke the feeling of the early 19th-century period when it achieved significance. The repeated moves and different uses of the building during the historic period have made possible its survival. The historic addition of the rear ell (itself a reversible change) did not substantially alter the character of the main block, and it represents the late 19th-century adaptation of the building to a house.

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Charles Marsh Law Office
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Charles Marsh Law Office
Woodstock, Vermont

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property being nominated consists of the Charles Marsh Law Office and its related lot of about 0.25 acre of land adjoining the north side of the Pleasant Street right-of-way. The lot has a somewhat irregular plan that extends about 101 feet along its south side (frontage along the right-of-way) and about 119 feet in depth along its west side. The lot is identified on the Town of Woodstock Tax Map by the number 00021.53.19.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the property being nominated encompasses the lot of land that has been the site of the Charles Marsh Law Office since it was moved to this section of Pleasant Street in 1880.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page 1

Charles Marsh Law Office
Woodstock, Vermont

The following information repeats for all photographs except where noted:

Charles Marsh Law Office
Woodstock, Vermont
Credit: Hugh H. Henry
Date: August 1993
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph 1
West and main (south) facades; view looking northeast.

Photograph 2
Main (south) and east facades; view looking northwest.

Photograph 3
Interior of east room; view looking southeast.

Photograph 4
Credit: Woodstock Historical Society
Date: c. 1865
Original main facade of building on second Elm Street site; view looking southwest.

Photograph 5
Garage - west and main (south) facades; view looking northeast.