

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Williston Village *Historic District*
AND/OR COMMON Williston Village Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER *U.S. 2*
Both sides of U.S. Rte. 2
CITY, TOWN Williston STATE Vermont
VICINITY OF Vermont
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
COUNTY CODE
Chittenden 007

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple - See Continuation Sheet 4-1
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN STATE
VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Office of the Town Clerk
STREET & NUMBER
CITY, TOWN Williston, STATE Vermont

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Vermont Historic Sites & Structures Survey
DATE 1976 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Williston Village Historic District includes residential, commercial, municipal buildings and churches which line both sides of U.S. Route 2. The architecturally and historically significant buildings number approximately twenty-two. The architecture is primarily vernacular Greek Revival with a smaller number of Federal-style, late 19th century Italianate buildings and some Victorian remodelings. As a group the buildings present an accurate record of a prosperous farming community which also took advantage of the commercial potential of a centrally located stream and a major highway.

The highway (U.S. Route 2), the main access of the district, runs in an approximate east-west direction. The buildings are set back on either side of the road at a relatively uniform distance, with one exception (#7). Near the east end of the district is a major intersection (North Williston Road to the north and Oak Hill Road to the south) which was in use throughout the 19th century. The village is only one building lot deep with open fields behind attesting to the use of this open land as farm land for a number of houses in the village.

The visual and geographical center of the village is the group of brick buildings at the extreme west end of the district. The village proper continues in an easterly direction along Route 2 for approximately one quarter of a mile. Of the original seven brick buildings, five are still intact. Traveling in an easterly direction, frame dwellings line both sides of the highway interrupted on the south side by a brick apartment house (#6) which operated as a store throughout most of the 19th century.

The intersection of North Williston Road and Oak Hill Road with Route 2 is marked by two buildings of more monumental scale and appearance: the Bradish House (#10) on the southwest corner and the Federated Church (#18) on the northeast corner. An operating store (#19) with gas pumps occupies the northwest corner and the vacant lot at the southeast corner originally held another store which operated during the 19th and early 20th centuries. From this intersection to the eastern boundaries of the District there are frame dwellings on both sides of the road including a circa 1968 ranch style dwelling (#12) on the south side of Route 2. After the Jordan (#16) and Clark (#15) houses the village density stops as residences from that point on are separated by stretches of open land.

Buildings Located Within The Williston Historic District Are As Follows:

1. Thomas Chittenden Memorial Town Hall - Greek Revival style, 1842. Built as the First Methodist Church, it is a 2-story building of brick laid in common bond with a coursed red stone foundation (partially obscured by subsequent grading). The north and south gable elevations are two bays wide and the east and west (side) elevations are five bays wide. All bays are defined by 2-story applied brick pilasters with wooden cornices which support the full wooden entablature and shallow, pedimented gable roof above. The pilasters rest on a bevelled water table of brick which extends around the sides and rear of the building. Six over six windows, topped by rectangular granite lintels and sills, are connected by simple panelled wooden transoms. The north (front) elevation has windows above and doorways below. There are two interior brick chimneys -- a small chimney at the center of the roof and a wide chimney at the rear. The 1-story, two bay frame and brick structure on the east side is a modern addition built to house firefighting equipment and does not contribute to the historic character of the structure.

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1. Town of Williston, Box 137, Williston, VT 05495
2. Town of Williston, Box 137, Williston, VT 05495
3. Town of Williston, Box 137, Williston, VT 05495
4. Joseph P. Goetz, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
5. Harold & Margaret Lyon, 11055 S.E. 55th Ave., Belleview, FL 32620
6. Harold & Margaret Lyon, 11055 S.E. 55th Ave., Belleview, FL 32620
7. Harold & Margaret Lyon, 11055 S.E. 55th Ave., Belleview, FL 32620
8. Harold & Margaret Lyon, 11055 S.E. 55th Ave., Belleview, FL 32620
9. Williston Federated Church, P.O. Box 26, Williston, VT 05495
10. John & Elizabeth Bradish, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
11. Edward & Susan King, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
12. Peter & Martha Wiggett, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
13. Howard & Theresa Carpenter, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
14. Wayne F. & Barbara Larrow, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
15. Virginia Clark, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
16. Richard & Mary Jordan, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
17. Williston Federated Church, P.O. Box 26, Williston, VT 05495
18. Williston Federated Church, P.O. Box 26, Williston, VT 05495
19. Patrick & Mary McGrath, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
20. Kenneth & Grace Aseltine, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
21. Mary Wertheim & Mary Levigne, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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- 22. John & Claire Lantman, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
- 23. Margaret Lyon, 11055 S.E. 55th Ave., Belleview, FL 32620
- 24. Rose Forgione, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495
- 25. Town of Williston, Box 137, Williston, VT 05495
- 26. Peter & Louisa Judge, RFD 1, Williston, VT 05495

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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2. Thomas Chittenden Grange #531: Greek Revival style, 1860. This 2-story common bond brick structure was built as a church for the First Universalist Society on a half acre lot. It is a rectangular building with a gable roof and a full wooden pediment at each end (the north end parallels Route 2). Two-story brick pilasters with simple wooden entablatures support a wide entablature which runs completely around the structure. The pilasters define three bays at the front and four bays along each side. The windows at the side and flanking the central doorway are 20/20, 2-stories high with granite sills and lintels. The doorway, with granite lintel, has a simple framework of two applied pilasters, panels and cornice with an eight-paned transom directly above the door. The foundation is coursed red stone with some later work at the front in random uncut boulders. The 1-story brick addition at the rear of the building was added later.

The existing steeple is not original. It was erected in 1914 to replace the original gothic style, pointed steeple. The present structure, which sits on a rectangular base, is octagonal. The four major faces have louvered inserts while the four narrow faces are framed with applied pilasters whose cornices form a continuous entablature around the steeple. The dome repeats the octagonal shape and is topped by a round finial.

3. Williston Volunteer Fire Dept.: modern 3 bay, gable roof, brick veneer garage. Non-contributory.

4. Goetz House: 1½-stories, frame, cape-style, erected circa 1959. Because of its date of construction it does not contribute to the historic character of the District.

5. Lyon House: 1½-stories, clapboard, frame, gable-roofed. Built circa 1838 as a 1-story dwelling whose main block was the present ell with a smaller ell at the rear (southwest corner). The east end of the present ell was an open woodshed while the west end has been incorporated into the newer (1840's) 1½-story block. The house was gothicized, probably during the 1850's, and the bay windows with stained glass panels along the top were added circa 1880. The side hall entrance, with frosted glass lights next to the protruding bay windows, has a porch supported by turned posts. The window surrounds have cap-moulded heads. Vergeboards with a fleur-de-lis motif decorate the ell porch. Along the east and west raking eaves are vergeboards with an incised scallop design. The unattached clapboard garage to the rear of the structure is a new building.

6. Lyon Brick Apartment House: 2-story brick, flat-roofed apartment house with segmentally arched doors and window openings. The original store, begun in 1804, burned and was rebuilt approximately mid-19th century. The store burned again in the late 19th century and was rebuilt in its present form and operated variously as a general store, garage and restaurant until the 1960's when it was converted to apartments.

7. Lyon Apartment House: 2-story, clapboard and shingled, gable-roofed, frame structure with six-sided, 2-story turret at the northwest corner of the main block. One-story gable-roofed addition at each end and porch running the length of the front. Built after

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1835, the house was originally 1-story. Second story and turret were added circa 1880. Moved from original location along Route 2 between gas station (#8) and Lyon Brick Apartments (#6) during the 1950's to its present site when a 45 foot section was removed from the east end of the main block. The present west end of the structure fronted along Route 2 in its original location.

8. Gas Station: circa 1955. Does not contribute to the historic character of the district.

9. Federated Church Parsonage: 2-story, frame, clapboard, circa 1880. Gable-roofed with triangular louvered lights in gable ends of the main block. Ell projects from south end of the main block. The main entrance is surrounded by a porch supported by square posts. An earlier brick parsonage on the same site burned.

10. Bradish House: Greek Revival style, circa 1840. 2-story brick dwelling with a hipped roof and cupola. The main block of the building has porticos on each side -- all have wooden cornices supported by fluted Ionic columns with the east and north porches being the more formal entrances. The north portico, the main entrance opening onto Route 2, has a parapet and shelters a door framed with rectangular transom and sidelights. Brick corner pilasters support a wide entablature punctuated by small second story windows. There are recessed panels in the brick walls above the first story windows which have stone lintels and sills. The square cupola atop the roof has a square window on each side framed by panels and corner pilasters which support a cornice and parapet. Four upper corners of the cupola have antefixae projecting above the roof line. A balustrade, which ran around the roof above the eaves, has been removed. The gable-roofed, 1-story brick ell, probably part of the original structure at the south (rear) side, continues the wooden entablature, brick corner pilasters and rectangular windows with stone sills and lintels. The southernmost section of this brick ell has two long wooden lintels below which originally were doors -- the present windows are circa 1940 additions. The frame and clapboard section of the ell was not connected with the brick structure at either end until the 1940's. The southernmost structure is a gable-roofed, brick, 1½-story building with a partial return pediment. The large picture window on the first story was originally a barn-type door. The original windows have stone lintels and sills and the second story window has narrow rectangular sidelights. Three new windows were added to this structure in the 1940's.

11. King House: before 1869. Frame, clapboard, 1½-story dwelling with gable-roof and shed dormer on east side. Served originally as a workshop/shed for the house (now destroyed) which occupied the lot of the Wiggett House (#12). The structure underwent complete alteration when converted into a dwelling during the 1960's. With major restoration, the building would be contributory to the significance of the Historic District.

12. Wiggett House: 2-story, clapboard, ranch-style dwelling erected in 1968. Because of the date of construction, it does not contribute to the historic character of the District.

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13. Carpenter House: Federal style. The interior structure indicates that the 1-story, gable-roofed ell at the rear is earlier than the main block of the house, which was probably built during the first decades of the 19th century. The main structure is a 2-story, frame, clapboard dwelling with a shallow hipped roof and twin interior chimneys. Five bays wide and one bay deep, with a central hall entrance, the ornamental detail is unusually elaborate for the District. The north, east and west elevations have Doric cornices and all the lintels have wood keystones which are repeated in the arch of the second story Palladian window. This window has elaborate wooden tracery and narrow vertical panes of clear, striated glass combined with diamonds, crescents and triangles of amber colored stained glass. The glass patterns, as well as the complete entablature and fluted pilasters, are repeated in the doorway below. A porch with turned posts and brackets replaced a smaller porch during the first decade of the twentieth century. The rear ell, which is also living space, connects with sheds and a barn converted into a garage. These out-buildings were part of a tannery which began operation during the 1790's.

14. Larrow House: circa 1858. Frame, clapboard, gable-roofed with cornice return, 1½-stories, gable front orientation. Shed roof porch added circa 1947.

15. Clark House: circa 1857. Greek Revival style, frame, clapboard, 1½-story gable-roof with cornice returns gable front orientation with a right side hall entrance. Very similar in size, plan and exterior appearance to Larrow House (#14) excluding alterations.

16. Jordan House: Federal style, circa 1827. This 2-story, frame, clapboard dwelling was built by Josiah Barrows. The three bay facade fronting on Route 2 has a center hall entrance. The gable ends are two bays wide with semi-circular fan lights under the eaves. There are flanking 1-story porches supported by turned posts at the gable ends. The main doorway is framed by simple trim and cornice -- the full length sidelights have round-arch tops. The arch shape is repeated in the panels of the door. The lintels of the six over six windows repeat the simple frame and moulding. The long gable-roofed ell extending to the east of the main block has large double barn doors and is lined on the interior with brick.

17. Federated Church House: circa 1867, Gothic Revival style. This frame, clapboard, 1½-story dwelling has four symmetrical gable ends forming a cruciform plan with the entrances on either side of the south facade which fronts on Route 2. Around each entrance is a 1-story shed-roof porch -- an open porch on the west side and an enclosed room on the east side. The single story gable-roofed addition at the rear (north side) has an attached side. The house has a lace bargeboard along the raking eaves.

18. Federated Church: Romanesque Revival style, 1869. Clapboard, frame, rectangular building above a basement of coursed stone with contrasting quoins at the corners and rectangular windows with stone lintels and sills. The basement doorway at the southwest corner leads to a renovated basement area and the interior structure indicates that the doorway is probably original. The main body of the building is 2 stories -- four bays

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in length with each bay defined by 2-story applied pilasters. The round-headed windows are also 2-stories in height with smaller interlaced arches; the frames have hood mouldings above and bracketed sills below. The entablature which runs under the eaves of the gable roof has double brackets above each pilaster, smaller single brackets in between and an arched corbel table below. The central projecting entrance tower has panelled doubled doors and is surrounded by a hood moulding and applied pilasters with chamfered corners. From the cornice above the doorway the tower rises two stories -- double windows at the first story, single at the second (single window at each side of the first story level). The corner pilasters rise to a corbel table below the base of the steeple. The octagonal base of the steeple is a continuous bracketed cornice below double round-headed louvered openings alternating with panelled faces on the corners. The octagonal spire rises steeply above another bracketed cornice and is topped by a finial. The modern structure adjoining the rear (north end) of the church is a circa 1960 addition.

19. McGrath Store: Frame, clapboard, gable-roofed, 1½-story structure. Built as a store in 1913. Wood siding and large store windows in front, four scrolled brackets under the eaves, and a false front to the west which covers the shed-roofed addition. Rear outside stairway provides access to second floor dwelling space. This building is a good example of a small town general store.

20. Aseltine House: Federal and Greek Revival elements, circa 1825. This frame and clapboard 2-story dwelling was the home of Truman A. Chittenden, grandson of Thomas Chittenden and son of Governor Martin Chittenden (see Statement of Significance). The gable-front main block with partial return pediment has a semi-circular, louvered gable light. The front (south) elevation is three bays wide with a side hall entrance. The doors and windows have simple frames, mouldings and cornices as do the east and west porches, which are supported by round posts. There is a 2-story gable-roofed ell at the rear (north) end of the main block and a 1-story ell on the western side. A recently-constructed narrow concrete block chimney rises up the main facade between the middle and east bays. The gable front 1½-story barn has a modern garage addition on its west side.

21. Wortheim House: Federal style. 2-story, frame, gable-roofed, clapboard structure, built originally as a dwelling - now converted to apartments. The main facade is five bays wide with a center hall entrance on the first floor. Square pilasters flank the front door and support a broken pediment. The semi-circular panel in the east gable is a copy, in wood, of the patterned fanlight over the door. The gable ends are fully pedimental gables -- the west end broken by a modern intrusive brick chimney. Also along the east side of the main block is a 1-story porch. A 2-story ell extends to the rear (north) with an attached shed. The house was owned during the 1840's by Truman Chittenden, grandson of Thomas Chittenden and was probably built by another member of the Chittenden family.

22. Lantman House: Italianate style. The gable front main block of this frame, clapboard dwelling was the original structure -- the east and west gable-roofed ells were

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later additions as were the 1-story porches to each side. The cornice under the eaves is supported by paired drop pendant brackets. The original rear ell was small and housed the kitchen and woodshed. During the mid-1950's the woodshed was removed and an extension added. The clapboard garage was originally a barn with a carriage house attached at the rear. Local historians say this house was built in 1839 for George Norton, however, the architectural detailings tend to date the house c. 1869.

23. Lyon Apartment House and Barn: 2-story, frame, clapboard, gable-roofed structure with gabled 2-story ell and projecting bay windows on the east side and a porch on the south and west side. Originally 1½-stories. Raised and remodeled circa 1880 with substantial circa 1960 alterations at the rear which increased the length of the structure and added an outside stairway. Frame and clapboard 1½-story barn with cupola and pediments over the entrance, unaltered since the 19th century.

24. Forgione House: Greek Revival style, circa 1840. 1½-story brick dwelling. The gable ends are two bays wide with cornice returns. All window sills and lintels are painted wood and the windows were originally six over six. The main entrance is located at the center of the 1-story elevation which fronts Route 2. The unusually wide entablature is interrupted above the front entrance by a fully pedimented dormer containing one window. Sheltering the doorway below is a wooden porch with turned posts supporting a roof surmounted by a small triangular cap. A square cut-out pattern embellishes the roof line of the porch. Both the porch and the dormer were added before 1920 but are not original. Rectangular lights above the small panelled inserts on either side of the door have been blocked in. A 1-room, 1-story clapboard addition at right angles to the rear of the main block of the house and an attached barn were both 19th century additions; the siding on both is new. The foundation is rough-cut grey stone patched with concrete.

25. Congregational Church: entered on National Register of Historic Places 2/23/73.

26. Judge House: Greek Revival style. 1½-story, side hall plan residence of brick laid in common bond. The front gable has a wooden cornice with partial returns and a triangular louvered light at the peak. The foundation is coursed red stone. A 1-story gable-roofed, brick addition was added during the 19th century which connects directly to a 1½-story barn. The clapboard ell, which was added circa 1940, replaced an older porch. All windows have brick lintels and wooden sills -- in the original block they are six over six, in the brick addition -- two over two. The front and side entrances are framed by architrave mouldings with corner blocks and have stone sills. A side entrance to the basement was originally one of four basement windows. Two of the three interior chimneys are probably original.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
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<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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Williston Village Historic District contains a significant number and concentration of 19th century vernacular Greek Revival and Federal-style buildings. As a group, they have survived their situation on what was for 150 years the main road from Montpelier to Burlington, Vermont, with relatively little damaging alteration, and few new buildings.

The prosperity which supported the large dwellings, four churches, two taverns and three stores within the boundaries of the District was based primarily upon agriculture. The Talcott Farms located to the north and south of the village constituted the largest farm in the state at one point during the second half of the 19th century - the heyday of Vermont's dairy industry. Working farms operated in the village itself as did other prosperous commercial ventures. Before 1840, tanneries and sawmills took advantage of the water power provided by Allen Brook which runs the length of the village.

The other major contribution to the development and prosperity of Williston Village has been the road which forms the main access of the village -- running east/west. Williston stands in a direct line between Burlington, already Vermont's largest city during the 19th century, and Montpelier, the state capitol. On November 7, 1805, the Williston Turnpike Company was incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont to "construct and keep in repair" a turnpike from the Courthouse in Burlington to Montpelier. This road remained the only direct route between the two cities until the construction of Interstate 89 in the 1960's. With the exception of one minor side-street all of the buildings in the District front on the main road, U.S. Route 2. The traffic generated along this corridor insured the prosperity of two large inns (one on the site of the Federated Church, (#18) "Eagle Hall", another still standing in the village to the west of the Historic District). The intersection of Route 2 with North Williston Road and Oak Hill Road (near the east end of the District) provided the major link with the town's two largest commercial centers outside the village: North Williston, whose proximity to the railroad (begun 1849) brought wholesale products and cold storage facilities, small mills and tub and cheese factories, and Oak Hill, where a large creamery operated well into the 20th century.

The major historical significance of Williston and the Village Historic District lies in its long association with the Chittenden family. Thomas Chittenden, an original settler and grantee, was the first governor of the State of Vermont. He was Vermont's most influential leader during the years of conflict with New Hampshire and New York over territories and boundaries, during the Republic and early Statehood. Chittenden's son Martin was also a governor of Vermont (1813-1814) and served in the United State Congress (1803-1813). He built the Aseltine House (#20). The Wortheim House (#21) was also owned by the Chittenden family. Other important personages included Chittenden's son Truman -- a judge, a member of the Corporation of the University of Vermont and a representative to the General

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet 9-1

UTM NOT VERIFIED

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 19
 UTM REFERENCES

Quad: Essex Junction, VT
 Scale: 1:24000

A	1,8	6,5,3	9,1,0	4,9	2,2	0,6,5	B	1,8	6,5,3	8,8,0	4,9	2,1	9,1,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING		
C	1,8	6,5,3	1,9,5	4,9	2,2	0,8,0	D	1,8	6,5,3	2,6,0	4,9	2,2	2,5,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet 10-1

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Louisa Judge, Field Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

DATE

6/79

STREET & NUMBER

Pavilion Building

TELEPHONE

802-828-3226

CITY OR TOWN

Montpelier

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. Dunne

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

9/25/79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

12/19/79

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

12/13/79

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET 8-1

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

Assembly of Vermont; Solomon Miller, who in the early 19th century served on the Governor's Council, was Clerk of the County and Supreme Court and Probate Judge; and William Henry French, a founder of the Liberty Party in Vermont in the 1840's. (See also Martin Chittenden House, Jericho, Chittenden County, entered in the National Register January 9, 1978.)

The significance of the district is thus both historical and architectural. While the thousands of passers-by on nearby I-89 may not be aware of its relationship to the early political history of Vermont, it can be fleetingly perceived to be an intact 19th century village. Its four largest buildings (#'s 1, 2, 10, and 18) -- three of which are brick -- announce the existence of a village center to the traveler, and closer examination yields the clustering of smaller houses which line both sides of Route 2.

While there is a small number of intrusions in the district, their scale and uses are such that the disruptive effect is minimal.

The boundaries of the district were chosen to include the greatest concentration of architecturally and historically related buildings. As noted above, the village is primarily linear; to the north and south are open fields. To the east, the land drops to the valley of Allen Brook, (which would form a boundary itself) and becomes more rural in nature. While there are more buildings on Route 2 to the west of the district, a combination of design and density precludes the inclusion of these buildings in the district. One of the major factors in the decision to locate the western boundary is the presence of a large school, dating from the 1960's. It is in what was formerly an open, unbuilt area, which also created a break in the district's cohesiveness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	06 1 1973
DATE ENTERED	06 1 1973

CONTINUATION SHEET 9-1 ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

1. Barber, Aimee Angus, A History of the Religious Life of Williston, Vermont. Thesis submitted to the Faculty of the Hartford School of Religious Education, Hartford Seminary Foundation, in candidacy for a degree of Masters of Religious Education, May 19, 1940 (Williston, Dorothy Alling Memorial Library).
2. Carlisle, L.B. (ed.), Look Around Essex and Williston, Vermont. Burlington, Chittenden County Historical Society, 1973.
3. Fonda, Christine, Historic Sites and Structures Survey for Williston, Vermont. Montpelier, Division for Historic Preservation, State of Vermont.
4. Mongeon, Edward, A Historical Geography of Williston, unpublished paper, 1969. Williston, Dorothy Alling Memorial Library.
5. Moody, F.K., The Williston Story, Essex Junction, The Roscoe Printing House, 1961.
6. Rann, W.S., History of Chittenden County, Syracuse, 1886.
7. Wright, Odella, Fay, A History of the Town of Williston: with Special Reference to Governor Thomas Chittenden, 1763-1913. Williston, Published by the Historical Committee, 1913.

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET 10-1

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

The boundary of the Williston Village Historic District commences at Point A, the southwest corner of the property of the Williston Town Hall (#1); thence proceeds in a southeasterly direction, along the rear (south) property lines of #1-5 to Point B, the southwest corner of the lot of the Lyon Brick Apartment House (#6); thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction to Point C, the southwest corner of the lot of the Lyon Apartment House (#7); thence proceeds in a southwesterly direction along the rear property line of #7 to Point D, the south corner of the lot of #7; thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the northeast lot line of #7 to Point E, the southern corner of the lot of the Gas Station (#8); the boundary thence proceeds southeasterly along the rear (south) property lines of #9 and #10, crossing Oak Hill Road, continuing along the rear property lines of #11-15 to Point F, the south corner of the lot of the Clark House (#15); thence proceeds in a north-northeasterly direction along the northeast side lot line of #15, and its extension in a northeasterly direction, crossing U.S. Route 2, and proceeding along said extension to the east bank of Allen Brook and Point G; the boundary thence proceeds in a northwesterly direction along the rear (north) lot lines of #16-18, crossing the North Williston Road and proceeding along the rear lot lines of #19-26 to Point H, the north corner of the lot of the Judge House (#26); thence proceeds in a generally southeasterly direction along the northwest boundary of the lot of #26, and its extension in a southerly direction, crossing U.S. Route 2 and continuing along the northwest boundary of the lot of #1 to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

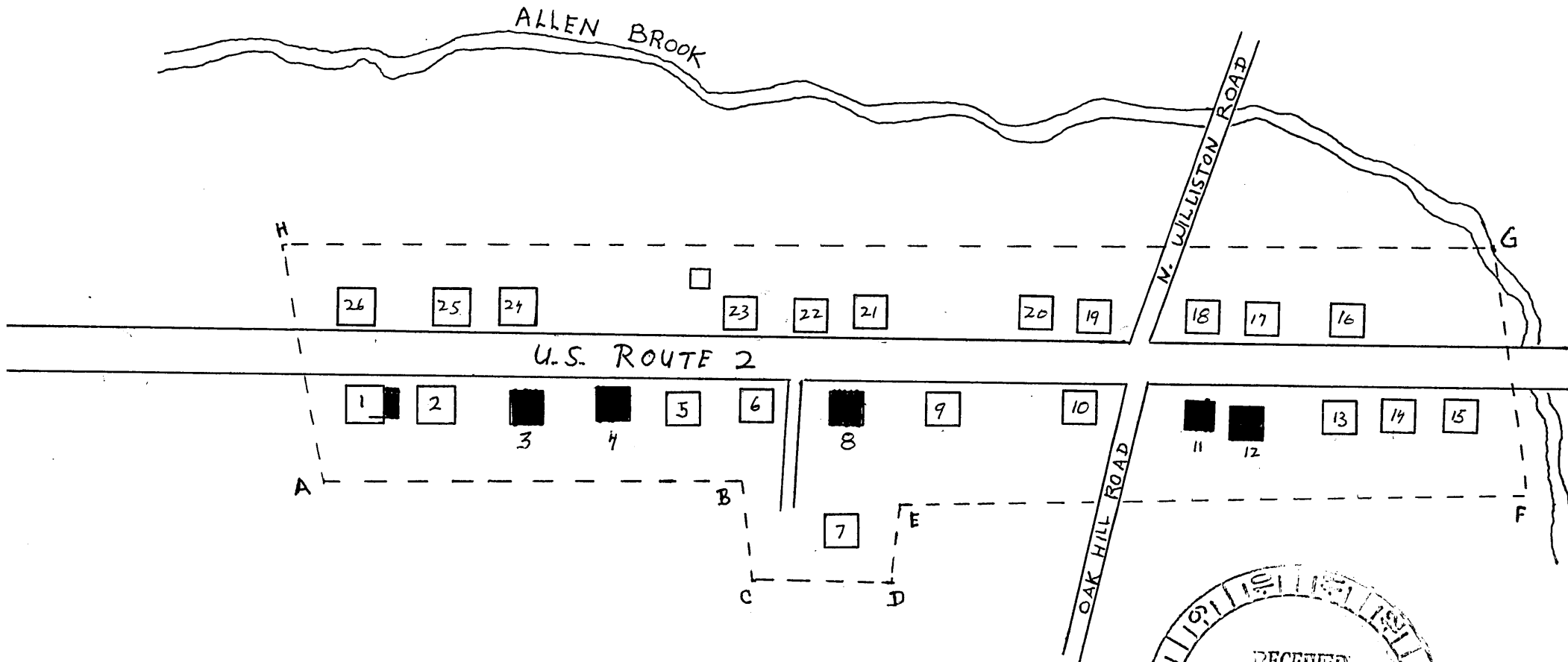
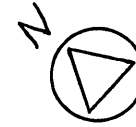
WILLISTON Village Historic District

Chittenden Co., Vermont

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL
79000222

Alfred Byers 9/4/92

WILLISTON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
WILLISTON, VERMONT



----- = BOUNDARY OF DISTRICT

□ = BUILDING

■ = INTRUSION

MAP NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

