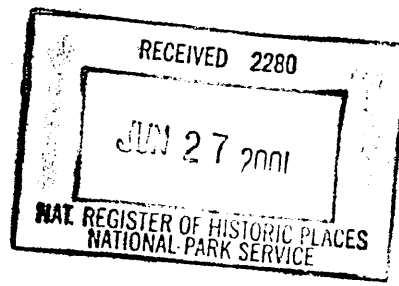


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Taftsville Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Portions of U.S. Rte.4, Upper River Rd., Quechee Main St., all
Butternut Lane, Happy Valley Rd., Sugar Hill Rd. not for publication N/A

city or town Hartford, Hartland, Woodstock N/A vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05073

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 Schuch OSHPD June 20, 2001
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): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8-2-01
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

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	
52	22	buildings
1	1	sites
4	0	structures
		objects
57	23	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

1, Taftsville Covered Bridge

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/Secondary Structure
- Commerce/Store
- Education/School
-
-
-

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Domestic/Secondary Structure
- Commerce/Store
- Religion/Religious Facility
- Domestic/hotel
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Greek Revival
-

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- walls wood
- brick
- roof metal
- other stone
- wood

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions regarding property significance.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions regarding property characteristics.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Social History

Period of Significance

c.1793-1950

Significant Dates

1793
1811
1839

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Martin, Eben
D. Taft and Sons

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Towns of Hartford, Hartland, Woodstock

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 201.9

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	703900	4834400
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	18	7047150	4833760

3	18	702700	4832630
	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 Deborah Doyle-Schechtman

organization _____ date October 2000

street & number 87 Waterman Hill telephone 802-296-7345

city or town Quechee state VT zip code 05059

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 see continuation sheets

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTaftsville Historic District
Windsor County, VermontSection number 7 Page 1

Historically mixing residential, industrial and commercial uses, the identity of Taftsville has always been closely linked to the Ottauquechee River which winds its way through the hamlet. Taftsville is situated at the intersection of the Hartford, Hartland, Pomfret and Woodstock town lines, and although the bulk of it is claimed by Woodstock, it includes a portion of the other three towns as well. Taftsville is located along U. S. Route 4, also known as Woodstock Road. The majority of the buildings that comprise this community, however, are tucked away on streets, lanes, and hillsides just off this heavily traveled thoroughfare. Woodstock lies to the west, and Quechee to the east. The major interstates, 89 and 91, are accessed a bit further to the east, in White River Junction.

The spine of the district is TH#75-Happy Valley Road, which extends in a southwesterly direction from U.S. Route 4, and connects with TH#77-Sugar Hill Road at Happy Valley Brook. It also includes five buildings on the east side of the Ottauquechee River, four of which (#s 20, #21, #22 and #22a) are in the Town of Hartford. The fifth building (#19b), while an outbuilding of a complex with a Woodstock address, sits on a lot which is partially in Hartland. The nominated district further encompasses structures on both sides of Butternut Lane, which runs west of U.S. Route 4 and somewhat parallel to it, and a singular property (#15), with a U.S. Route 4 address, in Hartland. In total the district is comprised of 80 buildings including 52 contributing buildings, 22 noncontributing buildings (of which 20 are due to age and 3 are due to alteration), one contributing site (#1), one non-contributing site (#2), and four historic structures (#12a., #16 a, #16b, #18). The nominated district taken as a whole possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The resources in Taftsville, constructed between 1826 and the present day, include homes of wealthy mill owners and merchants (#11, 1826; #31, 1865; & #32, 1865), and the more modest structures of those who worked for them (#37, 1840; #50, 1848 & #40, 1852), or other village businesses. They also incorporate institutional buildings such as the Taftsville School (#49, 1911), and commercial buildings like the store (#12,), as well as industrial buildings like the Woodstock Electric Company Hydro Electric Station (#16), and the Taftsville Water Pollution Center Plant (#17).

The majority of the structures in the district are primarily 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 story, single-family homes, several of which were built by D. Taft and Sons for their employees. The dwellings are accompanied by assorted out-buildings which are comprised mostly of barns, garages, and sheds. Most of the houses are set close to the road, on relatively small, and rather level lots, although there are exceptions (#26, #28, and #46). Few of the properties are defined by fences, or stone or retaining walls. The homogeneous nature of the architecture, and the placement of the dwellings themselves, are characteristic of Vermont villages in the 1840's, when people lived and worked in the same immediate geographic setting.

The highest elevation within the district is at the top of Sugar Hill Road, which overlooks the lower section of Happy Valley Road, and Happy Valley Brook. There are no sidewalks within the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

district, nor are there designated parking spaces, except for those found in front of and to the side of the Taftsville Store. Electrical wires and utility poles crisscross the streets. Significant open space include a cemetery, pasture land, and forest.

Building dates within the district range from 1826 to 1998, although the majority are from the 19th century. Frame and clapboard construction is dominant; 15 have brick exteriors. Novelty board and batten, aluminum, and vinyl siding cover a number of the buildings.

The descriptions of the resources contained in the district begin at the extreme northwestern corner of the cemetery. From there they proceed along U.S. Route 4 traversing the Hartland Town line, and then across the river into Hartford. In Hartford, the buildings included border Hillside Road, Upper River Road, and Quechee Main Street. Structures on the south side of U.S. Route 4 can be found on both sides of Butternut Lane, Happy Valley Road, and the north side of Sugar Hill Road. Most of the historic names given to the properties were obtained from Dana's *History of Woodstock* and/ or Watson's *Taftsville Tales*, and a few were taken from the *Beers Atlas of 1869*.

1. Cemetery, U.S. Route 4, 1860, Contributing site

Located on U.S. Route 4, and bordered on three sides by private property, the Taftsville Cemetery occupies a rectangular shaped parcel of a little more than three acres. The topography of the site consists of flat land, and a gentle rolling hill. The latter, which had originally been the northern corner of Harry Emmons farm until it was purchased from him in 1860 by the then newly formed Taftsville Cemetery Association, has been carved to create multiple gravesite levels, with the oldest graves being on the highest elevation. These graves had been placed in east to west rows with the majority of the headstones facing south. The flat portion of the cemetery was purchased as an "annex" by the Taftsville Cemetery Association in 1908 from A.H. Townsend. That parcel consisted of 115 square rods, and adjoined the southern boundary of the cemetery. Here the rows run north to south, and the grave markers face U.S. Route 4. Plantings on the site include a string of mature pine trees bordering U.S. Route 4, a lone oak tree, and a bank of naturalized lilies-of-the-valley.

The earliest date recorded on the only obelisk on the property is 1815, and marks the passing of Thankful Taft, the first wife of Daniel Taft. It would seem that the date on the family monument simply acknowledges her death, however, and does not mark her burial site. The thinking behind this is that all the other family members whose names appear on the face of the monument also have a tombstone within a few feet of it. She does not.

Older markers include slate stones with urn motifs, as well as later granite and marble monuments and range in date from 1817 to the present. This too presents a mystery, as there is no account of this land being used for a burial site until 1860. There is also no record of the bodies being reentered here from any of the three nearby cemeteries used prior to 1860.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

1a. Tomb c.1875, Contributing building

This brick tomb has a shallow hip roof covered in asphalt impregnated felt. It is built on a hewn granite block foundation. A plywood replacement door swings on forged wrought iron strap hinges. Interior supports are also of wrought iron. The structure replaces an earlier building (c.1865) which served the same purpose.

2. New England Telephone Lot, U.S. Route 4

The landscape of this undeveloped lot, just east of the cemetery, consists mostly of trees, and the word gully best describes the topography. This site has been used by the telephone company to accommodate some of its transmitting equipment, but is now devoid of such things.

3. Finnemore Mobile Home, 416-3 U.S. Route 4, c.1981, Noncontributing building (due to age)

This is a single width mobile home with low pitched asphalt shingled roof. The gable end of the structure faces U.S. Route 4. The exterior is clad in horizontal aluminum clapboards. There is a shallow ell extending off of, and centered on, the west facade. It is 1/2 the length of the entire home, and incorporates additional living space.

4. Ordiway Mobile Home, 416-2 U.S. Route 4, c. 1982, Noncontributing building (due to age)

A low pitched corrugated metal gable roof tops this single width mobile home, the gable end of which faces U.S. Route 4. The exterior is sheathed in vertical corrugated aluminum siding.

5. Fielder Mobile Home, 416-1 U.S. Route 4 East, c. 1995, Noncontributing building (due to age)

With its gable end facing U. S. Route 4, this single width mobile home has a moderately pitched asphalt shingle roof. Sheathed in horizontal aluminum siding, the domicile has a cross-gable dormer protruding above the centered entry on the eastern facade, to divert water.

6. Commercial Building, 414-1 U. S. Route 4, c.1930, Contributing building

This single-story, three bay wide, gable front commercial building was built on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in painted wooden clapboard and roofed in standing seam metal. The elongated building has one entrance on the street facing gable front, and another on the left (south) eaves side, thus allowing access to two separate interior spaces. The front also has two identical plate glass windows on either side of the central door. A matching window is located on the south wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

At the rear of the building is a 1x1 bay enclosed lean-to with a shed roof, which creates a patio. It is surrounded with wooden lattice for privacy.

This commercial building was originally constructed as a gas filling station in 1930, with the pumps out front under a projecting portico, and living accommodations in the rear of the structure. It remained a gas station until approximately 1955. At that time, the portico was enclosed, and the edifice became the Covered Bridge Diner. It is currently holds a small printing business.

6a. Garage, 1996, Noncontributing building (due to age)

Also on the property is a 1 1/2 story 2 bay garage. Its overhead doors on the north gable front face U.S. Route 4. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation, is sheathed in wooden clapboards, and roofed in asphalt shingles.

7. Benjamin Hathaway House, 414 U.S. Route 4, 1817/ c.1852, Contributing building

The Benjamin Hathaway House is a 1 1/2 story 5x3 bay English bond vernacular brick and wood Cape Cod house with a wing. It sits on a stone foundation, and is positioned so that the covered bridge (#18) can be viewed from the front door, while the right gable end faces the street. The first floor of the cape is brick, while the 1/2 story gable ends and the wing are covered in painted wooden clapboards. The roof is standing seam metal, with a shed dormer on the back (west) side of the main block.

The central entry is approached up 4 concrete steps and is comprised of a single enframement holding a glass and wood paneled door, protecting the glass and aluminum storm door. the entrance is flanked by full height plastic blinds alluding to or covering up, sidelights. The brick Cape Cod has 2/2 double hung sash with plastic louvered blinds and aluminum storm sash on the north, south and east sides, and identical windows without the blinds in the upper 1/2 story of the east facade.

The ell, which projects off of the west gable end, is 2x2 bays. It is a 1 story high with a covered shed extension, and is built on a brick foundation. There is an entry on the west facade, and a block chimney on the west gable end. The south facade on the shed gives access to a mud room. This area protects entry to the wing through a wood and glass door which is identical to that of the formal entry.

According to Watson, this property was first known as the Ben Hathaway house. Hathaway, a Civil War veteran, lived here with his wife, and his son David. In 1869, Beers listed David as the owner of this house. D. Hathaway is credited with building the saw, grist and cider mills in 1873. All of these enterprises were once located on the east side of the Ottauquechee River, slightly northeast of the C.H. Seaver property (#19).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 5

8. Commercial Building, 412 U.S. Route 4, c. 1960, Noncontributing building (due to age)

Built on a concrete block foundation, this 5x2 bay commercial 1 story structure has its eaves front facing U.S. Route 4, and is capped by a metal standing seam gable roof.

The central entrance is protected by a small gable porch roof supported by two square posts. Each side of the door has identical window units consisting of fixed plate glass flanked by narrow double hung 1/1 combination windows in an aluminum frame. The north gable end has a single door, and a 1/1 combination window.

9. Alfred Gillette House, 410 U.S. Route 4 East, c. 1876, Contributing building

This mixed-use, zigzag shape complex consists a 1 3/4 story, 5x2 bay Classic Cottage with a central wall dormer, connected to a 1 1/2 story ell, which in turn is attached at right angles to a 1 3/4 story carriage house. The cross gable of the latter section ties into a two-story barn.

The building sits on a stone foundation, and is sheathed in painted wooden clapboards. Most of its gabled segments are roofed in original embossed metal sheeting. The exception is the barn, the southern most component of the complex, which has a standing seam metal roof.

The main block is a 1 3/4 story Classic Cottage embellished with Greek Revival details. The front of the building faces U.S. Route 4, and holds a classical entry consisting of a four panel wooden door flanked by full sidelights within an enframement of pilasters rising to a bold molded entablature. The front of the building has paneled corner pilasters which support a full entablature under the roof and modest returns on the gable ends. A steeply pitched wall dormer positioned over the entry punctuates the roof.

On the south side of the main block, a 1 1/2 story ell runs mid-gable, to the rear. The intersection of the main block and the ell is accentuated by a 1 story porch with a hip roof, which incorporates a second entry to the first floor. The ell also possesses a distinctive wall dormer.

The fenestration of the cottage and the first floor of the north gable end of the ell are all modern double hung replacement windows inserted in original openings, with original trim, and flanked by shutters. The rear (west) slope of the main block roof has two narrow shed dormers, each with a single 2/2 double hung window bordered by green wooden blinds.

Connected to the ell is a 1 3/4 story barn 2 bays deep, clad in clapboard and embellished with Greek Revival trim detailing. Extending cross-gabled behind that is a vernacular barn sheathed in clapboard, which has been converted for retail sales use.

This complex was built in 1876 by Frank Metcalf for a local sheep farmer by the name of Alfred Gillette. The house sits on what was had been called the River Road prior to the creation of U.S. Route 4. Gillette tended 12 acres of land here and an additional 200 acres in Bridgewater,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Vermont. Fred Whitney was in possession of the property by 1916, the year he began an antique business on the site.

10. Thomas M. Ryder House, 408 U.S. Route 4, 1843, Contributing building

This 1 3/4 story 3x2 wooden clapboard dwelling with its 1 1/2 story 2x2 bay ell was constructed in 1843 on a stone foundation, and has standing seam metal roofs. The ell projects forward from the main block, and its east gable end is the portion of the house closest to the road. The upper floors of both eaves sides the main block and the ell possess centered wall dormers. These have gable roofs pitched the same as the main roof. A hip roof porch covers the entire eaves front (south) of the ell and joins with the center of the street-facing east wall of the main block, thus protecting the principal entrance to the house. This main door is wooden with glass panels, and is shielded by a wood and glass storm door. Most of the windows in the house are 6/6 double hung sash protected by storm windows.

The roof is punctuated by exterior brick chimneys located at the south gable end of the main block, and the east gable end of the ell. In addition, there are metal pipe chimneys on the east wall of the house and the south roof slope of the ell. The modestly adorned house is outlined in simple flat corner boards that rise to the projecting eaves. A modern covered well tile is situated in the dooryard between the house and U.S. Route 4.

The Thomas Ryder house replaces the dwelling built by Samuel Marsh on this site in 1795. According to Watson, the original house was destroyed by fire, and in 1843, Comings Martin converted the existing barn into the present day dwelling. Little is known of Samuel Marsh, except for the brief mention of his relationship to this property by Henry Swan Dana in *History of Woodstock, Vermont*. The fact that Mr. Ryder was a laborer, and by 1884, a manufacturer of scythes and axes, is however, well documented in *Child's Gazetteer*. The house was later owned by John P. Parkhurst, who worked at the foundry. His sister Ida Wilson was the next occupant. She sold the house to John Wilson in or about 1922.

10a. Garage. c. 1930, Contributing building

To the left (south) of the house, on a concrete pad, stands a 1 story, 2x2 bay wooden garage. The gable roof of this structure is covered in tarpaper. The building is entered through double wooden doors on the left side of the eaves front which faces the house. A 1/1 fixed pane window punctuates the wall to the right of the door. The garage is sheathed in horizontal wooden boards up to the eaves, where, on the gable ends, it changes to vertical siding, on the gable ends.

11. Daniel Taft House, 406 U.S. Route 4 and Butternut Lane, 1826, Contributing building

The Daniel Taft House is a 5x4 bay, 2 1/2 story running bond brick Federal style Georgian Plan main block, built in 1826, and has a wooden ell. The twin gable end brick chimneys, which are incorporated into parapets, are distinctive features of the house. The structure is positioned on a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 7

triangular lot located at the junction of Butternut Lane, Happy Valley Road, and U.S. Route 4 East. The masonry portion of the house sits on a stone foundation, and has a standing seam metal gable roof.

The formal entry of the house is centered on the eastern elevation, and features a six panel door with an elliptical fanlight and 3/4 tracery sidelights, with an elliptically arched paneled enframing. The windows in the main block are 12/12 double hung sash flanked by louvered wooden blinds, and topped by elliptical brick relieving arches, including paired windows in the gable peak.

The 1 story Colonial Revival Style clapboard ell was added in the late 1960's, and includes a first floor breezeway and two car garage. The attic story incorporates a shed dormer with two pairs of 6/6 double hung windows flanked by wooden blinds. It replaced the original ell, which in fact had been the first Taft family home. Daniel Taft, Jr. moved the white clapboard cape to make room for the new brick block he built in 1826, and then attached it to the western end of the main house. According to *Taftsville Tales*, the ell was once used to board twenty men who worked at D. Taft and Sons, and at one time held the Taftsville Post Office. No dates have been attributed to either of these applications, however.

A historic dry-laid stone wall serves as a retaining border between the yard adjacent to the right of the house and U.S. Route 4.

Daniel Taft, Jr., whose father, Daniel, and uncle, Stephen, founded Taftsville, represented Woodstock in the General Assembly in 1834, while residing in this property.

12. Taftsville Store, 404 U.S. Route 4, c. 1840, Contributing building

The Taftsville Store is a 2 1/2 story brick gable-front vernacular Greek Revival mixed use building with a 1 story wood frame clapboard wing. The running bond brick store and wing are roofed in standing seam metal. Located on the ridge of brick block is a central brick chimney, and just back from the street-facing gable front is a civil defense siren.

The first floor of the structure contains a retail establishment and the Taftsville Post Office, with an owner's apartment above. The front of the store faces U.S. Route 4 (north) and the Taftsville Covered Bridge (#18), on a lot situated at the junction of U. S. Route 4, Happy Valley Road, and Butternut Lane.

The first floor commercial space is accessed from the front by walking up several concrete steps onto a concrete platform, which leads to the 2 glass and panel wooden entry doors. To the right of each door is a large framed display window, consisting of 2 plate glass panes surmounted by 6 lights. The remaining windows on the street-facing gable front, and on the west and east elevations, are 12/1 double hung sash surmounted by aluminum storms. In addition, on the left side of the second floor level, there is a glass and wood panel door protected by a glass and wood

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

storm door. This gives egress from the apartment by means of a modern exterior iron circular staircase. Above it, the east slope of the roof is punctuated by two modern skylights.

Towards the rear of the brick block on the right side facing Happy Valley Road, an enclosed vestibule juts out from the facade, and allows both access to the rear of the store, and to the interior staircase to the second floor apartment.

Extending off of the rear gable end of the brick main block is a 1 1/2 story clapboard wing, with a metal gable roof, built on a concrete foundation. Along its western facade, three-quarters of the length of the wing incorporates the Taftsville station of the U.S. Post Office, accessed by a wood and glass door under a gabled jetty. This area was extended slightly and converted to its current use in 1998. The remaining, quarter of the annex, to the south of the Post Office, is used by the retail store for shipping and as a workshop. An original shed-roofed storage lean-to with two hinged doors, attached to the south gable end of the extension, completes the building.

The structure was built by the company known as D. Taft and Sons, in or about 1840. The Post Office was located here in 1869 according to *Beers Atlas of 1869*, but was moved to the train station a short time later. Watson claims that it was re-introduced to the site by Charles Koller in 1934.

12a. Canopy, 404 U.S. Route 4, c. 1930, Contributing structure

A rectangular canopy, with a metal hip roof, is located in a small triangle between the front of the Taftsville Store and U.S. Route 4. Built on a raised pad of poured concrete, the wood framed canopy is supported by four square wooden posts. At one time 2 gasoline pumps were situated under the protective canopy. Their locations are evidenced by the different color of the concrete infill. The pumps were removed in 1988.

13. Mrs. Works House, 402 U. S. Route 4, c. 1860, Contributing building

Mrs. Works House, built c. 1860, on a stone foundation, is a 1 1/2 story wood frame Classic Cottage, with a 1 story wing extending from the eastern gable end. It also has an enclosed front porch which covers the 3 central bays. The house and addition are sheathed in wooden clapboards, and roofed with asphalt shingles. There are two chimneys. A concrete block one, attached to the front part of the eastern gable end, protrudes through the overhanging cornice and rises above the roof. A second chimney, constructed of brick, is centered on the cottage roof, and punctuates the ridge.

The windows on the dwelling consist of 6/1 double hung sash with aluminum combination storms. The central entry consists of a paneled wood and glass door with full sidelights. It is setback in the 3 bay porch, fully enclosed with fixed 4 light storm windows and a 4 light wooden storm door. The house has simple corner-boards rising to a plain overhanging cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 9

The 1 story wing has a wood and glass entry door protected by a combination storm door on the west end of its street facing facade.

The Beers map of 1869 has Mrs. Works in residence at that time. No other information can be found on her at this juncture. Watson refers to the property as the Blake House. She claims a gentleman called Edwin H. Perkins occupied the house, and that it later became the property of Mrs. Emma Strong (Grammie) Blake. No date is associated for either assertion, however. The Maitland Blakes moved in after Grammie Blake's death in 1946, and are known to have lived in the house for at least 20 years.

13a. Barn, c. 1860, Contributing building

The 1 3/4 story, 24'x30' barn, located behind the house, sits on a stone foundation and is capped by a metal gable roof. There is a large board door on an exterior track at the gable front, with a hay loft door directly above it. The lumber making up the barn's balloon frame was cut by a water powered saw mill. Other outbuildings associated with this property were removed in 1946.

14. Paschal P. Taft House, 400 U.S. Route 4, 1834, Contributing building

The Paschal P. Taft House is a wood clapboard 1 1/2 story 5x3 bay Cape Cod house with a wing on its left and an ell at the rear of the right gable end. It was built in 1834 on a stone foundation. The entire gable roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The main block has bold eaves line cornices, and two chimneys. A central masonry chimney, consisting of a brick flue rising behind a concrete block flue, punctuates the front roof slope just forward of the ridge. A second exterior concrete block chimney is attached to the left (east) gable end. The rear slope of the main block's gable roof has a full width shed dormer.

The street-facing front of the house has an entry door constructed of vertical tongue and groove boards. Two 9/9 double hung windows with aluminum storm sash are evenly positioned in the bays to either side of the door. Similar windows are on the first and attic stories of the gable ends.

On the right side of the house, a 1 story ell, flush with the right gable end, projects to the rear. It incorporates a small entry porch, and at the far south end, a garage door.

The left side of the house has a 1 story wing extending from the left gable end. The wing consists of a contiguous wood shed and a carriage barn under a continuous roof. The east end of the wing is currently used as a garage and is accessed by a pair of out-swinging elliptically arched wooden doors hung with forged strap hinges. Driveways exist on both the west and east sides of the house.

Paschal P. Taft was the son of Daniel Taft Sr., and a partner in D. Taft and Sons. He represented Hartland in the General Assembly in 1850, the year before the Hartland-Woodstock border changed. The *Beers Atlas* records Mr. Taft as living in the building in 1869, and it is therefore presumed that he was in residence when he served in the General Assembly.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The Woodstock Electric Company purchased the property in 1915 to house the superintendents of the powerhouse (#16), which was located across U.S. Route 4. The building was converted into a two-family residence at that time, and has remained such to the present day.

15. Luther Spalding House, 2 U.S. Route 4, Hartland, VT. c. 1890, Contributing building

This property consists of a 1 1/2 story 3x2 bay vernacular gable roofed house with a wing. Constructed c. 1890 on a brick foundation, the wood frame clapboard building has standing seam metal on all the roofs. The eaves front faces U.S. Route 4 and has a central entry protected by a full width porch. The latter is supported by four wooden posts with a railing, and rests on a wooden deck.

The house has a main door which is glass and wood paneled, and protected from the elements by a wood and glass storm door. Its windows are 2/2 double hung sash with aluminum storm windows. The left gable end has a 3-sided bay window with a central 2/2 double hung sash flanked by two 1/1 double hung sash. The bay configuration is topped by a hip roof which connects with the roof of the wing.

The 1 story wing, built on a poured concrete foundation, has an asymmetrical gable roof which changes pitch as it projects to cover a rear facing 3/4 story extension. The wing is fenestrated by 6/6 double hung windows, 2 individual ones on the front, and a pair in one frame on the east gable end.

According to Watson, this house was built by Luther Spalding. It replaced an earlier dwelling occupied by a Mrs. Metcalf in 1869. The Metcalf house was destroyed by fire, but no date is given to this event in the Watson account.

16. Woodstock Electric Company Hydroelectric Powerhouse, 403 U.S. Route 4, 1902, 1942 Contributing building

The Taftsville Hydroelectric Station is a complex of buildings and structures on the west bank of the Ottauquechee River next to the former Woodstock Railroad right-of-way. The components include the concrete dam and intake, the running bond brick powerhouse, and three skeletal steel electrical substations. See Section 7, Page 45.

The Taftsville powerhouse was constructed in of running bond brick on a concrete foundation next to the Woodstock Railroad right-of-way, on the west bank of the Ottauquechee River. The structure consists of a 1902 5x2 bay main block with a shallow pitched gable asphalt roof, and a 1942 1x2 bay wing with an asphalt shed roof with parapets on the east and west sides. The older section has 6/6 wooden double hung sash in elliptical enframements and 9/9 wooden double hung sash in elliptical enframements. The wing, connected to the main block's south wall, has metal framed windows consisting of 21 fixed lights surrounding a 6 light movable frame. The bays of the building are delineated by brick pilasters and narrow corbel tables.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

In 1893, local investors established the Woodstock Electric Company, and acquired the water rights and the site of the defunct Taft Scythe Works. They constructed a hydroelectric station on the river. The original small red shingle wooden building was replaced in 1902 by the gable-roofed brick building present today. The new building was constructed as a combination steam and hydroelectric generating plant. The steam equipment was removed in 1916. In 1942 the present generating room was attached to the south end to accommodate a 625 KVA vertical generator. Central Vermont Public Service acquired the assets of the Woodstock Electric Company in 1956, and has operated the Taftsville station since that time. This property serves as the last example of the water-powered industries that had sustained Taftsville since 1793.

16a. Taftsville Dam and Intake, 403 US Route 4, 1909, Contributing structure

The Taftsville dam and intake structure was constructed in 1909 slightly downstream from a log-crib dam. The dam is a straight crested concrete gravity structure of 200' in length rising 16' above the rock ledge. The 194' long spillway is of the free-overflow type, and has a provision for 1.5' high flashboards. This is used when it is necessary to maintain a constant reservoir depth. A large intake chamber is located at the west end of the spillway. This was modified in 1978 - 1979.

16b. Electrical Substations, Taftsville Hydroelectric Station, 4034 US Route 4, 1924, 1930, 1937 Contributing structures

The three steel-framed substations, with concrete foundations, were erected in 1924, 1930, and 1937. They are situated along the former right-of-way of the abandoned Woodstock Railway, parallel to, but on a lower level than, the northeast side of U.S. Route 4. Taftsville Covered Bridge Road separates the southernmost substation from the other components of the complex.

The three substations are named for their functions. Sited near the powerhouse, the Distribution Substation disperses electricity to the Taftsville area. Adjacent to the northwest of the Distribution Substation, the Transmission West Station serves primarily the high-voltage transmission lines that lead northwestward to Bethel and southeastward to Windsor. The Transmission East Substation, located to the southeast of the Distribution Substation and across Taftsville Covered Bridge Road, serves the transmission line leading eastward to Wilder, Vermont.

The main steel structure and concrete foundation and walls of the present Distribution Substation were installed in 1924 on the southeast side of the Woodstock Railroad track directly opposite the powerhouse. The smaller southeast bay of this substation was added in 1958. The next substation was erected within the Taftsville complex in 1930, sited near the northwest side of the Distribution Substation on the same side of the track.

The Woodstock Railway was abandoned in 1933, and the track was removed. The small wood-framed Taftsville depot and post office remained standing between the southeast side of the Distribution Substation and the northwest side of the town highway until at least 1965. The presence of this building prevented the siting of the third substation closer to the others. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Transmission East Substation, a steel structure with a concrete foundation, was installed in 1937, to the east of Taftsville Covered Bridge Road.

All three Substations are enclosed by chain-link fences.

17. Taftsville Water Pollution Center Plant, 401 US Route 4, 1972, Noncontributing building (Due to age)

The Town of Woodstock's Taftsville Water Pollution Control Plant is located on the east side of the southern approach to the Taftsville Covered Bridge. It is accessed by the driveway that runs eastward on the south side of the Central Vermont Public Service Company's substation. Built in 1971 and 1972 by the Town of Woodstock in cooperation with the State of Vermont Department of Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, this sewage treatment facility is perched high on the bank of the Ottauquechee River. It is enclosed by barb-wire topped chain-link fence. The plant consists of a pump house, two auxiliary exterior pump units (each enclosed in its own 5' high x 4' long x 2' wide flat-topped box like shed) and a circular aeration chamber. The pump house is a 16' x 20' rectangular cinderblock building with a flat asphalt roof which overhangs all four sides. The north and east walls each have two windows. The south face has a central window flanked on each side by a solid metal door topped with a rectangular full-width light.

18. Taftsville Covered Bridge, Taftsville Covered Bridge Road, 1836, Contributing structure

The Taftsville covered bridge runs 189 feet in a north-south direction over the Ottauquechee River. The bridge is 20 feet wide, with a 16-foot roadway. It was built in 1836 by Solomon Emmons III. It is of double span, queen post construction, with wood Burr laminated arches, nearly semi-circular in shape, that spring from the abutments and stone piers below. (The latter were added after the initial construction.) The Taftsville covered bridge is the oldest such structure in Windsor, County, Vermont, and the third oldest in the state. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 1973.

19. C.H. Seaver House, 201 Taftsville Covered Bridge Road, 1867, Contributing building

The Seaver House was first constructed in 1867 as a 1 1/2 story 3x3 bay post and beam running bond brick gable front sidehall plan dwelling with a wooden ell. The brick block was expanded in 1987 to its present 5x3 bay configuration. The house sits on a stone foundation and has standing seam metal roof with projecting eaves and returns at the gable ends. The windows in the brick block are 6/6 double hung sash flanked by wooden blinds. The formal entrance to the house is in the eaves front facing Taftsville Covered Bridge Road, under a small gable roof porch. The door is the original glass and paneled one from the sidehall entry.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

A 1 story, 2 bay wide gabled ell, sheathed in wooden novelty siding and roofed in standing seam metal, extends off the back. It incorporates a central entry to the living space, and has a central brick chimney on the ridge of the gable roof. The ell continues east, encompassing a partially open carriage shed which serves as a summer kitchen and has very low (four foot high) openings on the southern facade. A modern wooden deck, with railing, spans from the south facade of the carriage shed and the ell to the rear facade of the brick main block, thus creating a pleasant bi-level patio.

A small shed-roofed open lean-to projects from the north wall of the carriage barn and serves as a protected storage area for firewood.

The Seaver House was originally built by Chester Collins in 1867 as a 3x3 bay structure. Chair maker and local lumberyard owner, Charles Henry Seaver*, purchased the property in or about 1871. The house stayed in the Seaver family for over 80 years. In 1987, the owners obscured the original entrance by extending the river side gable end by two additional bays, using old bricks from the closed Spalding Brickyard (#41) and specially formulated mortar. The old primary entry, which was in the gable end facing the Ottauquechee River, still exists in its original location (now inside the house) and serves as a pass-through from the new addition to the old block. It has 3/4 sidelights, linen-fold molded pilasters, and a three-part paneled entablature. (*Note: Dana refers to this as the C.W. Seaver's house, but other records clearly state that it belonged to C.H. Seaver.)

19a. Garage, c. 1940, Contributing building

Across the dooryard, to the side of the house in a left (north) and rear (east) stands a 2 1/2 story garage with an ell. The garage has two vehicle bays with overhead doors which face Taftsville Covered Bridge Road. Sheathed in Novelty siding, and with a standing seam metal gable roof, it dates from the 1940's.

Continuing east off of the back is a cross-gable ell which was raised one story and lengthened in the 1980's. The first floor is equally divided in length by a workshop in the front half, and a two-bay garage with river facing overhead doors in the rear half. The entire second floor is a modern apartment with a projecting porch on the south eaves front. The apartment and porch are accessed by an exterior wooden staircase.

In 1957, prior to the aforementioned renovations, the building was known as the Covered Bridge Workshop, and used in the repair, restoration, and refinishing of antiques.

19b. Utility building, c..1988, Noncontributing building (due to age)

Behind the garage is a small 1 story, wooden shed roofed utility building made out of weathered softwood planks. The back area of the property incorporates a tilled plot for a domestic vegetable garden, and an in-ground swimming pool. Half of both the utility building and the pool are in the Town of Hartland, and half are in the Town of Woodstock.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

20. Enos Dole Barn, 5750 Quechee Main Street, Hartford, VT, c. 1875, Contributing building

The eaves front of this large 2 1/2 story post and beam hay and dairy side-hill barn with a wing was built into the hillside on the verge of Quechee Main Street. The barn is covered with clapboards on the front and left gable end. The right gable end is sheathed in vertical boards. The front of the gable ends of the barn sit on a stone foundation, while the posts holding up the river-facing rear wall and the posts supporting interior structural beams sit on concrete footings. The standing seam metal gable roof has three sheet metal ventilators - one at each end, and one in the center.

The first floor has 6/6 or 1/1 windows that illuminate livestock pens on the right front end. They also run along the length of the right gable end of the barn and the right end of the wing. A pair of large sliding doors to the hayloft; a low 1/2 sliding door; a high, square, hinged hay door; and entry doorway all open to the road. In addition, the right gable end has a 2nd story rectangular hay door close to the street, and a second hay door in the gable peak.

The wing, which extends off of the rear of the barn, is clad in asphalt roll material on the rear and left ends, and clad in horizontal boards on the right end.

A protected area under the street level floor is accessed on the river-facing side (south) by pre-existing openings. It is used for machinery, automobiles, and general storage.

A concrete pad foundation on the left gable end of the barn supported two exterior wooden silos.

Enos Dole raised sheep and pigs for many years. The barn was enlarged with a 1 story wing extending the full length of the southern elevation. This area was outfitted with stanchions for dairy cows. The addition is credited to the Howland family, who had purchased the farm from the Doles in 1901, after having had a lease agreement with them for a number of years.

21. Enos Dole House, 2618 Hillside Road, Hartford, VT., c. 1815, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story painted running bond brick Cape Cod house with an ell faces the Ottauquechee River at the location where Hillside Road joins Quechee Main Street, and marks the eastern edge of the district. The circa 1815 main block was built on a stone foundation, and the modern but sympathetic ell sits on a poured concrete foundation. A shed dormer spans most of the width of the front elevation, and an ell extends to the rear from the left gable end, oriented parallel to Hillside Road. The dormer and the ell are sheathed in painted clapboards. All the roofs are standing seam metal, and the gable roof of the Cape Cod is punctuated at the ridge of each gable end by a brick chimney.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The windows are consistently 6/6 double hung sash, and most are flanked by painted wooden louvered blinds. The front entry consists of 3/4 sidelights on either side of a paneled wooden door, protected by an aluminum combination door.

The 1965 ell projects off the rear of the left of the brick block Cape Cod, accommodates two garage bays with overhead doors, and living space above. A single brick chimney is centered along the length of the ell, and positioned at the ridge. The windows on the ell are 6/6 double hung sash, and a skylight punctuates each of the ell's roof slopes.

According to Watson, this house was originally built around 1815 for a family called the Paddocks from Cavendish, Vermont. As nothing further is known about the original owners, including their Christian names, the property bears the name of Enos Dole. Dole, who is listed on the Beers 1869 map of Hartford, Vermont, lived on this property for several decades. He bred Merino sheep and Chester white swine. He also maintained a 400 tree apple orchard, and farmed the 160 acres which surrounded the house. The property later became known as the Howland Farm. It was purchased by the Charles Atwood family in 1916.

22. Lyman Collins House, 87 Upper River Road, Hartford, VT, c. 1850, Contributing building

The Lyman Collins house is part of a working dairy farm located the north side of the Ottauquechee River on Upper River Road. This unpaved lane passes through the dooryard and barnyard of the complex, on the south side of both the house and barn.

The 1 1/2 story simple house is 5x3 bays with a wing and contiguous two car garage. The house sits on concrete blocks, and both the wing and the garage are on poured concrete. The gable roofs are all sheathed in standing seam metal.

The main block is covered in cedar shakes on the front, back, and left gable end, but is clad in clapboard on the right end. This part of the house has high knee-walls, and is lacking in ornamentation or classical details. The front (street-facing) door is glass and wood paneled. The first floor windows are 1/1 double hung sash flanked by louvered blinds. A single 2/2 second window illuminates the right gable end.

The 3x2 bay wing extends off of the right gable end of the main block and its deep overhanging roof creates a front porch and protects a 6/6 double hung sash, a second entry door, and a multi-paned picture window. A brick chimney rises between the outside of the end of the wing and the beginning of the garage.

The attached garage has two 6/6 double hung sash with louvered blinds facing the road. The two bay garage is accessed by 2 southeast facing overhead wooden doors. The space can accommodate two vehicles and contains an additional area for work and storage. An enclosed attic, used for storage, can be accessed from the outside of the building through a rectangular door opening in the gable peak.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Mr. Collins, who is listed on the Beers map of 1869, was a butcher and a dealer in fresh meats, fish and oysters. He operated a meat cart, and had a slaughter house on the property, which was removed when the old barn was torn down c. 1963.

22a. Barn, c. 1968, Noncontributing building (due to age)

The barn is a one-story balloon frame structure with a low pitched gable roof covered in standing seam metal. The exterior is sheathed in a number of materials including plywood siding. Light to the interior is afforded by translucent sheets of green corrugated fiberglass roofing material running horizontally along several of the exterior walls. The barn has a vertical metal feed silo, and several sheds attached to it.

23. Increase Blake Howes House, 80-03 Butternut Lane, 1836, Contributing building

This 1 3/4 story 3x2 bay wood frame clapboard house with a wing and an ell sits on a stone foundation. The slate gable roof is punctuated by a brick chimney located at the ridge, just to the right of the center. The main entry is centered on the street facing eaves front and consists of a glass and wood paneled door protected by a shed roof hood. A bay window, formed by 3 fixed sash, juts from the facade to the left of the door. A 6/6 double hung sash with an aluminum combination window is located to the right of the door. A 1 story shed roofed enclosed porch extends off the back.

A wing, even with the first floor of the main block, extends off of the left gable end of the house. It is sheathed in white clapboard and incorporates a secondary entry to the dwelling through a glass and wood paneled door under a shed roof. Because the ground slopes away where the driveway meets the house, the wing accommodates an additional lower level which is clad in board and batten vertical boards, and includes a single garage bay and storage area. This lower level continues westward where it connects at right angles to a multi-bay shed roofed storage ell, situated by the bank of a brook, and extending from the house forward to the road. Constructed during the 1960s, the storage ell is covered in pine boards, and has a metal standing seam shed roof.

According to Dana, the main block and wing of this building were constructed by Increase Blake Howes in 1836. The property belonged to a Josiah Bean in 1869, and included a shoe shop in the northeastern most corner of the lot, by the brook. The shoe shop was run by Bean's brother-in-law, Silas Smith, while Bean and his wife Mary operated a small store on the premises. Bean died in 1882, leaving the house to his wife. It was sold to Frank Darling in 1897, the first of several owners to take possession over the next 50. The Whitney family purchased the house in 1954, and are responsible for the alterations made to the property during the 1960s. The house is currently occupied by a member of the Whitney family.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 17

24. Harry Emmons House, 80-05 Butternut Lane, 1846, Contributing building

This 5x3 bay 1 1/2 story running bond brick Classic Cottage with a wood frame clapboard wing sits with its left gable end facing Butternut Lane. The main block was built in 1846 on a stone foundation and has a gable roof with overhanging eaves and cornice returns on the gable end. The roof is punctuated by a central brick chimney at the ridge, two symmetrical clapboard sheathed dormers on the front slope, and a small clapboard and shingle shed dormer on the rear slope. The front of the roof, including the dormers, is topped with standing seam metal. The rear slope of the roof is covered in 19th century scallop patterned stamped metal. This material, which imitates the look of cut and shaped cedar shingles, is also found on the Carl Nicholas House (#41). The rear shed dormer has an asphalt shingle roof.

The front of the house, which faces the driveway and is approached by 2 stone steps, possesses a central entry consisting of a modern glass and wood door flanked by 1/2 sidelights. The windows on the first floor of the house are 4/4 double hung sash with wooden louvered blinds. Each of the twin dormers have 2 1x1 double hung sash with snap-in muntins in the upper sash.

The left end of the brick block has four identical 2/2 double hung sash flanked by wooden louvered blinds, three on the first floor, and a fourth in the gable.

The rear of the first floor main block has six 2/2 double hung sash and a modern sliding glass door. Above in the upper 1/2 story, the dormer is fenestrated by a modern one light out-swinging window.

Extending behind the main house is a single story clapboard wing resting on a concrete block foundation, and capped by a state gable roof with a brick chimney at the ridge near the main block. The wing had been originally constructed in two segments - as a back house and a shed, but were joined under a contiguous roof with a common unbroken facade in the late 19th century. The front wall of the section of the wing closest to the brick block is recessed back from the front eaves. The area is framed by a post and an elliptical lintel, forming a small porch area in front of a 3 light bay window, and two entry doors, which access the interior of each segment. The wing has an additional 2/2 double hung sash in the front wall of the wing

The original house on this site was built of sawn lumber by Solomon Emmons, II in 1795 for himself and his wife, Prudence Taft. The couple's son Henry replaced it in 1846 with the present brick one. Harry lived here with his wife Nancy and their son Thales. Child lists Thales as the occupant of the house in 1883-84, and describes him as a farmer of 20 acres. In 1908, Maria Bennett Strong and her son Daniel occupied the dwelling. Strong, who lived to celebrate her 100 birthday in the house, called the property *Shady Lane*. Her son was instrumental in creating the retirement home in Woodstock known as the Homestead, and is also credited with naming the streets in Taftsville. He sold the property, in 1945, to Earl Atkinson, who sold to Frank McGee five years later.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 18

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

24a. Garage, c. 1940 Contributing building

This 1 story clapboard garage with an asphalt shingle gable roof was built circa 1940 on a concrete block foundation at a right angle to the wing. It has two wooden overhead doors with 4 lights facing the Butternut Lane. The right gable end has two 4/4 double hung sash on the first floor, and a 2/2 double hung sash centered under the ridge in the attic.

25. Shlinder House, 80-07 Butternut Lane, c. 1979, Noncontributing building (due to age)

This is a 1 1/2 story modern Cape Cod house and attached garage sheathed in vinyl siding, roofed in asphalt shingles, and built on a poured concrete foundation. The rear elevation has an exposed basement level and a full shed dormer. A 1 story ell, half as wide as the house, runs off the south gable end. Its roof and rear facade are continuous extensions of those of the house, and clad in the same materials. The ell extends into a garage wing. Its gable end faces the driveway and the street, and has two overhead wooden doors with 4 lights.

The outbuildings face a hayfield behind the house that was once affiliated with The Pillars (#31) property.

25a. Outbuilding, c. 1930, Contributing building

In the back yard, directly behind the garage, is the chicken coop. The building is covered in wooden clapboards, and roofed in standing seam metal. The 1 story gable-roofed center block has two overhead doors, each with two lights on the north facing gable front. The left wing has a shed roof and a pair of hinged, out-swinging wooden doors large enough to accommodate entry of farm equipment. The right wing has a similar shed roof, an entry door and two small windows - one facing the yard and the other the house. This area has been finished off as a workshop.

Oral history identifies this as a chicken coop associated with The Pillars (#31) during the second quarter of this century.

25b. Barn, c. 1959, Noncontributing building (due to age)

East of the outbuilding is a long, single story multi-bay barn sheathed in weathered softwood boards, and built on concrete block footings. It has a standing seam salt-box metal roof with the long slope on the rear side. The ridge is punctuated by a horizontal louvered cupola.

The left gable end has 2 2/2 double hung sash on the ground floor, and one 6/6 double hung sash in the attic. The north facade has various hinged and sliding doors made from vertical boards. The right facing gable end has an enclosed 3 sided lean-to shed. This building was originally constructed to house a private automobile collection.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 19

26. Daniel Aiken House, 80-10 Butternut Lane, c. 1844, Contributing building

The Daniel Aiken House is a 3x3 bay 1 1/2 story Greek Revival sidehall plan dwelling with a historic ell and porch. The rear of the structure rests on the original stone foundation, while the front sits on a more recent one made of poured concrete. The house is sheathed in painted clapboards, and has standing seam gable roofs.

Brick chimneys are located on the ridge of the rear of the main block and the ridge of the first section of the ell. The main entry is a wood panel door with 3/4 sidelights. A secondary entry is located on the right of the ell, near the adjoining wall of the main block and it has a glass and wood panel door. Both entries are under a 1 bay deep porch which extends along the entire length of the left eaves side of the main block. The porch is supported by posts with railings and balusters between them.

The main block has 2/2 double hung wood sash on the gable front. The right eaves side has a picture window enframed with flanking 2/2 double hung windows in the front bays, and a single 2/2 double hung sash in the rear bay.

A two part ell extends off of the right rear of the house. The first segment has a paired 6/6 double hung sash and a 3/3 double hung sash overlooking the dooryard. Connected to it is a larger portion of the ell with 6/6 double hung sash. This far left segment contains a 1 car garage incorporated in the exposed basement level.

The property, located where Butternut Lane dead-ends, once sat on what had been, prior to the construction of U.S. Route 4, the main road to Woodstock, Vermont. According to Dana, the house was built by Clark Stockwell for its earliest owner, Daniel Aiken, of Barnard, Vermont. Aiken sold the house three years later to Julius Converse of Woodstock. He in turn sold to Elisha Bingham in 1851. Bingham sold to Alfred Whitney in 1859, and Whitney sold to Charles H. Seaver, a farm laborer, in 1880. Seaver sold it that same year to Abigail Carey for \$300.00. After changing hands several times more times, members of the Seaver family re-gained ownership in 1909. Gertrude Seaver called Butternut Lane "End-O-Way" when it became a dead-end road in the 1930's. Daniel Strong re-named it Butternut Lane several years later.

27. Harvey Vaughan House, 80-08 Butternut Lane, c. 1843, Contributing building

The Harvey Vaughan House is a 1 1/2 story 5x3 bay circa 1843 clapboard Classic Cottage with a gable roofed ell and attached garage at its rear. The house has simple Greek Revival detailing and is situated on a corner lot facing Butternut Lane, sitting on a stone foundation. All roofs are standing seam metal. The front entry consists of a wooden paneled door enframed with 3/4 sidelights. All windows, except where otherwise noted, are 6/6 double hung sash with combination storm windows, and are flanked by louvered wooden blinds. A gable dormer with a pair double hung windows protrudes from the roof slope directly above the front door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The left gable end has glass and wood panel door in the rear bay, and the upper 1/2 story has a window centered in the gable surmounted by a triangular, louvered attic vent. Simple corner-boards rise to a plain frieze and simple projecting cornice, which returns on the gable end. There is an exterior brick chimney between the left and center bay.

The rear roof slope holds a shed dormer with a single modern 1/1 double hung sash, and a pair of 1/1 double hung sash with interior snap-in muntins.

The 1 story, 5x2 bay contributing ell, which extends off of the rear has a centered entry projected by an arched hood, and four windows. Above the doorway, a shed dormer with two windows protrudes from the eastern roof slope. A 1 1/2 story garage, c. 1960, is attached cross gable to the ell. Its gable front faces the private lane and has two wooden overhead doors. A basketball backboard and a 6/6 double hung sash are centered above the garage doors. A screened-in porch has been recently added to the back of the dwelling/ell.

Dana states in the *History of Woodstock, Vermont* that the house was built for Harvey Vaughan by Zenas Adams. Vaughan, a Civil War veteran, is listed in *Child's Gazetteer of 1883-84*, as a farmer of 39 acres. After changing hands several times, the property was purchased by Frederick McGee in 1957. McGee, also a farmer, is responsible for removing some of the original outbuildings during his tenure.

27a. Barn, c. 1930, Contributing building

This 1 3/4 story balloon frame barn is located in a meadow, 100 yards or so, uphill to the north and west of the house. It sits on a concrete foundation. The barn has painted clapboards on the left gable end, and unpainted novelty siding on the other three sides. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The front has two vertical plank doors in the center of the first floor. Two 2/2 sash were installed horizontally, to the right of the doors. Identical windows sit above these in the upper story.

27b. Milk House, c. 1930, Contributing building

The milk house is a small 1x1 bay structure built on a 3' high concrete block and poured concrete foundation. Clad in cedar shingles, the building has a standing seam metal roof. The east gable front holds a door made of vertical wooden planks backed by plywood. A single 3/3 fixed pane window punctuates the wall to the right of the door. The rear gable end is built into the hillside, and has a fixed 9 pane light centered just beneath the ridge. This building was used as a milkhouse until the farm ceased dairy operations during the middle of the 20th century.

28. Barnes Gilbert House, 80-06 Butternut Lane, c. 1846, Contributing building

This 1 3/4 story 5x3 bay running bond brick Classic Cottage with wooden clapboard wing lies beneath a continuous standing seam metal gable roof. The roof of the main block has a chimney with a masonry cap that is centered along the length at the ridge above the front entry. Built on a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

dressed stone block foundation, the main block displays distinctive corbel cornices and returns. A six panel wooden door, which is protected by a wood and glass storm door, is flanked by 3/4 partial sidelights. The front and end of the main block have 2/2 double hung sash, which are seasonally protected by 4 light wooden storm windows. The front has 4 windows. The street facing gable end has 5 windows - 3 down and 2 up. The rear has 4 sash equally spaced in 5 bays. A later steeply pitched gable dormer, positioned to the left of the center of the original block, rises from the front slope of the gable roof, at the center of the length of the extended house. The dormer has a clapboard front.

The front and gable end of the wing is sheathed in clapboards, and a secondary entry consisting of a wood panel door is enframed next to the left end of the brick section. The left end of the wing has no windows at ground level. A 6/6 double hung sash centered in the gable with 2 fixed 8 light windows flanking it. The rear of the wing is veneered in brick, and covered by a shed roof entry porch with a 5 panel glass and wood door protected by an aluminum combination storm door. Centered along the length of the wing, a brick chimney rises above the second front entrance at the ridge. A woodshed and an outhouse had been attached to the extreme gable end of the wooden wing. Both were removed several years ago, but no exact date has been verified.

Access to the property is gained by means of a short, unnamed paved then gravel lane that runs west off Butternut Lane, between the Harvey Vaughan House #27 and the Stephen Blaisdell House #29.

The weather bricks Gilbert used for the main block of the house were obtained from Noah Dutton of Woodstock in 1846. Dutton was at that time leasing James Udall's Brickyard Farm in nearby Quechee. (Udall's Farm, now known as the Burtch-Udall Homestead, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 3, 1993.)

Barnes Gilbert was the only non-family partner of record in D. Taft and Sons when the business sold its holdings at auction in 1855. He purchased the foundry back from A. G. Dewey in 1863.

28a. Barn, c. 1860, Contributing building

This 3x4 bay, 3 1/2 story high-drive multi-purpose barn is of post and beam construction. It has a corrugated metal gable roof, is sheathed in unpainted wooden clapboards, and sits on a fieldstone foundation. The first floor of the south facing gable front has three framed bay openings - the left one is filled in with clapboards and a 24 light fixed window. The center bay is open, and right bay is partially closed off by a wall of vertical boards.

A rectangular door in the middle bay allows access to the hay loft in the story above. An 18 light fixed window in the left bay and a 6 light fixed window in the right bay illuminate the 2nd floor. The center bay on the third floor has a horizontal rectangular window with two side-by-side fixed 4 light sash. At the top of the gable there is a framed rectangular opening without a door.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The right and left sides of the barn have 15 light fixed windows in the 3 rear bays on the first floor, and 6 light fixed windows in the three rear bays on the 2nd floor. The high-drive ramp is located on the north gable end, giving access to the second floor, which contains the original stable and grain room. A corn crib is built into the west wall of the ground floor directly below the ramp.

28b. Garage, c.1980s Noncontributing building (due to age)

Standing across the dooryard, to the north of the house is a modern garage. It was constructed with treated wooden poles set in the soil and then framed and clad in vertical board and batten wood siding on the back and sides. The front is open. Its shed roof is clad in corrugated metal.

29. Stephen Blaisdell House, 80-04 Butternut Lane, c. 1840, Contributing building

Located on the high ground of a bi-level lot, this 1 1/2 story clapboard sided house was built on a stone foundation around 1840. Its standing seam metal gable roof is outlined with a simple projecting cornice which returns on the gable ends. While it may have been originally constructed as a Classic Cottage, and is indeed similar in proportion and massing to the neighboring Harvey Vaughan House (#27), the Stephen Blaisdell House lacks the bay distribution and Greek Revival details commonly associated with this building form. The south facing eaves front incorporates a central formal entry consisting of a wooden panel door enframed with a full size 2/2 double hung sash on each side, and flanked by wooden louvered blinds. The front also has a 2/2 double hung sash with louvered blinds to the right of the entry and twin 3/3 double hung sash in a common frame with a louvered blind on each side. One is above the entry and therefore centered, while the other is to its far left at the rear gable end. Both have 2 2/2 double hung sash flanked with the 2 outmost louvered blinds. The windows on the north facing eaves side match those on the south facing eaves side.

The right gable end faces Butternut Lane, and its first floor has two 4/4 double sash with louvered blinds on the right half, and one 4/4 double hung sash with louvered blinds in the left half.

The front slope of the standing seam metal gable roof has a brick chimney in the right half, just in front of the ridge, and two clapboard sheathed dormers with standing seam metal gable roofs. The left gable end has 2/2 double hung sash on the first floor and a single 2/2 double hung sash above.

The topography of the lot slopes sharply downhill away from the front of the house, to the level of the garage, 8 feet below. The soil around the portion of the foundation facing the garage has been protected from erosion by the construction of a retaining wall made of wooden landscape ties, which incorporates raised flower beds in its design.

Comings Martin built this house for the Stephen Blaisdell in 1840. Blaisdell was known to have lived here in 1869, but there is no information currently available regarding his occupation.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

29a. Garage, c.1930, Contributing building

A 1 story two car garage is located below and to the south of the house on a poured concrete foundation faces Butternut Lane. The shallow pitched gable roof is covered in corrugated sheet metal, while the walls of the building are sheathed in wooden novelty siding. Each of the eaves sides of the garage has 2 6 light windows with window boxes beneath the sill. Four paneled wooden doors, each with 8 lights that are joined in pairs, form two overhead doors in the street facing gable end.

The building is said to have been brought to this site during the 1950's from a location somewhere below the Enos Dole House (#21). Watson states that a blacksmith shop existed on this site in 1902, under the ownership of J. D. Roberts. The *Taftsville Tales* account states that Mr. Roberts business grew as his next-door neighbor's waned.

30. Comings Martin House, 80-02 Butternut Lane, c. 1839, Contributing building

The Comings Martin house was built around 1839 on a brick foundation. It is a 1 1/2 story 5x3 bay clapboard sided standing seam gable roof Classic Cottage with a later large central cross gable ell and wing. The street facing eaves front has a main entry consisting of a glass and wood panel door protected by a wood and glass storm door. The entry is under a gable roof porch that is supported by Queen Anne style turned posts. The first floor windows are 2/2 double hung sash flanked by wooden louvered blinds. The left gable end has 2/2 double hung sash identical to those on the front, and the right gable end has 1 of these windows with blinds.

The large clapboard covered cross gable ell rises 1/4 of a story above the ridge of the Classic Cottage. Its standing seam roof is punctuated by a brick chimney. The gable front has a 2/2 double hung sash with louvered wooden blinds. The ell extends beyond the rear of the cottage by 2 bays.

A 1 1/2 story clapboard wing extends from the two rear bays of the gable end of the main block. A shallow pitched hip roof porch with turned wooden Queen Anne style posts is located at the junction of the cottage and the eaves front of the wing. An entry at the left end of the wing is under it and consists of a glass and wood panel door protected by a wood and glass storm door. A 2/2 double hung sash with blinds is to the right of the door.

Comings Martin built this house in 1839 on land he obtained from Harry Emmons four years earlier. A number of families lived here prior to William Strong's purchase of the house in 1873. Strong, a blacksmith, fought in the Civil War, serving with Company H, 11th Regiment, of the Vermont Volunteers. He is credited with the addition of cross gable ell.

30a. Garage, c.1930, Contributing building

The gable front of the standing seam metal roof of the 1 1/4 story garage faces Butternut Lane. Built on a concrete foundation and sided in wooden clapboards, the garage has 2 bays accessed by 4 out-swinging wood and glass paneled doors that are hinged in pairs. The second floor has two

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 24

6/1 double hung windows. A 3/3 fixed light window is centered on the ridge in the attic. This structure was built by the Hazletons, who owned the property from 1926-1949. They are also responsible for the 20th century renovations to the house.

31. The Pillars, 75-24 Butternut Lane, c. 1836, Contributing building

The house is a running bond brick 2 story Greek Revival sidewall plan with attached wooden wing, shed, and barn. The 3x6 main block was constructed on a stone foundation and is roofed in slate. The temple front of the house, which faces Butternut Lane, is notable for its projecting 2 story temple portico in the Doric order. Monumental wooden Tuscan columns, sitting on granite block bases, support a full entablature under a flush boarded wooden triangular pediment.

The main entry, in the left bay, consists of a two panel wooden door enframed by 3/4 sidelights and a 12 light transom. A wooden storm door further protects the opening. The center and right bays have 2 French or floor-to-ceiling triple hung 3/3 sash the same height as the door, each flanked with wooden louvered blinds. The remaining windows in the brick portion of the house are 4/4 double hung sash. The exception is the attic, where they are 6/6 double hung sash, a single in the rear.

A 1 1/2 story wooden wing extends off the rear gable of the main block. An exterior wooden six-panel door, covered by a wooden storm, is centered on the eastern facade, and is protected by the overhanging roof of a modern expansion. To the right of this door, the wing was extended towards Happy Valley Road accommodate new interior space, which is illuminated by four single light casement windows. One pair of 12 light casement windows are situated to the left of the door. A square cement pad serves as the step for this entry. The roof of the wing is punctuated by two skylights on its south slope, and a brick chimney on its north slope.

The west gable end of the wing has a pair of 8 light casement windows in the attic under the ridge. Below them is a standing seamed metal roofed wooden utility shed that connects to the east eaves side of the barn.

The Pillars was built by Owen Taft, the son of Daniel Taft, Sr. Owen worked with his father at the foundry which bore their name, and was also known as a skilled carpenter. The four monumental white Tuscan columns at the front of the building, and from which the structure has received its name, are said to have been "turned out" of four hemlocks right in front of the house. Two horses on a treadmill provided the power for the lathe.

Henry Kirke Brown, the famous American sculptor, and brother-in-law to Owen's wife, Adaline Udall Taft, purchased the house in 1855 when all of the Taft's holdings went to auction. He did so at Owen Taft's request. Owen and Adaline Taft continued to live here during Brown's ownership. Area mill owner and prominent businessman, A.G. Dewey, was in possession of the property in 1869.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The Pillars, currently serving as a Bed and Breakfast, has a multiple-car parking area in front of the barn, and the entire lot is surrounded by a contemporary wooden picket fence.

31a. Barn, c. 1880, Contributing building

This 2 bay 1 3/4 story vernacular wooden clapboard barn, painted red with white trim, rests on a stone foundation. The gable front of the building faces Happy Valley Road, and is accessed by a gravel driveway. Sliding wooden doors on a conventional overhead track give entry to the first floor. There are two hay doors stacked above each other and centered under the ridge on the east gable. A horizontally mounted 4 light sash is positioned to the left of the lower hay door.

A number of residents remember an additional barn (once located in the current parking area off Happy Valley Road) that had been attached to the existing barn. However, no one recalls when it was taken down.

32. Daniel W. Bigelow House, 75-22 Happy Valley Road, 1865, Contributing building

This 2 3/4 story 5x4 bay gable front Greek Revival house with wings faces Happy Valley Road. The house is sheathed in clapboard, and was built on a stone foundation in 1865. Paneled corner pilasters give rise to a plain frieze and simple projecting cornice with returns at the gable front and back. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles, and the west slope of the main block is punctuated by two brick chimneys.

The gable front has a centered entry consisting of an etched glass and wood four-panel door with a wood and glass storm door enframed with 1/2 sidelights. The doorway is protected from the elements by a flat roofed entry porch supported by square paneled Doric posts and embellished on each side by modern painted wooden trellis. The windows are 2/2 double hung wooden sash with wooden storm windows and flanked by wooden louvered blinds. Most of the window openings are topped with decorative straight projecting molded crowns, except for the center second floor window which has an elliptically arched molded crown. The top of the gable has a circular wooden attic louvered vent.

This house, is one of the largest dwellings in the village. It was built by the owner of the D.W. Bigelow Scythe and Tool Manufacturing, a very successful Taftsville business during the mid-19th century. The wing extending from the rear gable is a more recent addition, having been built in 1972 by owner Scott Hastings. At the time, Mr. Hastings was only one of two bagpipe instrument makers in the United States. The house served as a Bed and Breakfast during the 1990s.

33. Charles Darling House, 75-20 Happy Valley Road, c. 1837, Contributing building

The Charles Darling House is a modified 1 1/2 story 5x3 bay Greek Revival Classic Cottage with a small wing, utility ell, and attached barn. Constructed on a stone foundation, and sheathed in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 26

clapboard, the building has simple pilaster corners which rise to projecting eaves that return on the gable end. The gable roofs on the house, wing, ell, and barn are standing seam metal. The dwelling has three masonry chimneys. A brick one is centered on the ridge of the main block. An exterior concrete block chimney ascends the wall of the right gable end and passes up through the eaves just in front of the ridge. The last chimney is located on the rear slope of the wing.

The front entry consists of a four panel wooden door surrounded by 1/2 sidelights. On the first story, the two bays to the left and right of the doorway have been bumped out by the introduction of matching 3-sided bay windows. Each of these incorporates 3 6/6 double hung sash with aluminum storms. The roof of these projecting windows connect across the eaves front, creating an entry porch.

The second floor on the front has a single small centered 6/6 double hung sash. Flanking it in the 2nd and 4th bays are 2 shed dormers which begin in the knee wall and rise past the eaves into the front roof slope. They are illuminated by 6/6 standard size double hung sash.

The gable roof of the 1 story 3x2 bay wing decreases its angle of slope as it juts forward 1 bay. Here it is supported by three plain square wooden posts, thus creating a shallow porch which runs the entire length of the wing, and protecting a second front entry. The right gable end of the wing has a modern pre-fabricated bay window unit on the first floor, and a double hung window above it under the ridge. A 1 3/4 story bank ell extends from the south wall of the wing, extending to a cross gable barn. The loft in the barn was remodeled by Howard Dimick after he acquired the property in 1955. He and his wife used the space for a small business they called Hayloft Novelties. The shop featured gift items, furniture, and other woodworking pieces.

The house was built by D. Taft and Sons in 1837 for Charles Darling, who was still residing in the house in 1869 according to Beers. It was owned by Civil War veteran Frank Metcalf, a carpenter and scythe polisher, in 1884. The property remained in the Metcalf family until 1955.

34. Homer Darling House, 75-18 Happy Valley Road, 1840, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story Greek Revival sidewall plan house with an ell was built on a stone and brick foundation. The main block has an asphalt shingle gable roof, and vinyl siding, while the ell has a corrugated metal gable roof and the walls are sheathed in vertical stained wooden board and batten.

Despite significant alterations, the main block still retains such classical architectural elements as: the simple molded projecting cornice, which returns on the gable front, and the formal entry in the left bay. The latter consists of a wood and glass paneled door, protected by an aluminum combination storm door, that is enframed with 3/4 sidelights and topped by a simple lintel. An exterior brick chimney rises on the front between the 6/6 double hung sash in the 2nd and 3rd bays. A third 6/6 double hung sash is positioned in the upper level. An asphalt shingle gable roofed porch with a triangular wooden pediment supported by square wooden posts protects the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 27

entry. Right side of the main block has a modern 2 light casement window under the sloped corrugated metal shed roof porch at the junction with the ell.

Running parallel to Happy Valley Road, the ell has an entry door under the porch, and a modern 2 light casement window to the left of the porch.

The left gable end of the ell has a centered door in the attic space, with a boarded-up window opening below on the first floor. A flat metal roofed 1 vehicle carport, framed in wood, is attached across the full width of the gable end.

The house was built by D. Taft and Sons in 1840. It was first occupied by Homer Darling, a farmer who lived here for fifty years.

35. Earl Vaughan House, 75-16 Happy Valley Road, 1833, Noncontributing building (due to alterations)

The Earl Vaughan House was built as a Classic Cottage in 1833 by D. Taft and Sons. It is sheathed in vinyl siding, sits on a concrete foundation, and has asphalt shingled gable roofs.

Successive renovations have left only a few vestiges of the initial architectural detailing, such as the Greek Revival style pilasters and entablature surrounding the entry. Wide vinyl replacement clapboards, contemporary 1/1 double hung windows, two full-width shed dormers, and a modern gable front garage, have all but obliterated the early frame structure.

The majority of these modifications took place during the 1970s.

This house was built by D. Taft and Sons for Earl and Ivory Vaughan. The couple lived here for several decades, as E. Vaughan is listed on the Beers map of 1869 as in residence. According to Watson, it was later occupied by Steve Harding, although no specific date is given for his tenure. Harding is said to have run a small store on the premises, and to have "peddled his wares about the countryside."

36. Eben Martin House, 75-14 Happy Valley Road, c. 1845, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story running bond brick sidehill Greek Revival house has three connected ells, forming the house-little house-back house-little barn configuration. The main block is 3x5 bays and built on a stone foundation. It is roofed in standing seam metal, and has a projecting cornice with cornice returns. The windows on both floors of the gable front and east eaves side are 6/6 double hung sash with distinctive painted lintels. The sidehall entry consists of a four panel glass and wood door flanked by 3/4 length sidelights, and surrounded by pilasters paneled with fretwork, beveled corner blocks, and an architrave with a broad but simple masonry lintel. A rectangular louvered attic ventilator is positioned under the ridge.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 28

Extending off of the left side of the house is the little house which shares the continuous wooden clapboard facade with the adjacent back house. They are defined by a bi-level standing seam metal roof. The little house and the back house sit on a stone foundation. The little house has three 2/2 wooden double hung sash in its front. The front of the back house has a centered 6 fixed light wooden window, and to its right, a vertical wooden board door hung with modern strap hinges.

Abutting the south side of the back house is a 1 3/4 story gable front clapboard carriage barn. The interior is accessed by a pair of hinged barn doors on the first floor and a rectangular hay door opening onto the floor above. Centered under the barn ridge is a casement window, and above that a square six-light fixed attic window.

A large modern wooden deck extends off the rear of the house, joining the west wall of the main block with the north wall of the ell, and overlooks the brook.

Eben Martin is credited with building this house around 1845. It was occupied by Joseph Bigelow in 1869. The house currently serves as a Bed and Breakfast.

37. Joseph Weed House, 75-12 Happy Valley Road, 1840, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story running bond 3/4 Cape Cod house with a wing, rests on a stone foundation. The roofs are standing seam metal, and the Cape has a shallow projecting cornice with cornice returns on the gable ends. There are three brick chimneys. The main block possesses a single interior chimney located in front of the ridge, at the left gable end. Windows are 2/2 double hung wooden sash flanked by louvered wooded blinds. The glass and wood four panel door is enframed by a 5 light transom, and is protected by a wood and glass combination door. The right gable side has 2 first floor windows, and 1 centered in the attic. All three are 2/2 double hung wooden sash.

The rear slope of the cape's roof contains a full-width shed dormer sheathed in clapboards. It has 4 modern 1/1 double hung windows with snap-in muntins.

The 1 story standing seam metal gable roofed 1x6 bay clapboard wing is connected to the left gable end of the cape. It was constructed on a concrete foundation, and has an unbroken roof line and footprint, yet contains multiple internal segments. The bay closest to the main block has a recessed porch which protects a second door to the house. The second bay contains an expansion of living quarters, and its front is illuminated with paired 6/6 modern double hung wooden sash. The third bay incorporates a one car garage accessed by a wooden overhead door with four lights. Two brick chimneys punctuate the roof of the wing in both the first and fourth bays.

The three far left bays define a "mother-in-law" apartment. Built in 1972 on the site of an attached barn, the apartment has a modern 12 light glass and wood paneled door, a 1/1 double hung window, and at the far left end, a modern paired 6/6 double hung wooden sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

This house stands approximately 30 rods east of the site where Solomon Emmons Sr. erected his log home in or about 1768. The brick cape was built in 1840 by D. Taft and Sons, and was first occupied by Joseph Weed, an employee in the Taft's scythe shop. During the 1972 renovations, a 1 story porch was removed from the brick front. The low dry laid stonewall in front of the main entry was probably the porch foundation, and incorporates ornamental plantings.

38. Parkhurst Mobile Home 75-08-1 Happy Valley Road, 1990, Noncontributing building (due to age)

Access to this double width mobile home with low pitched asphalt roof is gained through a narrow right-of-way off Happy Valley Road. The exterior is sheathed in horizontal aluminum clapboard siding.

38b. Wooden Storage Building 75-08-1 Happy Valley Road, c. 1925 Contributing building

This 1X1 bay utility building with shed has novelty siding on the gable front and wood shingles on the left eaves side. The roof is covered with corrugated steel. The doors are vertical tongue and groove boards, and the window is 2/2 double hung sash. The building was used for storage for the Parkhurst Nursery which had operated on this site. It was moved to this location in 1940 from property the Parkhurst family owned on North Street in Woodstock, Vermont.

39. Emmons-Putnam House, 75-10 Happy Valley Road, 1854, Contributing building

This 1 3/4 story 5x3 bay Classic Cottage with an ell is detailed in the Greek Revival style. It was built in 1854 on a stone foundation oriented to face Happy Valley Road, and is sheathed in painted wooden clapboards. Flat pilaster corners with a molded bead rise to a molded entablature. The steeply pitched gable standing seam roof has molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns on the gable ends. There is a single brick chimney on the ridge of the left (west) gable end. The projection of the 3 bay cross gable on the eaves front creates a first floor porch underneath, and is supported by 4 painted wooden posts with simple capitals.

Access to the front of the house is gained by walking up three wooden steps onto the porch. Entry to the house is achieved through a paneled wooden door flanked by full sidelights and enframed by a molded entablature. Except where otherwise noted, all windows in the cottage are 6/6 double hung sash with wooden louvered blinds to either side.

The upper 3/4 story of the projecting cross gable contains a recessed screened porch with a paneled door with full sidelights for access to the house. A wooden interior railing with balusters prevents the inhabitants from falling through the screens. There is a triangular wooden louvered vent in the attic story.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 30

Extending off of the rear of the cottage is a series of connected modern additions incorporating an ell, a shed, and a garage.

The house was built by Solomon Emmons III, in 1854. Emmons, who is responsible for the construction of the Taftsville Covered Bridge (#18), built another house (#51) on Happy Valley Road in 1854. This he worked on with his son Edwin. Lubim Putnam was the second owner of the house according to Watson, and is known to have lived here in 1869.

40. Moore-Parkhurst House, 75-08 Happy Valley Road, 1852, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story clapboard 5x3 bay 1852 Classic Cottage with a wing and attached modern garage sits on a stone foundation and is sited parallel to Happy Valley Road. The architectural detailing is very plain. The main block and its contiguous wing and garage have standing seam metal gable roofs. The brick chimney is centered on the front slope of the roof, 1/4 of the way down from the ridge. The front entry has a simple enframement incorporating a glass and wood panel door protected by an aluminum combination door, and flanked by 3/4 sidelights. The windows are 12/12 double hung sash, except where noted. The lone window in the upper story of the gable end has louvered blinds at its sides.

The 1 story clapboard wing extends off the left gable end of the cottage. The front of the wing also has a wooden door with 12 lights protected by an aluminum combination door, positioned on the left, and 2 windows on the right.

The connected modern garage, also clad in clapboard, has two interior vehicle bays. Its gable end holds a single, wide, overhead door, and one paneled entry door with twelve lights. Centered under the ridge, in the attic, is a pair of 1/1 windows.

There is a modern painted wooden deck off of the rear of the house. The house is surrounded by pasture, with a split rail fence on the western border.

The house was built by D. Taft and Sons in 1852. It was originally occupied by Mrs. Olive Moore and was surrounded by 80 acres of farmland. The property also contained a sugar orchard of approximately 800 trees and two sugar houses. Mrs. Moore was related through marriage to Lewis Parkhurst, who was born in this building in 1876. He later occupied the house with his wife Mary, raising four children here. One of them, Harold, opened a nursery behind the house in 1958 on land known as the Taft meadow and pasture. Small trees, shrubs, vines, evergreens and perennials were raised on seven cultivated acres. The nursery stayed in operation for approximately 20 years.

40a. Utility Building, 75-08 Happy Valley Road, 1998, Noncontributing (due to age)

This is a modern wood shingle clad asphalt roofed storage shed built on a concrete pad.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

41. Carl Nicholas House, 77-10 Sugar Hill Road, c. 1845, Contributing building

This 1 3/4 story 5x3 bay running bond brick Cape Cod with attached wing and barn is oriented so that the left side gable faces Happy Valley Road. It was built in 1845 on a brick foundation, and the front slope of the gable roof is sheathed in stamped metal embossed to resemble scalloped cedar shingles (these are identical to the material on the rear slope of the roof on the brick block of the

Harry Emmons House, #24). There are two interior brick chimneys on the cape, one is located on the ridge of the left gable end, and the other on the front slope of the right gable end.

The front of the main block has 4/4 double hung wooden sash with a white painted brick sill. The formal entry consists of a 4 panel wooden door flanked by 3/4 sidelights. The gable end has 2/2 double hung sash on the first and second floors.

The rear roof slope holds a full shed dormer clad in clapboard. It also contains two modern 1/1 double hung windows protected by aluminum storm sash.

A 2 1/2 story 4x2 bay wing extends off of the cape's right gable end. It too was built on a brick foundation, and has weathered board and batten siding on the front, and painted clapboard on the rear. It has a standing seam metal gable roof, which is punctuated by a brick chimney in the center of the ridge. The front has 2 large 15 pane picture windows illuminating the first floor. To the right is an opening for a 2 bay woodshed. The second floor has 2 6/6 double hung sash in the left bays, and fixed 6 light sash in the right bays. The rear has an assortment of 6/6 double hung windows with aluminum storm sash on its first and second floors, as well as additional access to the dwelling through a six-light glass and wood door protected by an aluminum combination storm door.

Extending past the wing are two continuous 2 1/2 story barns of the same period. They are divided up into separate units. The first has horizontal board siding, and the last has vertical board siding. The structure is topped by a standing seam metal gable roof, and is used for storage.

This house was built circa 1845 by D. Taft and Sons, and is referred to as the Carol Nicholas House in *Taftsville Tales*. In 1869, this was the home of Mary Asuban Bishop Moore, the grandmother of Carl Nicholas. Her daughter Olive, was Carl Nicholas mother, and mother to Lewis Parkhurst. The elder Moore women and the Parkhurst children and grandchildren moved between this house and #40 often. It is Carl Nicholas, however, who lived in this house for most of his life. He was a minister and a lawyer before becoming a painter and paperhanger in his later years.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 32

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

42. Flynn Camp, 77-08 Sugar Hill Road c. 1970, Noncontributing building (due to age)

The property this camp or seasonal house sits on was once a pasture associated with the Carl Nicholas House (#41). The building itself was erected c.1970, and hence noncontributing due to age.

Sited on a knoll at the top of a steep driveway, the Flynn Camp has commanding north-facing views of the valley below. The 1 story contemporary house, with asphalt shingle gable roof, has a brick chimney on the northern end of the ridge. The structure is sheathed in brown-stained vertical softwood boards, and randomly fenestrated with paired casement windows.

Built on a side hill, the structure overhangs its exposed (on three sides) concrete foundation. The latter contains living space. A deck extends from the back east and left north walls of the first floor.

42a. Garage, c. 1970, Noncontributing building (due to age)

Across the dooryard and 30 feet to the west of the house is a structure built into the hillside incorporating a 1 story apartment over a 2 bay garage, sitting on a concrete block foundation. It has a corrugated metal roof and wooden board siding. Casement windows illuminate the living quarters.

43. Sugar Hill Farm, 77-06 Sugar Hill Road, c. 1820, 1860, Noncontributing building (due to alterations)

The Sugar Hill Farm complex dwelling is comprised of three connected historic components, enlarged by the addition of a modern wing, modern porch, and a modern deck. Various outbuildings, including the historic livestock barn, vehicle shed, blacksmith shop, and the modern workshop barn, round out the facility.

The main portion of the house is a 2 1/2 story, 4x2 bay unadorned running bond brick sidehall plan Greek Revival block, built on a dressed granite foundation. Its standing seam metal gable roof has overhanging cornice returning to the gable front. An interior brick chimney rises through the ridge at the front of the block, and two modern skylights punctuate the street-facing south roof slope. The left bays of the first floor of the gable front has 2 1/1 modern double-hung sash with snap-in muntins paired in a single frame and protected by an aluminum storm. The right most bay once held the original entry into the sidewall plan house, but is now covered up by a modern 1 story mudroom wing. A narrow modern casement window is located next to the mudroom wall. A chimney mass protrudes in the center of the first story between the 2 bays.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The second story of the gable front has 1/1 double hung sash. The attic story has 2 6/6 double hung sash with aluminum storm windows. Above them, under the ridge, a diamond pattern was fashioned in the bond with dark brick in a location where a louvered attic vent is usually found.

On the left (north) side of the first story of the brick block are 2 modern picture windows with snap-in muntins, paired in a common frame, and a small 1 light sash to their left.

A 2 1/2 story 4x2 bay post and beam clapboard sheathed wing extends behind the brick block, sitting on a poured concrete foundation. Its standing seam metal gable roof is punctuated by a brick chimney at the ridge at the rear (east) gable end. The first story of the left side has a modern sliding glass patio door in the front bay, and 2 modern 1x1 double hung sash paired in a common frame in the rear bay. In the story above, each bay has a 1/1 double hung sash with aluminum storm windows, flanked by louvered blinds. The street facing (south) side of the wing has a 1 story 1 x2 bay extension that expands the kitchen, and is lit by a modern modified Palladian window and a modern bay window. The wing was originally built with an open, unsided first floor which had been used for firewood storage. The enclosed levels above contained living quarters.

A cross-gabled ell, built in 1860, runs off of the right (south) side of the brick block. It is 4x4 bays and 1 3/4 stories tall. Its broad gable end faces the road, and its standing seam metal roof has an overhanging cornice. The south facade of this ell has a 1 bay, 1 story modern shed roof wing. Windows on the ell are 2/2 double hung sash. The roof of the ell is punctuated by two brick chimneys at either end of the ridge, and three modern skylights on the southern slope.

A modern projecting entry portico and mudroom are positioned at the junction of the west end of the ell and the gable front of the main block. Access to this area, and to the house itself, is gained up three granite steps and across a shallow modern wooden deck. The south facade of the entry/mudroom has a glass and panel wood entry door with a 1/1 modern window to its left, and two 1/1 modern sash to its right. This building has been altered to such an extent that less than three-quarters of the exterior facade retains its original architectural style. Sugar Hill Road originally ended at the farm. One had to proceed west to join Happy Valley Road for the destinations of Happy Valley Farm, as well as to Hartland and Woodstock.

Daniel G. Spalding proprietor of Spalding Brickyard lived here. In addition to his responsibilities of molding and firing brick, he raised Merino sheep, bred Chester white hogs and Jersey cattle, worked a maple sugaring operation consisting of 1200 trees, farmed 140 acres, and pastured 72.

43a. Barn, c.1930, Contributing building

The Sugar Hill Farm barn is a large wood sheathed 2 1/2 story post and beam ground level dairy barn with a hay loft, a wing, and attached ells. Resting on concrete footings, the main block has a gable roof covered in standing seam metal punctuated by a square louvered wooden cupola centered in the ridge. The exterior is clapboard on the dooryard-facing eaves front, while the other sides exhibit horizontal and vertical wooden board siding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 34

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

The right side of the front has a 2 story, frame and panel, sliding door which gives access to two levels of hay storage. Centered on the elevation is a 1 story entry ell with a standing seam metal gable roof sitting just below the overhanging eaves. This addition opens onto the stall area, and also provides a protected location for both harnessing and grooming the horses in residence. The first floor also has two 9 light fixed windows to illuminate the interior. The left end of the front has a large wooden sliding door for access to the hayloft.

The rear of the barn had been extended by the addition of a full-length 1 story wing with a standing seam metal shed roof, and sheathed in vertical boards. Its west wall has doors that allow access to a fenced-in paddock, and for manure to be wheeled out of the building. The north gable end has a shallow 1 story metal shed roof extension which allows machinery to enter the barn.

Connected at right angles to the north end of the front of the large barn is a 1 story post and beam standing seam metal, saltbox roofed ell which currently houses a variety of vehicles. First built as

the horse barn, it is constructed on wooden sills which sit directly on the earth. The original Novelty siding on the east wall was removed, and a new facade was constructed three feet outside of the old one to accommodate a change of use, and to provide for vehicular storage. T-111 siding was applied on top of the original boards on the east gable end, and vertical boards on the west back. An early hay door is centered on that side, just under the eaves.

The barn was built in 1930 for livestock and hay storage. Its interior structural members are both hewn and sawn. The barn was enlarged with the wing to accommodate an expanded dairy operation. Stanchions were presumably located in this portion of the barn, as the posts, beams, walls and ceiling of the wing are still coated with layers of whitewash. The use of the barn changed with shifting agricultural opportunities. At present, it is used primarily for boarding riding horses, and the wing is outfitted with stalls.

The barn was built shortly Elmer Bumps acquired the property in 1925. Bumps had a large dairy herd. He shipped his milk to the creamery in Bellows Falls, Vermont for nearly 35 years.

43b. Blacksmith Shop, c. 1870, Contributing building

The blacksmith shop is a 3x1 bay 1 story gable roofed post and beam utility building, with a 2x1 bay shed roofed wing on its rear facade. All of the building is capped in standing seam metal, and sheathed in vertical, circular sawn boards. The structure, and its wing, sit on a modern concrete pad.

The eaves front has a wood and glass door in the left bay, a central 3/3 fixed sash, and a recent overhead door on the right bay.

Attached along the entire length of the interior of the south gable wall sits an original metalworker's bench, complete with a large functioning antique wooden vise, and a thick plate steel work-top.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 35

43c. Workshop, c. 1987, Noncontributing building (due to age)

The modern workshop barn is 2x3 bays with a standing seam metal gable roof. It has a square ventilating cupola at the center of the ridge. Built on a poured concrete slab, it is sheathed in T-111 plywood panel siding, has an overhead garage door, and a glass and wood entry door. The second floor loft space is accessed either by a pair of out-swinging exterior wooden doors under the ridge, or by an interior staircase.

44. Clark Camp, 77-04 Sugar Hill Road, c.1975, Noncontributing building (due to age)

This 1 1/2 story 2x2 bay log cabin with a 1 story 2x2 bay log wing sits on concrete footings, and is roofed in cedar shingles. Both the main block and the wing that extends from its north side gable wall are constructed from peeled unpainted softwood logs. Those of the cabin are chinked with mortar, while the logs of the wing are not.

The east facing eaves front contains a wooden door constructed of vertical planks, protected by a wooden screen door. A sliding window consisting of two single sash 3'high x 2'wide punctuates the wall to the right of the door. This side of the house is protected by a wooden decked porch. Its shed roof is supported by three large peeled log posts. The south end has two 3'x3' fixed pane lights on the first floor, and a single 2/2 double hung window centered above them in the ridge. The rear (west) of the main block has a first floor sliding window consisting of 2 3'x2'w sash.

The wing begins beyond the porch. Its east facade holds a wood and glass door, to the right of which is a 6/6 double hung window. The north gable end of the wing has two 3' square fixed sash on the first floor, and a 3 pane triangular fixed light window in the ridge. The southwest corner of the wing has a 1x1 bay shed roofed ell illuminated by a single 1/1 double hung window on the southern facade.

The cabin is approached from Sugar Hill Road by a steep 1/4 mile dirt driveway, and is surrounded by rolling pastures, and fringed by forest. The property was once associated with Sugar Hill Farm (#44).

The borders of this property mark the western most point in the district.

45. Scott Hastings, Jr. House, 77-02 Sugar Hill Road, c. 1960, Noncontributing building (due to age)

The 1 1/2 story standing seam gable roofed Cape Cod is covered in vinyl siding. It was built by Scott Hastings in 1960, prior to his occupation of the Daniel Bigelow House (# 32). This house sits on land once owned by the Spalding Brickyard. The site itself is an untapped clay vein, and was actually used as a forced right-of-way for the brickyard horse teams.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 36

45a. Barn, c.1960, Noncontributing building (due to age)

This 1 1/2 story 2 bay modern Gambrel roof barn is sheathed in T-111 siding.

46. Happy Valley Farm, 75-06 Happy Valley Road, 1878, Contributing building

This house, the southern most property of the district, is a 1 3/4 story clapboard sidehall plan dwelling with an ell. It sits on a brick foundation, and has an asphalt shingle gable roof. There is one chimney, constructed of brick, located on the rear of the main block. Simple pilasters and frieze boards outline the building corners and projecting cornice.

The main entry, on the porch of the street-facing gable front, is through the four-panel wooden door, flanked by full sidelights, and protected by an aluminum combination storm door. Most windows on the house and ell are single 2/2 double hung sash with aluminum storms, and louvered wooden blinds. The exceptions are the single 2/2 double hung sash with louvered blinds in the attic of the gable front, the paired 2/2 double hung sash in the shed-roofed wall clapboard dormer, which is located in the center of the south roof slope of the main block; and the paired 2/2 double hung windows on the east facade of the ell.

The 1 1/2 story ell projects off of the rear bay of the right side of the main block. The gable end of the ell has a series of four multi-paned French doors, which are protected by an unsupported shed roof. The doors open onto a small flagstone patio. There is a full shed dormer on the rear facade, and a one bay, 1 story wing covered by a shed roof.

The Happy Valley Farm house was built in 1878 on the site of an 1795 dwelling originally erected by Edmund Harvey. The farm consisted of 25 acres when Mr. Harvey purchased it from Josiah Clark in 1780. The house originally had a shed attached to the eastern wall of the ell, and a 2 story barn beyond it, but those were removed in the early 1950's.

Ray Harvey was born here on the family homestead in 1895, married in 1937, raised five children here, and farmed the property until his death in 1952. He was the seventh generation to live on and work this property.

Initially, access from the center of Taftsville to the house was gained via the lower portion of Happy Valley Road.

46a. Horse Barn, c. 1953, Noncontributing (due to age)

The 1 1/2 story horse barn has clapboard siding, an asphalt gable roof, and sits on a concrete block foundation. The entrance is through a one story open garage ell. The interior houses several intact horse stalls.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 37

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

This structure is reportedly built on the site of old barn, which had been destroyed by fire in 1951.

46b. Ice House, c. 1878, Contributing building

Originally erected as an ice house, this structure was used as a milk house by the Ray Harvey family. Sitting on a replacement poured concrete foundation, the small 1 story clapboard sided, corrugated metal gable roofed, ice house is located to the north of the dwelling. The south gable front has a single wood panel door on the left, and a 6/6 double hung sash to the right.

It is currently used as a children's playhouse

47. Lemuel Holt House, 75-01 Happy Valley Road, 1841, Contributing building

The Lemuel Holt House is a 1 1/2 story, 5x3 bay running bond brick Classic Cottage with a wood clapboard wing. It sits on a stone and brick foundation, and is roofed in standing seam metal. Two brick chimneys punctuate the front roof slope. The interior chimney is at the right gable end, and a 20th century exterior chimney is on the left gable end, abutting the wooden wing.

Windows are 6/6 double hung sash. Those in the cottage have broad white painted brick sills. The main door to the house is approached from the street up four concrete steps to a small Greek Revival style entry porch. The latter has an arched broken pediment with a keystone, and is supported by paneled posts and wall pilasters. Behind the porch is a door made of four flat panel panels surmounted by a 6 light transom. The left gable end and eaves front foundation has 4 light hinged sash to illuminate and ventilate below grade. The right gable end of the brick block has 5 6/6 double hung sash, 1 centered in the attic, 3 on the first floor and 1 in the basement. Because of the slope of the lot, the 18 inches of exposed foundation on the front becomes a full story at the rear. A large sliding glass door at the back gives entry to a ground level kitchen.

A 2x2 bay clapboard wing, which sits on a stepped stone foundation, extends off the north end of the cottage. The gable roof is standing seam metal, and detailing is very plain. Windows are 6/6 double hung sash. The rear of the wing has a second story shed roof screened-in porch. Below it is an open space, which is used as a woodshed.

The south portion of the lower level of the cottage contains an original fireplace, bread oven, and brick stove with a self-contained kettle incorporated in the brick masonry. This area had, at the turn of the 20th century, been used as a garage, but was returned to its original use by the current owners.

According to Dana's *History of Woodstock*, Lemuel Holt built this house in 1841. No further information has surfaced about Mr. Holt. It is known, however, that J. Cole owned the property in 1869, and that a Mrs. Barrett lived in three small rooms contained in the lower level of the main block with her daughter in 1886. Watson places Joseph Hathaway as living in the upstairs portion of the house sometime prior to, or during Mrs. Barrett's tenure. Hathaway is believed to be B.D. Hathaway's brother, and David Hathaway's uncle. Joseph worked on clocks, and was also an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

inventor. He carried a patient on an improved water wheel in 1868, and another on a turbine wheel in 1869.

47a. Barn, c. 1840, Noncontributing building (due to alterations)

Directly behind the house is a 2 1/2 story carriage barn of wood frame construction, resting on a fieldstone foundation. The eaves sides are clad in board and batten, and gable front is sheathed in tongue and groove boards.

The barn has a small wooden door and 2 fixed 3/3 lights on the gable front, along with a vertical board hay door on the second floor. The attic is illuminated by a 3/3 light situated under the ridge. The standing seam metal roof is punctuated on the south side by a metal stovepipe.

The underside of the roof is sheathed in up and down sawn wide boards. Remnants of the original roof shingles are visible in the second floor. The interior of the first floor once held cow stanchions, poultry nesting boxes, and rabbit cages. The barn is currently used as a retail antique shop.

48. Hiram Spalding House, 75-03 Happy Valley Road, 1842, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story, 3x6 bay sidehall plan Greek Revival house with wing was built on a stone foundation, is sheathed in wooden clapboards and has a standing seam metal gable roof. Simple corner boards give rise to a plain frieze and cornice, which returns on the gable ends. Irregularly spaced 6/1 double hung sash, most with louvered wooden blinds, are distributed along the house sides and front. Formal entry to the house is made through the 6 panel door enframed with 3/4 sidelights on the street facing gable front. Secondary access is afforded by a wood and glass door on the southern facade. Both entries are protected by aluminum combination doors. The north eaves side of the house has a modern bow window, and a 6 panel wooden door to its left.

The roof is punctuated on the southern slope by both a 4 bay clapboard shed dormer and a brick chimney. There are two clapboard shed dormers in the north slope of the roof, each with a single 6/1 double hung sash.

A contributing wing extends off eastern end of the main block, is sheathed and roofed in the same materials as the rest of the house, and sits on a concrete block foundation. It contains what was a former woodshed, and now transformed to a 1 car garage, accessed by an overhead door.

This house was built by Barnes Gilbert for farmer Hiram Spalding, the father of brickyard owner Daniel Spalding, in 1842.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 39

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

49. Taftsville School, 75-05 Happy Valley Road, c. 1911, Contributing building

This clapboard wood frame building was built c. 1911 by the Town of Woodstock as a school for Taftsville. The 5x3 bay eaves front school is oriented parallel to Happy Valley Road, and rises 1 1/2 stories above the 1/2 story exposed cast concrete foundation, which rests on the original stone one. The slate gable roof is punctuated by a brick chimney on the rear slope, and by a centered clapboard jerkin head dormer with an arched open gable end on the front slope. The dormer holds a school bell.

Flat corner boards with a bead give rise to a plain frieze and simple cornice which returns on the gable ends. The main entry of the building is approached up four wooden steps to a deck covered by a shingled classical portico. Two groups of three wooden Tuscan columns support the triangular pediment and roof. A molded handrail with a wooden infill below spans the distance between the posts and the supporting pilasters. A glass and wood paneled door under the portico give access to the interior.

The building is fenestrated on the first floor by 12/12 double hung sash, positioned 1 bay in most bays, except for a bank of 3 windows to the left of the portico.

The 1/2 story of the exposed foundation is finished with a painted trowled mortar and is illuminated by two pairs of 6 light casement windows on each gable end. The basement level is accessed from the exterior through a gabled clapboard bulkhead located to the right of the entry, and centered below the two single windows.

A large parking area extends from the street to the front of the building.

This building is the fourth schoolhouse to be erected in Taftsville. The first, a one-room frame building on the old River Road, was destroyed by fire in 1811. It was replaced with a one-room brick building which serviced the community for nearly 30 years. That was later replaced by a larger one built on this site by D. Taft and Sons. This new school consisted of two rooms and a belfry. The school actually sat in the Town of Hartland until the town lines were changed in 1851. Taft deeded the property to the Town of Woodstock three years later. In 1911, the Town of Woodstock appropriated a sum of money for a new school that would include a hall sufficient for activities that would benefit the advancement of the community. The Taft building was then set off its foundation and to one side while this building was constructed. The entrance to the basement was created in 1953. The property was used as a school and grange hall until 1957. The School Board of the Town of Woodstock sold it to the Mennonites in 1961. The Mennonites have since used the property as their place of worship, calling it the Taftsville Chapel

50. Levi D. Hall House, 75-09 Happy Valley Road, 1848, Contributing building

This 1 1/2 story, 5x2 bay clapboard Classic Cottage with wings was built by on a stone foundation and has a standing seam metal gable roof. It is trimmed in simple corner boards which give rise to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 7 Page 40

a projecting cornice and plain frieze. The latter crosses the gable end to form a triangular pediment. Two interior brick chimneys punctuate the roof at the ridge.

Fenestration on the cottage consists of 12/12 double hung sash on the first floor and attic spaces. The main entry is centered on the northern facade and consists of a front door covered by a board and batten storm door, and flanked by 3/4 sidelights, a wooden lintel and board casings.

Extending from the south side of the dwelling is a 1 story clapboard wing built on a stone foundation. It has a low-pitched gable standing seam metal roof. A recessed porch is formed where the wing joins the south gable of the main block. It is supported by posts and spanned by a wooden railing, and serves to protect the glass and wood panel door that is the rear entry to the house. In addition, the wing is illuminated by 12/12 double hung sash on the porch, and two paired casement windows to the east.

Attached to the end of the wing is a 1 story clapboard barn on a stone foundation with a standing seam gable roof. The barn has been divided into two segments. The right bay has an overhead garage door and is used for vehicular storage. The left bay accommodates an office accessed by a glass and wood door. A lean-to shed is connected to the east gable end.

Both the Beers map of 1869 and Dana ascribe this property to Levi D. Hall, although Dana says that the house was owned by Frank Young in 1886. No further information on Mr. Hall or Mr. Young is available at this time.

51. Edwin C. Emmons House, 75-11 Happy Valley Road, 1854, Contributing building

This 5x3 bay, 1 3/4 story Greek Revival Classic Cottage, was built of plank construction on a stone foundation, is sheathed in clapboards, and has a standing seam metal roof. The house has eaves with deeply molded full entablatures, cornice returns on the gable ends, pilaster corner boards, and circular louvered gable attic ventilators. The eaves front faces Happy Valley Road and possesses an entry with a full entablature, and entry pilasters. The wooden four panel door is flanked by three-quarter sidelights, and approached by three wooden steps. The windows on the main block are 6/6 double hung sash flanked by louvered wooden blinds. Centered directly above each pair of first floor windows is a steeply pitched wall dormer with one window. A small shed roofed dormer protrudes from the roof, directly above the door.

The east gable end of the house extends one bay beyond the first floor, creating a porch supported by plain posts embellished with applied square stock. A balcony is formed above the porch by a cut out in the clapboards. This side of the building has a central door and four windows. The rear of the main block roof has a shed dormer running for most of its width.

A 1 1/2 story, 3 bay wide ell extends back from the porch, its facade in line with the east gable end. The ell itself continues with a 1 story, 2 bay wide extension. Both the wing and the ell are punctuated by skylights on the southern slopes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 41

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Originally, this house sat on a lot composed of nearly 200 acres, a mere 4 of which were in Woodstock, and the remainder in Hartland. Its boundaries ran all the way down to the banks of the Ottauquechee River.

This house was built in 1854 by Edwin C. Emmons, and his father Solomon Emmons, III, the man who erected the Taftsville Covered Bridge (#18), and the Emmons-Putnam House (#39). Edwin C. Emmons was a Captain in the Civil War, and a Justice of the Peace. He bred Merino sheep here. W.H. Gaines began dairying on this site around 1915. The Watson family took ownership in 1936, naming the property Riverview Farm. The farm was home to a herd of registered Jersey cows until the late 1960s.

51a. The Barn, c. 1915, Contributing building

This building is situated above and behind the house. It is a 2 1/2 story gambrel roof ground-level dairy barn built on a poured concrete foundation. The structure is of post and beam construction, has a metal roof, and is sheathed in wood shingles. There is a rectangular shingled gable roofed monitor ventilator with louvered sides centered in the roof ridge. The south gable end has a tongue and groove wooden sliding door to access the second floor hayloft, as well as a 6/6 double hung sash to each side of the door, and another high in the peak. Because of the internal truss system utilized to create the gambrel roof, there are no internal cross members, making the entire hayloft open and unencumbered.

A 1 story milk house ell juts out from the west facade of the first floor milking parlor. The barn was built into the hillside so that farm equipment could easily access the second floor hayloft.

It was designed by Charles Scranton Palmer for then owner W.H. Gaines.

51b. Heifer Barn, c.1915, Contributing building

The 1 story heifer barn is situated behind the house, along the driveway to the barn. It is gable roofed, with a small shed attached to its southern end. It is covered in wood shingles similar to those on the barn, and rests on a poured concrete foundation. The post and beam structure members are hewn and pegged, but show evidence of previous joints, suggesting that it may have been constructed from components of the original dairy barn which once stood on the site of #51a. Inside, there is a concrete floor with manure clean-out channels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 42

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

PROPERTY LIST, TAFTSVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Prop.	Property Name	Address	Date	Cont./ Non- cont.
1.	The Cemetery	U.S. Route 4	1860	C
1a.	The Tomb	U.S. Route 4	c.1875	C
2.	New England Telephone	U.S. Route 4	c.1970	NC
3.	Finnemore Trailer	416-3 U.S. Route 4	1981	NC
4.	Ordiway Trailer	416-2 U.S. Route 4	1982	NC
5.	Fielder Trailer	416-1 U.S. Route 4	1995	NC
6.	Commercial Bldg.	414-1 U.S. Route 4	c.1930	C
6a.	Garage	414-1 U.S. Route 4	1996	NC
7.	Benjamin Hathaway House	414 U.S. Route 4	c.1852	C
8.	Commercial Building	412 U.S. Route 4	c.1970	NC
9.	Alfred Gillette House	410 U.S. Route 4	c.1876	C
10.	Thomas M. Ryder House	408 U.S. Route 4	1843	C
10a.	Garage	408 U.S. Route 4	c.1930	NC
11.	Daniel Taft House	406 U.S. Route 4	1826	C
12.	Taftsville Store	404 U.S. Route 4	c.1840	C
12a.	Canopy	404 U.S. Route 4	c.1930	C
13.	Mrs. Works House	401 U.S. Route 4	c.1860	C
13a.	Barn	401 U.S. Route 4	c.1860	C
14.	Paschl Taft House	400 U.S. Route 4	1834	C
15.	Luther Spalding House	2 U.S. Route 4 **	c.1890	C
16.	Woodstock Electric Company Powerhouse	403 U.S. Route 4 East	1902, 1942	C
16a.	Dam	403 U.S. Route 4 East	1909	C
16b.	Substations	403 U.S. Route 4 East	1924, 1930, 1937	C
17.	Taftsville Water Pollution Control Plant	401 U.S. Route 4 East	1972	NC
18.	Taftsville Covered Bridge	Taftsville Covered Bridge Rd.	1836	C
19.	C.H. Seaver House	201 Taftsville Covered Bridge Rd.	1867	C
19a.	Barn	201 Taftsville Covered Bridge Rd.	c.1940	C
19b.	Shed	201 Taftsville Covered Bridge Rd.**	c.1988	NC
20.	Enos Dole Barn	5750 Quechee Main Street	c.1875	C
21.	Enos Dole House	2618 Hillside Road*	c.1815	C
22.	Lyman Collins House	87 Upper River Road*	c.1863	C
22a.	Barn	125 Upper River Road*	c.1968	NC
23.	Increase Blake Howes House	80-08 Butternut Lane	1836	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 43Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

24.	Harry Emmons House	80-05	Butternut Lane	1846	C
25.	Shlinder House	80-07	Butternut Lane	c.1979	NC
25a.	Out Building	80-07	Butternut Lane	c.1930	C
25b.	Barn	80-07	Butternut Lane	c.1959	NC
26.	Clark Stockwell House	80-10	Butternut Lane	c.1844	C
27.	Zenas Adams House	80-08	Butternut Lane	c.1843	C
27a.	Barn	80-08	Butternut Lane	c.1930	C
27b.	Milk House	80-08	Butternut Lane	c.1930	C
28.	Barnes Gilbert House	80-06	Butternut Lane	c.1846	C
28a.	Barn	80-06	Butternut Lane	c.1860	C
28b.	Shed	80-06	Butternut Lane	c.1980	NC
29.	Stephen Blaisdell House	80-04	Butternut Lane	c.1840	C
29a.	Garage	80-04	Butternut Lane	c.1930	C
30.	Comings Martin House	80-02	Butternut Lane	1839	C
29a.	Garage	80-02	Butternut Lane	c.1930	C
31.	The Pillars	75-24	Happy Valley Rd.	1865	C
31a.	Barn	75-24	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1870	C
32.	Daniel W. Bigelow House	75-22	Happy Valley Rd.	1865	C
33.	Charles Darling House	75-20	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1837	C
34.	Homer Darling House	75-18	Happy Valley Rd.	1840	NC
35.	Earl Vaughan House	75-16	Happy Valley Rd.	1833	NC
36.	Eben Martin House	75-14	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1845	C
37.	Joseph Weed House	75-12	Happy Valley Rd.	1840	C
38.	Parkhurst Mobile Home	75-08-1	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1990	NC
38a.	Storage Shed	75-08-1	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1925	C
39.	Emmons-Putnam House	75-10	Happy Valley Rd.	1854	C
40.	Moore-Parkhurst House	75-08	Happy Valley Rd.	1852	C
40 a.	Shed	75-08	Happy Valley Rd.	1998	NC
41.	Carl Nicholas House	77-10	Sugar Hill Road	c.1845	C
42.	Flynn Camp	77-08	Sugar Hill Road	c.1970	NC
43.	Sugar Hill Farm	77-06	Sugar Hill Road	c.1820,1860	NC
43a.	Barn Complex	77-06	Sugar Hill Road	c.1930	C
43b.	Blacksmith Shop	77-06	Sugar Hill Road	c.1870	C
43c.	Workshop	77-06	Sugar Hill Road	1987	NC
44.	Clark Camp	77-04	Sugar Hill Road	c.1920	NC
45.	Scott Hastings, Jr. House	77-02	Sugar Hill Road	1960	NC
45a.	Barn	77-02	Sugar Hill Road	c.1960	NC
46.	Happy Valley Farm	75-06	Happy Valley Rd.	1878	C
46a.	Barn/garage	75-06	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1953	NC
46b.	Ice House	75-06	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1878	C
47.	Lemuel Holt House	75-01	Happy Valley Rd.	1841	C
47a.	Barn	75-01	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1840	NC
48.	Hiram Spalding House	75-03	Happy Valley Rd.	1842	C
49.	Taftsville School	75-05	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1911	C

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 44

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

50.	Levi D. Hall House	75-09	Happy Valley Rd.	1848	C
51.	Edwin C. Emmons House	75-11	Happy Valley Rd.	1854	C
51a.	Barn	75-11	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1915	C
51b.	Heifer Barn	75-11	Happy Valley Rd.	c.1915	C

TOTALS:

52	Contributing buildings
22	Noncontributing buildings
4	Contributing Structures (#12a, #16a, #16b, #18)
1	Contributing Sites (#1)
1	Noncontributing Site (#2)

* Indicates a Town of Hartford address

** Indicates a Hartland address

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 45

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Table 1: Major components of Taftsville Hydroelectric Station

PROJECT COMPONENT	CONTRIBUTING		YEAR Type modification
	Yes- C	No- NC	
DAM	C		1909-10; 1983 - concrete repair
FLASHBOARDS	C		c. 1910; 1983 - steel channel support
PENSTOCK	C		1942-43
INTAKE	C		1909-10; 1942-43 - partly rebuilt
HEADGATE	C		1909-10; 1942-43; 1978-79 - partly rebuilt
TRASHRACK	C		1909-10; 1992 - racks replaced
STORAGE SHED	C		c. 1910
POWERHOUSE	C		1902 - main block 1942 - generating wing
WINDOWS	C		1902, 1942
DOORS	C		1902, 1942
TURBINE(S)-1	C		1942-43
GENERATOR(S)-1	C		1942-43
EXCITER(S)-1	C		1942-43
GOVERNOR(S)-1	C		1942-43
SWITCHBOARD	C		1942-43 - steel cabinet
SWITCHGEAR & CONTROLS	C		1942-43, later
SUBSTATION(S)-3	C		1924 - Distribution 1930 - Transmission West 1937 - Transmission East
OTHER-TAILRACE	C		c. 1900 - stone wall

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 1

The Taftsville Historic District, which is located in the Towns of Woodstock, Hartford and Hartland, all in Windsor County, Vermont is significant under National Register Criteria A for its association with Vermont settlement patterns and economic development. The Ottauquechee River which divides the district, has played a significant role in the development of Taftsville's economic growth, providing water power for its many industries. Nearly half of the buildings identified in this nomination were constructed between 1802-1855, the period in which Taftsville was establishing itself as a national force in the production of edge tools, stoves, and firearms. All of the contributing buildings within the district constitute a significant concentration of 19th century architectural resources, typical of Vermont industrial villages of that period. The district is also significant under Criteria C in the area of Architecture, as a largely intact and unified Vermont village. Structures in the district comprise a cross section of architectural styles, including Federal and Greek Revival, and house forms such as the Cape Cod and Classic Cottage. In general, the buildings of the Taftsville Historic District possess a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They form a cohesive unit linked by their history, and their compact setting, bordering the Ottauquechee River, and nestled in what is still referred to today as Happy Valley. Building activity in the twentieth century has not negatively impacted the community. The period of significance for the district terminates at 1950, the fifty-year cut-off.

Historical Summary

The original charter for the township of Woodstock, of which the majority of Taftsville is a part, was granted by New Hampshire Governor, Bennington Wentworth, in 1761, and constituted approximately 25,000 acres of land. Initial exploration of the region by European Americans began shortly thereafter. Woodstock was organized in 1773, and the village of Taftsville claimed its first settler twenty years later.

The first man to legally take up residence in the general vicinity was James Sanderson. He built a brush hut in 1768, just upstream from what was then called the Governor's Farm. Solomon Emmons, was on Sanderson's heels. Emmons constructed a log home on what is now known as Happy Valley Road in or around 1768. The area they choose to call home, located in the northeastern corner of the grant, lay in the western reaches of what would be referred to as Tafts Mills within two decades.

In 1793, Stephen Taft, along with his older sister Prudence, came to the region which now bears their name. The hamlet was originally known as Tafts Mills, then as Taft Flat, and eventually as Taftsville. Stephen, a blacksmith from Uxbridge, MA (and a second cousin once removed to the great-grandfather of U.S. President William Howard Taft), established a home site on the 193 acres he had purchased from Abel Marsh of Hartland, Vermont. That same year, he constructed a footbridge across the Ottauquechee River, and a wood crib dam.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 2

Daniel Taft left Massachusetts in 1794 to apprentice with Stephen, his older brother. Together, the two built a sawmill on the north side of the dam, which was completed in 1796; and a shop on the south side of the Ottauquechee where they proceeded in the manufacture of axes, scythes, and other edge tools. Daniel and his brother Seth, who also had made the pilgrimage from the Bay State, purchased a partial interest in the business, along with one third of the water rights, from Stephen, in 1802. Two years later, the pair bought Stephen out completely. Stephen and his family retired to Barnard, Vermont shortly thereafter. Daniel and Seth forged on with the family business. Under their ownership, the Taft Scythe Factory gained a reputation for producing quality edge tools, selling its products in the early and mid-nineteenth century to both local and out-of-state markets.

The factory burned to the ground in 1811. Seth, who was on the scene during the blaze, sustained a serious head injury. He died, from the lockjaw which resulted, ten days later. Daniel rebuilt the foundry and ran it alone until his sons Daniel Jr., Paschal, and Owen could join him as partners. When that time came, the company, known as D. Taft and Sons, expanded its offerings. A new furnace was built near the scythe factory for the manufacture of plows, fire arms, stoves, broad axes, boot jacks, and other items. (After the Civil War, the foundry also produced subscription cannons. According to a local newspaper account, one such cannon was fired in Plymouth, Vermont, the morning after Calvin Coolidge took his presidential oath of office in 1923.)

During the first part of the nineteenth century, Taftsville experienced a slow but steady growth, as additional settlers, like Hiram Spalding, the Darlings, and Stephen Blaisdell came to the village. Most of the residences and businesses in town were established on the west side of the Ottauquechee River, upstream from the mouth of the Happy Valley Brook. Extra people and expanding businesses began putting undue strain on the Taft footbridge, requiring a more stable overpass. In response, Solomon Emmons III constructed the Taftsville Covered Bridge (#18) in 1836. (This structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 1973.) By 1839, the population had increased sufficiently so that a post office was established. Initially located just over the Woodstock town line in Hartland, both Daniel Taft, Jr. and his brother Owen did stints as postmasters. The Tafts also built a store in 1840 (#12), although no one is clear on whether its purpose was to sell their products, or to service their employees.

Since its inception, Taftsville has had the distinction of sitting at the intersection of four town lines. The boundaries of Woodstock, Hartford, Hartland, and Pomfret all meet up in and around the center of Taftsville. In 1851, all four lines were changed, and a 15 acre pie-slice-shaped piece of land "...was set off to Woodstock from Hartland." Although the majority of Taftsville is now claimed by Woodstock, it still encompasses some portion of all the other aforementioned towns, and maintains a very unique identity.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 3

In 1855, the Tafts sold their businesses at auction. The store went to Carlos Hamilton, the foundry to a very successful local businessman called A.G. Dewey, and the properties on the north side of the river to prominent Hartford entrepreneurs Asa T. and O.F. Barron.

A.G. Dewey owned the woolen mill (and most of the surrounding properties) in nearby Deweys Mills, about six miles east of Taftsville. Dewey was a member of the Vermont General Assembly (1850-51, 1863-64), a Vermont State Senator (1869-1872), and a very shrewd industrialist. (His residence in Deweys Mills[Quechee] was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 27, 1999) In 1863 he purchased the Taft Trip Hammer Shop, foundry, and Machine Shop, as well as the Storehouse for Patterns. By 1865 he also owned The Pillars (#31), the Taft Garden Lot, the Store (#12) and land near the cemetery, abutting what is now U.S. Route 4. Although the foundry changed hands often after Dewey sold it to Barnes Gilbert in 1864, Dewey held on to the other properties.

The prosperity of the area continued under Dewey's leadership, and truly flourished under his influence in the legislature. Although Daniel and his brother Owen Taft lobbied extensively for a segment of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway line to run through Woodstock, they were unsuccessful. A.G. Dewey, however, was instrumental in not only forming the Woodstock Railroad Company in 1863, but also in ensuring that the track would run in very close proximity to his holdings in both Deweys Mills and Taftsville. Dewey was appointed Director of the Woodstock Railroad in 1867, and its third president in 1870.

In the late 19th century Taftsville was an active community consisting of nearly three dozen private dwellings and several businesses. The community was served by a saw mill, grist mill, cider mill, two blacksmiths, a shoemaker, a store, a tannery, and a few small shops. It also enjoyed the skills of several resident joiners and carpenters.

Construction of the railroad began in 1868 and was completed a year later. The rail line ran from the village of Woodstock through Taftsville along the Ottauquechee River Valley to White River Junction, with rail connections to the north and south along the Connecticut River Valley. In Taftsville, the railroad ran through town between the Ottauquechee River and River Road. Access to the railroad line provided business owners with a convenient and rather inexpensive means of transporting their goods to distant markets, it also gave local residents a way to get there from here. The train carried students to the Woodstock High School, passengers making connections with other lines, mail, and supplies. The Taftsville station, located on the south side of the river between it and what is now U.S. Route 4 (and almost directly across the street from Mrs. Works House (#13), serviced as many as eight trains a day.

Another development in the early part of the nineteenth century was the establishment of the precursor to the modern U.S. Route 4, connecting Taftsville with the Town of Woodstock further upriver. In the center of Taftsville itself, modern U.S. Route 4 follows essentially the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 4

same path as the original River Road. Farther west, however, the original River Road was set further back from the Ottauquechee River along the lower flank of Blake Hill.

Manufacturing in the hamlet was not limited to iron based product. As access to other markets grew, so did the business roster. C.H. Seaver purchased the sawmill on the north side of the dam in 1871, and made chair parts there for the next twenty some years. In 1872, the Spalding Brick Yard, owned by Daniel G. Spalding, became operational. According to oral tradition Daniel's father, Hiram Spalding, may have produced bricks on a property he owned known as the "1/2 acre lot" atop Sugar Hill prior to the opening of Spalding Brickyard. Although well-established in the oral tradition of the village, there is no written documentation to substantiate this suggestion. What has been recorded is that bricks from Daniel Spalding's yard were used in many prominent buildings throughout the area, including the renovation of Frederick Billing's Woodstock mansion in 1885-1886. This house, which was declared a National Historic Landmark on June 11, 1967, is part of what is now known as the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park (1992). The latter is Vermont's first and only National Park.

The opening of the Spalding Brickyard, however, post-dates the construction of most of the brick houses in Taftsville. Although there is little documentation indicating where these bricks did originate, they may have come from the Brickyard Farm in nearby Quechee. The farm was, during the period in question, owned by James Udall, whose daughter Adaline was married to Daniel Taft's son, Owen. Adaline, sister-in-law to the famous American sculpture Henry Kirke Brown, married Owen on June 5, 1837, which was shortly after Owen Taft's brick house, The Pillars (#31), was completed. The materials for this dwelling may have come from the Udall farm, which originally encompassed the Brickyard Farm. (The Udall Farm was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 3, 1993, as the Burtch-Udall-Boyd House.)

The Spalding Brick Yard ceased all operations in 1895, as the clay deposit dried up and the adjacent vein was not available to Mr. Spalding. Many of those who worked in the brickyard remained in the village after it closed, taking employment in the surrounding towns.

Electricity came to Taftsville in 1893, when a group of local investors (consisting of John J. and William S. Dewey, A.G. Dewey's sons, and their brother-in-law, Henry Denison) organized the Woodstock Electric Company. The group acquired water rights and the site of the old Taft Scythe Foundry where they erected a small hydroelectric station. In 1911, the red clapboard power house they had built was replaced with the brick one currently on site (#16). Shortly thereafter, a concrete dam (#16a) was constructed slightly downstream of the then existing wooden crib dam.

The Galvin Bobbin Mill, built in 1949 on the north side of U.S. Route 4, (across from Benjamin Hathaway House, (#7)), was the last active production company in the hamlet.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Bobbins were sent to distant places like Georgia, until the mill burned to the ground after being in operation only a few short months.

The one occupation consistent within the village throughout its period of significance was farming. From subsistence to apple orchards, the residents of Taftsville invested in their land. The Harvey Family (#46) was the first in the area to begin this process, cultivating 25 acres in 1795. They were followed by Enos Dole (#21), Harvey Vaughan (#27), Barnes Gilbert (#28), and the Spaldings (#43). Many raised sheep (#9) and swine (#21), some sugared (#40), and still others turned to cows when the bottom fell out of the wool market during the latter part of the nineteenth century (#51). And after World War II, when bovines were no longer able to keep the offspring on the farm, many of the people here turned their attention to tourism.

A half dozen properties in the nominated district began offering services to those from away. There are currently three Bed and Breakfasts in Taftsville (#31,#36,#51), and two antique shops (#15,#47). The Taftsville Store (#12) caters to locals and visitors alike.

Architectural Development

Most of the private dwellings within the community were located away from the hustle and bustle of the river area and tucked up on the side streets, virtually invisible to the outsider. Although none of the houses within the nominated district bear the imprint of a professional architect, all were built in the vernacular fashion so common in Vermont. Local builders like Comings Martin (#29,#30), Eben Martin (#36), Barnes Gilbert (#28,#48), and D. Taft and Sons (#11,#31,#35,#37,#40,#41) designed and constructed their neighbors and employees homes and out buildings. There is a homogeneous quality to the community, which includes its general lack of architectural ornamentation, and identifies it with other small industrial centers within the state.

The majority of structures cited here consist of vernacular 1 1/2 story houses dating predominantly from 1826-1850, which corresponds to the growth of D. Taft and Sons. The dwellings are often accompanied by outbuildings. There is also a high concentration of properties that exemplify the common regional expression of continuous architecture (#22,#24,#33,#34,#36, #40,#41,#50).

The earliest and most handsome of the nominated resources are two substantial residences built by the Taft family for their private use. The Daniel Taft Jr. House (#11) is a 2 1/2 story brick structure displaying a Georgian Plan. Built in 1826, the house boasts a 5 bay facade with 12/12 double hung sash. The characteristic focus on the entryway, with its classic elliptical fanlight over the main door, make it a fine example of Federal style architecture. The Pillars (#31), built by Owen Taft ten years later, is a 2 1/2 story Greek Revival sidehall plan, notable for its 2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

story monumental portico. It is a rare and exceptional example of this style and highly significant for a 19th century village landscape.

On the other end of the spectrum, are the more modest dwellings within the hamlet. Characteristically 1 1/2 stories tall, 5 bays wide across the eaves front with a central entry, they have eaves with little or no overhang, and most are stylistically plain. Included in this group are the Enos Dole House (#20), built in 1815 and made of brick, the Paschal P. Taft House (#14) built in 1834, the clapboard sided Comings Martin House (#29) built in 1839, and the Joseph Weed House (#36) built in 1840. Both the Carl Nicholas House (#39) built in 1845, and the Levi D. Hall House (#48) built in 1848, have their gable ends facing the road.

Due to the influence of Greek Revival style, even the most vernacular buildings in the district exhibited a new sidehall plan beginning in the 1840's, as the five bay facade gradually gave way to the gable front. This style, so popular in Vermont in from 1830-1870, is clearly visible in several Taftsville doorways. The Daniel W. Bigelow House (#32) has an etched glass four panel door flanked by 2/3 sidelights and is protected by an entry porch which is supported by square Doric columns. The sidehall entry of the Eben Martin House (#36) consists of a four panel glass and wood door flanked by partial sidelights, and surrounded by pilasters, beveled corner blocks, and an architrave with a broad but simple lintel. The Daniel W. Bigelow House is also notable for its transitional style. The Georgian Plan dwelling has a traditional 2 3/4 gable front form popular in this area since the 18th century, as well as an arched central window popular in the Italianate style. Two houses similar to it, The Titus Hutchinson House and The Benjamin Swan Homestead, are part of Woodstock Historic District, and as such were listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 22, 1973.

The Classic Cottage, so named because they are often ornamented with classic details commonly used in Greek Revival, were built during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. This was also very popular architectural choice within the district. The next phase in the evolution of the Cape Cod form, it had a higher first floor kneewall, and a small stove chimney which was often placed symmetrically across the ridgeline. The Harvey Vaghan House (#27) built in 1843, is an example of the Classic Cottage, as indicated by the detailing on its main entry and projecting cornice. Simpler versions of the form, with central doors on the eaves side, can be found in the Lemuel Holt House (#47) built in 1841, and the Benjamin Hathway House (#7) built in 1852.

Some interesting detailing exists on four of the buildings within the district. The first concerns two embossed metal roofs, done in vertical sheets stamped with a scallop cedar shake pattern which can be found on the Carl Nicholas House (#41), built in 1845, and on the Harry Emmons House (#24), built in 1846. The other detailing of note (although there is no historic relationship between the two) involves the brick corbel eaves of both the Barnes Gilbert House (#28), built in 1846, and on the Power Station (#16), built in 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 8 Page 7

There are two barns within the district. The first, built c.1860, is the Barnes Gilbert (#28a), is an excellent example of a gable-front, three-story, high-drive multi-purpose barn. The other is the 2 1/2 story gambrel roofed ground-level stable barn, Edwin C. Emmons (51a), designed by Charles Scranton Palmer, in 1915.

The last vestiges of Taftsville's illustrious industrial past can be found in the Woodstock Electric Company Powerhouse (#16). Both the brick powerhouse, built in 1911, and the replacement dam (#16a) built around 1909, clearly demonstrate the improvements made in building technology during the first half of the twentieth century. The dam for example, is made of concrete, with a concrete intake chamber, leading to a concrete conduit, and a steel headgate. The powerhouse features segmental-arched steel window units.

The one contributing site within the district is the Taftsville Cemetery (#1), dating from 1860. The Taftsville Cemetery Association was established in the very typical fashion of the era, with families joining together to form neighborhood burial grounds. The Tomb (1a) contained within it is also typical of the period.

The Taftsville Covered Bridge (#18), is one of four contributing structures within the nominated district. Its unusual features include a multiple kingpost construction with a line of low angle post to post braces slightly below the top chord, and groups of two or three queenpost style main braces that bring truss loads to bear on the stone abutments and pier. The Taftsville Covered Bridge was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 28, 1973. The other structures include a canopy for gas pumps (#12a), the dam (#16a) and the substations (16b).

The Taftsville Historic District has seen few intrusions since 1950. Despite the loss of the various mills and foundries, the village still conveys its historic context. Though the economic downturn it experienced during the first part of the 20th century has helped to preserve Taftsville from intrusions, it is the residents pride in their community and their appreciation of their built environment that continues to sustain this sense of place. In most cases where alterations have occurred, they have been incremental in nature, and do little to compromise the quality of the district. The massing and feeling of this hamlet remains very much intact, despite the common addition of decks, windows, and dormers at the rear of many of the buildings to take advantage of the scenic views. Only a handful of buildings have been converted to commercial use during the last five decades, and in general the rehabilitations have been sensitive to the original structure and streetscape. Approximately 15 facilities have been built within the district over the last fifty years. Of these about half are primary structures and the remaining are sheds or garages. The most visible new structures in the district are the Scott Hasting, Jr. House (#45) built in 1960, the Lyman Collins Barn (#22a) built in 1968, the Commercial Building (#6) built in 1970, and the Shindler House (#25) built in 1979.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number 9 Page 2

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated district are those indicated by a dot-dash line on the attached sketch map. The district boundary is drawn to include those buildings in the hamlet of Taftsville, in the Town of Woodstock, VT, on the southern side of U.S. Route 4, both sides of TH#80-Butternut Lane, and TH#75-Happy Valley Road, the western side of TH#77-Sugar Hill Road, and both sides of TH#89-Taftsville Covered Bridge Road. The boundary also encompasses portions of the Town of Hartford's Upper River Road, Quechee Main Street, and Hillside Road, as well as two properties and a parcel of land in the Town of Hartland.

The boundary of the district begins at A, the northwestern corner of property #1 (Map 05, Lot 03:08, Town of Woodstock), and proceeds in a easterly direction crossing U.S. Route 4. At B it turns south hugging the curb line of US Route 4 to C. Here the district boundary line turns east, crossing the Ottauquechee River, the Hartford Town Line, and Upper Valley Road before joining up with D, at the northeastern corner of #22 (Map 11, Lot 34, Town of Hartford). It follows the back lot line of #22 to the end of said property. At E the boundary line hugs the northern side of Upper Valley Road, and then Quechee Main Street before crossing Hillside Road where it connects with the southwest corner of #21 (Map 11, Lot 36-001, Town of Hartford) at F. The district line continues along the western property line of #21 to G, then follows the back lot line of #21 to H, the eastern most point in the district. It then turns south to I, and follows the front lot lines of #21 to J. It crosses Quechee Main Street at this juncture and follows the eastern lot line of #20 (Map 11, Lot 36-002, Town of Hartford) to K. It turns west and follows the back lot line of #20 to L, where it enters the Town of Hartland, and joins the back lot line of #19 (Map 23, Lot 001, Town of Hartland). The boundary then follows the back lot line of #19 before crossing the Ottauquechee River and U.S. Route 4. At M it turns northwest and follows the back lot lines of #15 (Map 23, Lot 003, Town of Hartland) to N where it joins the eastern corner of property #51 (Map 23, Lot 005, Town of Hartland), before turning south to O. Here the district boundary turns southwest and follows the back lot lines of #51 to P. At P the line follows the western lot line of #51 to Q, where it crosses back into Woodstock. It follows the western property line of #51 (Map 5, Lot 04-04, Town of Woodstock) and then the western property line of #48 (Map 05, Lot 7, Town of Woodstock). It then heads southwest a short distance hugging the curb line of Happy Valley Road before it turns in a southerly direction along the eastern property line of #47 (Map 5, Lot 04:08, Town of Woodstock). The district boundary line follows the back lot lines of #47 to S where it turns north following the western lot line of #47 before crossing Happy Valley Road. The boundary line begins on the north side of Happy Valley Road at T, the southeastern corner of #39 (Map 5, Lot 03-36, Town of Woodstock) and then follows the front lot lines of #40 (Map 5, Lot 03:37, Town of Woodstock) and #41 (Map 5, Lot 03:39, Town of Woodstock) to U, the beginning of Sugar Hill Road. The district boundary proceeds along the front lot lines of #41, as well as #42 (Map 5, Lot 03:40, Town of Woodstock), #43 (Map 5, Lot 03:24, Town of Woodstock) and #44 (Map 5, Lot 03:23, Town of Woodstock) to V. The line dips slightly south and carries on past the front lot lines of #45 (Map 5, Lot 03:46, Town of Woodstock)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

and #46 (Map 5, Lot 05:32-001, Town of Woodstock). At W, the southern most point in the district, the boundary turns in a northwesterly direction following the western boundary line of #46 to X. It turns in a northeasterly direction here and follows the back lot lines of both #46 and #45 to Y. From Y the boundary heads in a northwesterly direction following the side lot line of #44 to Z, the western most point in the district. It then turns northeast following the western lot line of #44 to A1 where it turns in an easterly direction following the back lot lines of #44 and #43. The boundary heads northwest at A2 where it begins to follow the western most lot line of #28 (Map 5, Lot 03:21, Town of Woodstock) to A3. It turns northeast here, and then makes a slight jag to the northwest to A4. At this point the boundary line heads northeast to A5, then south to A6, north to A7, and southeast to A8, all the while following the lot lines of #28. At A8 the district boundary turns northeast following the back lot line of #27 (Map 5, Lot 03:13, Town of Woodstock) to A9. The line heads in a southeasterly direction following the eastern lot line of #27 and #26 (Map 5, Lot 03:14, Town of Woodstock) to A10. It follows the eastern lot line of #25 (Map 5, Lot 03:15, Town of Woodstock) to A11 where it turns east following the northern lot line of #25. The boundary line turns north at A12 where it connects with the northwest corner of #8 (Map 5, Lot 03:16, Town of Woodstock). It follows the back lot lines of #7 (Map 5, Lot 03:11, Town of Woodstock), #6, #5, #4, and #3 (Map 5, Lot 03:10, Town of Woodstock), and #2 (Map 5, Lot 03:09, Town of Woodstock). The boundary turns east at the northwestern corner of #2 following its northern border to U.S. Route 4. Here it heads north, hugging the curb line of U.S. Route 4 briefly before connecting with the southeast corner of #1 (Map 5, Lot 03:08, Town of Woodstock) at A13. The line turns in a westerly direction along the southern property line of #1 to A14. It then turns north and follows the back lot line of #1 ending at A, the northern most point in the district.

The boundary described above and depicted on the enclosed sketch map includes the following tax map parcels as defined by the following tax assessor's maps:

Town of Hartford Tax Map 11, Lots 34, 36- 001, 36- 002 (updated May 1998).
Town of Woodstock Tax Map 5, Lots 03:08-03:11, 03:13-03:16, 03:21, 03:23- 03:24, 03:37, 03:39-03:40, 04:04, 04:08, 05:32-001, and 7 (updated January 1998).
Town of Hartland Tax Map 23, Lots 001, 003, and 005 (updated April 1, 1998).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 3

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the district has been drawn to include that concentration of architecturally significant structures in the hamlet of Taftsville which are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Boundaries as drawn are sufficient to convey the original context, and sufficient to protect it.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number _____ Page _____

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS BY MAP NUMBER

1. Taftsville Cemetery Association
P.O. Box 99
Taftsville, VT 05073
2. New England Telephone
Property Tax Department
1095 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10036
3. No occupant
4. Phyllis Ordiway and Lewis Tonia
P.O. Box 54
Taftsville, VT 05073
5. James and Carolyn Fielder (Mr. Fielder owns the property trailers
P.O. Box 1185 3, 4 & 5 sit on)
White River Junction, VT 05001
6. James and Carolyn Fielder
P.O. Box 1185
White River Junction, VT 05001
7. Dennis and Paula Brown
P.O. Box 56
Taftsville, VT 05073
8. Beverly and Roger Potwin
P.O. Box 133
Quechee, VT 05059
9. Norman Frates, Jr.
Church Hill Road
Woodstock, Vermont 05091
10. Emily Fayen
2509 Waverly Street
Philadelphia, PA 19146

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number _____ Page _____

11. Damon and Andrea Itin
303 Flax Hill Road
Norwalk, CT 06854
12. Charles and Elizabeth Wilson
P.O. Box 2
Taftsville, VT 05073
13. Michael Willis
P.O. Box 5
Taftsville, Vermont 05073
14. Lawrence Hazen
South Pomfret, Vermont 05067
15. Angel Bove and Phyllis and Michael Morris
1 Anderson Road
Greenwich, CT 06830
16. Central Vermont Public Service
c/o David Zsido, Director of Properties
77 Grove Street
Rutland, VT 05091
17. Town of Woodstock
Woodstock, VT 05091
18. Town of Woodstock
Woodstock, Vermont 05091
19. Philip and Carolyn Johnson
P.O. Box 58
Taftsville, VT 05073
20. Donald and Veronica Delay
RR1 box 620
Woodstock, VT 05091
21. Nancy Nye and Richard Schramm
P.O. Box 61
Taftsville, VT 05073

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number _____ Page _____

22. Lawrence and Elizabeth Luce
RR 1 Box 568
Woodstock, VT 05091
23. Mildred Whitney
P.O. Box 18
Taftsville, VT 05073
24. Vern and Anne Marie Harris
P.O. Box 60
Taftsville, VT 05073
25. Owen and Maria Shindler
P.O. Box 15
Taftsville, VT 05073
26. Davida Weiss
P.O. Box 121
Taftsville, VT 05073
27. Bruce and Darlene Franzen
P.O. Box 126
Taftsville, VT 05073
28. Daniel Mapes
P.O. Box 96
Taftsville, VT 05073
29. Ellen Barbiero
P.O. Box 34
Taftsville, VT 05073
30. David Westphalen and Susan Dotson
P.O. Box 41
Taftsville, Vermont 05073
31. Gail Childs
P.O. Box 132
Taftsville, Vermont 05073
32. Frank and Elaine Leibly
9 Bartlett St.
Charlestown, MA 02129

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number _____ Page _____

33. Anthony and Melanie Perry
P.O. Box 14
Taftsville, VT 05073
34. Michael and Theresa Redington
P.O. Box 30
Taftsville, VT 05073
35. James and Elaine Brown
131 Chamberlin Place
Midland Park, NJ 07432
36. Betsy and Bob McKaig
P.O. Box 6
Taftsville, VT 05073
37. Peter Jennison
P.O. Box 27
Taftsville, VT 05073
38. Richard Parkhurst
P.O. Box 38
Taftsville, VT 05073
39. Deborah Clark and Timothy Traver
P.O. Box 45
Taftsville, VT 05073
40. Katherine Calder
P.O. Box 94
Taftsville, VT 05073
41. David and Linda Steele
P.O. Box 20
Taftsville, VT 05073
42. Donald and Frances Flynn
289 South Grand Street
West Suffield, CT 06093
43. Barbara and Richard Catlin
RR 1 Box 630
Woodstock, VT 05091

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Taftsville Historic District
Windsor County, Vermont

Section number _____ Page _____

44. Leonard and Lee Clark
410 Highland Ave.
Upper Montclair, NJ 07042
45. Carlton and Joyce Hurd
RR 1 Box 632
Woodstock, VT 05091
46. Denise Lyons and Michael Stoner
1255 N. State Pkwy #90
Chicago, IL 60610
47. George and Mary Fraser
P.O. Box 19
Taftsville, VT 05073
48. Peter and Grace Baker
P.O. Box 7
Taftsville, VT 05073
49. Mennonite Chapel
c/o Alan Gontz
406 Quechee West Hartford Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
50. Arnold and Shirley Howe
P.O. Box 21
Taftsville, VT 05073
51. Beverley Cook
P.O. Box 46
Taftsville, VT 05073