

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NOV 04 1992

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 Murray-Isham Farm

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Town Highway #1 (741 Oak Hill Road)  NA not for publication

city or town Williston  NA vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Chittenden code 007 zip code 05495

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.)

[Signature] 10/30/92  
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:)

Signature of the Keeper

[Signature] 12/7/92  
Date of Action

Entered in the  
National Register

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	3	buildings
1		sites
	2	structures
		objects
5	5	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Agricultural Resources of Vermont

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE/Agricultural Outbuildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

No Style

\_\_\_\_\_

foundation Stone

walls Weatherboard

Wood

roof Metal

other Wood

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheet for description

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Murray-Isham Farm  
Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont

The Murray-Isham Farm, a working dairy farm of approximately 160 acres, is a mix of pasture, hayfields, and woods located on both sides of Town Highway #1 in Williston, Vermont. The four-acre farmstead itself is on the east side of the road and includes a cluster of old and new barns and other structures that constitutes the dairy operation at the north end, an original (ca. 1850) horse/carriage barn now used as a garage, the Gothic Revival style house (ca. 1850), and behind it a modern machine shed and small nineteenth-century workshop. The farmstead is surrounded by cropland and pasture divided by fencelines and hedgerows to the east and on the west side of the road cropland and hayfields give way to the more than forty acres of woods, which shelter a three-acre pond. Only two of the trees in the original arcade of maples remain in front of the house. Because the farm has been in continuous operation as a dairy farm, old buildings have been removed or modernized and new ones have been added but the property as a working whole has been preserved. Overall, then, the Murray-Isham Farm retains the integrity and feeling of its period of significance.

## 1. Farmhouse, ca. 1850, 1976

## Exterior

The one-and-a-half story Gothic Revival farmhouse is set approximately 60 feet off the east side of Town Highway #1. It consists of a five-bay by two-bay main block and four-bay by two-bay wing; an early/original woodshed extends from the rear of the wing and a recent (1976) kitchen addition extends from the rear of the main block. Both the main block and its wing have gable roofs covered in asphalt shingle on the front and sheet metal on the back, sit on a partially raised fieldstone foundation, and are sheathed in clapboards.

The steeply pitched roof of the main block is pierced in the center by a wall dormer of equally steep pitch. There is a door in the center of the dormer (suggesting the porch roof may once have been a balcony) topped by an applied wooden ornament shaped like the outline of a bell or drooping shamrock. Serpentine wooden trim waves up the inside of the dormer's raking cornices. This remaining trim and the steeply pitched roof and dormer are the house's most notable Gothic Revival features.

A simple porch with a shed roof supported by five boxed posts, replacements of the decorative originals, extends across the front of the main block and rests on a replacement foundation of poured concrete. The Greek Revival style center doorway has three-quarter side lights with three panes of glass and a solid wood, four-panelled door as well as a twentieth-century wooden storm/screen door. Two regularly spaced windows flank the door and, like most of those in the house, are the original six-over-six sash.

The south end of the main block is bisected by one of the original pair of corbelled end stove chimneys (the other one has been removed). Regularly spaced windows flank the chimney; those on the second story and the one to the right of the chimney on the first story are six-over-six sash. The first-story window to the left of the chimney is slightly larger than all the others and has a single fixed pane with a divided light panel in the top quarter. This upper panel has two widely spaced horizontal muntins bisected by widely spaced vertical muntins, resulting in a wide, flat hatch mark pattern.

The one-and-a-half story four-bay by two-bay wing extends to the north of the main block and is set back from it at the front. A porch runs the length

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of the wing and is identical to the main porch, except that it has four posts instead of five. The wing has a gable roof pierced by a central corbelled stove chimney. The evenly spaced openings on the first floor include three six-over-six windows and one door, left to right. There is an identical door at a right angle to this one in the "reveal" section of the main block created by the set back of the wing. The north end of the wing has two windows on the first story and a single one centered on the second; all are new six-over-six double hung sash with aluminum storms. The left side of the gable has a piece of the same serpentine trim that is on the front dormer.

Only part of the original main block and wing are visible at the rear of the house between the kitchen addition and woodshed. On the first floor there is one six-over-six window just to the right of the juncture of the kitchen addition and the main block. There are two six-over-six windows in the wing section along with a small enclosed porch in the corner formed by the woodshed and wing. Directly above each first floor window is a six-pane fixed sash just under the eaves.

All windows and doors in the main block and wing are topped by a simple label molding. With the exception of the top left window on the south end of the main block, all windows have wooden shutters; only those on the front and rear are operable, the others have been bolted on and will not close. The windows on the south end of the main block, those on the north end of the wing, and the second-story windows on the rear all have new aluminum storms; all other windows have original six-over-six wooden storm windows.

A 30-foot by 20-foot nineteenth-century woodshed extends from the rear of the wing and is offset slightly to the north; a modern stoop of pressure-treated wood is set into the corner formed by the offset and leads to a door into the woodshed. The one-and-a-half story post and beam structure rests on a stone and poured concrete foundation, is completely open inside, and is used for storage. It has clapboard siding and a sliding door large enough to admit a vehicle on the north side, novelty siding and a single six-over-six window at the second story on the east side, and corrugated metal siding on the south side. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal.

Constructed in 1976, the one-and-a-half story kitchen addition extends out from the rear of the main block and rests on a poured concrete foundation. It has a gable roof of asphalt shingle and vinyl siding. A small, enclosed hatchway leading to the basement extends off the east end of the addition. The windows are all single-pane casements grouped in various configurations. There are no windows on the south side of the addition. On the first floor of the east end there is a three-part casement on the left and a two-part on the right; the second floor has two two-part casements directly above those on the first floor. On the north side there is a single casement to the right of the doorway, which is reached via a small porch of pressure-treated lumber.

#### Interior

The house was divided to accommodate two generations of Ishams in separate quarters by the current owner's (David Isham's) grandparents during the first quarter of the twentieth century. David Isham's parents shared the house with their parents just as he and his wife Virginia did with his parents. David and Virginia Isham and their children occupied the main block of the house and

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Murray-Isham Farm  
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his parents the wing section. In 1988, after the deaths of the elder Ishams, David and Virginia converted the wing section into two apartments, one on each floor.

Although the wing section has been altered recently, the main block retains its original plan and features. The front door opens into a center stairhall where the staircase rises in one stage and has square balusters and a distinctive, turned newel post. Front parlors flank the stairhall to the right and left. A large bedroom behind the left parlor is now part of the downstairs apartment. Behind the right parlor was the original kitchen, now a dining room, with a small bathroom in what was a connecting hall between kitchen and back bedroom. The new kitchen addition opens off the dining room and down from it a small step. The addition includes the kitchen proper as well as a "mud room" entrance and half bathroom.

Flooring downstairs is of wide oak boards, but has been covered with carpeting or sheet vinyl in all but the left parlor; similarly, plaster has been replaced with sheetrock or pressed-board panelling everywhere but the left parlor. Ceilings throughout the downstairs are of modern fiber board. Both parlors and the entryway retain their original decorative door and window casings. The original, four-panel doors with ceramic knobs are found throughout.

Upstairs, there are five bedrooms, including a new master bedroom in the second story of the kitchen addition, and a large hall area that is also used as a sleeping room. Door and window casings here are simpler than those downstairs, and flooring is of pine, not oak. Doors, with either brass or ceramic knobs, are like their four-panel counterparts downstairs.

2. Dairy Barn, ca. 1850, 1972, 1980 (contributing)

The large, two-part dairy barn at the north end of the farmstead currently houses seventy-two cows and is the center of the Isham's dairy operation. The barn is a mix of old and new and has been added to several times over the years. The two-part rectangular structure is 196 feet long by 30 feet wide and consists of a one-story wing to the north added in two phases (1972 and 1980), and a one-and-a-half story southern section made up of two ca. 1850 barns. The entire structure is clad in vertical board siding and has a poured concrete floor/foundation and a gable roof of corrugated metal.

The southern section, approximately 100 feet long, is one-and-a-half stories high and consists of two ca. 1850 post and beam barns that have been connected. Three types of rafters are visible in the hay mow: those in the northern section are hewn rectangular members with minor purlins, while those in the southern section are of whole logs that have been hewn flat on one side only. The two parts are connected by a 12-foot section with rafters of sawn lumber. This configuration suggests that two existing barns were moved near each other and connected by being roofed over. It is impossible to tell now what the original barns looked like, but they are close in size to the Vermont early barn, traditionally 30 feet by 40 feet.

A band of regularly spaced windows runs the length of the west (eaves) side of the southern section on the ground floor. The first three and last six are openings in the siding that have been fitted with pairs of side-by-side

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fixed panes; between them are eight six-pane divided light sash. Above the sixth, eleventh, and fifteenth windows are second-story doors through which hay may be loaded into the loft. On the east, barnyard, side a continuous band of openings runs just under the eaves and is filled with translucent material.

The single-story 96-foot by 30-foot northernmost section was added in two phases in 1972 and 1980. A continuous band of openings filled with translucent material runs just under the eaves on both long sides.

Inside, on the ground level, the dairy barn is one continuous open space with no readily discernible transition from one building to the next. No framing is visible on this floor since all walls have been sheathed with vertical boards and painted white. Rows of stanchions run down both sides of the ground floor. Those tethering the first six and last twenty-eight cows are of metal pipe; between them are twelve early twentieth century wooden stanchions.

A single-story, shed-roofed milk room was added to the south end of the dairy barn in 1963. The 24-foot by 14-foot addition houses the bulk tank, required for milk storage since the 1960s.

3. Bedding and Feed Room, ca. 1970 (noncontributing due to age)

The 24-foot by 24-foot wood frame bedding and feed room is located just to the east and south of the main dairy barn and is accessible from it. Built in the 1970s to house bedding and feed, the one-story building has a poured concrete floor/foundation, vertical wooden siding, and a gable roof of corrugated metal. It has no windows.

4. Silo, 1965 (noncontributing due to age)

A metal silo is in the barn yard, approximately 30 feet east of the dairy barn and at the head of a covered feed stand. It is made entirely of sheet metal and has a concrete foundation.

5. Silo, 1973 (noncontributing due to age)

A wooden stave and hoop silo, which has developed a bad tilt, is located in the corner formed by the dairy barn and the bedding and feed room. This silo was erected in 1973 and has a concrete foundation and a domed sheet metal roof.

6. Young Stock Barn, 1958 (noncontributing due to age)

Built in 1958, this 26-foot by 64-foot single-story building has a poured concrete floor and foundation, board and batten siding, and a corrugated metal roof. It has a double sliding door on the west (gable) end and a small shed-roofed addition off the opposite end. Six openings on the south side and five on the north are filled with a fixed piece of translucent material.

7. Horse/Carriage Barn, ca. 1850 (contributing)

According to oral tradition, this barn was the first building constructed on the farm and was lived in while the house was being built. It was also once located much closer to the road, approximately parallel to the house. Its original location is shown in historic photographs and, according to oral

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tradition, it was moved to its current position during the early decades of the twentieth century. It is now set approximately 150 feet from the road and just to the north of the house. The one-and-a-half story rectangular barn (23 feet by 55 feet) has a gable roof of corrugated metal, a fieldstone foundation, and clapboard siding. The west (gable) end has a double sliding door large enough to admit vehicles into the completely open space with loft above. The north and south sides each have two six-over-six double hung windows. The east (gable) end has a narrow single-story shed-roofed addition and a hay door with pulley at the second story; the addition is entered via a sliding door on the south side. A shed-roofed dog run has been added to and runs the length of the north side. The horse/carriage barn is now used as a garage.

## 8. Machine Shed, 1971 (noncontributing due to age)

The largest building on the farm after the dairy barn, the wood frame machine shed was built in 1971 to house tractors and other large farm vehicles. Located directly behind the house about 150 feet and just to the south of the horse/carriage barn, the 89-foot by 30-foot machine shed has board and batten siding and a corrugated metal roof. The building is in two parts, a large open area for storing vehicles that has a gable roof of prefabricated wooden trusses, and a small shed-roofed repair shop on the south end. The main storage area is accessed through double sliding doors on the west (eaves) side, has a dirt floor, and a loft area at the south end. The repair shop has an overhead type garage door and a conventional door to its right, both on the west side, as well as a poured concrete floor. This area can house one vehicle and has a repair bench and storage area along the south wall. It is also the only part of the machine shed that has windows; there are three single, fixed-pane openings each on the south and east sides to light the work area.

## 9. Workshop, ca. 1850 (contributing)

Near the edge of the farmstead, approximately 42 feet east and 16 feet south of the machine shed, is a small wooden building known as the workshop. The 11-foot by 16-foot wood frame structure has a gable roof of corrugated metal, is one story tall, and has a fieldstone foundation. Its two gable ends (east, west) have horizontal plank siding and the two eaves sides have vertical board siding; all the wood siding is unpainted and in deteriorated condition. A central door and hay door above are on the west (gable) end. The double, board and batten door is heavily rotted and is held in place by wrought iron strap hinges. The windows are all different, probably the result of recycling available materials. The south side has two windows set just under the eaves; a nine-pane divided light to the left and a six-pane sash to the right. The east end has a single pane of glass set into an opening just below the eaves line and right at the left corner. A single six-pane sash, but smaller than the one on the south side, is set below the eaves in about the middle of the north side. Currently used for storage, the workshop was once used for small woodworking projects and shoemaking. David Isham's father made toys for his children here.

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Murray-Isham Farm  
Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont

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10. Land (contributing)

When Jarius Isham purchased the Hiram Murray homestead in 1871, adding it to a piece of landlocked cropland he already owned, the present-day boundary of the Murray-Isham Farm was created. Pasture stretches north to south in a long band behind (east of) the farmstead and small plots of cropland and hayfields lie just to the north and south of it, all on the east side of Town Highway #1. If you stand in the barnyard looking to the northeast, you will see a small opening where fencelines and hedgerows come together but do not meet. Called the "gapway," this is the passage to a large (forty-four acre) rectangular parcel of cropland that connects only at that one corner. It is the land Jarius Isham owned when he bought the rest of the farm.

On the western side of Town Highway #1, a mix of cropland and hayfields stretches west to the woods. Nearly forty acres are devoted to crops and ten to hay. There are two areas of woodland, separated by fields and a three-acre pond, only part of which is on the Murray-Isham Farm.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1850-1942

Significant Dates

1850

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Murray-Isham Farm  
Name of Property

Chittenden County, Vermont  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 162+ acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	6 5 2 1 4 0	4 9 1 7 5 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 8	6 5 2 5 8 0	4 9 1 7 3 8 0

3	1 8	6 5 2 4 1 0	4 9 1 7 0 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 8	6 5 2 0 0 0	4 9 1 7 1 4 0

XX 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 Jane Williamson, Historic Preservation Program

organization University of Vermont date May 1992

street & number Wheeler House telephone 802-656-3180

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05401

**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 David and Virginia Isham

street & number 741 Oak Hill Road telephone 802-878-4875

city or town Williston state Vermont zip code 05495

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

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

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1Murray-Isham Farm  
Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont

The Murray-Isham Farm is significant as a farmstead consisting of a cluster of farm buildings surrounded by pasture, cropland, and woods that contributes to our understanding of agricultural history in Williston, Vermont from 1850 to 1942. During this period, the farm turned from a concentration in sheep combined with production for home use to an operation based exclusively on dairying. This transition is typical of that experienced by other farms both in Williston and around the state. The farmstead and its associated land are eligible under criterion A and are being nominated as part of the multiple property documentation form "Agricultural Resources of Vermont." The Murray and Isham families were both among the early settlers of Williston, arriving from New Hampshire and Connecticut, respectively, in the late eighteenth century. Williston town tax records show that in 1852 Hiram and Charlotte Murray farmed 133 acres on either side of present-day Town Highway #1. The Gothic Revival style house was built for the Murrays by Charlotte's father George W. Whitney, and, according to oral tradition, they lived in the horse/carriage barn during its construction. Jarius David Isham purchased the 125-acre Hiram Murray homestead on June 23, 1871 for \$10,000; this land, added to a contiguous parcel he already owned, established the farm's boundary much as it exists today. The farm has stayed in production and in the Isham family since then, being deeded successively from father to son in 1899, 1940, and 1965.

Although sheep farming in Vermont had begun to decline during the 1840s, Hiram Murray had a flock of 85 sheep in 1860 and produced 340 pounds of wool. At a time when agriculture was turning heavily toward dairying, both locally and statewide, he had only six milk cows. Still, he produced 600 pounds of butter--more than needed for home consumption--and 150 pounds of cheese. According to the 1860 agricultural census, the Murrays also kept two swine and produced Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and hay. Cash crops included apples and maple sugar. This pattern of essentially diversified production was typical of Vermont agriculture at the time.

By 1880, when the farm had been in the hands of Jarius Isham for nearly ten years, the balance of production had shifted decidedly. The farm was now home to nineteen milk cows, an increase of 300 percent, and only three sheep, a fraction (3 percent) of the flock kept by Hiram Murray. This change in livestock was, of course, reflected in farm production: 1500 pounds of butter and only 21 pounds of wool. Other changes included the addition of twenty chickens and a drop in the value of orchard production from \$150 to \$35. Except for these areas, the pattern of production remained remarkably similar: Jarius Isham also kept two swine; grew potatoes, Indian corn, oats, and hay; and tapped his trees for maple sugar. Although they maintained a concentration in dairying from 1880 on, the Ishams still kept chickens and a few pigs, tended a small apple orchard, and grew most of their own produce at the turn of the century and through the 1930s.

The Murray-Isham Farm has been in continuous operation since 1850 and the farm buildings have been altered over the years to keep pace with new developments in agriculture. Nevertheless, it remains a good example of a farmstead related to the historic context "Dairying, 1850-1941." The buildings that remain from the period of significance include the house, the

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dairy barn, the horse/carriage barn, and the workshop. The farmhouse is one of only a few Gothic Revival style houses in Williston and although it has lost some of its decorative trim, is still recognizably Gothic. The dairy barn is made up of two smaller barns that were moved and altered to create the larger space demanded by the dairy operation. Moving outbuildings to suit the changing needs of the farm is typical of Vermont agriculture and does not detract from the moved building's integrity. The horse/carriage barn, although it, too, has been moved, is otherwise unchanged and a good example of its type. Appropriately, it is used today to house cars, the modern-day horse and carriage. The workshop is an idiosyncratic, if not unique, structure and although in poor condition contributes to the overall feeling of the farmstead. The lands surrounding the farm buildings remain about as they were 150 years ago. The pasture is still home to a herd of dairy cows and the hayfields supply their winter feed. Croplands produce corn and grain and the woods yield cordwood to heat the house. The Murray-Isham Farm retains its historic integrity and the associative and physical characteristics required for listing as a farmstead under the historic context "Dairying, 1850-1941."

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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

Murray-Isham Farm  
Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont

The boundaries of the Murray-Isham Farm are shown on the Williston, Vermont Town Tax Map #104208 001 012. Beginning at Point A the boundary proceeds in an easterly direction along a fenceline approximately 1350 feet to Point B, where it turns to proceed in a southerly direction along another fenceline approximately 1450 feet to Point C, where it turns to proceed in a westerly direction along a fenceline approximately 1500 feet to Point D. From Point D the boundary proceeds in a southerly direction approximately 1600 feet, turns to run in a southwesterly direction for 237 feet and then turns again to run 64 feet in a southerly direction until it hits Town Highway #4 at Point E. From Point E to Point F, the boundary runs along Town Highway #4 for approximately 335 feet and then turns to run in a northerly direction for 160 feet, where it turns to run in a westerly direction 125 feet until it reaches Town Highway #1. From Point G on Town Highway #1, the boundary proceeds in a westerly direction approximately 1300 feet to Point H, where it turns to run in a northerly direction approximately 1000 feet to Point I, where it turns to run in a westerly direction approximately 2000 feet to Point J, where it turns to run in a northerly direction approximately 1000 feet to Point K. From Point K it runs in an easterly direction approximately 2000 feet to Point L, where it turns to run approximately 250 feet in a northeasterly direction to Point M, where it turns to run in an easterly direction approximately 1600 feet, crossing Town Highway #1, to Point N. From Point N the boundary proceeds approximately 1500 feet in a northerly direction to return to Point A.

The boundary includes all the buildings and surrounding pasture, woods, hayfields, and cropland historically associated with the Murray-Isham Farm.

United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 2

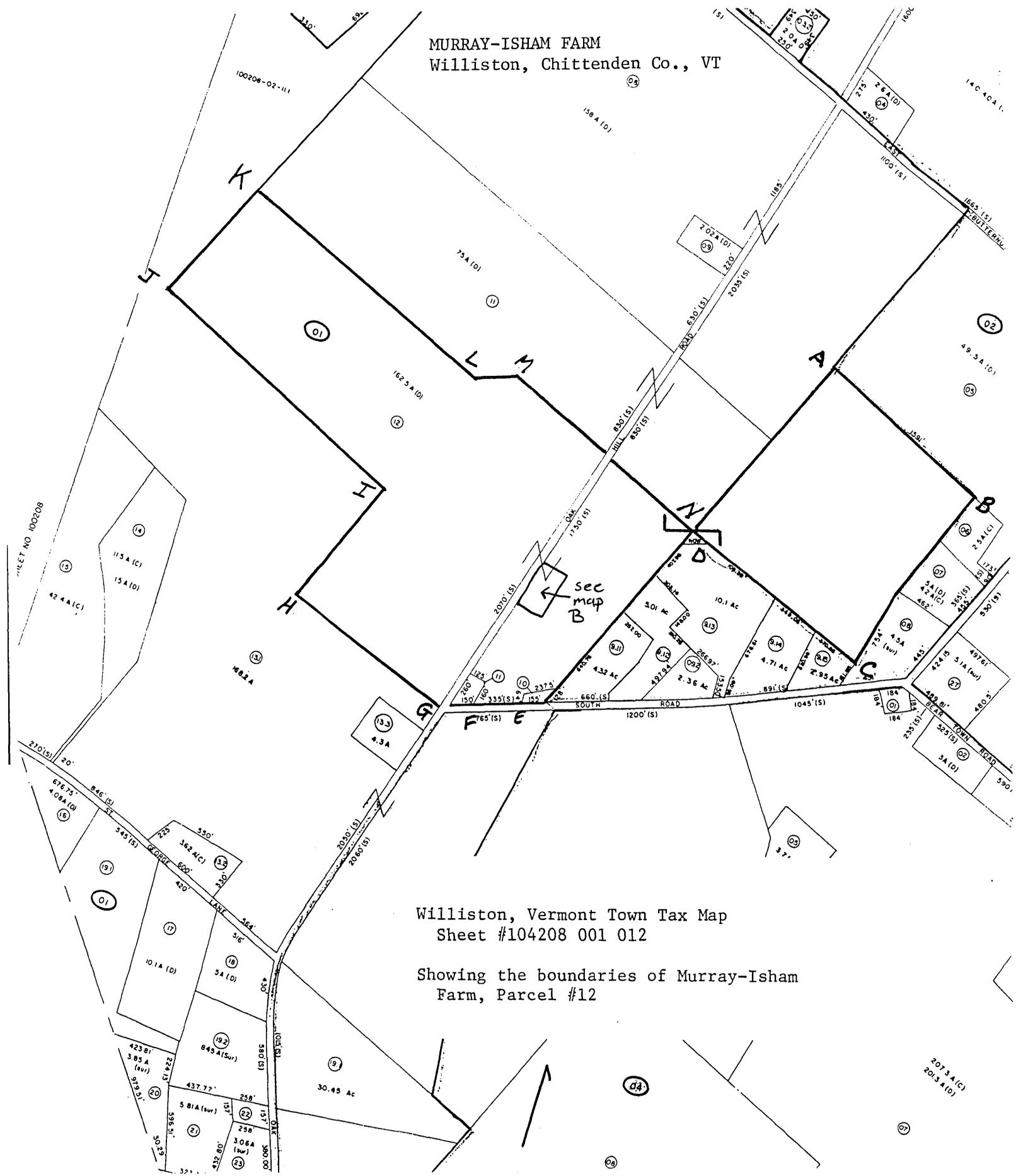
Murray-Isham Farm  
Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont

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UTM References for Murray-Isham Farm, Williston, Vermont:

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	652140	4917520
2.	18	652580	4917380
3.	18	652410	4917020
4.	18	652000	4917140
5.	18	651780	4916660
6.	18	651680	4916630
7.	18	651610	4916600
8.	18	651240	4916660
9.	18	650800	4917120
10.	18	650880	4917390
11.	18	651470	4917240
12.	18	651540	4917250
13.	18	652000	4917140

MURRAY-ISHAM FARM  
Williston, Chittenden Co., VT



Williston, Vermont Town Tax Map  
Sheet #104208 001 012

Showing the boundaries of Murray-Isham  
Farm, Parcel #12

MAP A

scale 1" = approx. 1000'

Murray-Isham Farm  
Williston, Chittenden Co., VT

MAP B

SKETCH MAP

Murray-Isham Farm  
Immediate farmstead area only



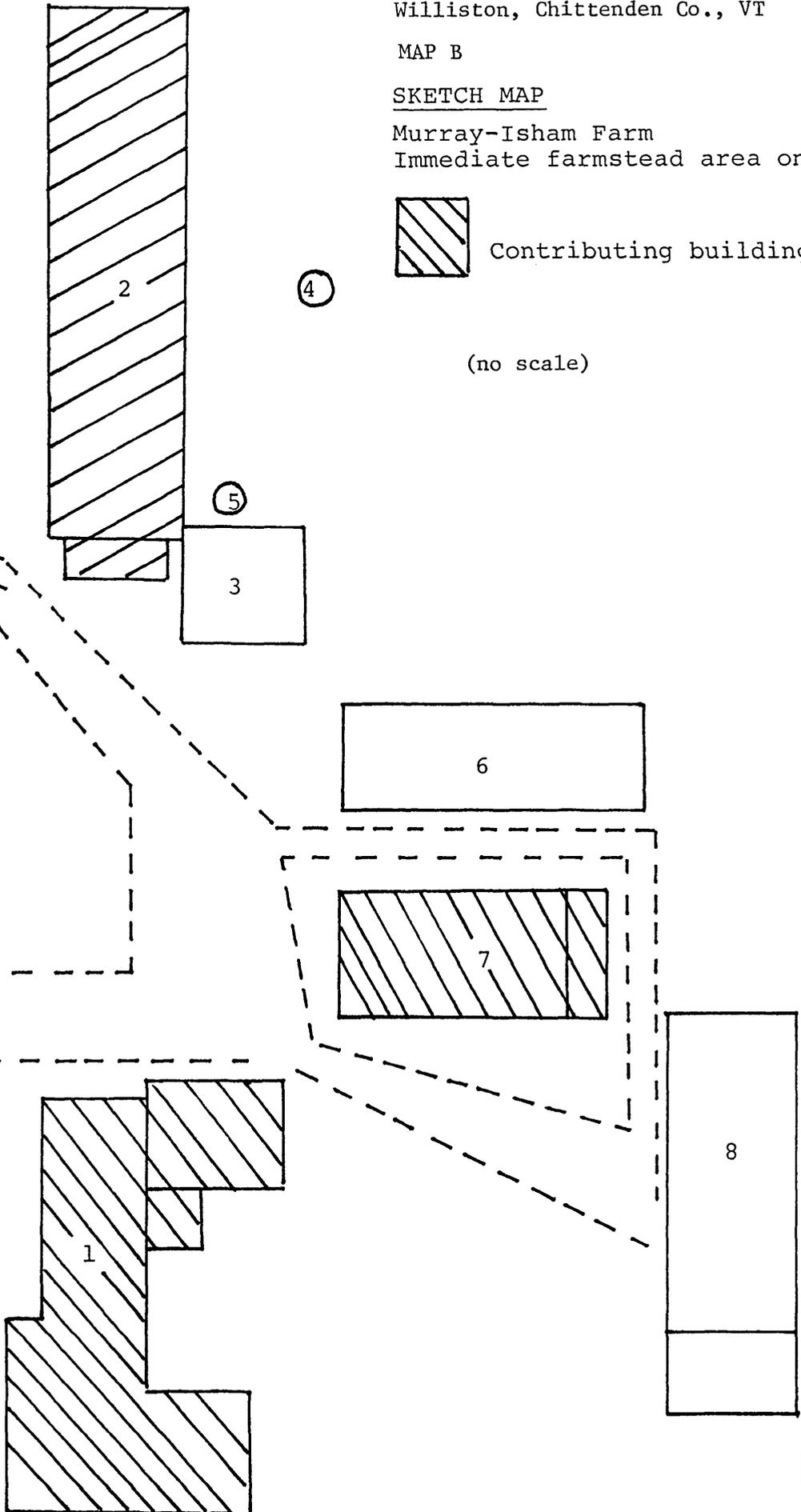
Contributing building

(no scale)

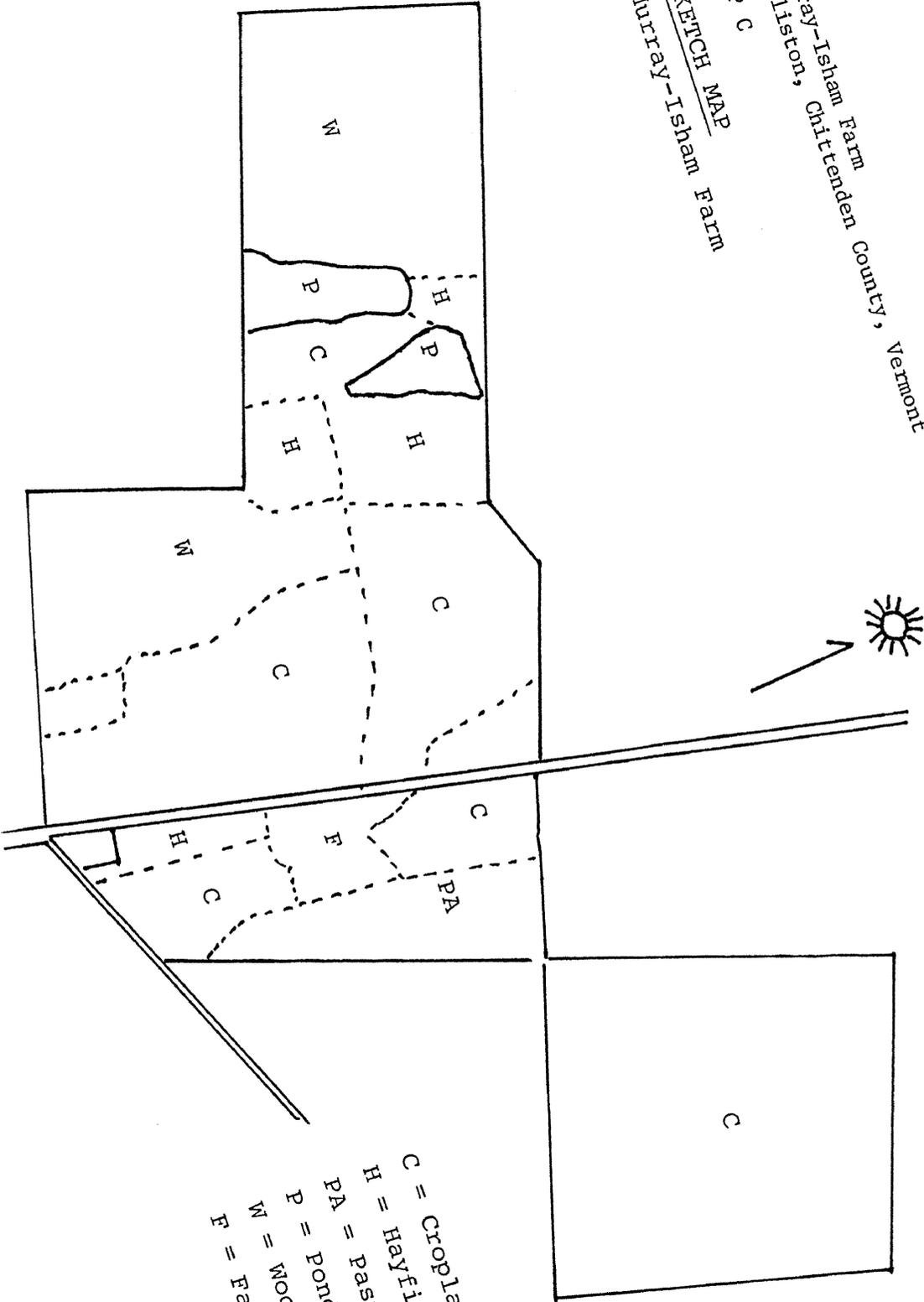


North

Town Highway 1



Murray-Isham Farm  
 Milliston, Chittenden County, Vermont  
 MAP C  
 SKETCH MAP  
 Murray-Isham Farm



C = Cropland  
 H = Hayfield  
 PA = Pasture  
 P = Pond  
 W = Woodland  
 F = Farmstead