

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

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**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 Mad River Valley Rural Historic District

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

**2. Location**

street & number Vermont Route 100, VT Route 100B, North Road, River Road  not for publication

city or town Waitsfield and Moretown  vicinity 05673

state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023 zip code 05660

**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] 6/25/94  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for \_\_\_\_\_ Entered in the \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper National Register Date of Action  
[Signature] 8/5/94

Mad River Valley Rural Historic District  
Name of Property

Washington County, Vermont  
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	
85	50	buildings
2		sites
2	8	structures
		objects
89	58	Total

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

Historic Resources of the Mad River Valley

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

1

### 6. Function or Use

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

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding  
AGRICULTURE/animal facility  
AGRICULTURE/storage  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field  
EDUCATION/school  
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)  
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

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

DOMESTIC/single dwelling  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding  
AGRICULTURE/animal facility  
AGRICULTURE/storage  
AGRICULTURE/agricultural field  
DOMESTIC/hotel  
TRANSPORTATION/road-related (vehicular)  
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

### 7. Description

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

No style  
Greek Revival  
Gothic Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone  
walls weatherboard  
brick  
roof metal  
other wood

### Narrative Description

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

**C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

**D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations\***

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

Property is:

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**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)

Architecture

Agriculture

**Period of Significance**

c.1790 - c.1944

**Significant Dates**

c.1790

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

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Washington County, Vermont  
County and State

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Name of Property

Washington County, Vermont  
County and State

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property + 1,400

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

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 University of Vermont Historic Preservation Program (see continuation sheet)

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date May 1989; revised Spring 1994

street & number Wheeler House telephone (802) 656-3180

city or town Burlington state Vermont zip code 05405

#### 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.

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Waitsfield and Moretown  
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The Mad River Valley Rural Historic District is a relatively flat stretch of fertile land lying along both sides of the Mad River between the villages of Moretown and Waitsfield and enclosed on both east and west sides by rolling wooded hills. The valley has been a successful farming area since its settlement around 1790. Along the valley floor are numerous historic farmsteads, usually with early to mid 19th century houses and much larger, later 19th century barns. Farms still in operation also have newer outbuildings. The district retains its integrity of materials, design, location, setting, feeling, association, and workmanship.

The heart of the district is the Mad River, which snakes through length of the valley. Roughly defining the edges of the district are roads. Vermont Route 100 runs through the district's western side and is the thoroughfare that connects the Mad River Valley to main transportation arteries (U.S. Route 2 and Interstate-89) and the larger cities of Montpelier and Burlington. Vermont Route 100B branches off from Route 100 to Moretown village at the northern end of the district. The North Road, a town highway, runs along the edge of the valley near the eastern district boundary, while Tremblay Road runs near the southern end. Connecting the two north-south arteries at the mid-section of the district is Cross Road (or Meadow Road).

The flat farmland along the river has traditionally been used for pasture land and cultivation of crops, with the farm buildings and houses being located along the perimeter of the valley. Farming has kept open the valley bottom, which is mostly covered by grass or other crops and the occasional cluster of trees and shrubs. In contrast the hills bordering the valley are heavily wooded, with thick stands of maple and spruce predominating and providing firewood, lumber, and sap for maple syrup. While the Green and Northfield mountains are outside of the district boundaries, their presence is imposing and an important factor of Mad River Valley life, as some of Vermont's highest peaks, including Camel's Hump, Mount Ellen, and Lincoln Mountain, are clearly visible from the valley.

The historic buildings of the district are generally found in farmstead clusters, with some scattered individual historic houses and non-contributing buildings. Buildings are mainly vernacular, wooden, gable-roofed structures from the late 1700s to the early 1900s, some with features from the Greek and Gothic Revival styles. Most houses are clapboarded, while farm

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buildings are sided with either clapboards or vertical planks. Many houses (ex. 5A, 9, 38, 47A, and 52A) are Classic Cottages with Greek Revival style features, such as doorways with molded surrounds and entablatures under the eaves. Several of these Classic Cottages (#s 3, 7A, 11A) on North Road are oriented with their gable ends facing the road. Three (#s 1A, 24A, and 36A) have large wall dormers, with one (#36A) being clearly Gothic Revival in style. The other common 19th century house plan is the 1 1/2 story sidehall (#s 2A, 25A, 42A, 44A, 50A, and 51A). Three others (#26A, 28A, and 49A) are Georgian plans. Two early 20th century houses (#21A, 40A) take their inspiration from the American Foursquare.

The barns in the historic district are often much larger than the houses, and usually incorporate additional sheds, milk houses, and silos. Some of the outbuildings are attached to the houses and are good examples of continuous architecture (ex. 7, 26). Some farmsteads have barns that may be contemporary with the house, but other farms have barns dating from later in the 19th century, which were built after fires destroyed the original barns or as farmers specialized in dairying (ex. 1B, 7D, 9B, 22B, 24B, 25C, 26C, 40B, and 46B). The historic barns often incorporate one or several later additions, such as more stable space, sheds, milk houses, and silos. There often are other later detached outbuildings as well.

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Descriptions of the individual components of the district follow:

1. Carpenter Farm

The Carpenter Farm, located on the east side of the gravel Town Road 3, commands a view looking west across the Mad River Valley. A scattering of large trees shelter the house from the road. The land surrounding the farm complex is open, but is wooded to the north and to the rear where the ground rises steeply. The farm, settled in 1792-93 by Samuel Barnard (brother of John Barnard who settled property #60 across the river), remained in the Barnard family for four generations. The 1873 Beers Atlas has this note regarding the property: "On this farm in 1822 was found a gun, some beads, a tomahawk, & brass kettle supposed to have been left by the Indians." In the late 1870s the property transferred into the hands of Hugh Carpenter, grandfather of the present owner, who replaced the original buildings with those now standing.

A. House, c.1879

The white, 2 1/2 story, clapboard Classic Cottage rises from a stone and brick foundation to a steep, gabled roof with a gabled wall dormer centered on the west, front-facing facade. Steeply pitched, double gables are symmetrically arranged on the front facade of a 1 1/2 story wing that extends to the north of the main block. Interior chimneys rise from the ridge of the asphalt-shingled roof just south of the central gable and from behind the south gable of the wing. Only the front and side gables retain the original 9/6 and 12/6 sash windows. Other windows of the front facade are 2/2 sash.

The overall style of the building is late Greek Revival with elements of Gothic Revival design incorporated. Classical details--including wide fascia boards, cornice returns, and corner boards--highlight the cornices of the front and side facades. Pedimented lintels top the gable peak windows. Pendants hanging from the front corners of scrolled brackets support a hooded doorway.

An open porch extends along the north facade of the wing. A second story, gable-roofed addition rises above the original wing to the rear. Modern wooden stairs extend to the ground from the east gable window of the main block. A one story, enclosed porch projects from the main block below. To the east extends a one story, shed-roofed ell.

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The rear facade of the building is an amalgamation of late 20th century alterations. Banks of casement windows illuminate shed dormers and an extended back wall. One shed dormer containing four double casement windows protrudes from the one story ell to the east, while a single window shed-roofed dormer emerges from the rear of the main roof. Two stories of three double pane windows fill the rear facade of the north wing. The gable peaks of the wing's front facade feature single windows. The wall dormer of the main block is filled with a symmetrically arranged triangle of windows. The enclosed porch along the front facade and the rear facade of the building feature banks of modern windows. All the alterations, with the exception of the enclosed porch along the front facade of the wing, have occurred at the rear of the building and do not impinge upon the historic character of the house when viewed from the road. All the original details of the front wall have been retained.

B. Barn, 1879

The main dairy barn of the Carpenter Farm is a massive, east-facing, 4 story, gable-roofed structure with wide, projecting, sloped eaves and cornerboards. Protruding from the barn toward the road to the west is a cow shed that features a continuous bank of windows along both its north and south facades. A sliding, vertical panel door closes the end facing the road. A 1 story hyphen parallels the road connecting the main barn to a secondary barn.

The hyphen, original to the construction, is four bays wide. The second bay of the front facade contains a vertical plank door encased in a plain surround. The windows of the hyphen are 2/2 sash. The back facade features two eyebrow windows (over the second and fourth bays) in addition to the same four bay pattern as the front facade.

The gable front, 2 story, secondary block, also with cornerboards and projecting eaves, is two bays wide and four bays deep. The front (south) gable end features pedimented 2/2 sash windows in the gable peak and the second floor. A third floor level in the gable is filled with a nine-pane bank of modern 1/1 windows. The right hand bay of the first floor contains an iron-hinged, vertical-paneled door. A pediment tops the 2-pane sash of the first floor window to the left of the door.

The road-facing (west) facade has four small, pedimented, single pane windows: one each in the third and fourth bays of the first floor and the first and second bays of the second



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floor. Below the second floor windows is a vertical plank door in a plain wooden frame. Two additional doors in plain frames are located in the third and fourth bays of the second floor. Stairs rise from the ground to a landing at the third bay in front of a four-paneled door with a two-light transom. The stairs continue over and slightly up to another door with a boarded up transom light.

On the barnyard facade of the block stairs rise up to a shed-roofed entrance. This facade is only two bays wide. Two pane windows occupy the first floor bays, while a pedimented 2/2 sash window fills the second bay of the second floor. A third two-pane window is present to the right of the second bay of the second story. This structure has been adapted for residential use. The gable peaks of both the main barn and the 2 story wing are decorated with crests bearing the date "1879." The barn's secondary block forms an "L" with the main block facing away from the road. A fence separates the barnyard "L" from the house. Within the "L," a 1 story shed with a bank of windows projects from the south wall of the main block of the barn between it and the hyphen.

## C. Shed, c.1950

Across the barn yard to the south, at the top of the "L", is a wooden, shed-roofed structure divided into three sections. The first third of the building serves as a storage shed. It is three bays wide and deep with 2/2 sash windows encased by square lintels and sills on three sides. The remaining two bays are open. The left bay has a paneled garage door and the right bay has no closure. It is non-contributing due to age.

## D. Garage, c.1910

To the east of shed C is a wood frame, clapboard, metal-roofed garage with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. A modern garage door closes the single, southern facade opening.

## E. Shed, c.1980

A metal roof covers the peaked arch, wooden frame of a modern equipment shed to the east of the "L" behind the main barn (A). It is non-contributing due to its age.

## F. House Trailer, c.1970

A house trailer, non-contributing to the historic district, is

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located between the house (A) and garage (D) forming a back wall to the farm yard. It is non-contributing due to age.

G. Cooper Shop, c.1860

A small, metal-roofed structure stands along the road to the north of the main barn complex (B). An interior brick chimney located on the ridge to the east of center rises from a sheet metal roof. Running the full length of the structure's southern facade is a vertical plank, shed-roofed ell closed by a large, sliding door. Centered in the second floor of the east facade is an unfilled window opening. Below this, offset to the right is a modern, single pane window. This structure appears to pre-date the other farm buildings and may belong to the original complex that stood on this property.

**2. Daniel Ralph Bisbee House**

This property is set on uneven terrain on the west side of North Road above a broad meadow on the east side of Mad River, approximately one mile south of the Moretown/Waitsfield town line. All that remains of this farm is the farmhouse, a 1 1/2 story frame house, behind which a new two car garage and shop building has been built. The house and garage have been separately fenced off and are rented to year-round residents.

This was the property of Moses Fisk who came to Waitsfield from Shelburne, Massachusetts, in 1794. A founding member of the Congregational Society in Waitsfield, he was chosen to serve as deacon on December 28, 1801 and served in that position until his death on February 5, 1847. Fisk was also superintendent of the Sunday School and a member of the church's building committee between 1803 and 1807. Fisk moved from the property in 1810 when he bought land closer to the village of Waitsfield.

The property was then purchased by Rufus Childs, a settler from Deerfield, Massachusetts, who lived there until removing to River Falls, Wisconsin, about 1857. The 1850 agricultural census shows the farm had 120 improved and 30 unimproved acres, with a farm value of \$2,800. On the farm were 3 horses, 5 milch cows, 2 oxen, 3 other cattle, and 70 sheep. Major farm products were 200 pounds of wool, 100 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of oats, 100 bushels of potatoes, 600 pounds of butter, 100 pounds of cheese, and 600 pounds of maple sugar. Walling's map of 1858 shows the resident as being a "B. Freeman." The Beers Atlas of 1873 shows the resident as one "J. Sawyer." In

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1900 Daniel R. Bisbee was living in the house.

Bisbee was the son of Elijah W. Bisbee and Lydia D. Brown, who had lived in Waitsfield and moved to Moretown in 1864. Daniel Bisbee was one of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving children, all boys, received formal educations. Daniel Ralph Bisbee, born in Moretown on September 22, 1865, lived with his brother Edward Bisbee (b. 1856 and Washington County state's attorney from 1886 to 1890) in Barre in 1889 while studying to become an attorney. He married Etta Drew on September 24, 1895, and by 1899 was operating an insurance agency in Barre. In 1900 he moved to this property. He served as moderator at Town Hall meetings in 1903, 1904 and 1907. This property is still in the hands of the Bisbee family, although the house itself is now a rental.

## A. House, c.1860

This 1 1/2 story, narrow-clapboarded, asphalt shingle-roofed residence of Greek Revival style sidehall plan has a rubble stone foundation and faces east toward North Road, with an offset wing at its rear and a loop driveway. A c.1880 porch with chamfered posts and Queen Anne style brackets extends across the front and north elevations and wraps around the south side to the ell.

The main block of the house is rectangular in shape. The left bay front entrance has a door with two long recessed panels set above two short recessed panels. The door is flanked by full-length sidelights with a pattern of alternating square and longer rectangular panes, for a total of sixteen panes on each side. The door is recessed, with a paneled reveal and is screened by a second door with floral hinges and decorative plates at all connecting joints. Framing the reveal are pilasters supporting an entablature with a wide fascia board containing four pairs of simple brackets, above which there is a molded cornice. To the right side of the door are two long 6/6 sash windows with wide board surrounds and flat, pedimented heads with a narrow cornice motif. All windows are so treated except as otherwise indicated. Some of these windows have louvered shutters and unused shutters were found stacked on the porch. There is a small vent in the gable peak on the main facade, and a pair of symmetrically placed windows with window boxes in the upper floor.

The north elevation of the main block contains four irregularly placed windows in its main story. Toward the back there is a

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shed-roofed wall dormer with a pair of windows, all embellished as described above. An interior brick chimney is centrally placed at the ridge on the northern roof slope.

The west elevation of the main block connects to the wing, which has a lower gable roof, and in the west wall gable of the main block is a fixed-sash square pane four light window.

The south elevation of the main block has four long windows, three of which are grouped near the connection with the wing. A shed-roofed dormer containing a pair of windows is located near the connection with the wing. Near the front of the house, in the narrow space between the overhanging eaves and the porch roof is a small square window with simple surround divided by angled muntins to form a diamond pattern.

The wing is wider than the main block of the house, sharing a common north facade and overlapping and wrapping slightly around the main block on the south. At the overlap there is a door facing east, which provides access to the porch. The door features a square pane of glass with a single cross panel above, and three small square recessed panels in a row below, beneath which there are two additional cross panels.

On the south facade there is a centrally placed door with a square pane of glass, a single cross panel above, and three cross panels below. The door surround is identical to the window surrounds already described. There are two almost symmetrical windows to the right of the door and above the door and to the right is a shed-roofed dormer containing a pair of windows. The steps to this door are gone, and large blocks of granite are visible in the stone foundation at this location, as well as a horizontal rectangular window sash with four divisions, missing its glass. Also to the right of the door there is a slanted cellar door set against the stone foundation. To the left of the door is a single surround containing three windows (a central 8/8 sash with flanking 6/6 sash).

The west elevation has two symmetrically placed windows with 9/9 sash and simple surrounds in the upper story, a small framed vent opening at the eaveline on the left corner, and a large bow window in the first story offset to the left with three rows of four panes each and an asphalt roof. There is a small crawl space in the foundation below the bow window.

The wing is notched in the northwest corner, and on the west facade of this notch there is a window with 1/1 sash. In the

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north facade of the notch there is a door identical to the one already described where the wing overlaps with the main block of the house, with simple surround. A single window is placed on the north facade where the wing meets the main block, and to its right is a large rectangular single pane fixed-sash window with simple surround. Between these windows a new stovepipe chimney protrudes from the lower slope of the roof.

The porch mentioned above has a lattice-work skirting across its entire length. On the south and east elevations it features chamfered posts and scroll-carved brackets, while on its north facade the posts are four-by-fours without any ornamentation or brackets. A molded cornice runs along the porch eaves. The porch roof is flat, but on the north elevation a pent roof extends from the slope of the ell's gable roof and connects with the flat roof of the porch. There are stairs in the porch at each of the doors described above.

B. Garage, c.1980

This non-contributing structure faces the back of the residence and is of recent construction, being set on a concrete slab foundation. It is 1 story tall, narrow clapboarded with a raised seam metal side gabled roof. Two overhead garage doors occupy the left two-thirds of the east facade next to which there is a door into a shop area. The north facade has a single, centered casement window with two panes and a simple surround. The west elevation has three small, widely spaced, symmetrically placed square windows with 1/1 sash. The south elevation is a solid wall.

3. Ithamar Smith House, c.1840

The house appears on the 1873 Beers Atlas as the home of P. Drew. Ithamar Smith lived here before that, and may have built the house. The 1850 agricultural census shows the farm had 70 improved and 30 unimproved acres, with a total farm value of \$1,200. Smith had 2 horses, 3 milch cows, 2 oxen, 5 other cattle, and 20 sheep. Major products were 210 pounds of wool, 200 bushels of potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, and 500 pounds of maple sugar.

This 3/4 Classic Cottage has its gable end facing east onto Town Road 3 and is 4 bays wide and 4 bays deep. All windows are 2/2. Asphalt shingles top the clapboard structure, which sits on a foundation of stone reinforced with concrete. A

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plain brick chimney rises from the center of the south roof slope just below the ridgeline. There are two windows in the east gable wall and on the first floor a window, door, and two more windows. A gabled-roofed kneewall wing at the rear of the house extends south with a window and a broad arched carriageway in the east face. A shed-roofed screened porch from the rear gable end connects the main house with the wing.

4. Charlotte Smith House, c.1840

This was the home of "Aunt" Charlotte Smith, maker of straw hats. She was born November 19, 1788, in Shelburne, Massachusetts, the daughter of Salah Smith. In 1793 Salah moved with his family to Waitsfield where he served as the town's first schoolmaster, living just a short distance south of the Charlotte Smith house. Charlotte lived in the subject house when the county map was prepared in 1858 and died there January 23, 1882. In 1909, one source tells us, the house was painted red, although it is now white. Across the street was the home of Smith's brother, Ithamar (#3).

This 1 1/2 story, vernacular Greek Revival style, clapboarded residence sits on a rise on the east side of Meadow Road, with a post and pole fence, c.1940 on its south side, curving partially around the back of the house.

The house consists of three intersecting units. The central mass is gable-fronted, one and one-half stories in height, and sits on a fieldstone foundation. The north wing with its concrete block foundation and intersecting gable roof extends flush with the rear wall of the central block, but is recessed several feet from its front wall. The south wing also features a concrete block foundation, is recessed slightly from the front and back walls of the central block, and features an intersecting gable roof. A driveway has been dug into the hillside permitting access to a one-car garage located beneath the south wing. There is a standing seam metal roof.

The main or east facade of the central block features a centrally placed, modern panelled door with a wooden storm door and simple surround crowned by a simple cornice in the Greek Revival style. Access to the door is provided by a slate deck running the length of the north wing and terminating at a single step to a platform at the door. A modern wrought-iron rail encloses the outside of the platform. A single window appears in the upper story, centered in the peak of the gable,

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and the door is flanked by windows--all 2/2 double-hung sash with exterior vinyl storms. The left flanking window is centered, while the right window is left of center.

The north wing also features a modern panelled door with a wooden storm door and simple surround in its main facade. It is flanked by identical off-center 2/2 double-hung sash windows with simple surrounds, one with an exterior aluminum storm and one with an exterior vinyl storm. These windows feature shutters with iron S-curve clasps. All of the remaining windows in the house are 2/2 double-hung sash windows with exterior aluminum storms and identical shutters unless noted.

In the notch at the intersection of the main block and the north wing there is a window in the main block, as described above, although without shutters.

The main facade of the south wing contains two off-center windows. The lot slopes to the right approximately one-third the length of the wing, revealing the concrete block foundation where the lot is terraced and supported by a fieldstone retaining wall. A wooden door with an aluminum storm is cut into the foundation next to a single car garage entrance with an overhead rolling door. Another fieldstone retaining wall supports the sloping land at the other side of the garage door. A standing seam metal pent roof hangs over these doors. A large brick interior chimney projects from the ridge of the gable roof at its approximate center.

The north and south elevations are almost identical, both featuring two symmetrically placed windows with shutters as described. On the north elevation, a large stovepipe protrudes from the wall between the windows on a bracketed shelf, and extends above the peak of the gable. On the south elevation, the foundation is more visible and two small horizontal windows of three lights each can be seen there. There is also a wooden vent in the gable of the south elevation, and a large television antenna is braced to its south-east corner.

The rear, or west elevation of the main block has a single 6/6 double-hung sash window with simple surround and an exterior aluminum storm window without shutters in the gable peak, above two symmetrically placed windows with shutters.

The north wing has a modern panelled door with simple surround and wooden storm placed at the north corner. To the left of the door is a single-paned window with simple surround and

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without shutters. The south wing features two symmetrically placed windows.

The various portions of this house are somewhat difficult to date. The central block of the house is definitely original, as the fieldstone foundation shows. The wings are probably later, though the south wing seems to have the only fireplace. It would appear that the south wing was already in existence when the driveway was excavated. The foundation was probably replaced at that time, c.1940. The shutters appear to be from a later remodeling, as do the doors, perhaps c.1950.

**5. J. Holden House, c.1850**

The house is on the 1873 Beers Atlas as the home of J. Holden.

**A. House, c.1850**

Located approximately halfway up the eastern side of the district, this Classic Cottage house was built c.1850 and is situated facing Town Road 3 to the east, its ridge line parallel with the road. Four bays deep, with an offset ell extending three bays deep to the rear, the house sits on a foundation of stone and concrete. Now covered with aluminum siding, this vernacular house has a 4 panel center door flanked by sidelights of 5 lights each. The regular fenestration of the main block is 1/1, while that of the ell is 2/2. A 1 story side porch with low hipped roof ranges across the south end leading to an east entrance in the ell. Decorative stone consoles flank the several concrete steps, which lead onto the wide south side of the porch. A shingled early 20th century balustrade encloses the east and south ends and carries four turned columns. A clapboarded carport, its shed roof sloping to the rear, extends from the back of the ell.

**B. Barn, c.1850**

An early barn to the north of the house has weathered vertical board siding, a sheet metal roof, and fieldstone foundation. Although it is no longer owned with the house, it was historically part of the Holden farm as it appears on Beers Atlas of 1879. It is still used for hay storage.

**C. Barn, c.1870**

A small, gable-roofed barn set on the road directly east across



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from the house. The grade of the land at this point allows entry to the main floor from the road and access to the basement level at the rear of the barn where the grade falls away to the east. The roof, its ridge running parallel with the road, is covered with wood shingles. There is weathered unfinished clapboard siding. The foundation/basement level is of stone with concrete and cinderblock reinforcement.

**6A. Ranch House, c.1960**

This small ranch house, non-contributing due to age, is located on the west side of Town Road 3. The house is a gable-roofed, rectangular mass whose length parallels the street. Vertical grooved siding sheaths the building.

**B. Garage, c.1960**

An end-gabled, wood-sided, two-car garage stands just north of the house. It is non-contributing due to age.

**7. Allen-Barnard Farm**

This farm is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Meadow Road (Town Road #3) and North Road. The first owner of the house was Erastus Allen, who came to Waitsfield with his adoptive parents, the Jared Skinners, in 1795. The 1850 agricultural census for Linas Barnard's farm shows there were 75 improved and 25 unimproved acres, with a total farm value of \$1,200. There were 2 horses, 3 milch cows, 2 oxen, and 4 other cattle. The major farm products were 100 bushels of potatoes, 300 pounds of butter, 100 pounds of cheese, and 1,500 pounds of maple sugar. This appears to be the largest amount of maple sugar produced in 1850 in the historic district area. The 1870 census shows the R. Barnard Farm as having a value of \$7,000. Major products were 600 pounds of butter, 1,000 pounds of cheese, and 600 pounds of maple sugar. The farm appears on the 1873 Beers Atlas as the property of D. Barnard. The property is a particularly fine example of New England continuous architecture, with up to seven attached structures in one complex and three in another complex. A sign painted on the main barn says "Meadow Crest Reg. Devons."

**A. House, c.1812/c.1840**

The main facade of the house faces Meadow Road and two

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driveways from the road run along the east and west sides of the house. The house appears to have been one of the original structures in the area.

The house was apparently built in two or three sections. The first section, c.1812, consists of a Cape Cod period house oriented north-south (now to the rear of the main block). It has an asphalt and wood shingled roof, and a rubble stone foundation. The west facade has three bays. Beginning at the north end there are two 1/1 small windows (not original) and a door opening, which is sealed with a sheet of wood. Two gabled dormers pierce the roof, they each contain 1/1 windows. A brick chimney rises from the ridgeline behind the northernmost dormer. The east facade has three evenly spaced 1/1 windows on the first floor, and a covered over door to the left. The west facade has a single window.

The second section, a Classic Cottage, was added to the front gable c.1840. It is 1 1/2 stories, but taller than the original section. The east facade has a typical Classic Cottage shape: five bays with a central door. The windows are 2/2. The gabled roof has cornice returns. The south facade contains three bays with a central door in the main part and two windows in a rear (western) wing. The west facade (gable end) of the wing has two bays; a door with a glazed upper half replaces a window in the second floor southernmost bay. An exterior staircase runs from this door along the west facade to the window. A porch with seven turned posts wraps around the southern and eastern sides.

B. Shed, c.1880

North of the original section of the house and attached to it on the north side is a 1 1/2 story wood frame structure with clapboard siding and a slate roof. It has two open vehicle bays on the east facade. The second floor of this side has a centered, gabled dormer with a 1/1 window. The west facade has three asymmetrical bays, two small 1/1 windows located at the far north end and just south of the center line, and a large single pane window at the south end.

C. Shed, c.1880

North of B and attached to its north wall is a 1 1/2 story wood frame shed with a sheet metal roof. The east facade has three asymmetrical bays on the first floor and three asymmetrical kneewall windows under the eaves. The roofline of this

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structure is broken at the center, indicating the different depths of its two halves. The west facade shows the north half of the shed projecting about three feet forward from the south half of the shed. The west facade has irregular fenestration.

D. Dairy Barn, 1888

Beginning at the north side of C and attached to it is a 2-1/2 story, gable-roofed bank barn extending some 80' to the east and perpendicular to the rest of the attached buildings. It has a metal roof and a replacement concrete foundation. The barn has been remodelled so the stable is at the ground level. The south facade contains a series of sections of side by side single pane windows ranging along the entire first floor to light the new stable level. In the middle of the wall is a gable-roofed, single story, projecting entry. The second floor has five evenly spaced 6/6 windows with peaked lintelboards.

The east gable front facade has five side by side ground level windows beginning at the south corner. In the center is a 2 story, gable-roofed high drive leading to the main level. To the north are two side by side single pane windows and a 6/6 window to the left. The top floor has a window-sized, wood-slatted vent in the window opening directly south and about halfway down the projecting gable. A final window-sized slatted vent occurs directly under the ridgeline. In the gable peak is a painted sign with the date of the barn--1888.

The north facade contains the following series on the ground level beginning at the east corner: five windows, a wood door, window, six windows, four windows, and two windows. All of these window groupings are side by side and single paned. Two odd-size windows illuminate the main floor. The west facade contains two wood-slatted vents in the original window openings at the top level and another in the gable peak.

E. Heifer Barn, c.1888

The heifer stable is a shed-roofed structure attached to the west facade of the dairy barn. It has a metal roof. The north facade has an open bay immediately under the eastern eave, a four pane window directly below it, and a large entry bay with a sliding wooden door at the western corner of the first floor.

The west facade has three six pane, asymmetrically placed windows on the first floor and three sets of evenly spaced side by side, six pane windows on the second floor. The south

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facade has two paired six pane windows on the second floor. Painted on the upper wall area is "Meadow Crest Reg. Devons."

F. Farrier Shop, c.1900

Located to the southwest of the heifer barn (behind the attached sheds) and detached from it is a 1 story, gable-roofed shed with an open bay on the south facade. Above this entrance is a single bay filled with a wood panel. The west facade has a large eight pane window. In the southwest corner is an interior chimney. The roof is metal. The ferrier shop was used for on-site smithing.

G. Corn Crib, Wood Shed, Milk House; c.1940

Located to the southeast inside the "L" of the house-barn complex is a series of metal-roofed, attached sheds. They are not attached to the main structure.

Beginning at the west end there is a gable-roofed corn crib, a shed-roofed wood shed, and a gable-roofed milk house. Only the south facades of these structures are articulated. The corn crib has a door at the west corner and two paired six pane windows at the east wide. The wood shed has a completely open south side. The milk house has closely spaced 6/6 windows.

8. E. Neill, Jr., House, c.1982

This Classic Cottage with post-modern detailing stands on the site of the original Apollos Rider House, which was moved to Waitsfield Common seven years ago. The new house is of post and beam construction with clapboard siding, a standing seam metal roof, concrete foundation, and 6/6 windows with peaked lintelboards. The door has sidelights and is topped by an oversized fanlight. It somewhat resembles the original structure. It is non-contributing to the district due to age.

9. Prentis-Neill Farm

The house was built by Daniel Taylor, and then purchased after 1830 by Hiram Jones. In the 1850 agricultural census the Hiram Jones farm is shown as having 115 improved and 60 unimproved acres, with a farm value of \$2,500. The farm had 3 horses, 10 milch cows (a high number for the district at this time), 2 oxen, and 12 other cattle. Major farm products were 200 pounds

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of wool, 100 bushels of potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, 600 pounds of maple sugar, and orchard products. By 1860 the value of the farm was \$4,000. There were 2 horses, 8 milch cows, 2 oxen, 4 other cattle, and 50 sheep. Major farm products were 150 bushels of oats, 100 pounds of wool, 1,000 pounds of butter, and 1,500 pounds of maple sugar (the largest amount in the district). Thomas Prentis was the next owner, having bought it in the late 1860s. It appears on the 1873 Beers Atlas as the property of J. C. and C. A. Prentis. The 1870 census shows J. C. Prentiss as having 80 improved and 100 unimproved acres, with a farm value of \$8,000. Prentiss had 5 horses, 13 milch cows, and 4 other cows. Major products were 100 bushels of corn, 250 bushels of potatoes, 1,800 pounds of butter, and 1,400 pounds of maple sugar.

This dairy farm is located on the east side of Town Highway 3. The complex consists of a house and seven outbuildings. The house faces the road and the main barn is located off the northeast corner. The garage and hay storage shed are located to the east of the house, while the equipment barn and heifer shed are located to the east of the barn. The silage bunker is located off the northwest corner of the barn and an open storage shed is across Town Highway 3 from the silage bunker. The farmland is mostly level but has a gentle downward slope at the north end of the property. The farmstead site extends approximately 100 yards east where it meets the tree line of the forested mountain behind. The Neills own extensive fields and meadowland to the south of the farmstead, across Town Highway 3 to the Mad River, northward to Meadow Road, and eastward up and over the mountain behind. The fields and meadowland are currently used for grazing and growing crops for use on the farm and for sale. The woods on the mountain owned by the Neills are used for lumber.

## A. Prentis-Neill House, 1823

This brick house, a Cape Cod, has been altered over the years. The 2/2 windows have a jack arch lintel, and each gable end has a fanlight. There is a stone foundation and two brick end chimneys, the north end chimney being an exterior one. The modern alterations to this section include a clapboard shed roof dormer with two sets of 1/1 windows, and another on the rear roof slope. It contains two 2/2 windows. On the first floor two windows on the south side of the entrance have been replaced with a single picture window. A clapboard ell, four bays deep and two bays wide, was added in the late 19th century. This ell was originally a house moved from a nearby

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field by oxen and set on a stone foundation. This ell has 2/2 sash and is 1 1/2 stories high with a gable roof. It has shed-roofed wall dormers on the north and south elevations. These dormers each contain two windows. There is a brick chimney near the rear gable wall of the ell. The entire house has a standing seam metal roof.

B. Barn, c.1890

This late bank barn rests on a rubble stone foundation, has vertical plank siding and a metal-covered gable roof. The ground level has approximately 30 windows with six fixed lights each. This story also has horizontal clapboard. On the stable floor level near the high drive end, there are two 6/6 windows with peaked lintelboards. The high drive, which has an earthen ramp leading to a wooden bridge and is open to the air, is located on the south gable end. It leads to a single sliding door. Also located on this end is a single door opening and a metal silo. This barn previously had an interior silo that was removed when two exterior silos were built. These exterior silos have since been removed. There was also a connection used for carriages between the barn and the house. In the 1970s two milking sheds were added to the barn. The smaller of the two was added on the west elevation, approximately in the center. This 1 story, clapboard addition has a metal gable roof and fixed pane windows. It also has a block foundation. The other addition was put on the north gable end. It is 1 story high, also with a metal gable roof. It has seven sets of six light fixed windows and rests on a block foundation.

C. Hay Shed, c.1850

This shed is 1 1/2 stories high, three bays long and one bay wide. It has clapboard siding with horizontal planks on the exposed gable end wall. On the first floor there are three large openings that may have been used for carriage or equipment storage. Immediately above these openings on the second floor are square open windows, probably for hay. There is a standing seam metal gable roof. On the north gable wall a new vertical woodshed was added in the early 1980s. This has two large openings for vehicles.

D. Garage, c.1980

The clapboard garage is 1 story high with a gable roof. There is a double garage door and a panelled door in the north gable end. The east and west walls each have two windows. It has a

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concrete pad footing and a standing seam metal roof. It is non-contributing due to age.

E. Equipment Shed, c.1970

This vertical-planked structure has no foundation, and a metal gable roof. There are no openings except for the double doors in the north gable wall. It is non-contributing due to age.

F. Heifer Barn, c.1970

This free stall cow barn has vertical wood siding and a metal gable roof. The front side is open with metal stanchions and a concrete feeding trough. It is non-contributing due to age.

G. Silage Bunker, c.1970

The silage bunker is constructed of three pre-cast concrete walls, which have been arranged to form a U. The walls are chamfered and are approximately 10 feet high. It is used to store hay for the animals and is non-contributing due to age.

H. Storage Shed, c.1970

This shed, which is in poor condition, was built of lumber from the two exterior silos that were torn down. It is built on a concrete pad, and has been used for a heifer barn, feed storage, and as a sand pit for the town. It is currently being used for lumber storage. It is non-contributing due to age.

10. Farmhouse, c.1890/c.1960

This farmhouse and its auxiliary barn/garage are located on the west side of Town Road No. 3 between the covered bridge and the Meadow Road.

This vernacular house consists of a gable-fronted 1 1/2 story side-hall main block with a wing. The main block contains 1/1 windows placed in a traditional Greek Revival pattern, but the siding and decorative elements date from c.1960. The wing contains a one-car garage and two large picture windows, also c.1960. Due to extensive remodeling, it is non-contributing.

A. Barn/garage, c.1920

The farmhouse described above is served by a small, rough

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vertical-boarded and gable-fronted barn/garage, which may date from c.1920 and possibly earlier. It has a swinging door in the front facade and appears to have a galvanized metal roof.

**11. Lyman Fisk Farm**

The Lyman Fisk Farm, located on Town Road 3 in Waitsfield, consists of a large farmhouse, two barns and two outbuildings. Originally a small dairy farm, the property no longer operates as such. Instead, the house is divided into three apartment units, and the barns and outbuildings function as storage space. The amount of farmland associated with the property has greatly diminished over time. The farm's original property ran a bit north of the house, as far south as the Pine Brook Covered Bridge (#14), into the mountains to the east, and to the Mad River to the west. The property no longer includes the large expanse of land to the south, but is still bounded by the mountains to the west.

In 1850 Lyman Fish had 35 improved and 10 unimproved acres, with a total farm value of \$1,200. Livestock included 2 horses, 5 milch cows, 2 oxen, 5 other cattle, and 16 sheep. Farm products included corn, oats, wool, 150 bushels of potatoes, 300 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, and 300 pounds of maple sugar. By the 1860 census the farm had grown slightly, with 53 acres of improved and 25 acres of unimproved land, and a total farm value of \$2,000. There were the same number of milch cows. Farm products were similar to 1850, with 200 bushels of potatoes, 450 pounds of butter, 300 pounds of cheese, and 800 pounds of maple sugar. The figures for 1870 are somewhat similar--45 acres of improved and 30 acres of unimproved land, with a farm value of \$3,000; 5 milch cows; and for farm products 225 bushels of potatoes, 600 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, and 600 pounds of maple sugar.

**A. Lyman Fisk House, c.1860**

The Lyman Fisk House is a 1 3/4 story, L-shaped mass of post and beam construction with clapboard siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and a stone foundation. The front block is a Classic Cottage with the gable end facing the road. A smaller, cross-gabled mass juts out perpendicularly from the rear of the south side of the main block. Transverse dormers interrupt the front block of the house where the block meets the smaller mass. A subsidiary addition with a garage is attached to the rear of the house. A 1 story porch runs along the south side



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of the front block. Four chimneys stand out on the picturesque roofline: one just south of the ridge on the front block, two, paired, at the juncture of the "L", and one on the rear addition. Windows are 6/6 unless otherwise noted.

The end wall (east facade) of the house has a symmetrical fenestration pattern with a door in the middle. Two windows flank the entry and there are two identical windows, more closely spaced, on the second story. A very small, 6 pane, fixed window is in the gable peak.

The 5 bay south facade of the main block has a door with full length sidelights of 6 lights in the center. Three steps lead to the porch. The ground floor of the projecting section features a single window to the left of a group of three windows. Two windows puncture the second floor of this gable wall. All of the windows are 2/2 double hung.

The house's north facade has an irregular pattern of various window types. The first floor features a 9/9 double hung window followed by a pair of 2/2 double hung windows beneath the dormer, a 2/2 double hung and pair of 1/1 windows beneath the flush cross-gable, and finally a 6/6 double hung window. A 2/2 window punctures the dormer, and a pair of identical windows plus a tiny 1/1 window pierce the cross gable.

The small addition at the rear of the house contains a set of doors covered by a makeshift metal hood on the south facade. A particle board garage projects to the left of this entry. The rear gable wall of this addition features a 6/1 double hung window and a 1/1 double hung window on the second floor.

B. Barn, c.1860

A 1 1/2 story, clapboarded barn with a catslide roof stands approximately 100 feet to the west of the house. Because the barn is falling down, details of its construction are difficult to identify. The barn stands just beyond the property's present boundaries, however it is clear that it was originally the dairy barn for the complex.

C. Barn, c.1860

A small 1 1/2 story barn stands approximately 75 feet north of the house. This gable-roofed building is sided with vertical planks. A stone foundation supports the building, and a metal roof tops it. The entry is marked on the south facade. Two

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small window openings puncture the east facade, and a large opening on the ground floor (now boarded up), with a small window opening above, pierces the west facade. A small, shed-roofed section projects from the north facade of the structure. It has two doors--one on its north facade and one on its east facade. The structure is now used as a garage.

D. Hen House, c.1900

A small 1 story, shed-roofed structure stands just northwest of the house. It has a stone foundation, asphalt roof, and narrow clapboard siding. Raised on a stoop, the entry is located on the east facade. There is a 2-light window to the left of the door. The building may have originally served as a hen house.

E. Shed, c.1920

A 1 1/2 story shed-roofed structure stands slightly north of the hen house. It rests on a stone foundation and is topped by a corrugated plastic roof. The structure is clapboarded, though particle board has replaced broken clapboards near the roof. The entry is marked by a door on the south facade. A modern, 1/1 window pierces the wall to the left of the door. The east facade features a central opening now covered with metal on the first floor, and a small window above. The north facade exhibits remnants of a 6/6 window. This structure may have originally served as a milkhouse.

12. House, c.1930

Located on the west side of Town Road 3 in Waitsfield, this house consists of three continuous masses. The main block is a 1 1/2 story, end-gabled, wood-frame structure with Z-brick sheathing and an asphalt roof. A small, gabled hyphen with a corrugated metal roof extends laterally from the house's west wall. An end-gabled, wood garage joins the hyphen. The building's historic integrity is obscured by numerous alterations and is non-contributing to the district.

13A. Trailer, c.1970

A small, white and gold, aluminum trailer stands on the west side of Town Road 3, just north of the Pine Brook Covered Bridge (#14). It is set back approximately 30 feet from and perpendicular to the road on a private driveway. It is non-

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contributing due to age.

B. Garage, c.1970

A gray, gable-roofed, particle board garage stands just north of the trailer. Its gable end faces the road. It is non-contributing due to age.

**14. Pine Brook Covered Bridge, 1855**

The Pine Brook Covered Bridge stands at the southeast corner of the Mad River Valley Rural Historic District. It is 48 feet long and 17.5 feet wide. Two flanking timber kingpost trusses support its single span. Wood planks laid flat and parallel to the trusses form the 14.5 foot wide floor. Vertically hung, unpainted flush boards sheath the exterior and the gable ends and protect the ends of the trusses immediately inside the portals. The exterior siding stops short of the eaves to leave strip openings along the tops of the walls. Irregular, stone slab abutments support the bridge. Standing seam metal is on the medium-pitch gable roof.

The Pine Brook Covered Bridge is a highly significant element of the Mad River Valley Rural Historic District. Not only is it representative of what is perhaps Vermont's most cherished historic resource--the covered bridge, it is rare for its original location and structurally unaltered condition. On June 13, 1974, the bridge was individually listed on the National Register.

**15. House, c.1969**

This 1 story house has board and batten siding and a steeply sloped gable roof of sheet metal punctured by a large skylight. A deck wraps around the north and east sides of the house and a one bay garage is attached to its west side. The house is located on the west side of North Road on the bank of Pine Brook about 200 yards south of the covered bridge (14). Much of the building was a c.1950 hunting camp, but it was reportedly disassembled and rebuilt on a concrete foundation in 1969. Since then it has undergone numerous changes and additions. It is non-contributing due to age.

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**16. Camp, c.1953**

This simple, rectangular wood frame hunting camp is located on the west side of North Road, set very close to the road in a thick stand of trees. It is about 16 by 24 feet and has a low-pitched gable roof with its eave facing the road. A central door is flanked by fixed picture windows. The corrugated metal roof, novelty siding, exposed rafter tails, and simple trim suggest economical construction. It is non-contributing due to its age.

**17. House, c.1978**

This gambrel-roofed log house is located about 300 yards west of North Road and is set behind a thick stand of trees. The walls are constructed of pre-cut tongue and groove logs and the roof is asphalt shingle. The plan is four by two bay and the foundation is concrete. It is non-contributing due to age.

**18. Town Garage Complex, c.1985**

The town garage site is located at the northwest corner of Trembley Road and North Road. A bank of sand and gravel on the site has been mined for many years. Additional highway maintenance materials are stockpiled on the site.

**A. Garage, c.1985**

The garage is 1 story, wood frame, with a saltbox roof, textured plywood siding, corrugated metal roof, metal doors, and sliding thermopane windows. A large overhead metal garage door is in the east gable end. It is non-contributing due to age.

**B. Shed, c.1985**

This shed is a metal-roofed pole structure over a wood plank sided stall, which is open on one end for bucket loading and unloading bulk materials. The walls of the stall extend about halfway to the roof, above which the building is open on all sides. It is non-contributing due to age.

**19. Trailer Park, c.1960**

This trailer park is non-contributing to the district due to

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the age of the trailers within it. While set in an open field, its intrusiveness in the district is lessened by the mature pines that screen the park from North Road. The park is a rectangular plot of land containing three, 10-unit long rows of densely-placed mobile homes dating from the 1960s.

**20. L. Ashley House (portion of), c.1820/1911**

Located to the east of #21, this 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, rectangular house stands with its eaves front facing North Road. Once a portion of the L. Ashley House, it was moved in 1911 to this location and has since been severely altered. Resting on a concrete foundation, the building is clad in white asbestos siding, and has an asphalt shingle roof with a center interior chimney as well as an exterior end chimney on its north side. Both are composed of cinderblocks. The house is two bays wide and two bays deep, with a left bay gable-roofed main entry vestibule. Projecting from the roof's front slope are two gabled dormers with 6/6 windows; the rest of the windows are 2/2. A single story, shed-roofed garage extends from the west side of the structure. This building is non-contributing due to alteration.

**21. Jones/Tremblay Farm**

This farm consists of the house and four outbuildings across the road--two wagon barns, a granary, and a blacksmith shop. A large dairy barn and a carriage barn were located next to the house but were torn down in 1958 when the present owner (J. E. Tremblay) stopped farming. Sugarbush ski resort, located five miles to the south, opened that year and the house was converted to a ski lodge.

The property appears on the 1858 Walling Map under the name C. Smith. The 1873 Beers map shows L. Ashley here. In 1909 or 1910 George Jones bought the farm and hired local carpenter Everett Marshall to build a stylish house fitting for his new wife. The main section of the original house was moved to a lot to the east, and the present house was completed in 1911. Jones was a dairy farmer. His son Earl took over and continued dairying until his death. In 1947 his widow sold the farm to J. Edgar Tremblay, the present owner, under a land contract for ten dollars down. Tremblay began growing snap beans under contract for the canning factory in Waterbury. Snap beans were a type of string beans that had just been hybridized to elimi-

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nate the fibrous string, which demanded hand processing. This new snap bean could be machine-processed very profitably, so growing them was also profitable. As many as 80 teenage boys were hired during the snap bean picking season of 1952 and paid two cents a pound. A typical boy may have picked 40 to 60 pounds a day.

Tremblay also grew soldier beans, which were dried, threshed, sorted, bagged and sold wholesale to various supermarkets around Vermont. This was the only farm to grow soldier beans around the valley. The most productive year yielded ten tons of soldier beans. Mrs. Spaulding of the adjoining Spaulding Farm (#24) claims that soldier beans make the best baked beans. The Spauldings bought most of the Tremblay acreage in 1958.

A. House, 1911

The house faces south and consists of a square, 2 story main section with a steeply pitched hipped roof and a one story gable-roofed wing on the east side. The three bay facade has a square, protruding center entry porch, enclosed with pairs of 1/1 windows, which flank a recessed storm door and extend along each side. The main entrance door has a large oval of glass, beveled at the edges. The entrance porch is flanked by large, single light windows with transom lights. The right window features a leaded glass transom; the left window and the west facade parlor window both have etched glass transom lights described below. The second story windows are paired 1/1 sash, and are symmetrically arranged. Jerkinhead dormers with paired 1/1 windows are on the front and west roof slopes. An interior brick chimney is located near the peak of the west roof slope.

The wing, of unknown date, is older than the main section. It is the original kitchen wing of the original main house, which was moved to the next lot to the east (20) in 1911. The present main house was then built and the family has continued since that time to use the original kitchen wing for that purpose. The facade consists of a flat-roofed porch supported by turned posts, an entry door at the west end of the porch abutting paired 2/2 windows, a single 2/2 window at the east end, and a shed-roofed dormer. Two 2/2 windows are located in the gable peak. A brick stove chimney is centered in the roof. Attached to the wing's east end is a flat-roofed garage.

The interior of the house is distinguished by the wood trim in each of the rooms. Plain flat casings and baseboards are varnished to exhibit the characteristics of the varieties of

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woods used--a different wood for each room. The parlor is trimmed in birdseye maple, and bedrooms in cherry, oak, yellow ash, and birch. The etched glass transom windows in the parlor were reportedly commissioned by the owner as a wedding gift to his wife. They depict two biblical scenes known as "The Angels" and "The Shepherd."

B. Granary, c.1890

This small 1 story building has a steep gable roof of metal, narrow clapboard siding, and rests on a stone foundation. The gable end facing the road has a single large swinging plank door, flanked by two 1/1 windows and wide cornerboards.

C. Wagon Shed, c.1860

This three bay wagon shed is constructed of sawn timbers with mortise and tenon joinery. The metal gable roof has its eave to the road. Narrow clapboards side the front, while vertical planks side the other walls. The building sits on a stone, concrete, and cinderblock foundation; the latter two are repairs to the original stone foundation.

D. Blacksmith Shop, c.1880

This balloon-framed building is sided with clapboards and has a gable roof of standing seam metal. The gable end facing the road has a large overhead garage door flanked by a single entrance door to the left.

E. Wagon Shed, c.1860

This three bay, braced frame wagon shed is plank-sided and has a metal gable roof with its eave to the road. It was moved from across the street where it stood next to the main barn.

**22. Kenyon Farm**

This farmstead, located on the east side of Route 100, is a good example of contemporary continuous architecture. The house has several additions connecting it to modern barns and sheds. The sheds serve as a store. This house and store complex begins at Route 100 and grows away from the road. The large barn is located opposite the house and parallels Route 100. Set to the east of the barn are two large sheds, used for storage. The farmstead is set on land that slopes gradually

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from the road to the Mad River. The fields behind the buildings appear to be in active use. This house may have been owned in the early 1800s by Shubel Burdick, and later in the same century by Zadock Smith, both of Waitsfield. The 1850 agricultural census shows that Smith's farm was one of the smallest in the district at the time, with had 50 improved and 6 unimproved acres, for a farm value of \$1,000. He had 2 horses, 5 milch cows, and 4 other cattle. Farm products included some corn, oats, and potatoes, 300 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of cheese, and 100 pounds of maple sugar. By 1860 this farmstead was owned by J. Haselton. The agricultural census for that year shows the farm had grown to 90 acres of improved and 20 acres of unimproved land, with a value of \$2,500. He had 1 horse, 7 milch cows, and 2 other cows. Major farm products were 100 bushels of potatoes, 900 pounds of butter, and 500 pounds of maple sugar. By the time of the 1870 census the farm seems to have passed into the hands of William Haseltine. It had increased in size to 105 acres of improved and 45 acres of unimproved land, with a farm value of \$4,400. There was 1 horse, 9 milch cows, and 2 other cows. Major products were 180 bushels of potatoes, 600 pounds of butter, and 600 pounds of maple sugar.

A. House, c.1830

This Georgian plan house, modified over the years, has an ell on the south elevation connecting the main house to several sheds at the rear of the house. The house, which faces Route 100, sits on a concrete foundation, is covered in aluminum siding, and has a standing seam metal hipped roof. A 1 story shed-roofed addition, c.1960, is attached to the south wall and extends beyond the rear of the house. This one by two bay ell is attached to a 1 story, c.1970, gable-roofed store. It has aluminum siding on the west wall and vertical wood siding on the other walls. The store has a 1 story shed-roofed ell that extends from the east wall, c.1980. It is covered in vertical clapboard siding. A barrel-roofed storage shed, built c.1980 of corrugated metal, is attached to the rear of the store.

B. Barn, c.1900

This barn rests on a stone foundation, has clapboard siding, and a corrugated metal gambrel roof. It is nine bays long. At the stable level (ground floor) there are fixed pane windows having two lights in each. There is one opening in the loft level of the gable end as well as sliding doors at the stable level. There is a square cupola in the center of the barn



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roof, with paired louvers on each side, and a mansard roof. There is a 1 story shed-roofed ell on the gable end dating from the 1980s. It is two bays wide and three bays deep. Another shed-roofed ell extends from the east wall. It dates from the 1980s. A 1 story c.1980 barrel-roofed, corrugated metal shed extends from the north gable end.

C. Equipment Shed, c.1970

This vertical plank shed is 1 story high and has a metal gable roof. The gable end faces Route 100, and has a covered exterior stair leading to a door in the attic level. There are three vehicle bays with double sliding wood doors on the south wall. It is non-contributing due to age.

D. Equipment Shed, c.1980

This 1 story gable-roofed shed is set behind the barn (22-B). There is one large vehicle opening in the south gable end. In addition, there are two open areas on the west and east walls formed by a shed roof. It is non-contributing due to age.

**23. Tenement House, 1921**

This property is located on the west side of Route 100 on a terrace slope rising from the flood plain of the Mad River. Constructed to provide housing for migrant farm workers, the house and barn--built in 1921--were originally located up the hill to the west of where the house sits today. The barn is no longer standing. The house was moved here in 1927.

The white clapboard house has a concrete block foundation, is 1 3/4 stories high, and three bays wide and four bays deep. Extending from the west facade is a 1 story, two bay, shed-roofed ell. Green asphalt shingles cover the building's roofs with the exception of the front slope of the main block, which is covered with metal sheeting.

Turned columns and balusters support the gable roof of the Queen Anne style front entrance porch. Wooden slats arranged in a fan pattern decorate the porch gable. The entrance features a modern door. Sunk into the ground below the porch is a plain wooden door leading to a root cellar.

Green louvered shutters flank 2/2 windows. Only a single pane window on the west wall of the house is not 2/2 sash. The

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front facade has window openings flanking the entrance. Two windows are located in the gable peak of the side facades above two sets of double windows.

A secondary entrance is located on the left side of the north facade of the ell. A plain, square surround encases a modern door with a single panel below a four light, 3/4 length pane. The right half of the ell has a sliding, vertical board door.

**24. Valleymead Farm**

This grouping of agricultural buildings straddles Vermont Route 100, and exhibits good examples of house design and barn architecture from the latter half of the 19th century. It is still a working dairy farm. The house sits at the foot of a hilly pasture on the western side of the road. It faces a cluster of barns and outbuildings, which are the focus of the agricultural activity (most of which is confined to the eastern side of Route 100).

This site is important in local history as it was the location of the homestead of John Burdick, an earlier settler important in the civic life of Waitsfield. Appointed town law agent in 1805, this attorney was also a farmer, house and bridge builder, and played bass violin for the church. The site was later inhabited by Samuel Chipman, a selectman in 1839-41 and 1859. Many generations of Joneses then operated the farm until 1958 when Maurice and Irene Spaulding purchased it. Their son, Donald, continues the operation today.

Property lines run along the west side of Route 100, south to the Center Fayston Road, east halfway to Center Fayston, and north in front of the sugarbush (which Maurice Spaulding sold in 1968), and then west along the current pasture line. Across Route 100 the property extends south to the trailer park, east to the gravel pit, north to the enclosed pasture of #25, and west along a similar pasture line.

**A. Samuel Chipman House, c.1850**

Overlooking the valley to the east, this 1 1/2 story modified Classic Cottage stands on the west side of Route 100. Resting on a stone foundation and sheathed in narrow clapboards with an asphalt-shingled roof, this rectangular dwelling has a wing and an ell extending from its south and west sides.

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Unusual in its form, the main body of the house is seven bays wide, rather than the usual five in a Classic Cottage, and two bays deep. The building's Greek Revival style features include peaked lintelboards above the windows and front door, and pilasters flanking the front door--located in the third bay. A Gothic Revival-influence feature is the large wall dormer that dominates the front facade and contains two windows. The house has paired brick interior ridge chimneys on either side of the cross gable and wide overhanging eaves. A single story, 7 by 1 bay porch with Colonial Revival style columns extends across the front. Its flat roof is supported by Doric columns with a balustrade of turned balusters. Screening the area below the porch floor is lattice work. The 2/2 windows found throughout the house probably date from the same period as the porch. There is one 6/6 window on the rear of the main block and four windows in the rear ell.

Extending from the south gable wall of the main body is a five bay, 1 1/2 story, recessed, gable-roofed wing. Its door is offset to the left, flanked by 3 windows on the right and one on the left. All are capped with square moldings. Across the front of the wing is a 5 by 1 bay single story porch with turned posts and a balustrade composed of turned balusters. A brick exterior end chimney stands along the south wall. Originally a laundry room, this wing is now an apartment.

Projecting from the left rear side of the house, at the point where the wing attaches, is a series of 1 1/2 story, connected, gable-roofed outbuildings forming an "L" shape. The portion closest to the house is clapboard and has a corrugated metal roof. On the south side are three windows, a centered door, and a door at the junction of the ell and main house. There is a door and a 6/6 window on the north side. On the western end is a woodshed that is open on the north side.

Attached to the end of the woodshed and running north stands a large, enclosed shed with a door on the left side of its (north) gable end. There is a 9 pane fixed sash window on the right hand side of this wall. The east wall contains a fixed horizontal window two panes wide. Currently used as a woodshed, this structure has a standing seam metal roof. It is sheathed in vertical flush boarding, as is the open woodshed.

**B. Bank Barn, 1895**

Composed of a large, rectangular main block with many smaller additions, this gable-roofed, 2 1/2 story bank barn stands

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close to Route 100. With its gable end facing the road, the barn runs west to east terminating close to the banks of the Mad River. The barn stands on the site of an earlier one that was struck by lightning in 1895 and burned. At that time there were 25 cows on the farm and 50-60 pigs. Cream from the cows was marketed and the remaining milk was fed to the pigs, who were slaughtered and their meat sold in Montpelier.

The main barn is covered by red clapboards and a standing seam metal roof, upon which stand two conical metal ventilators at the east and west ends. In the front gable peak in raised wooden numbers is the year of the barn's construction--1895. Below it are two 6/6 windows. A large, double-doored central entry opens at road level into the main floor of the barn, which is used as the hayloft. A small six pane fixed window lies at the upper right corner of the central entry. Flanking this opening are 2 small double-doored entries at the right and left corners of the front facade. The lateral eave sides of the barn contain four evenly spaced 6/6 windows on the second floor and a doorway in the middle of the ground floor flanked by two pairs of six-pane fixed windows on either side.

Originally the cows were housed on the second floor, with hay in the loft above and a manure pit below. When the Spauldings acquired the farm, they increased the number of cows from 63 to 170 (there are now 200) and moved the cows to the ground floor. To accommodate the increase in herd size, a 1 1/2 story gable-roofed addition was attached to the rear (east) of the main barn around 1960. Also sided with red clapboards, it has a corrugated metal roof and three pairs of six pane fixed sash windows on each lateral side.

Projecting from the south side of the main barn and running parallel to the road is a c.1900 clapboard, 1 1/2 story, asphalt-shingled, gable-roofed wing. Three wide, double-doored openings at road level on the right hand side of the wing once allowed wagons, and now machinery, to enter. Two 6/6 windows on the wing's front left side light this level, while the hayloft on the upper floor is lit and ventilated through three small square openings--one of which is boarded up--set just below the lateral eaves. The gable end of this wing has a six pane fixed window in its peak, two similar windows on the road level, and four on the ground floor. The back has two such windows at the road level and a pair on either side of a central door at the ground level.

On the south side of the main barn, at the junction with the

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back of the wing, is a small, single story, asphalt-shingled, gable-roofed milkhouse of c.1940. The clapboarded structure has an entrance on the right side of the gable end, alongside which is a 6/6 window laid horizontally. A six-pane, fixed sash window is centered above these two bays.

Facing the road and extending north from the main barn's front facade is a small, open-fronted, shed-roofed structure that is used to store sawdust. Built in 1970, the shed is sheathed in rough vertical flushboard and has a corrugated metal roof.

C. Tool Shed, c.1960

Adjacent to the sawdust shed stands a 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed shed with a shed-roofed ell. With lateral eaves parallel to the road, the main portion has three wide entry bays that house tractors and other machinery. The ell is two bays wide and faces north. Both sections are covered with a corrugated metal roof and sheathed in vertical flush boarding. It is non-contributing due to age.

D. Heifer Barn, c.1941

To the east of the tool shed (C), across a small barnyard, sits a 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed barn whose lateral eaves face the shed and road. There is an open-sided, shed-roofed feeding station along the barn's eastern facade. The bottom floor has housed heifers. The upper floor contains a lumber shed and hayloft. Remnants of an old wooden silo, missing its cap, rest at the north gable end of the barn.

E. Silo, c.1941

Towering over the central barnyard, to the north of the main barn, stands a weathered, vertical flush board silo capped by a rounded metal roof.

F. Silage Bunker, c.1980

Lying to the north of the barn (C) is a U-shaped concrete silage bunker. It is non-contributing due to age.

25. Hadley-Gaylord Farm

This very intact farm exhibits the evolution of farm life and methods throughout the buildings in the complex. The house has

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undergone several additions and expansions. Barns in the complex date from three different periods, and reflect the expanding capability of the farm and the advent of machinery. Situated close to Route 100, the farm sits on the ridge that defines the fertile flood plain. The property is identified on both the 1873 Beers map and 1858 Wallings map as owned by M. E. Hadley. On an early undated map of Waitsfield appearing in a book on Waitsfield history by M. B. Jones, the name Enos Wilder is associated with the site. In the accompanying narrative the site is referred to: "At the top of the hill lived Enos Wilder, killed by the fall of a tree in 1810." The Gaylord family has farmed the property for two generations.

The 1850 agricultural census shows that George M. Hadley had 70 acres of improved and 10 acres of unimproved land, with a farm value of 42,000. The farm had 2 horses, 6 milch cows, 2 oxen, and 2 other cattle. Major products were 125 bushels of potatoes, 100 pounds of butter, and 300 pounds of maple sugar. By 1860 the farm was owned by Moses Hadley. He had 3 horses, 6 milch cows, 2 oxen, and 10 other cattle. Major products were 100 bushels of potatoes, 800 pounds of butter, and 550 pounds of maple sugar. The 1870 census shows Hadley had 60 acres of improved and 60 acres of unimproved farm land, 9 milch cows, and major farm products of 100 bushels of potatoes, 800 pounds of butter, and 500 pounds of sugar.

Over one hundred acres of land accompany the farm, extending east into the valley up to the Mad River and west across the road up to the Fayston town line. The Gaylords also own a 40 acre parcel of bottom meadow about a half mile north of the farm on the east side of the river. It has been a common practice of farmers in the valley to buy and sell pastures and fields--not always contiguous with their property--to suit the changing size of their farm operations. The fields have been planted with corn and alfalfa, rotating every two or three years.

A. House, c.1850

This Greek Revival style house is 1 1/2 stories, and is a three bay by two bay sidehall plan with an offset wing. A single story rear ell with a gable roof is attached to the wing. The roof material is asphalt shingles. Sitting on a cut slate foundation, this wood frame building is sided with narrow clapboards and trimmed with wide corner pilasters, a full entablature, and cornice returns.

The recessed main entrance occupies the right bay of the facade

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and consists of a flat, recessed, four-panel door flanked by 3/4 length sidelights and paneled reveals. A full entablature is supported by pilasters and capped by a projecting cornice.

Windows have peaked lintelboards, projecting drip moldings, and 2/2 sash. On the south facade the left window has been blocked in with clapboards leaving the trim exposed; the right window has been replaced with an oversized, fixed-glass window.

A square, single flue brick chimney is centered front to back and offset left of the ridge. A second brick chimney is located in the wing. Shed-roofed porches, supported by boxed posts, extend across the front elevation of the wing and along the south and north elevations of the rear ell.

B. Shop/Barn, c.1880

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed barn sits on a fieldstone foundation. There are large swinging doors on the gable end. The asphalt-shingled roof has recently been re-roofed on the north side with double-vee metal roofing. A brick chimney is located to the rear, offset to the right of the ridge. A large wood stove was connected to the chimney and used to heat the workshop in the front as well as to warm food for the pigs kept in the basement piggery. The upper level is partitioned into a workshop in the front, with areas for storing tools and tack, and a chicken house in the rear. This area of the barn has 6/6 windows--four closely spaced windows on the south side and two on the east side. The north and west sides have 2/2s.

C. Bank Barn, 1895

This large 2 1/2 story clapboard bank barn has a gable roof capped with a centered cupola. The roof material is double-vee galvanized steel sheet. On the east gable end is an enclosed high drive with a gable roof. A shed roof attached to the west side of the high drive shelters the access to the lower level of the barn. On the north elevation are five, 6-light stable windows, and a small shed-roofed dormer with a single fixed sash. The south facade has a large double door at the ground level flanked by 6-light stable windows. Above the door on the first floor are a pair of 6/6 windows. The east facade (rear) has a double door at the ground level. Five 6-light stable windows are spaced along the length of the first floor.

This barn was built in 1895 to replace a larger dairy barn that was destroyed by lightning and fire. Cows were stabled on the

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first level and manure was dropped into the basement below. In 1929 the barn was converted to a basement stable with the addition of a concrete floor.

D. Carriage Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Woodshed, c.1900

This 1 1/2 story barn is composed of three structures: a blacksmith shop on the south end, a carriage barn on the north end, and a small woodshed with a metal shed roof extending out the rear. The frame of the wagon barn is constructed of hand-hewn beams, vertically sawn and circular sawn lumber and timbers, suggesting that it was reconstructed when attached to the blacksmith shop. A continuous metal gable roof, with the eave to the road, covers both the barn and the shop. The entrance to the blacksmith shop is through double swinging plank doors, which have been sided with narrow clapboards. The building has small, square stable windows, and a mixture of vertical plank siding and clapboards.

E. Springhouse, c.1920

This 1 story, gable-roofed structure is clapboarded on the inside and vertically planked on the exterior. One reason suggested for this unusual treatment was that the clapboarding was an afterthought to help prevent drafts and better insulate the spring from freezing. Troughs around the perimeter of the inside were continually fed water, which escaped through overflow drains. The cows would stick their heads through the long horizontal wall openings to drink. Solid doors swing down on the inside to cover the openings at night to prevent freezing.

F. Smokehouse, c.1928

This horizontally planked structure has a single door, no windows, and a metal gable roof. It sits on a concrete slab. A barrel was set inside the building and wood such as hickory or apple was burned in it to smoke the meat hanging inside.

26. Wallis Farm

Located on Route 100 in Waitsfield, the Wallis Farm is an exceptional mid-19th century Vermont farm complex. The 1860 agricultural census shows the farm as owned by Otis Wallace. It had 100 acres of improved land and 30 acres unimproved land, with a farm value of \$2,500. Wallace had 2 horses, 8 milch cows, 2 oxen, 7 other cattle, and 50 sheep. Farm products



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included 180 bushels of oats, 200 pounds of wool, 300 bushels of potatoes, 500 pounds of butter, and 1,100 pounds of maple sugar. By 1870 the farm had grown to 190 acres improved land and 90 acres unimproved land, with a farm value of \$9,800. It appears to have been the most valuable farm in the district at that time. Wallace had 5 horses, 14 milch cows, 2 oxen, 20 other cows, and 22 sheep. Major products were 175 bushels corn, 340 bushels oats, 300 bushels potatoes, 2,000 pounds butter, and 1,200 pounds of sugar. In 1968 the farm went out of operation, and more recently, 134 of the original 180 acres of the property were sold. The house, with its adjoining carriage bays and barns, is an outstanding example of continuous architecture, and the property's numerous and varied outbuildings are a testament to the tradition of diversified farming in Vermont.

## A. Wallis House, c.1850

The Wallis House is a 2 1/2 story, Georgian plan, gable-roofed structure facing Route 100. The building's numerous Greek Revival elements provide some evidence of a c.1850 construction date, though it is possible that these features were added to an earlier Federal style building. A recessed entry, flanked by Doric pilasters carrying a molded entablature, marks the center of the primary (east) facade. On either side of the entry, single c.1900 picture windows have replaced paired, double-hung windows. On the second floor, pairs of doublehung, 2/2 windows with shutters flank an identical window that aligns with the entry below. Panelled Doric corner pilasters carry an entablature across the main facade. The heads of the second story windows abut this entablature. The side and rear facades of the house feature regularly spaced, single, 2/2, double-hung windows with shutters. The only deviation is on the north wall, where a first floor bay window with 2/2 sash and recessed panel decoration projects toward the rear. The wood frame house rests on a foundation of granite, which was quarried at a ledge just south of the valley. Aluminum siding conceals the original clapboards. Two brick, interior end chimneys pierce the rear slope of the asphalt-shingled roof near the ridgeline.

Just behind the bay window of the north facade, a narrow 5 bay wing extends north, connecting the farmhouse to a barn. The first bay (closest to the house) features a pair of 2/2 windows. The next two bays form a recessed porch, articulated by large, elliptical arched openings. The final two bays, originally carriage bays and now a garage, are marked by identical arched openings.

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B. Barn, c.1850

The barn attached to the aforementioned wing, is a large, 2 1/2 story gabled structure that is similarly oriented with its length facing Route 100. Its front (east) facade has an irregular fenestration pattern consisting of six pairs of small, square, 6 pane, fixed windows on the ground floor and four individual, widely spaced, 6/6 double hung windows on the second floor. This rhythm is broken by individual windows, identical to those paired, at the far left on the first floor and far right on the second floor. One door stands on the ground floor just past the first pair of windows, and another just before the last pair. Peaked lintels cap the windows and doors. The fenestration pattern on the rear (west) facade similarly consists of single windows above, and paired windows below. However, here the windows are all a fixed, 6 light type. A high drive with stone walls projects from the center of the rear facade. This cow barn features wood clapboards painted red, a metal roof and a stone foundation recently reinforced with concrete.

C. Barn, c.1870

This large 2 1/2 story structure is the most prominent barn on the property. Unlike the other buildings, the barn's gable end is oriented toward Route 100. The southwest corner is connected to barn #26B's northeast corner. The window pattern on the south facade is somewhat irregular. On the ground floor two individual, 6 pane, fixed windows mark the ends of the facade, and three sets of identical windows in triplets puncture the midsection. This symmetry is broken on the second floor where three irregularly spaced, double hung 6/6 windows pierce the wall. The east facade features a centrally located high drive leading to the main doors. A 6/6 double-hung window punctures the wall to the left of this opening, while two identical 6/6 windows pierce the facade above. A large double door stands to the right of the drive on the ground floor. A smaller double door and a fixed, 6 light window stand to the left. While this barn is clapboarded and painted red on three sides, the west (rear) facade exhibits cheaper, unpainted, vertical planks. Large doors mark the center of the second floor of this facade. A small window exists to the left. A 1 story addition is connected at the southwest corner of the barn, and the northwest corner of Barn B. A six-sided, louvered cupola with a kicked roof dominates this dairy barn at the center of the ridgeline. The roof is shingled in asphalt.

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Like barn B, the foundation is stone reinforced with concrete. A silo that stood just behind this barn was removed c.1980.

D. Woodshed, c.1870

The woodshed is also part of the Wallis Farm's linked structures. It projects, like an ell, from the rear of the house wing, near the house itself. It is a 1 1/2 story, gabled structure with a pair of large doors at its west end. A 6/6 double hung window with shutters pierces the wall above these doors. The north facade features a door closest to the house wing, then a 9/6 double hung window, a 6/6 double hung window, and finally a large opening, now filled in.

E. Corn Crib, c.1850

This small, gable-roofed, clapboard structure originally stood on the front of the Wallis property. When Route 100 was put through in 1940, the structure was moved to the rear of the property--approximately 150 feet behind the barns--where it was placed on a concrete block foundation. Three 6 pane fixed windows align horizontally on the north facade. Two pairs of the same 6 light windows pierce the east facade. Large doors of vertical boards mark the south facade.

F. Shed, c.1918

A rectangular, gable-roofed shed stands just west of, and perpendicular to, the corn crib. It is constructed of wide, random horizontal boards. It also stands on a concrete foundation. Two large doors of vertical boards mark the south facade, while two windows on both the east and north facades have been filled in.

G. Hen House, c.1924

The hen house is a single story, rectangular mass, 4 bays long and 2 bays wide, which stands approximately 75 feet behind and perpendicular to the house. Four 12 pane fixed windows alternate with three vents on the south facade. A door marks the center of the narrow, east facade. A 6/6 double hung window exists to its left. The west and north walls are plain. The building is constructed of wide, random horizontal boards like those of the shed. A shed roof caps the structure.

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H. Milkhouse, c.1850/c.1938

A small, square milkhouse stands just to the north of the front driveway, equidistant from the barns. Built c.1850 to house a water tub for cows, it was enlarged around 1938 to function as a milkhouse. It is 1 story, gable-roofed, and clapboarded. A 2 paned and a 6 paned window pierce the north facade, and two 4/4 double hung windows pierce the south facade. The door stands above a concrete stoop on the east facade.

The Wallis farm thus consists of four connected structures, and four freestanding structures. This configuration, fairly common in mid-19th century Vermont farm complexes, clearly expresses the importance of the functions carried out within each structure. Although some of the farm's outbuildings have been removed, including a sugarhouse and several barns, the farm buildings that do remain have changed little since their construction.

**27. Farr/Palmer Farm**

This farmstead is located on the west side of Vermont Route 100 on land that is flat, except for the sharp drop off on the north side of the house. By 1850 the farm was owned by T. G. W. Farr. In 1850 Farr had 40 acres of improved land and 20 acres unimproved land, with a farm value of \$1,500. He had 1 horse, 6 milch cows, and 3 other cattle. Farm products were some corn, oats, wool, and potatoes, 900 pounds of butter, and 250 pounds of maple sugar. Figures were about the same in the 1860 census, except that he produced 1,100 pounds of butter and 400 pounds of sugar. Sugar production decreased to 175 pounds in 1870. Farr later sold the farm to Lewis Palmer. Mrs. Palmer sold the farm to Everett Wallace who had the house remodeled by a Princeton architect (name is unknown) in 1939. In recent years the house has been converted to a bed and breakfast.

A. House, c.1824/1939

Although this house was built c.1824, it has Colonial Revival details from a renovation designed by a Princeton architect (name unknown) in 1939. The overall form of the house is a rectangular main block with two telescoping wings and an attached shed. The house, which is 1 1/2 stories high, has clapboard siding, a stone foundation, and an asphalt-shingled gable roof. There are two chimneys--one in the main block and

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one in the second ell. The main block of the house has two gable-roofed wall dormers on the south and north walls. This section has corner pilasters and a cornice return. The windows vary between 8/8 and 6/6 with peaked lintelboards. There is a flat-roofed entry porch supported by two fluted Doric columns with responding pilasters on the house wall. The panelled door has a transom and a panelled surround. The gable wall has two 6 over 6 windows on the first and second floors. On the north wall of the main section there is an entrance similar to the south entrance but simpler with a large flat-roofed porch supported by Doric pillars. The first wing has three gable-roofed dormers on the north and south sides. The second wing is three bays deep and contains a panelled door entrance on the south wall. It is 1 story high and connects to the shed. The shed is 2 stories high and has three garage doors on the south elevation. There is one opening on the second floor.

**B. Barn, c.1880**

This early bank barn rests on a dry laid stone foundation, has vertical wood siding, and a gable roof covered in asphalt shingles. The front has a central double door entrance that is hinged, with a small 4 light transom above. A small door is located on both sides of the large central door. In the gable ends are two sets of 6 light windows at the stable level. The attic level has one set of 4 light windows. In the back there are two openings on the ground floor.

**28. Hartshorn Farm**

This farm complex consists of a house and a barn, both structures having several additions. The house front and gable wall of the barn both face Route 100, the barn being located off the southwest corner of the house. The buildings form two sides of a square open space containing a driveway. The buildings are set on a rise above and to the west of Route 100. The fields behind these buildings continue their gradual uphill slope back to the treeline of the hill. The property belonged to R. J. Drew by 1850. In the agricultural census that year, Drew had 150 acres of improved land and 50 acres unimproved land, with a farm value of \$3,500. He had 4 horses, 11 milch cows, 2 oxen, 10 other cattle, 25 sheep, and 6 pigs. Major products were some wool, 200 bushels of potatoes, 1,000 pounds of butter, and 700 pounds of maple sugar. By 1860 the farm was valued at \$5,500. He had 14 milch cows and 12 other cattle. Major products were 300 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of

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potatoes, 2,000 pounds of butter, 600 pounds of cheese, and 1,200 pounds of maple sugar. By 1870 the farm was valued at \$8,000. Drew had 18 milch cows, the largest number in the district. Major products were corn, oats, potatoes, 2,000 pounds of butter, 250 pounds of cheese, 800 pounds of maple sugar, and 1,650 tons of hemp. He was one of two hemp producers in the area at this time. The 1873 Beers Atlas noted the house burned in June 1873.

A. House, 1874

This Georgian plan house is articulated in the vernacular Greek Revival Style. It has an asphalt shingle roof, wood clapboard siding, and a stone foundation. The windows are 2/2 with peaked lintelboards. Corner pilasters support a full entablature that returns on the gable wall. The eaves have a deep overhang and there is a central brick chimney at the roof ridge. Two 1 story ells extend from the west wall. The first is three bays deep and has two entrances off a 1 story, shed-roofed porch on the south wall. The roof is supported by four turned posts and runs the depth of the ell. There is an identical porch on the north wall of the ell, a central brick chimney, and two shed roofed dormers with paired windows on both sides of the gable roof. Attached to the west gable wall of the first ell is a 1 story woodshed with a gable roof. There are four open carriage bays in the north and south walls of the shed.

B. Barn, c.1915

This 1 1/2 story barn is constructed of vertical planks and is ten bays deep. It has a gable roof with the gable end having a large opening at the ground floor and a hay door in the peak of the gable. Attached to the south wall of the building is a 1 story vertical plank ell also with a gable roof. This ell was used as a milkhouse and was probably constructed in the early 1970s. Adjoining the entrance of the barn is a 1 story, clapboard structure also with a gable roof. It has a door and one single-paned window in the gable end wall. On the rear gable wall is a silo, probably constructed around the 1950s. There are also two shed-roofed additions on the rear gable wall. These were probably constructed in the 1950s as well.

**29A. Trailer, c.1975**

This mobile home, dating c.1975, runs parallel to the road. It

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is non-contributing due to its age.

B. Garage, c.1975

This detached garage is non-contributing due to its age.

**30A. House, c.1970**

This c.1970 house is two bays deep, has a gable roof and faces the road. The building has yellow aluminum siding and an asphalt-shingled roof. It is non-contributing due to age.

B. Shed, c.1970

To the north of the house is a small, 1 story clapboard shed with a single opening in the gable wall. It is non-contributing because of its age.

**31A. House, c.1970**

This is a three by two bay raised ranch built c.1970. It has a concrete chimney, wooden siding, metal roof, single pane windows, and a large front deck with wood lattice railing. It is non-contributing due to age.

B. Garage, c.1970

Southwest of the house is a two car detached garage of the same time with a metal roof. It is non-contributing due to its age.

**32. Construction Company, c.1980**

These two buildings are covered with clapboards. They are relatively large, have gable roofs and are 2 1/2 stories high. These buildings are non-contributing because of their age. They are set down below the level of Route 100 and are somewhat screened from the road.

**33. O. C. Wilder House, c.1850**

This single dwelling is located on the west side of Route 100. It is level with the road bed and is set back about 100 feet from Route 100. A slope rises quickly behind the house. In

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1873 the owner was O. C. Wilder.

This gable-front house is 1 1/2 stories high, rests on a stone foundation and is covered with asbestos siding and asphalt shingles in the gable peak. It has an asphalt-shingled gable roof. The gable end faces the road. On the first floor there are three windows with a door in the third bay. The windows are 2/2. There are three windows in the gable peak. Along the north and south walls there are two 2/2 windows, and one fixed, single light window. On the south slope is a shed-roofed dormer with a 1/1 window and asbestos shingles. There is also a central brick chimney.

**34. Barn, c.1980**

This gambrel-roofed barn is nine bays wide by three bays deep, and is 2 1/2 stories high. The wooden, clapboard frame structure is set on a 1 story concrete block foundation covered with concrete. The standing seam metal roof has flared eaves with exposed 2" by 4" rafter tails. This building is non-contributing due to age.

**35A. South Northwest School, c.1821/1959**

This 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed, central entry, rectangular dwelling stands on 1/3 acre of land on the west side of Vermont Route 100. It originally was a one room schoolhouse with a washroom in the rear, and was erected in 1821 on the site of an earlier school built in 1799. The schoolhouse was completely remodeled in 1850 and again in 1959. All interior partitions were removed: an enclosed shed-roofed porch was added to the front facade; all windows were replaced, walls were re-sided with wide clapboards; and a corrugated metal roof was added. It is non-contributing due to alterations.

**B. Garage, c.1960**

Parallel to the house on its north side stands a long, single story, gable-roofed garage. Resting on a cinderblock foundation and constructed of particle board with a corrugated metal roof, the structure has a double wide garage door in the gable end. It is non-contributing due to age.



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C. Workshop, c.1960

Located behind the garage stands this 1 1/2 story, gambrel-roofed workshop. Sitting on a cinderblock foundation and composed of particle board with a corrugated metal roof, it has a metal stove chimney centered on the interior of the roof's upper rear slope. The building is illuminated by four 1/1 windows on its eastern facade and is entered through a door on the south side. It is non-contributing due to age.

D. Shed, c.1960

At the back of the house, on its south side, stands a small 1 story, square, gable-roofed shed. Constructed of particle board with a corrugated metal roof, it has a door with a window above it on the south side. It is non-contributing due to age.

36. J. S. Wilder House

This Classic Cottage in the Gothic Revival style and accompanying barn stand on the site of the original 200 acre farm purchased by Daniel Wilder in 1795. Property lines ran to North Fayston Road back to the end of the fairgrounds and across Route 100 to the river. The southern border ran just past the house. The property was farmed by generations of Wilders until 1946 when it was sold to Vaughn Estey. He retained the entire parcel until 1970 when he sold it to Quentin Pierson. Pierson adapted the dwelling to create an apartment house and built condominiums on some of the western acreage, which in the last quarter of the 19th century served as fairgrounds for the Mad River Valley Agricultural Society. In 1985 the dwelling and 3 1/2 acres of land were sold and turned into the Wilder Inn.

A. House, c.1860

The house was built in three stages. The main mass, a Gothic Revival style Classic Cottage, was erected c.1860 and is two bays deep, with an exterior end chimney on the south side (which has been moved to the left interior back slope). Resting on a stone foundation, the building is sheathed in narrow clapboards and has a standing seam metal roof. Typical Gothic Revival style features are its steeply pitched roof with overhanging ogee bracketed eaves, a large central cross gable with two windows containing 6/6 sash, floor to ceiling 6/9 windows on the first floor of the front facade, and a 1 story,

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five by one bay porch across the front. The shed-roofed porch eaves are treated in the same manner as the house's and are supported by delicate posts composed of two narrow boards resting on a square, two-tiered base and capped with boxed molding (corner posts have four boards). A single, narrow, double S-curved bracket projects from each post. The center entry doorway contains a deeply recessed four panel door flanked by four-light, 3/4 length sidelights.

In the 1890s a long 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed wing was added to the back of the house, with a three-sided shed at the rear. The 2/2 sash is irregularly placed. On the south slope of the roof is a gabled dormer and an interior brick chimney.

This wing was altered in 1970 by enclosing the three-sided shed at the rear and creating a three car garage with a loft above, all of which has since been turned into guest rooms. At the same time single story, one bay wide, shed-roofed extensions were added to each side of the wing. On the south side it was enclosed with four 1/1 windows placed along the part where the shed once stood. The portion attached to the original wing contains an entrance flanked by two, three-part picture windows. On the building's north side, this shed-roofed extension is enclosed where it flanks the original shed and contains a 24 light fixed window. The shed roof along the remainder of the wing covers a four by one bay porch comprised of arched openings supported by boxed posts.

B. Barn, c.1900

Just behind the house, on its northwest side, is a 2 1/2 story gambrel-roofed barn with its lateral eaves to Route 100. Using both post and beam and braced frame construction, this barn was built from remnants of an older barn that had collapsed on this very wet site. Major beams are both hand-hewn and sawn, while some are unfinished logs.

Resting on a stone foundation, the structure has lost most of its siding and has a standing seam metal roof. The barn is two rooms wide and five deep and contains three floors. The cows were housed on the bottom floor, which retains traces of whitewash. The second floor is a very narrow space, while the third floor contained a hayloft from which the barn's builder fell to his death. The main entrance appears to have been on the north side, but fifty feet fell off this end of the barn in the 1970s.

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37. House, c.1960

This is a 20' x 30' gable-roofed house built c.1960. It has a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, a front porch, 1/1 double hung windows, a centered brick chimney, and is three by four bays. It is non-contributing due to age.

38. W. S. Chipman Farm

The Boyce House is located on the corner of Route 100 and North Fayston Road. It is set back about 50 yards from Route 100 and 25 yards from the North Fayston Road. There is a large pond next to the northeast corner of the house and Shepards Brook forms the northern boundary of the property. The 50 foot deep backyard is bordered along the back and side by a wide, deep ravine. A driveway leads from Route 100 to the house and continues to a large barn located near the northeast boundary line. The house was built c.1870 and stood much closer to the road. It was moved back from the road c.1978. Although it is not on its original site, the house is still contributing to the district because it retains its architectural integrity and remains on its original parcel.

By 1860 the farm was owned by W. S. Chipman. The census of that year shows the farm had 115 acres of improved and 60 acres of unimproved land, with a total farm value of \$5,000 (one of the highest in the district at the time). Chipman had 2 horses, 16 milch cows, 2 oxen, and 4 other cattle. Major farm products were oats, 350 bushels of potatoes, 1,600 pounds of butter, and 500 pounds of maple sugar. By 1870 Chipman was one of two farmers in the district growing hemp--500 tons. Other important farm products were 1,600 pounds of butter and 800 pounds of maple sugar.

A. House, c.1870

This c.1870 vernacular farmhouse consists of three parts: a 2 1/2 story, rectangular, Georgian plan main block; a 1 story hyphen; and a 1 1/2 story garage wing. The entire structure has clapboard siding. Windows have 2/2 double-hung sash unless otherwise noted. The main block has a gable roof of corrugated metal with projecting eaves. An off-center brick chimney and a stove flue rise from the ridgeline south of the center point. The concrete foundation lies primarily below grade.

The main block's recessed front door has five fielded panels

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and is framed by four-pane, full-length sidelights. The second floor kneewall windows (replacements) have two lights.

The north gable end has two bays. The west (back) wall has two symmetrically placed, three-sided, non-historic oriel windows. The center section has a single, fixed sash with 20 lights, while the side sections have 6/6 sash. A full facade pent eave runs across the middle of the wall, forming a roof for the oriel windows. Above the pent eave are four small windows of the same size as those on the second floor front wall. The south facade has one attic window and one off-center window on the second floor.

The main block is connected to the garage wing by a small hyphen. The hyphen and garage were probably added to the house after the house was moved c.1978. The hyphen has one 2/2 window on the back wall. The front wall, recessed from the wall plane of the main block, has a metal-covered gable roof, which projects to form a porch for the hyphen. This roof also wraps around the front of the garage wing and forms the roof for the garage porch.

The garage wing is recessed from the main block front wall plane. The garage porch has sets of double posts. The south wall has two garage doors; the other walls have no openings.

B. Horse Barn and Sheds, c.1985

Across the ravine on the west side of the property, on land that is now owned by the owners of this property and the owners of the Phillips House (#39), are a large, modern barn and three small sheds. They are all non-contributing due to age.

**39. Phillips Complex**

Located on approximately 7 acres just north of Shepards Brook and adjacent to Route 100 is the Phillips complex. It was the site of Crowell Matthew's sawmill, built in 1848, and E. Parker's Starch Factory, built in 1849. These are no longer in existence. A surface walkover revealed no traces of these buildings. The house standing on the property is thought to have been the boardinghouse for the factory. It appears on the 1873 Beers Atlas as belonging to F. J. Green. The house sits about 50 yards back from Route 100.

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A. House, c.1865

The original house appears to have been a 2 1/2 story, three bay wide, Greek Revival style sidehall plan. It has clapboard walls, a wood shingle gable roof, and a poured concrete foundation. It has a 2 1/2 story wing set back from the main block on the south side. On the north side is a 1 1/2 story wing, a 1 story ell, and a 1-1/2 story garage addition. Most windows are 6/6.

On the main block are corner pilasters and cornice returns. The door surround appears to be recent. There are 3/4 length sidelights with five panes of glass. The door is panelled with a new storm door in front of it. On the second floor are two windows. Under the gable peak are a 6/6 window and a modern pentagonal window directly above it.

The north side of the main block, which is interrupted midway by the new 1 1/2 story wing, has two windows on the first floor east of the wing and four windows on the second floor. They are varied in size and number of panes. The western side of this block is dominated by a modern exterior brick chimney with a corbelled top. Along the gable roof are four skylights. The south side of the block also has windows of various sizes.

The wing has three window bays on the first floor of the east facade, a door in the north side, and two windows in the south wall. The south facade also has a contemporary greenhouse on the first floor, a circular window on the second floor, and a 6/6 window in the gable peak.

The gable-roofed addition to the north of the main block has three side-by-side oriel windows. The north facade has three 12/12 windows on the first floor. The gable end has restrained cornice returns. A gable-roofed hyphen, set back from the new wing, extends to the west connecting the wing and main block to the garage window. The hyphen has a window on the east side and a modern door and window on the west side.

The garage wing has two 16 panel wooden doors and a 12 pane window in the north wall. The far end of the first floor is recessed, with the recessed area containing a door and window. There are three dormers and a corbelled brick chimney on the roof. The west facade has an oriel window on the first floor and another window on the second.

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B. Barn, c.1920

The gable front barn is approximately 15 x 24 feet, with a corrugated metal roof. The sides are a combination of board and batten siding with slatted openings. The east facade has a hay door opening under the ridgeline. The south wall has a door opening near the west corner, a rectangular opening east of that, and a slatted opening east of that. The barn is now used for storing wood.

C. Bus Shelter, c.1980

A 4 x 4 feet hip-roofed shelter was built for the children of the present owner to use as they wait for the school bus in inclement weather. It is stone with a wood shingle roof.

40. **Simplicity Farm**

One of the few farm complexes situated on the east side of Vermont 100, Simplicity Farm received its name from a resourceful farm wife who was inspired while sewing clothing for her children. Included in the complex is a farmhouse built by Daniel Moriarity in 1919 to replace the original, which had been destroyed by fire. The original portion of the barn therefore pre-dates the existing house. The farm was purchased by the parents of the current owner in 1932 and has since been expanded, clearing additional areas of the adjacent flood plain, to support a dairying operation of 80 head of registered Holsteins. Simplicity Farm now covers a substantial portion of the broad open intervale of the Mad River.

A. House, 1919

The highly unusual 3 bay foursquare is dominated on the west (front) facade by a center, 1 story, octagonal bay window with shingle roof. Except for the upper "Queen Anne" sash in the wide 1/1 central window of the bay, all other sash including those in the side of the bay are 1/1. Reputed to have been built of cast off lumber from a mill that stood just west across Vermont Route 100 from the farm, the clapboard house features a wood shingle roof and a row of shingles which makes up the bottom half of the second story.

A porch extends from the southwest corner of the main block and runs south, parallel to Route 100, partially across a set back 1 1/2 story gabled wing. Plain square posts above a clapboard

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"balustrade" support the shed roof of the porch. An opening in the center gives access to a central door with window to its left. The unsheltered south end of the wing contains a large window-like opening screened with green lattice. The south gable end contains one window in the gable peak and two evenly spaced below.

The primary entrance is from the barnyard at the rear (east) of the house. An open, flat-roofed porch shelters the fielded panel rear door.

B. Barn complex, c.1875-1970

The barn complex begins just to the east of Route 100 where the gable end of the machine shed, c.1875, fronts the road. Its gable roof parallels the driveway, the 1-1/2 story rectangular clapboard structure is open as it stretches along the driveway to the south. Three bays facing the drive are delineated by simple square support posts. The driveway leads straight from Route 100 to a wooden plank ramp and into a second story opening offset to the right in the gable end of the high drive barn. The left side of the barn is also joined at ground level to the east end of the machine shed by a 1 story, flat-roofed clapboard shed.

The original 2 1/2 story clapboard barn is known to pre-date the turn of the century and is most likely from the third quarter of the 19th century. The gable ridge of the steeply pitched metal roof runs east-west and is capped at the center by a pyramidal-roofed cupola with louvres on all four sides. Extending along the length of the north side is a single story metal shed roof that provides additional covered storage area.

The c.1900 milk house is a small, rectangular, 1 story clapboard building with gable roof and projects south at ground level adjacent to the south of the main barn's high drive ramp. Two 2/2 sash appear on both east and west sides, and a door in the south gable end provides access not only to the milk house but to the ground level of the main barn.

Adjoining the southeast corner of the main barn on the south facade is a 1 1/2 story clapboard barn built c.1970 to house the manure cleaner and spreader. The gable ridge of its low-pitched metal roof runs north-south across the narrow breadth of the rectangular structure.

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C. Silo, c.1970

Located to the north of the east end of the machine shed portion of the barn complex stands a concrete silo. Carrying a metal roof and of a height approximately equalling the main barn, this silo is the tallest of the three within the complex. Due to its age, this is a non-contributing structure.

D. Silo, 1952

North of the flat-roofed shed that bridges the gap between the machine shed and the main barn is a silo built in 1952 of unfinished wood with a double-pitched metal cap. Due to its age, this is a non-contributing structure.

E. Silo, c.1970

Set back from the northeast corner of the main barn, a low concrete silo with domed metal roof is barely visible from the road due to its stature. As this silo was added to the complex after 1970, it is a non-contributing structure.

F. Farm Shop, c.1900

A rectangular red clapboard shed located east across the barnyard from the rear of the house was originally constructed around the turn of the century as the chicken coop. Its metal shed roof sloping down to the north side, the west end facing the house includes a garage door, and a 6/6 window appears on each facade of the southwest corner.

G. Trailer, 1977

A single wide aluminum-sided mobile home was moved onto the site in 1977 and sits to the southeast of the house close beside Shepards's Brook. A wooden gabled canopy with apron of vertical wood siding was added above original lateral eave line of the trailer. Due to its age, it is non-contributing.

41. House, c.1880

This small rectangular gable-roofed structure, with its east gable end set back just off of Route 100, is of undetermined age. Although the 1879 Beers Atlas shows a building in this approximate location, alterations to the historic fabric and its vacant condition have yielded no evidence as to its actual



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date of construction. The exceptionally low ground floor, its squat rectangular windows boarded up, rests on a foundation that is at least reinforced by concrete if not of solid concrete construction. The upper level is basically a half Classic Cottage form with regular 1/1 fenestration and is reached by exterior stairs at the northwest corner. These stairs lead to a balcony around the door offset to the right in the north facade. A shed partially encloses the area under the balcony which runs across the rear half of the north side. A pair of small 1/1 windows appear in the east gable end. Plain weathered wooden surrounds enclose the door and window openings. The original wide clapboards have been almost completely covered over by asphalt, imitation brick siding. Sheets of tarpaper cover the main gable roof, the shed roof covering the balcony, and a 1 story open shed running across the south side. A concrete-capped brick chimney rises from the south slope just below the center of the main roof ridgeline.

**42. Learned Farm**

The Learned Farm is located on a steep hill on the west side of Route 100 approximately one-half mile south of the Moretown/Waitsfield town line and overlooks the Mad River to the east. The farm buildings consist of a residence, now used as a vacation rental, and two barns to the rear.

This property appears to have been a part of the John Barnard farm, settled in about 1792. It appears on the Walling map of Washington County in 1858 as the J. Buel house, but a flood of nearby Shepards Brook in that year swept several buildings away, so the 1858 map is not a reliable source on this area. Sources indicate that there was a Mr. Learned living at the mouth of the Brook whose house was not removed by the flood, and the Beers Atlas of 1873 shows an L. M. Learned at that location, with a J. Learned at the subject property. J. Learned is most likely Joel Learned, born in Templeton, Massachusetts, on April 1, 1806. He came to Waitsfield about 1857 and married three times, outliving all of his wives. He had four children, including Lyman Moody Learned, who is most likely the L. M. Learned referred to above. Joel Learned died October 17, 1889. The 1860 agricultural census shows that Joel Learned had 75 acres of improved land and 60 acres of unimproved land, with a farm value of \$3,000. There were 2 horses, 7 milch cows, 2 oxen, 2 other cattle, and 6 sheep. Farm products were corn, oats, wool, potatoes, 450 pounds of butter, and 800 pounds of maple sugar. By 1870, Lyman Learned

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was on the farm. The census shows 50 acres of improved land and 80 acres unimproved land, with a total farm value of \$3,500. Learned had 4 horses, 8 milch cows, 6 other cattle, 100 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of oats, 1,200 pounds of butter, and 1,000 pounds of maple sugar.

A. House, c.1857

The residence on this property consists of a 1 1/2 story, narrow clapboarded, gable-fronted main block with a slightly lower 1 1/2 story ell--all set on a replacement concrete foundation with a small shed addition. The main block faces Route 100, and its parcel rises gently to the rear of the house. A sidehall house in form, it bears some references to the Italianate style.

The east, or front facade, features the front door at its left side, with two windows with 2/2 sash in the remainder of the first story. Two symmetrically placed windows with 2/2 sash occupy the second story. The windows are framed by simple wide boards while the door treatment is more elaborate. Its wide board framing surrounds five-pane, full-length sidelights, which flank the panelled door. A wide cornice overhangs the door and is supported by a series of small curved brackets. These brackets are miniature versions of the brackets under the overhanging eaves on the gable front and appear as rafter tails on the lateral eaves. There are wide cornerboards.

Gable-roofed dormers with 2/2 sash project from each side of the asphalt shingled roof of the main block of the house. An interior brick chimney with corbelled cap is placed at the rear of the main block at the peak on the northern slope and lightning rods punctuate the ridge line.

The main block and its ell have a continuous north facade, but the ell is narrower than the main block and is set back slightly on the south facade. The south facade of the main block has a 2/2 window toward the front and a three-sided bay window toward the back--probably an addition dating from c.1880. The 1/1 sash in the bay feature simple surrounds capped by a low, pointed lintels, and below each window is an inset panel with framed moldings. Between the bay and the other first story window are a narrow horizontal two pane window tucked beneath the eaves and a square window in the foundation with floral patterned etched glass.

The ell also features an asphalt-shingled roof and a centrally

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placed brick chimney with corbelled top at the peak of the southern slope. Matching gable-roofed dormers with 2/2 sash are located towards the connection with the main block. A raking window appears in the rear wall of the main block between the overhanging eaves and connection with the ell.

A small entry porch/solarium with multiple-paned windows and a c.1940 pent roof is set into the corner where the main block and its ell meet. It conceals a 2/2 sash window in the corner of the ell and a door in the corner of the main block. To the left of this addition is a 2/2 sash window. A simple door of vertical boards is placed just left of center. A window consisting of a central fixed pane with four rows of five lights each and flanked by two 4/4 sash windows occupies the balance of the first story of this facade. A small L-shaped shed with a pent roof is attached to the ell's southwest corner. It stands just under 1 story tall with its entrance on the southern wall, and has a small fixed pane window in the south side of its ell and a 2-paned rectangular window on the north.

There is a small vent in the peak of the rear gable and a 6/6 sash window centered in the second story.

The north facade of the main block of the house contains two matching 2/2 sash windows. In the ell, front to back, is a casement window with three narrow sets of two by two lights each (probably not original to the house), a wider casement window with two panes, also later, and a 2/2 sash window.

There is no connection between the upper levels of the two parts of the house in the interior. A stair with turned posts and simple square banister serves the main block just inside the front door, while a second stairway rises at the connection between the two masses. Other notable features are the floors of the entry hall and upstairs rooms in the main block, which consist of very wide planks, and the floor of the main room in the extension, which features alternate dark and light planks. Several thumb latches are still in place on interior doors. In some rooms, the framing timbers are exposed and adz marks are clearly visible. Some ceilings have narrow wooden panelling. Dormer interiors are panelled with beaded wainscoting.

B. Barn, c.1870

The farm barn is located directly behind the residence and is the same height and width as the house's ell. The south slope of its gable roof has asphalt shingles while the north slope

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has been covered with galvanized metal. The ridge has four lightning rods, three of which have glass balls. The lightning rod at the front gable peak also has a weathervane consisting of an arrow and four five-pointed stars.

The main framing members are large beams, but the roof joists and secondary framing members are smaller. The structure sits on a concrete foundation.

The east and south facades are clapboarded with framed corners while the west and north facades are sided with rough vertical boards. The eastern elevation has a framed opening in its gable peak. The southern facade faces the driveway and has two entrances. The first is located in the far west corner and above it a rectangular opening is cut in the wall. A similar opening is cut below the eaves at the middle of this facade. The second entrance is near the east corner and is sheltered by a sliding plank door on a metal rail. There are five rectangular framed windows on this elevation, three between the two doors and two at the east corner. Three of these have been covered by nailing on half-sashes with six lights each.

The west elevation has had two openings cut through the siding. One occupies the gable itself and is approximately one half the height of the roof. A horizontal framing timber divides the bottom of this opening from the top of a larger square opening in the upper wall.

The north elevation has two door-like openings that do not appear to be functional and three rectangular openings, two of which are covered by old half-sashes of six panes each while the third has been boarded up.

The west end of this barn is a separate room with a dirt floor. It is open to the rafters, and provides access to a loft over the east end. The part of the barn below the loft has a partial concrete floor, probably added in the 1930s for purposes of sanitation, and a rail runs its length down the center of the room. This portion of the barn appears to have served as a milking room.

C. Stable and Wagon Barn, c.1880

A clapboarded 1 1/2 story stable and wagon barn on a concrete foundation parallels and faces the farm barn. Its steeply gabled roof is sheathed in galvanized metal with lightning rods punctuating its ridge-line. The east elevation contains a

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square opening cut in the siding at the second story and a window in the first story covered by an old 6/6 sash.

The north elevation is the main entrance, and contains either four or five bay entrances with sliding doors on metal tracks. The actual number cannot be ascertained, as many of the doors have been removed and stacked against the building concealing this facade. Between the two bays at the west end of the building is a vertical support wider than the divisions between the other bays. This division is in danger of collapse and has been replaced structurally by a new support inside.

The west end of this barn has a large framed loft opening and a small opening cut in the first story siding.

The west half of the south elevation has a hinged door flanked by horizontal windows covered with chicken wire and partially boarded up. The east half of this elevation has three windows--two contain the remnants of old sash, while the third contains 6/6 sash. A vertical plank divides the south facade in half, and there is a small square opening cut in the siding alongside this board on the east side halfway between the eaves and the foundation.

This barn has a dirt floor and a loft, which is approached by a stairway from the eastern chamber of the barn. The floor has been built-up with wooden planks in the central chamber. The western chamber contains a built-in box for silage or sawdust bedding.

**43. Trailer, 1969**

This single, brown aluminum-sided mobile home sits broadside just off Route 100 to the east. A low gabled metal roof has been added over that of the original trailer. Two doors provide entry and a variety of aluminum windows flanked by miniature black shutters range across the front. It is non-contributing due to age.

**44. John Barnard Farm**

Situated above the flood plain on the west side of Route 100 is the farm settled by John Barnard in 1792-93 and owned into the 20th century by Barnard's descendants. The ground rises steeply behind the buildings. The land surrounding the

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property is open. Records indicate that the Barnard farm included 600 sugar trees in the late 1880s.

A. House, 1792/c.1830

Set at the edge of the ridge slope, the unpainted, gable-roofed, clapboard house is composed of a right bay, sidehall plan front block, 1 1/2 stories tall and four bays deep, and a saltbox side wing, four bays wide, extending to the south. Brick chimneys rise from the center of metal roofs adjacent to the ridge on the north slope of the main block and on the ridge of the side wing. The chimney of the wing has a corbelled cap.

Wide fascia boards encircling the cornice, corner boards, and cornice returns identify the house's Greek Revival style. Additional period ornament includes the recessed, eight-panel front door with 3/4 length, eight pane, sidelights enclosed in a surround featuring Doric pilasters and a full entablature, as well as a full entablature cornice on the front and sides of the main block.

The main block rests on a granite foundation. The windows of this section are predominantly 6/1 and 6/2 sash with 9/6 sash windows in the rear gable peak and 6/6 sash in the front gable peak and on the north side.

The saltbox wing rests on a modern concrete block foundation. A hooded doorway featuring a three-light, three-panel door occupies the first floor, second bay of the front facade. The three second story windows (there is no opening above the doorway) are older 12/8 sash. This portion of the house may pre-date the sidehall block or the windows may have been removed from an earlier structure and reused here. The first floor windows flanking the entrance feature 1/1, 2/2, and 6/2 sash respectively. There are no openings in the south facade.

A modern (1986), three bay, shed dormer rises from the rear slope of the roof. Below that an unfinished, shed-roofed, enclosed porch extends across the back of the saltbox wing. The porch is three bays wide, but all of the sash has been removed. Centered on the back wall inside the porch are a 9/6 sash window and a four-paneled door.

The gable peak of the north side features a 9/6 window. Below to the right side is a single pane window. A metal-roofed shed, sheathed in plastic, is located at the junction of the two blocks on the north side. At the southeast junction is a

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shed-roofed entrance porch.

B. Barn, c.1880

The unpainted, 3 story, post and beam construction, bank barn located to the north of the house is capped by an asphalt shingle, gable roof. This barn replaced an earlier barn that was the victim of arson in October 1879.

The lower level, exposed on all but the front (east) side, has an opening on the south end flanked by two smaller openings. The left window is boarded from the inside, while the remaining openings are unfilled. Similar openings are located on lower level of the west side of the barn as well. Three small vents arranged in a triangle are located in the gable peaks.

On the east side, the ground rises one level and the barn structure is set on a dry wall, slate foundation. This facade is divided into thirds. In the center of the building is a pedimented, wooden door with iron hinges and a thumb latch. The doorway is flanked by two small windows, the left filled by a six-paned glass and the right unfilled. The exterior thirds of this facade have large sliding doors.

C. Barn, c.1880

Behind and to the south of the house is a small, clapboard, post and beam barn with an asphalt shed roof. There are two openings in the structure, both located on the north side. Occupying the right half of the facade are double, iron-hinged, vertical board doors. To the left is a glassless window opening. The clapboards are missing in several locations and the barn is generally in very poor condition.

D. Garage, c.1930

Behind the house and to the north of barn C is a white, clapboard, metal-roofed, gable front garage resting on a concrete block foundation. There are two open bays.

E. Chicken House, c.1920

An asphalt-shingled, shed-roof, clapboarded chicken house is located directly behind the house to the north of the garage. A window in the right hand south side is filled with chicken wire. A doorless opening is located in the east facade. Electrical wires are visible within the structure.

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45. Church of the Crucified One, 1984

This 2 story rectangular structure sits on a concrete slab foundation with its gable end facing Route 100 immediately to the west, and was altered from a 2 story apartment building that had been derived from a 1 story appliance store built on the site c.1960. A squat, boxed steeple capped with a high pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles straddles the gable ridge just set back from the west (front) facade. An exterior cinderblock chimney rises above the ridge at the back. A windowless wall dormer projects from the west end of the north roof slope above a double-leaved entry suggesting a tower at the northwest corner. That motif is carried further by a gabled hood over a second pair of double entry doors on the north end of the front facade. Blue cornerboards and trim contrast with the white clapboard also emphasizing the northwest corner. It is non-contributing due to age.

A. Garage, 1984

This 1 1/2 story clapboard garage appears to have been constructed at the same time as the church, and is set back from the road to the southeast of the church building. The west gable end contains two large bays with metal garage doors. A louvered cupola tops the center of the gable ridge. The roofing material is asphalt shingles, and the foundation is concrete. Due to its age, it is non-contributing.

46. Bis-May Farm

Situated on a rise where Vermont Route 100 enters the Mad River Valley at Duxbury Hill, the Bis-May Farm stretches out north-south, parallel to the main artery of the valley. It is called the S. & E. Pierce property on the 1873 Beers Atlas. The farm was owned in the late 19th century by the Bisbees and later purchased by the Maynards. The two family names were combined to form the current farm name. Now covering 250 acres supporting 150 head of cattle, dairying and breed stock are the main products of the farm which is operated by Everett Maynard, his wife, and son. The associated land includes portions of the open, flat Mad River intervale across Vermont Route 100 to the east, as well as pasture and cropland in the uplands behind and to the west of the farm complex. The structures built over a 100 year period are distributed south-north facing Route 100 and include a small ranch house, a machinery barn, the family home with garage and woodshed in back, a barn complex, and a



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series of three silos.

A. House, c.1880

At the center of the broad, shallow farm complex is the family home--a highly unusual vernacular 1 1/2 story structure of wood-frame and clapboard construction on a stone foundation, reinforced with concrete. The gable ridge of the standing seam metal roof runs north-south along its entire length of about 100 feet. The central portion of the symmetrical form is basically a Classic Cottage. It is flanked by recessed, four bay wide wings at either end. The wings, which have the same roofline as the central block, are a full two stories in front but 1 1/2 stories at the rear.

A porch runs across the front and echoes the projecting arrangement of the central portion. The cottage portion of the porch is probably original, but its recessed extensions covering parts of both wings were added in the early 1900s. A balustrade of turned spindles ranges between the turned posts defining each bay and carrying the low pitched porch roof. The porch has a molded box cornice. A peaked gable in the porch falls over the central entry and is accented with a sunburst fan design in its pediment.

The central doorway is approached through the porch and has a plain surround. A pair of shed-roofed wall gables rises symmetrically above the outer bays of the central portion, each containing a pair of 2/2 sash (as are all window openings unless otherwise specified). Plain rectangular brick chimneys sit atop the ridge at its outer intersection with each of the shed roofs.

The north extension contains three irregularly spaced windows with plain surrounds on the second story. The first story contains a roughly centered secondary entry flanked by two windows on the left and two on the right. The north gable end contains one window on the lower right and a small flat-roofed shed with a high 1/1 sash extending off the back of the house. The south extension is treated in a like manner.

Centered on the rear of the house is a single, wide, shed-roofed wall dormer, which corresponds to the central cottage portion of the front and contains a small, high 1/1 sash flanked by pairs of the standard 2/2 sash. A flat-roofed porch supported by six plain, square posts ranges across the entire back except where it has been boxed in at the north end.

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Three doors and six windows are spaced irregularly under the porch area.

B. Barn complex, c.1880-1980

The original barn is a large gable-roofed, 2 1/2 story clapboard structure lying just to the north of the house and also running parallel with Route 100. The south gable end is entered through a second story high drive with a stone foundation. The west facade contains seven evenly spaced 6/1 sash with peaked surrounds located low on the second story level. In the stone foundation below each second story opening is a grouping of three six light windows, several of which have been filled in with boards or clapboards. The rear of the barn is built into the hillside and is 1 1/2 stories. A shed-roofed wall dormer projects to the rear from the center of the ridge line and contains a hay mow opening.

An 1 1/2 story ell projects from the basement level just to the right of center. Its gable end, which faces Route 100 to the east, contains an entry door on the left and two single sash on the right. Originally constructed c.1900 as a milk house, the structure was enlarged during the 1950s to accommodate the large steel bulk tank that by mandate replaced the collection of milk in individual cans.

A larger, gable-roofed ell (the milk house, c.1960) projects from the northeast corner of the original barn on a concrete foundation. The clapboard structure has six pairs of 6 by 6 fixed pane sash evenly spaced across its gable end. The low gable peak contains two single sash.

Projecting from the north gable end of the original barn is an additional 1 1/2 story gable-roofed metal barn (the feeding barn, c.1975), which runs north-south and is as long again as the original clapboard structure. The roof is fiberglass as is a yard high band running under the eaves to provide light and ventilation.

From the north half of the east facade is connected another 1-1/2 story barn (the heifer barn, c.1975) on a concrete foundation. The gable of the corrugated metal roof runs north-south. The siding is unpainted board and batten except for a band under the lateral eaves, which also has corrugated fiberglass to provide light and ventilation.

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C. Silo, c.1978

At the north end of the metal barn is a group of three cylindrical silos. The tallest of the three stands to the north of the ridge line of the modern cow barn and is constructed of concrete with a domed metal roof. Due to its age, it is non-contributing.

D. Silo, c.1960

The shortest silo located to the west of (C) is constructed of unfinished "unidilla" wood siding with a double pitched conical wooden roof topped with a metal conical vent. Due to its age, it is non-contributing.

E. Silo, c.1978

Located to the west of the other silos at the northwest corner of the cow barn, is a silo of concrete with domed metal roof. Due to its age, it is non-contributing.

F. Garage, c.1920

Located behind the house is a red clapboard, 1 1/2 story garage with metal gable roof. The gable end facing the rear of the house has a large, square opening containing a modern retractible garage door with a band of windows at head height. Centered above the door in the gable is a small, square window. The sides each contain two pair of 6 by 6 fixed pane sash.

G. Shed, c.1900

A rectangular, red clapboard shed just to the south of the garage was probably the original chicken coop. Its metal shed roof slopes down to the south side. Two six pane windows and a door fill most of the east facade, which faces the rear of the house. The unpainted south side, now overgrown, contains a central door flanked by four 6/6 windows.

H. Machinery barn, 1976

The large square metal barn lies to the south of the main house, and sits on a concrete foundation. Its gable roof, the ridge running north-south, is of corrugated metal. Due to its age, it is non-contributing.

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## I. Ranch house, 1960

This 1 story clapboarded ranch house sits on a concrete foundation facing east toward Route 100. A wide exterior south end chimney rises just below the ridge of the low north-south gable roof. The entry door is offset to the left of the east facade and slightly recessed. One/one aluminum sash of various sizes range across the facade. A small, gable-roofed, set back wing extends off the north gable and contains a secondary entry and a garage. It is non-contributing due to age.

## 47. Freeman-Murphy House

This property consists of a house, small barn, and a modern barn-style garage, and sits on a relatively small section of land. The close proximity of other old farmhouses and the mature stands of trees bordering the narrow fields behind and to the east of the parcel suggest that this complex was not a large scale farming complex, but perhaps a subsistence farm for a local businessman or tradesman. On the 1873 Beers Atlas, E. Andrews is shown here.

## A. House, c.1840

This house is a 1 1/2 story, Greek Revival style Classic Cottage with a later single-story wing on the south side. The five bay main facade faces west, and features two Colonial Revival period dormers centered above and between the first floor windows. The centered, recessed entry has panelled reveals and a four panel, two light door flanked by four light, 3/4 length sidelights. Pilasters frame the entry and carry a full entablature and a projecting cornice supported by pairs of scrolled brackets. Windows on the first story are 6/6 to the left of the entry, 1/1 to the right, and 6/6 in the dormers. The main block has an exterior chimney on the north end and an interior chimney offset to the rear of the ridge. The roof is asphalt shingles with boxed cornices and eave returns.

The side gable wing is recessed from the main block with the front roof overhanging a porch and supported by square, boxed posts. An interior brick chimney is offset to the right of center and to the rear of the ridge.

## B. Barn, c.1880

This 2 story, gable-roofed barn has projecting eaves, sloped

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soffits, clapboard siding, and rests on a fieldstone foundation. Two large, outswinging, crossbuck-style entry doors are centered on the front gable endwall with a large hay door directly above. Attached to the east side is a c.1930 shed-roofed garage addition on a concrete foundation.

C. Garage, 1988

This 2 story, clapboarded, gambrel-roofed garage sits parallel to the road. Two overhead garage doors and an entrance door are in the front wall. It is non-contributing due to age.

48. Belding House, c.1850

The Belding House is located on Route 100 in Moretown. Originally a simple cottage, the house has recently been remodelled. The house's overall form is still that of a 1 1/2 story, gabled, 3 by 3 bay mass with a 1 story porch wrapping around its front (south) and side (east) facades, and a small, 1 1/2 story ell projecting from its northwest corner. It now also features transverse shed dormers, and a rear door opening onto a deck. A chimney punctures the roofline at the ridge of the main mass. A stone foundation supports this post and beam, clapboarded structure, and a wood shingled (previously sheet metal) roof caps it.

The building's windows are mostly 6/6 double hung sash. Two 6/6 double hung windows flank the entries on the south and east facades; one punctures the wall beneath the gable on the west facade, and pairs of 6/6 windows pierce the dormers. A stained glass window has replaced the 6/6 window on the east wall beneath the gable. The openings on the ell is less regular. There are two 6/6 windows on the ell's west facade, and a 6/6 window on the south facade. A small, rectangular, stained glass window punctures the east facade, and an octagonal window near the eaves punctures the north facade. A skylight pierces the eastern slope of the addition's roof. The building has several new details--the porch's spindlework balustrade, and a triangular form on the porch's southeast roof corner.

A. Shed, c.1850

A gabled, clapboarded shed stands toward the rear of the Belding property with its length parallel to the house. Two, large doors mark the gable end east facade. Single windows are in the north and south facades. Asphalt covers the north slope

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of the roof, while metal covers the south slope.

49. David Belding, Sr., Farm

This property includes a Georgian plan, Greek Revival style house with three attached sheds and a barn. It is a good example of continuous architecture. The house faces south to Vermont Route 100B and is set back from the road about 20 feet. Along the east side of the house are a driveway, parking area, and a small yard. To the west the property extends about 300 feet. This house was originally the home of David Belding, who came to Moretown from Swanzey, New Hampshire, in 1810. Belding was a prosperous farmer and held several town offices. His son lived in the house next door (see #50).

A. House, c.1840

This Georgian plan house, 5 by 2 bays with a 3 bay rear ell, is built in the Greek Revival style with clapboard siding, a slate gable roof, and a corbelled brick chimney to the east of center. It has a boxed cornice, cornice returns, and corner pilasters. The main facade is distinguished by a recessed central entrance. The door has five panels, which match the panels of the reveals. Surrounding the door are four light sidelights, a five light transom, and a surround with corner-blocks. Windows are 6/6, including one in each gable peak.

The west side of the house has a single story, three bay porch with simple posts and balusters. There is another porch along the east side of the rear ell. The ell has a brick chimney.

B. Shed, c.1860

Attached to the north end of the ell is a 1 story shed of the same width. It has a slate-covered gable roof. It has no openings on the west side and one opening with canted corners running the entire length of the shed on the east side.

C. Shed, c.1860

This 1 1/2 story shed-roofed shed is attached to the north end of the previous shed (B). It is clad with vertical planks. The east facade consists of three openings, which are separated only by the ends of the east/west interior walls. The second floor has two square doors with iron strap hinges. The west wall has no openings.

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D. Barn, c.1860

A 2 story barn is attached at right angles to the north end of the previous shed (C). It has a gable roof and is also sided with vertical planks. The barn has a single plain door at the eastern end of the south facade. The gable peak area of the walls overhangs the first floor walls.

E. Silo, c.1880

Attached to the west wall of the barn is an 8' x 12' gable-roofed silo.

50. David Belding, Jr., Farm

The Belding farm is situated on both sides of Route 100 in Moretown, approximately one-half mile west of the intersection with Route 100B. The land on the south side of the road is generally flat, though it drops off not far from the road. The land on the north side is level in front of the farm buildings, but drops off steeply behind them.

David Belding, Sr., came to Moretown from Swanzey, New Hampshire, in about 1810 at the age of 24. He and his wife Florinda lived on the property immediately to the east (49) of this property. Their son, David Belding, Jr., married Hannah M. Drew in October of 1846 and built the subject house next to his parent's home before 1858 when it appears on the Walling map of Washington County. David Jr.'s brother Eben lived nearby at the Duxbury town line. David Jr.'s farm consisted of 112 acres in 1889.

A. House, c.1846

The vernacular-Greek Revival style Belding house is located on the north side of Route 100. It is 1 1/2 stories tall with an offset 1 1/2 story wing, c.1860, on its eastern side (both of which are clapboarded) leading to a more recent plywood breezeway, c.1950, connecting the house to the barn. The main block of the house and its wing have intersecting asphalt-shingled gable roofs, with brick chimneys in each block slightly off center. The main block of the house is a sidehall plan, facing south, and sits on a concrete foundation. A granite step and sill lead to the front door on the right side of this facade. The door is recessed in an entryway with panelled reveals and

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features flanking 2 pane, three-quarter length sidelights. This entrance has been blocked off by a pair of plywood doors with 4 pane windows, hung in the doorway, framed by wide board moldings with panelled upper corners crowned by a molded cornice. To the left of this doorway is a pair of 2/2 sash windows with plain surrounds, a simple cornice, and louvered shutters. All windows in the residence are so treated except as otherwise noted. There are two 6/6 sash windows in the second story and a triangular framed vent in the gable peak.

On the west facade of the main block of the house there are three 2/2 sash windows, two of which are paired. There is a square window with hinged sill in the gable on the north elevation atop a pair of 6/6 sash windows, and a single 2/2 sash window appears in the first story. There is a cellar door just off center on the north elevation of the main block, with slate retaining walls. The retaining wall to the east of the cellar door continues behind the wing, which projects to the north running its entire length. A stair leads from the area of the cellar door to the top of the retaining wall and a simple deck with a door leading inside the wing, flanked by 6/6 sash windows. There is a shed-roofed dormer window above the door, which appears to be of a later date than the wing itself. It has a single pane in its center and 8 lights on either side in rows of two on its north facade, and a six pane sash in its west facade. Below the dormer, in the part of the wing that projects past the main block of the house there is a large 24 pane window arranged in rows of six. A window divided into three vertical panes at the east end of the wing completes the fenestration of this elevation.

The front, or south, facade of the wing has a 1 story porch that runs from its connection with the main block of the house to near the east end of the wing, where a set of steps and a simple banister provide access. The porch roof is supported by three posts, two of which are turned while the central post is a simple 4 by 4. There is a plain balustrade running the length of the porch, and a latticework skirting below. The wing door is offset from the center with a pair of windows with 6/6 sash on each side. A window with 2/2 sash in the main block of the house is set into the intersection with the wing and looks out on the porch. The eastern gable end of the wing has a large window in its second story consisting of a 9/6 central sash with sixteen flanking lights on each side in rows of two. There is a single 6/6 sash in the first story on the eastern facade of the wing.



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The breezeway, mentioned above and of modern construction, has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with clapboards directly below the eaves, though the balance of its construction is plywood. Three broadly arched windows, divided vertically at center into two panes each, run the length of the structure on the south side. The north side is made of plywood panels. There is a sliding door on the east elevation, which provides access to the breezeway and from which doors may be entered to the south-west corner of the barn or the east facade of the wing.

B. Barn, c.1846

The side-gabled, 2 story, general-purpose farm barn with exposed rafter tails lies on the north side of Route 100 at the edge of a steep slope and is connected to the Belding house at its southwest corner by the breezeway. Asphalt shingles cover the roof and the east, south, and west facades are clapboarded and cornerboarded while the north elevation is covered with flush rough vertical planks. The building sits on a fieldstone foundation. There are three doors visible on its front (south) facade--all made with vertical planks and featuring wide board surrounds with a simple cornice. The middle door is the largest of the three, is positioned slightly off center and has two leaves, which are raised and approached on a ramp with a slate foundation. To the right of this ramp the land slopes somewhat, so that the door on this side is lower than the door on the other side. Between the central door and the door to its left is a window with 6/6 sash and a simple surround. There is a fourth door, somewhat smaller than the middle door described above, accessible only from inside the breezeway.

The eastern facade has a small, rectangular, screened opening in the gable and a square, framed opening in the first story.

The northern elevation is on a steep embankment creating a basement story, and is irregularly fenestrated with three square windows in its first story and three rectangular windows in its second story, two of which are paired.

The west elevation has a 9/6 sash window in the gable and a pair of 6/6 sash windows in the first story. Between the first story windows is a small square framed opening. A cellar door in the northwest corner is next to a small 6-paned window.

C. Sugar House, c.1890

This small, rectangular, gable-fronted, 1 story structure has

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an asphalt shingle roof and a concrete block foundation. It faces west on the south side of Route 100, some distance from the road at the bottom of a slope, and its north facade features narrow clapboards with cornerboards while the other three facades are sided with wide rough horizontal boards. There is a central front entrance with multiple recessed panels flanked by 2/2 sash windows. The door has a gable-roofed hood supported by braces.

There is a single window with 2/2 sash towards the front on the north and south elevations, and a small stovepipe protrudes from the lower south slope of the roof. The east elevation has a central door with a 2/2 sash window on its left. Above the back door is a shed roof supported by angled braces. A recent wooden deck extends from the rear door to the southeast corner of the house. This building has been converted into a guest house in the past 20 years. There are new clapboards on its main facade.

D. Ice House, c.1870

This tiny, 1 story structure is located on the top of a slope just above building C on the south side of Route 100 facing the road. It has a steeply pitched asphalt shingle, front-gabled roof with raking eaves. The siding consists of wide, rough, horizontal planks. The entrance is a door of vertical boards centrally placed on the north facade. There is a nine light, fixed-sash window tucked partially below the eaves on the west facade and a square single paned window in the south facade. The east facade is a solid plank wall.

The present owner of the property refers to this building as a "bunk-house", and it apparently was also converted from its original use within the last 20 years.

E. Blacksmith Shop, c.1870

Sitting alongside and parallel to Route 100 across from the main house and barn, this 1 1/2 story gable fronted structure with its asphalt-shingled roof sits on a shale foundation with its entrance facing west. The right bay door is double-leafed, each leaf having five recessed panels. To the left is a 6/6 sash window with simple surround. In the gable is a fixed window with 6 lights in rows of two. There are two symmetrical windows in both the north and south facades. Those in the north facade contain 6/6 sash while one of the windows in the south facade has 6/2 sash and the other has 6/6 sash. There is

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a low lean-to with a shed roof for wood storage extending from the east elevation and a small screened opening right of center in the gable. The north, west, and south walls are clapboarded and feature cornerboards, while the east wall has wide, rough, horizontal plank siding. A small interior brick chimney is located at the ridge line to the rear.

The original use of this building as a blacksmith shop could not be confirmed, although at least one of the Belding sons was a wheelwright in nearby Duxbury and this shop may have had some connection to that business.

F. Belding family cemetery, 1844-1891

A small family cemetery with eight graves sits at the eastern corner of the Belding farm on the north side of Route 100 a short distance from the road. The remains of a fence are present, and the metal gate is still standing although it no longer serves its purpose. Entering the plot, there are six markers on the left and two on the right. The lot drops off abruptly behind the cemetery.

The gravestones read as follows:

David Belding, born Swanzey, N.H. October 10, 1785, died Moretown January 6, 1860.

Florinda F., wife of David Belding, born Barnard VT. March 18, 1793, died Moretown December 12, 1880.

Berlila B., wife of George Jones, died June 2, 1850 age 38.

Wm. Loudon Belding, died March 21, 1844 age 27 yrs. 9 mos.

Josie Matilda Belding, born Barnard, VT., December 16, 1813, died Moretown January 9, 1865.

John Belding died September 5, 1859, age 35.

Alzina, wife of Nathaniel R. Marshall, born Barnard, October 27, 1818, died Moretown October 30, 1891.

Nathaniel R. Marshall, Born Stowe December 15, 1815, died Moretown December 9, 1882.

51. G. Bulkeley Farm

Located on the eastern side of Route 100, at the northern end of the district, stands this Greek Revival style house and bank barn. The farm is currently being used as an inn. Across the road are a garage and snack bar, all of which reflect the importance of the tourist economy to this farm today. It appears as the property of G. Bulkeley on the 1873 Beers Atlas.

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A. House, c.1830

With its gable end facing the road, this 1 1/2 story, 2 by 4 bay, sidehall plan house has a two part ell extending from its south side. The ell connects the house to the barn. Resting on a stone foundation, the house is sheathed in clapboards and capped with an asphalt-shingled roof. An exterior brick end chimney stands at the eastern end of the main mass.

A recessed entry is located on the right side of the main block's gable wall and contains a four panel door flanked by four light, 3/4 length sidelights. The reveals are embellished with recessed, two part panels, while simple pilasters frame the entry and support a full entablature with a projecting cornice. To the left of the entry is a large, single light window with a panel of honeycombed, leaded comes across the top. In the gable peak are two 6/6 sash with cornice trim, typical of all windows found on the house. Dominating the north elevation is a large, gabled wall dormer containing two windows, while below it are four more windows. The south side has a single sash on the first floor and a small, shed-roofed wall dormer containing two closely spaced windows. Attached to the back half of the main mass on this elevation is a recessed, 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed ell. The principal facade and lateral eaves face west, toward the road. An enclosed 4 by 1 bay, shed-roofed porch runs across the left half of the ell with the door in the right front corner. Beside the porch, on the ell's right hand side, is a recently installed 20 light fixed window. The second floor is lit by three small 6/6 sash. Attached to the south elevation of the ell stands a single story, gable-roofed hyphen. Four bays wide, this structure is highlighted by its canted cornered entry bay, which shields a recessed porch. Within the porch are a door and small 6/6 sash and flanking the cropped entry are single 6/6 sash.

B. Bank Barn, c.1890

Attached to the south side of the house's hyphen is this large, 1 1/2 story, gable-roofed bank barn. With its eaves front and principal facade facing west toward the road, it rests on a concrete foundation and is sheathed in clapboards with a standing seam metal roof. On the front facade, two large sliding doors cover entrances on the extreme left and center, between which are two 6/6 sash. On the extreme right of the main elevation is a door of vertical flush boarding. The second story, used as a hayloft, contains a small, square hay door on the left side with a 12 light fixed window to its right. On

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the far right side of the hayloft is a 6 light fixed window.

The south elevation of the barn contains many 6 light, fixed stable windows, with a 6/6 sash in the gable peak. On the ground level, a center entry is flanked by two bays while the first floor contains four windows and the second floor two pairs of 6 light fixed windows.

C. Hay Shed, c.1980

In back of the barn, on its east side, stands a three-sided, shed-roofed hay shed with an open front that faces west. It has no foundation, vertical plank siding, and a standing seam metal roof. It is non-contributing due to its age.

D. Milk House, c.1920

Standing to the south and slightly west of the main barn is this small, square, gable-front milk house. Resting on a concrete foundation, covered in clapboards with an asphalt-shingled roof, the milk house has wide, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. There is a door on its west side and a square opening midway up the southern wall.

E. Garage, c.1970

On the west side of Route 100, facing the farm, stands this single story, gable front garage. It stands on a concrete foundation, has clapboard siding, a corrugated metal roof, and a cinderblock interior end chimney at the west end of the building. The main garage door is one car wide. The north wall has a 6 light fixed window and the west wall has a 12 pane fixed window. It is non-contributing due to its age.

F. Maynard Snack Bar, c.1960

Just north of the garage stands this single story, 3 by 1 bay snack bar. It has an asphalt-shingled saltbox roof, board and batten siding, and an entry on the extreme right of the front facade. There are two, large, 3-part service windows to the left of the door and a 12 pane fixed sash on the south wall. It is non-contributing due to its age.

52. Goodyear Farm

This farm complex consists of a house and two outbuildings and sits on the west side of Route 100. The house faces the road

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and a large shed is located just off the south west corner of the house. The barn is located behind the center of the house; the buildings forming three sides of a rectangular, open space. The land is flat where the buildings are located, but the fields behind the buildings begin to gradually slope uphill. These fields are beginning to grow up with tall grasses and brush, indicating a lack of use. A 1951 photo shows a large barn that has since disappeared. The photo shows several other small farm outbuildings. There was also an ell extending from the house that has been destroyed. In the 1873 Beers Atlas this farmstead is shown belonging to A. G. Prentice, who was the Grand Master in the Mason Lodge in Moretown in 1870.

A. House, c.1850

This vernacular Classic Cottage faces Route 100. Extending from the north gable wall is a 1 story, gable-roofed ell. The house, which sits on a stone foundation, has clapboard siding and an asphalt shingled roof. The windows in the house are two over two and have louvered shutters. The main block has an Italianate style door located under a hood supported by brackets with drop pendants. There is a central, interior brick chimney located on the roof ridge. The ell, c.1830, is four bays wide and two bays deep. This ell was the original portion of the house. The porch, built in 1951 with chamfered posts supporting a shed roof, shelters two entrances. One entrance is located in the north gable wall of the main block, the other entrance is in the ell. The porch was screened in after 1978. The ell also contains two brick chimneys, one located centrally and the other near the north gable wall.

B. Barn, c.1850

This 2 story barn has a shingled gable roof and wood clapboard siding. It is 3 bays wide by about 6 bays deep. In addition to the openings on the first floor there are two hay doors in the attic of the gable wall. A 1 story, c.1960 shed-roofed structure is attached to the north wall. One bay wide by 15 bays deep, it extends beyond the back wall of the barn. Its windows are 6 light fixed pane. This addition is headed by a 1 story, 1 by 1 bay, gable-roofed structure, c.1930.

C. Large Shed, c.1850

This two story structure has a steep pitched gable roof, with lateral eaves running perpendicular to the road. The eastern gable end has an interior brick chimney, while the north facade

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has two large openings. The north wall has a large opening spanning most of the first floor.

**53. Bridge, 1927**

This two lane concrete deck bridge carries Vermont Route 100B over Dowsville Brook, which runs directly into the Mad River. The side walls have four paneled bays each. The date, 1927, is inscribed in the end bays.

**54. Moretown Village Cemetery**

This small cemetery, with 275 graves, is bordered on the west by Route 100B and on the other three sides by the Mad River. It is owned by the Town of Moretown and is surrounded by a modern period metal link fence. The first stone dates from 1810 and the last burial was in 1976. The stones are lined up in rows perpendicular to the road.

**55. House, c.1993**

This house, built c.1993, is non-contributing due to age. It is two stories high and four bays wide, with an eaves front, vinyl siding, and concrete foundation. A one story, two car garage wing on the west side is under construction (1994).

**56. Bridge, c.1950**

This modest bridge carries Meadow Road over the Mad River. It is a steel girder bridge with no sides. It is non-contributing to do its age.

**57. Bridge, c.1980**

This non-contributing concrete deck bridge carries the North Road over the Mad River.

**58. Sugarhouse, c.1990**

This non-contributing building is used for commercial purposes. Built of wood with a gambrel roof, it is one story high with a concrete foundation.

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The Mad River Valley Rural Historic District is significant for its fine collection of historic farmsteads, its reflection of historic agricultural practices, and how its residents made use of the natural resources available here to shape their environment. Located along a stretch of fertile bottom land bordering the Mad River between the villages of Waitsfield and Moretown and enclosed on its east and west sides by mountains, this river valley district shows the continuum of agricultural history from the 1790s to today. While there are some recent intrusions and some farms are no longer active, this district retains the appearance of a traditional Vermont farm valley. Historic farmsteads generally include well-preserved houses from the early to mid 1800s, and a wealth of outbuildings generally dating from the 1870s onward. Farm buildings are found on both sides of the valley floor with the central area along the Mad River devoted to pasture and crops. The district is being nominated under the multiple property submission, Historic Resources of the Mad River Valley, and meets the registration requirements for the rural historic district property type.

The first white settlers came to Moretown and Waitsfield in the late 1780s to establish their farms. The earliest road here was an Indian trail along the Mad River. By 1796 a road had been established on the east side of the Mad River (probably the road now known as North Road or Town Road #3) as far north as the bridge in the center of the district, where it then crossed to the west side of the river (on what is now called Meadow Road). In 1807 the Mad River Turnpike ran from Montpelier to Hancock (the present Vermont routes 100B and 100).

Early economic activities here, as was true for the rest of Vermont, were necessarily diversified, due to limitations of climate, geography, the marketplace, transportation, and technology. Farmers first raised livestock and grew corn, wheat and other grains, which were ground at the nearby Irasville gristmill, begun in the 1790s, and later at other mills in Moretown and Waitsfield villages. A potashery in Waitsfield village made good use of trees cut in land clearing. As early as 1798 there was a blacksmith's shop on Shepard Brook. Around the 1820 Spaulding's Brook log dam, which provided the power for a sawmill's overshot waterwheel, was a tannery and cooper shop (all near #9). No readily discernible traces of the water-powered industries remain, since floods swept the valley in 1830, 1850, 1858, and later.



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After the 1824 tariff on imported woolens was passed, more Vermont farmers raised sheep for wool. Local wool was processed at the carding mill on Carding Mill Brook in Waitsfield. Farmers also grew potatoes, a staple food, which was also used to make potato whiskey until it was outlawed in the 1840s. Potatoes were also processed at the 1849 starch factory on Shepard Brook, Waitsfield. The starch, used to size cloth, was made here until the 1858 flood destroyed the building. The 1840 agricultural census figures, while not broken down per specific farms, shows that in the Mad River towns of Moretown and Waitsfield farmers had some horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, and grew wheat, oats, and indian corn. Their biggest products were potatoes and maple sugar.

By the mid 1800s Mad River valley farmers were raising more cattle and horses, their Morgans being known as the finest in Washington County. The Allen-Barnard Farm (7) had Devon cattle, a breed brought to Vermont at this time to improve the native stock.

Many farmers were making butter, as well as some cheese, and maple sugar and potatoes continued to be important. Other farm products of the time were hay, oats, corn, wheat, rye, beans, honey, and orchard fruits. A look at nine of the district's farms (#s 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 22, 25, 27) in the 1850 agricultural census shows these farms ranged in size from 35 to 150 acres of improved land, with farm values from \$1,000 to \$3,500. Most of these farmers had a small number of horses (1 to 4), milch cows (3 to 11), oxen (2), and other cattle (2 to 12), sheep (0 to 70), and swine (1 to 6). They grew moderate amounts of grains (ex. 40 to 100 bushels of indian corn and 30 to 150 bushels of oats). Potatoes ranged from 50 to 200 bushels. Their biggest products were cheese (0 to 200 pounds), butter (100 to 1,000 pounds), and maple sugar (250 to 1,500 pounds).

Cheese production declined dramatically and butter production increased significantly after the invention of the refrigerated railroad car in 1854, which allowed access to the urban markets of southern New England and New York. The stations nearest the Mad River valley were in Northfield, Waterbury, and Montpelier. By the 1880s there was also a station in Middlesex. The daily mail service, started in 1864, linked the valley with railroad and stage service. Drivers made daily trips to deliver produce to the train stops. In winter sometimes frozen pork and beef were sent to market this way.

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A look at ten district farms (#s 7, 9, 11, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 38, 42) in the 1860 census shows the change from cheese to butter production clearly. The number of milch cows rose somewhat (ranging per farm from 1 to 14). Only two of these farms (#s 11 and 27) produced cheese, but all of them produced butter (ranging from 100 pounds on the smallest farm to 2,000 pounds on the largest). Maple sugar continued to be an important product, with production ranging from 400 to 1,200 pounds.

Other activities at the time making use of the area's natural resources were the mining of talc, iron ore, and a form of marble that had been discovered near Shepard Brook in the hills to the west of the valley. Mined on a small scale as early as 1860, they were never very profitable.

The 1870 agricultural census shows that in ten district farms (#s 7, 9, 11, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 38, 42) there was a slight increase from 1860 in the number of milch cows (5 to 18 cows per farm). They still continued to grow corn, oats, and potatoes. Again the major farm products were butter (ranging from 600 to 2,000 pounds), and maple sugar (175 to 1,400). Of major interest is that two farms in the district raised hemp. Russell Drew (farm # 28) grew 1,650 tons of hemp, while William S. Chipman (farm # 38) grew 500 tons.

In 1872 the Mad River Valley Agricultural Society was created with the stated purpose of "the improvement of our people in the theory and practice of agricultural and mechanical arts." For the next 13 years the organization sponsored an annual fair, first on the half mile trotting course south of Waitsfield village and then at the fairgrounds north of the Wilder farm (#36) on the old north-south road. Such societies spread current theories on improving agricultural methods and scientific barn construction. Numerous new gravity flow barns were constructed in the Mad River valley during the last quarter of the 19th century due to this influence and to provide replacements after a series of suspicious fires in 1877-78 that destroyed three farms, four barns, and several houses in the district. As was observed in 1882, "One large barn is now the order of the day, instead of the cluster of small ones that one used to see." Many of these barns still exist in the district and are important local landmarks. Examples include #s 1b, 7d, 9b, 22b, 24b, 25c, 26c, 40b, and 46b. These barns probably were constructed from local timber,

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which was made into boards, clapboards, and shingles in the area mills.

The specialization in dairying led Jesse Norton and Solomon Fitch in 1893 to build the Mad River Valley's first creamery, located in Waitsfield. Valley farmers formed their own cooperative creamery in 1897 across from the Wallis Farm (#26). A butter tub and cheese box factory in Moretown made the containers in which the valley's milk products were packed. To get better transportation, the Town of Waitsfield voted in 1898 to assist in the construction of an "electric road" from Montpelier, and in 1907 a corporation was organized to build a "steam road" from Montpelier to Rutland. Both efforts were unsuccessful.

In the early 20th century some farmers began raising poultry commercially. A few small chicken coops (ex. #s 1\_ and 26\_) still remain. Others grew vegetables, which were sent to nearby Waterbury for canning to the Demeritt Company, founded in 1900. The company first canned sweet corn, and in 1908 added string beans. From the 1910s to the 1920s the Jones-Tremblay farm (#21) grew beans for the Demeritt Company.

About 1916 the cooperative creamery in the district closed, so whole milk was trucked to Waterbury. Maple sugar makers about this time were selling drums of syrup to such companies as the Cary Maple Sugar Company, but many farmers stopped sugaring altogether, and particularly in the late 1920s and early 1930s were selling their sugarhouses for their lumber.

The flood of 1927 did much damage to the area, washing out roads and destroying bridges. The Depression also had its effect on the area. In 1940 the State of Vermont laid out Route 100 just west of the Mad River, replacing a gravel road that existed about thirty feet further to the west. This new road had a powerful effect on the everyday lives of local residents. The paved surface made travel easier and traffic increased. Many farmers who previously walked their cattle across the gravel road were not as eager to take them across the paved road. Farmers had a difficult time moving machinery, since they had to drive tractors up the highway's steep banks. Many barns and outbuildings were moved to enable the construction of the highway, while others were moved to make them easier to use. For example, several outbuildings on the Wallis Farm (#26) were moved from across the road to the rear of the house so all farm buildings would be on one side of the road.

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By the early 1950s dairy companies began switching from using milk cans to bulk tanks. While many local farmers, like the Maynards (#46) altered their barns to accommodate bulk tanks, others could not afford to do so and a number of farms went out of business. In 1950 the populations of both Moretown and Waitsfield were down substantially. Moretown had 788 residents, the lowest number since 1820 and Waitsfield had 658, the lowest since 1810. The profound economic problems facing the district were abated by outsiders who brought new vitality to the region through the ski industry. In 1949 Mad River Glen opened its trails in nearby Fayston, and was followed shortly by Sugarbush Valley and Glen Ellen. These resorts created many jobs and caused a population increase. Moretown had 904 residents in 1970 and 1221 in 1980, while Waitsfield's population jumped to 837 in 1970 and 1300 in 1980. In the district, some residents leave during the winter to rent their houses to skiers. Others, like the owners of the Wilder House (#36) and the Belding-McManaway Farm (#49), have converted these farmhouses to inns. Some new houses, generally small single unit vacation homes, have also been constructed here. None-the-less, some farms continue to operate and thus maintain the agricultural character of the district.

The district is significant under criteria A and C at the state and local level. The Mad River Valley Rural Historic District is a well-preserved, cohesive collection of farms in a well-defined geographic area that reflect the evolution of Vermont agriculture. At the local level they show the diversity of agricultural traditions, periods of economic prosperity, and the importance of landscape and natural resources in shaping the built environment. The district contains a high concentration of 19th century houses and barns whose building styles or forms are typical of Vermont. Farmsteads range from relatively unchanged since the historic period, such as the Wallis Farm (#26) to others like the Maynard Farm (#46), which has added new structures to adopt new farming methods and technology. The concentration of large barns speaks to the importance of commercial dairy farming in the flat valleys, with their level fields and pastures and fertile soil. They form a significant contrast to the smaller and often older barns in the hillier regions of the multiple property area (Warren, Waitsfield, Fayston, and Moretown).

The farms in the Mad River Valley have endured a variety of

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changes in the local and statewide agricultural economy. From subsistence farming to canneries, the farmers have continually made an attempt to take advantage of profitable markets. The evolution of farming traditions in this district are typical of patterns seen throughout Vermont. The concentration of these farms in this narrow, enclosed valley retain the sense of a unified agricultural community, a pattern of settlement that is disappearing in Vermont.

In the district barns and other outbuildings are clustered around the farmhouse. The earliest house in the district is the Barnard House (#44), whose original section dates from 1791. When families grew or had more means, they often built additions to their original houses. Such additions could be sidehall plans or Classic Cottages and became the front part of the house. The majority of houses in the district date from the middle decades of the 19th century and are Greek Revival in style. Classic Cottages were the most common house form (ex. #s 3, 5a, 7a, 9, 11a, 38, 47a, 52a). Sidehall plans were also popular (ex. #s 2a, 25a, 42a, 44a, 50a, 51a), and there were also several examples of Georgian plans (#s 26a, 28a, 49a). One Classic Cottage (# 36a) is Gothic Revival in style, while several others (#s 31a, 24a, 36a) have steep wall dormers that come from the Gothic Revival style.

Many of the farm buildings also date from the mid 19th century, and onward. The district has several fine examples of continuous architecture, including the Allen Farm (#7) and Wallis Farm (#26). The Allen farm example starts with the house and an ell, and extends back to several sheds before terminating with the main dairy barn. Both these farms also have other, smaller freestanding outbuildings. As farmers began specializing in dairying, they built large and more efficient bank barns. These massive barns usually dominate the farms on which they are located and are prominent landmarks in the valley. Examples include #s 1b, 7d, 9b, 22b, 24b, 25c, 26c, 40b, and 46b. Basements in these barns contained the manure pit, but some farmers (#s 9, 24) also housed pigs, which were then marketed in Montpelier. Pigs were fed the byproducts of the butter and cheese production.

During the 1870s to improve the quality of feed, silos were built in the valley. Silos were built inside barns until about 1900 when they were constructed outside. The first silos were wood; by the 1930s they were concrete; and by the 1950s were made of metal. The Valleymead Farm (#24) has examples of all

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three types of silos. Another advancement in dairying is seen in the milkhouses in the district. They were often built over a cold spring or next to the ice house. Cold water filled large tanks in which milk cans were set to keep milk cool. By the 1920s milk handlers were requiring milk houses, due to the growth of the fluid milk industry and sanitary laws that required milk to be stored outside of the barn. (ex. #s 7g, 11e, 24b, 26h, 40b, and 51d). The accompanying ice house was an essential element of farms until electric refrigeration in the 20th century made it obsolete.

New sanitary regulations and increased mechanization in the 20th century is reflected by the construction of ground level stable barns with concrete floors (ex. # 22d). Those farms that have continued to operate have added more buildings over time to continue to make use of the latest methods and technology. Today the district reflects the long history of settlement and agricultural practices and change in the Mad River Valley.

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Maynard, Mrs., of Moretown, by Suzanne C. Jamele, April 19,  
1989.

Neill, Elwin, Jr., of Waitsfield, by Kristine Wilson, April 22,  
1989.

Neill, Elwin, Jr., Mrs., of Waitsfield, by Suzanne C. Jamele,  
March 29, 1989.

Neill, Elwin, Sr., of Waitsfield, by Kristine Wilson, April 22,  
1989.

Newton, Joyce, of Waitsfield, by Kristine Wilson, April 22,  
1989.

Newton, Nicholas, of Waitsfield, by Kristine Wilson, April 22,  
1989.

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29, 1989.

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1 and March 29, 1989.

Wallace, Mr. and Mrs., of Waitsfield, by Kristine Wilson,  
April 22, 1989.

Wallis, Otis J., of Waitsfield, by Sheryl Adler, February 20,  
1989; March 25, 1989; April 17, 1989.

Winnicki, Lisa, of Waitsfield, by MaryAnn Naber, March 28,  
1989.



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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM References:

- 5. 18/674100/4896660
- 6. 18/677040/4901350
- 7. 18/677520/4901600

Verbal Boundary Description: The Mad River Valley Rural Historic District is a long, irregularly shaped district that runs in a roughly north/south direction along the floor of the Mad River valley between the villages of Moretown and Waittsfield. The boundary begins at point A, the westerly side of the intersection of Vermont Route 100B and the Mad River (approximately 300 meters south of the intersection of VT Route 100B and Moretown T.H. 3); it thence proceeds southerly along the westerly bank of the Mad River until it reaches the first tributary that flows into the river on the eastern side; it thence follows the westerly side of this tributary, crossing the line between the towns of Moretown and Waittsfield and continuing in an easterly direction until it again meets the town line (point B); it thence proceeds easterly along the town line approximately 180 meters to point C; it thence runs along the 840 foot contour line as marked on the USGS map approximately 360 meters to point D; it thence proceeds westerly in a straight line perpendicular to River Road until it reaches the easterly right of way of River Road, point E; it thence proceeds southerly along the westerly right of way of River Road approximately 320 meters until it meets the northerly property boundary of #4, point F; it thence proceeds easterly along northern boundary line approximately 100 meters to point G; it thence proceeds in a line perpendicular to River Road approximately 100 meters to point H; it thence proceeds westerly in a line perpendicular to the road, crossing River Road to its westerly right of way to point I; it thence proceeds southerly along the westerly right of way approximately 320 meters to point J; thence proceeding in a perpendicular line easterly approximately 100 meters to point K; thence southerly in a line parallel to River Road approximately 100 meters to point L; thence westerly in a line perpendicular to the road and then crossing River Road to its westerly right of way and point M; thence proceeding southerly along the westerly right of way of River Road until

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it intersects with Meadow Road and point N; thence running easterly in a line perpendicular to River Road until it intersects with the 740 foot contour line as marked on the USGS map (point O); thence proceeding southerly along the 740 foot contour line approximately 800 meters until it reaches a tributary to the Mad River (point P); thence proceeding westerly along the north side of said tributary until it reaches the northwest abutment of the Pine Brook Covered Bridge (point Q); thence proceeding easterly across River Road to point R, the northeast abutment of the bridge; thence proceeding southerly to the southeast bridge abutment, point S; thence proceeding westerly to the southwest bridge abutment, point T; thence proceeding southerly along the westerly right of way of River Road until point U, where it intersects with North Road; thence proceeding westerly along the northerly right of way of North Road approximately 700 meters to point V; thence proceeding southerly across North Road in a line perpendicular to it approximately 100 meters to point W; thence proceeding westerly in a line parallel to North Road until this line intersects and crosses the Mad River to its west bank, point X; thence proceeding in a generally southerly and then westerly direction along the western bank of the Mad River to point Y, where the 680 foot contour line marked on the USGS map turns northward, away from the Mad River and toward VT Route 100; thence proceeding northerly along the 680 foot contour line until it meets Point Z, the easterly right of way of VT Route 100; thence proceeding along this easterly right of way approximately 350 meters to point AA; thence proceeding westerly in a line perpendicular to VT Route 100 approximately 100 meters to point BB; thence proceeding northerly in a line parallel to VT Route 100 approximately 300 meters to point CC; thence proceeding easterly in a line perpendicular to VT Route 100 until it intersects with its westerly right of way, point DD; thence proceeding northerly along said right of way approximately 700 meters until it crosses a tributary feeding in from the west to the Mad River, point EE; thence proceeding along said tributary approximately 280 meters until it intersects with the 700 foot contour line marked on the USGS map, point FF; thence proceeding northerly along said contour line until it is approximately 80 meters from the North Fayston Road and thence proceeding parallel to VT Route 100 until it intersects North Fayston Road at point GG; thence proceeding westerly along the northerly right of way of North Fayston Road approximately 400 meters to point HH; thence proceeding generally northerly in a straight line until this line intersects VT Route 100 at a point approximately 750 meters from the southwest corner of the intersection of VT routes 100

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and 100B, point II; thence proceeding northerly in a line perpendicular to VT Route 100 approximately 200 meters until it reaches the western bank of Dowsville Brook, point JJ; thence proceeding easterly along the western bank of Dowsville Brook until it is at a point approximately 400 meters from VT Route 100B, point KK; thence proceeding northerly approximately 400 meters, in a line roughly parallel to VT Route 100B, to point LL; and thence in a line perpendicular to VT Route 100B back to the point of origin (point A).

Boundary Justification: The boundaries for this historic district are based on topographical features (including the Mad River, its tributaries, and contour lines shown on the USGS map), roads, and property lines. The boundary encompasses the area that conveys the historic significance of the valley, and excludes some land belonging to farms within the district because more research is needed to establish significance and non-historic resources on the edges. Further research on land use may reveal that more land, particularly up the hill along the western boundary and to the east, is eligible and should be added. The district encompasses the rural area that runs between the village of Moretown to the north and Waitsfield to the south. The northern edge of the district begins below a non-historic bridge near the edge of Moretown village, while the southern edge is the last historic farm retaining its integrity before reaching Waitsfield village (previously listed on the National Register as a historic district). The eastern boundary follows the Mad River, two of its tributaries, the town highway, for properties 1 and 9 generally the cleared land in back of the farm buildings, and for site 5 the property line. The western boundary generally follows property lines for small holdings, VT Route 100, and generally the cleared land behind sites 27 to 50. The boundary is sufficient to convey the historic and architectural significance of the district.

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OWNERS  
LIST 1

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3. Christopher P. McGandy  
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4. Daniel D. Bisbee, Jr.  
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5. Donald Benoit  
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7. Frederick R. & Josette M. Messer  
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8. Angela and Elwin Neill, Jr.  
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10. Elizabeth Lacey & Mary Quinones  
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11. Northern New England Conference  
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91 Allen Ave.  
Portland, ME 04103-3710
12. Edward & Loretta Wimble  
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14. Town of Waitsfield  
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15. Lawrence B. & Constance B. Woolson  
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16. Arthur E. & Nancy C. Solomon  
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Reistertown, MD 21136
17. Richard N. & Leslie H. Johnson  
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18. Town of Waitsfield  
Board of Selectmen  
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20. Kenneth and Lydia Wimble  
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22. Howard Kenyon  
RD Box 398F  
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23. Irene Spaulding  
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24. Donald & Laurie J. Spaulding  
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25. Hadley Gaylord, Jr.  
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26. W. Otis and Elsie Wallis  
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Waitsfield, VT 05673
27. Nicholas D. & Joyce D. Newton  
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28. Paul & Marie Hartshorn  
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30. Owen Wimble, Jr.  
HCR #1, Box 199  
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31. Kevin & Sheila Eurich  
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Waitsfield, VT 05673
32. Phillips Construction Services, Inc.  
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- 33. Bertha Tucker  
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  - 34. M & P, Ltd.  
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  - 35. Lawrence & Mary Allen  
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  - 36. Russo Family Trust  
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  - 37. Lindol L. Ford & Diane J. Gerring  
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  - 38. Deborah & Russell S. Reynolds, Jr.  
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  - 39. Stephen G. & Judith S. Phillips  
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  - 40. Albert & Marion Turner  
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  - 41. Howard & Elnora O. Ferris  
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- 
- 45. Douglas H. & Sharon A. Turner  
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  - 46. Everett & Ella Maynard  
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  - 47. Audrey Murphy  
RR #1  
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  - 48. Robert Fuocko  
RR #1  
Moretown, VT 05560
  - 49. Edwin Wood  
RR #1  
Moretown, VT 05560
  - 50. Clifford Wallis  
RR #1  
Moretown, VT 05560
  - 51. Gerald Maynard  
RR #1  
Moretown, VT 05560
  - 52. Ina Goodyear  
RR #1  
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  - 53. Jeffrey Squires  
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Planning Division  
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  - 55. Mike Long  
RR #1  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Section number \_\_\_\_\_ OWNERS LIST Page 6

Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Waitsfield and Moretown  
Washington County, Vermont

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- 56. Town of Waitsfield
- 57. Board of Selectmen  
Town Offices  
Waitsfield, VT 05673
  
- 58. Paul & Marie Hartshorn  
HCR #1, Box 170  
Waitsfield, VT 05673

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Photo List

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

Photograph 27

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at #s 6A, B, C (l. to r.)

Photograph 28

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking northeast at #s 6A, B, C, D, E (r. to l.)

Photograph 29

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at # 6D

Photograph 30

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking north at outbuildings on #6

Photograph 31

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #8

Photograph 32

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking NE at #s 9A, E, D, C, (l. to r.)

Photograph 33

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking north at building #s 9B, F (l. to r.)

Photograph 34

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at #9C

Photograph 35

Credit: Sheryl Adler

Date: February 1989

Description: Looking northwest at building #11A

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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Photograph 36  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southwest at building #11B

Photograph 37  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking northeast at building #11C

Photograph 38  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking northeast at buildings # 11D and E

Photograph 39  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northeast at #14

Photograph 40  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west at building #15

Photograph 41  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west at building #16

Photograph 42  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west at building #17

Photograph 43  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west at building #18A and B

Photograph 44  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west at building #18A

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

Photo List

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 6

Photograph 45

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at building #20

Photograph 46

Credit: Richard Casella

Date: March 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #21A

Photograph 47

Credit: Richard Casella

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at etched parlor window, west wall, #21A

Photograph 48

Credit: Richard Casella

Date: March 1989

Description: looking south at #s 21C and B (l. to r.)

Photograph 49

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking east at #s 22C and A (l. to r.)

Photograph 50

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at #22A

Photograph 51

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at #s 22B and C

Photograph 52

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at #s 22B, C, D (l. to r.)

Photograph 53

Credit: Elizabeth Rosin

Date: March 1989

Description: looking southwest at #23

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

Photo List

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Photograph 54  
Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking west at building #24A

Photograph 55  
Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: view looking east of building #24B

Photograph 56  
Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: view looking southeast of #s 24 B, C, D, E, & F  
(l. to r.)

Photograph 57  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: April 1989  
Description: looking east at #s 25D, A, B, & C (l. to r.)

Photograph 58  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking east at building #25A

Photograph 59  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking east at building #s 25B and C (l. to r.)

Photograph 60  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking northeast at building #25C

Photograph 61  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southwest at complex #26

Photograph 62  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southwest at building #26A

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Washington County, Vermont

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 8

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Photograph 63

Credit: Sheryl Adler

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at buildings # 26B, C, & H

Photograph 64

Credit: Sheryl Adler

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at building #26B (rear)

Photograph 65

Credit: Sheryl Adler

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #26C

Photograph 66

Credit: Sheryl Adler

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at #s 26E, F, & G (l. to r.)

Photograph 67

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at buildings # 27B and A  
(l. to r.)

Photograph 68

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking west at buildings #28B and A

Photograph 69

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking east at buildings # 28A and B (l. to r.)

Photograph 70

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #33

Photograph 71

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking southwest at buildings #33 and 34

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

Photo List

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Photograph 72

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele

Date: February 1989

Description: looking west at building #35A

Photograph 73

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #36

Photograph 74

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele

Date: February 1989

Description: looking west at building #36A

Photograph 75

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at building #38

Photograph 76

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at building #38

Photograph 77

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at building #38A

Photograph 78

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at building #39

Photograph 79

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking southeast at #40

Photograph 80

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking southeast at building #40A



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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

Photograph 81  
Credit: MaryAnn Nabor  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking east at building #40B

Photograph 82  
Credit: MaryAnn Nabor  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking southwest at building #41

Photograph 83  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north at buildings # 42C, B, A (l. to r.)

Photograph 84  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking southeast at buildings # 42A, B, C  
(l. to r.)

Photograph 85  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north at building #42A

Photograph 86  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north at building #42B

Photograph 87  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking north at lightning rod on building #42B

Photograph 88  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking west at building # 42C

Photograph 89  
Credit: MaryAnn Nabor  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking southwest at building #43

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Photo List

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

Photograph 90

Credit: Elizabeth Rosin

Date: March 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #44A

Photograph 91

Credit: Elizabeth Rosin

Date: March 1989

Description: looking west at front door of building #44A

Photograph 92

Credit: Elizabeth Rosin

Date: March 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #44B

Photograph 93

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at #45 (Church of the Crucified  
One)

Photograph 94

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking southeast at #46

Photograph 95

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #46A

Photograph 96

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking north at building #46B

Photograph 97

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking west at buildings # 46 F & G

Photograph 98

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking southwest at building # 46I

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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Photograph 99  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking north at building #47A

Photograph 100  
Credit: Richard Casella  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking east at building #47B

Photograph 101  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northwest at building #48A

Photograph 102  
Credit: Sheryl Adler  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking southwest at building #48A

Photograph 103  
Credit: Letitia D. Richardson  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking north at building #49A

Photograph 104  
Credit: Letitia D. Richardson  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking north at building #49C

Photograph 105  
Credit: Letitia D. Richardson  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking east at #s 49A, B, C, D (r. to l.)

Photograph 106  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north at # 50A, B, & E (l. to r.)

Photograph 107  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking east at building #s 50B & A

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Mad River Valley Rural Historic District  
Waitsfield & Moretown, Washington County, Vermont  
Negative filed at Vermont Division for Historic  
Preservation

Photograph 1

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor  
Date: February 1989  
Description: Looking west toward #1

Photograph 2

Credit: Elizabeth Rosin  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking south toward #40

Photograph 3

Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north toward #s 20, 21, and 25

Photograph 4

Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking east toward #1

Photograph 5

Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southeast toward #1

Photograph 6

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking west to Route 100

Photograph 7

Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking east across valley

Photograph 8

Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west toward #51

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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Photograph 9  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking south toward #7

Photograph 10  
Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking west toward #51

Photograph 11  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west toward #40

Photograph 12  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking west toward #46

Photograph 13  
Credit: Elizabeth Rosin  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southeast, front of #1

Photograph 14  
Credit: Elizabeth Rosin  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking northwest, building #1B

Photograph 15  
Credit: Elizabeth Rosin  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking north at #s 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E

Photograph 16  
Credit: Elizabeth Rosin  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking northeast at #1G

Photograph 17  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southwest at #s 2A and 2B

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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Photograph 18

Credit: Mark S. Wolfe

Date: March 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #2A

Photograph 19

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #3

Photograph 20

Credit: Mark S. Wolfe

Date: February 1989

Description: looking east at building #4

Photograph 21

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northwest at building #5A

Photograph 22

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking southwest at building #5B

Photograph 23

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking east at building #5C

Photograph 24

Credit: MaryAnn Nabor

Date: February 1989

Description: looking northeast at building #5C & slate fencepost

Photograph 25

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking east at #s 6A, B, G, F, D, & E (r. to l.)

Photograph 26

Credit: Letitia D. Richardson

Date: March 1989

Description: looking east at #s 6A, B, G, F, D, & E (r. to l.)

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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Photograph 108  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northwest at building #50A

Photograph 109  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north at building #50B

Photograph 110  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking southeast at building #50C

Photograph 111  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: March 1989  
Description: looking east at building #50D

Photograph 112  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northeast at building #50E

Photograph 113  
Credit: Mark S. Wolfe  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking north at #50F (cemetery)

Photograph 114  
Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northeast at building #51A

Photograph 115  
Credit: Suzanne C. Jamele  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northeast at buildings # 51 B, C, & D

Photograph 116  
Credit: Kristine M. Wilson  
Date: February 1989  
Description: looking northwest at building #52A

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Photo List

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Mad River Valley  
Rural Historic District  
Washington County, Vermont

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Photograph 117

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking west at building #52B

Photograph 118

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: looking south at buildings # 52A, C, B (l. to r.)

Photograph 119

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

Date: February 1989

Description: farm # 52 in TWA ad of 1954

Photograph 120

Credit: Kristine M. Wilson

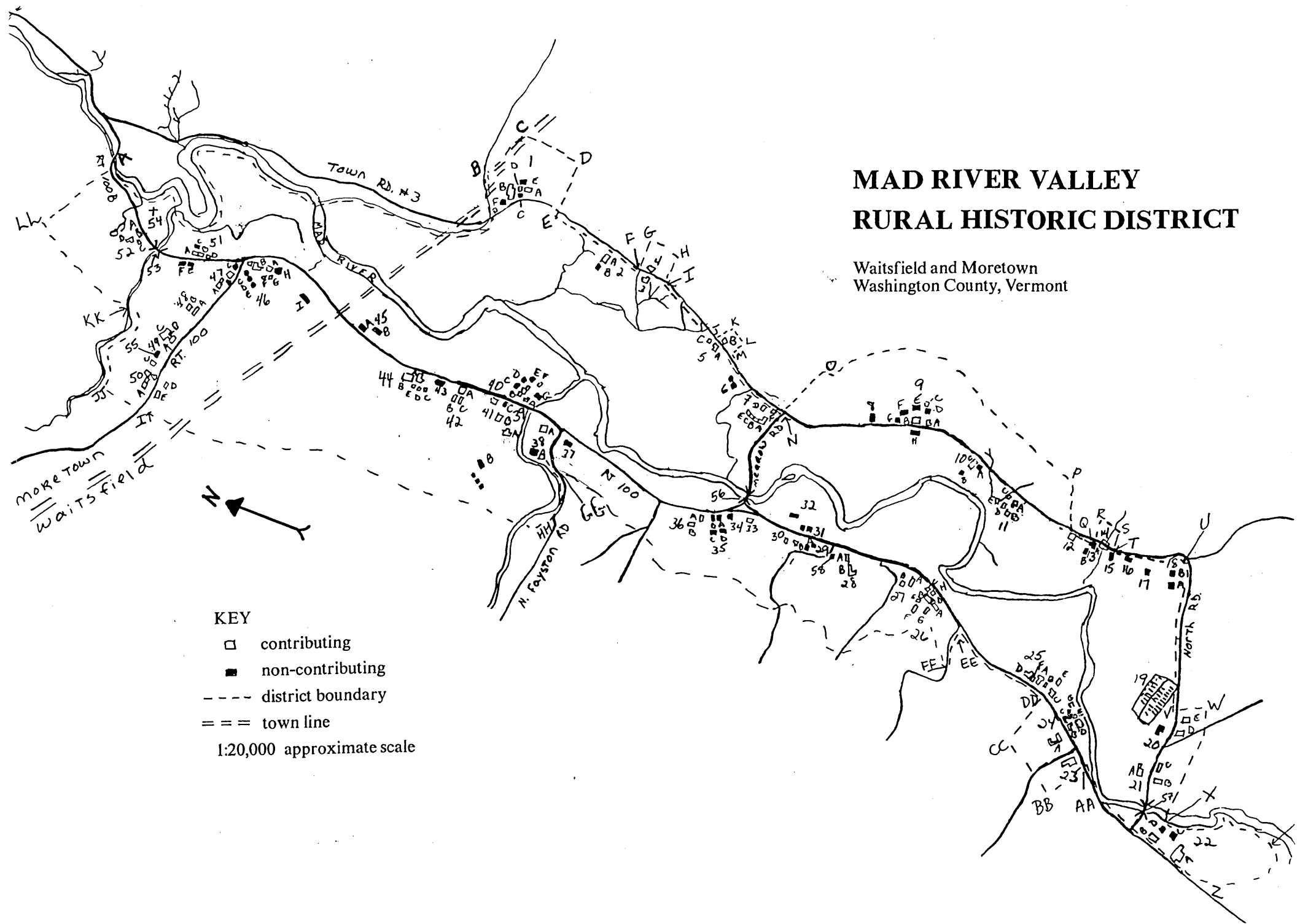
Date: February 1989

Description: 1951 aerial view of buildings # 52A, C, & B



# MAD RIVER VALLEY RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Waitsfield and Moretown  
Washington County, Vermont



- KEY**
- contributing
  - non-contributing
  - - - - district boundary
  - ==== town line
- 1:20,000 approximate scale