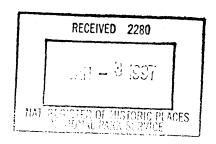
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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box 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 <u>Kidder, Asahel, House</u>	
other names/site number	
2. Location	
street & number Vermont Rt. 22A 17 a not for publication	
city or town <u>Fair Haven</u> ¬/avicinity	
state <u>Vermont</u> code <u>VT</u> county <u>Rutland</u> code <u>021</u> zip code <u>05743</u>	
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 to cally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) See Continuation See the Preservation Office Preservation Office	
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification Thereby certify that the property is: Date of Act	
Thereby years and property for	
entered in the National Register See continuation sheet See continuation sheet	<u>97</u>
determined eligible for the National Register	
☐ See continuation sheet	
determined not eligible for the National Register	
removed from the National Register	
other, (explain:)	

<u>Kidder, Asahel, House</u> Name of Property		Rutland County, Vermont County and State				
5. Classification						
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count)					
private public-local public-State public-Federal	□ building(s) □ district □ site □ structure □ object		Noncontributing 1	sites structures objects		
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of n/a	of a multiple property listing.)	Number of con	1 tributing resource ational Register			
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter Categories from instructions	Current Functions (Enter Categories from instructions)					
domestic: single dwelling	domestic: single dwelling					
commerce/trade: business		commerce/trade: restaurant				
agricultural: animal faci	domestic: secondary structure					
agricultural: storage						
7. Description						
Architectural Classification (Enter Categories from instructions	Materials (Enter Categories from instructions)					
Mid-19th Century: Greek F	foundation <u>stone</u>					
other: English barn	walls wood					

roof<u>slate</u> other <u>brick</u>

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

see continuation sheets

<u>Kidder, Asahel, House</u> Name of Property	Rutland County, Vermont County and State						
8. Statement of Significance							
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions) architecture						
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.							
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.	Period of Significance c. 1843 c. 1850						
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	c. 1870						
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates						
Property is:							
☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	c.1850						
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person						
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	(Complete If Criterion B is marked above)						
D a cemetery.	Cultural Affiliation						
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	_n/a						
☐ F a commemorative property.							
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Architect/Builder not known						
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):	Primary location of additional data:						
 □ 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 #	Name of repository:						

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

<u>Kidder, Asahel, House</u> Name of Property	Rutland County, Vermont County and State						
10. Geographical Data							
Acreage of Property 3.45							
UTM references (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)							
1 118 6 40 180 48 25 8 10 Zone Easting Northing 2	Zone Easting Northing 4						
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)	See continuation sheet						
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)							
11. Form Prepared By							
name / title Anderson							
organization <u>HeritageLink</u>	date <u>October 6, 1995, revised 8/ 1</u> 996						
street & number RR 2 Box 164	telephone_ <u>802-457-2398</u>						
city or town woodstock star	te <u>vermont</u> zip code <u>05091</u>						
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	f 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 Cynthia and Douglas Baird							
street & number RR1 Box 4460	telephone <u>802-265-8039</u>						
city or town <u>Fair Haven</u> state	e <u>Vermont</u> zip code <u>05743</u>						

Paper 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 from. 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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Architectural Description

The Asahel Kidder House, c.1843, is located on a 3.45 acre parcel of land situated on the east side of VT Route 22A, immediately south of the intersection of Bolger Road, approximately 1 mile south of the village of Fair Haven, Vermont. The house sets back fifty feet from the highway. The site is level and features well-manicured, spacious lawns to the west, east, and south of the house and has a gravel driveway and parking lot to the north. This driveway serves as access to the house, now used as a residence and as a bed and breakfast called "The Maplewood Inn" and leads to a small barn, (2), c.1843, located northeast of the house. Another driveway, south of the house, leads from VT Route 22A to a small parking area and concrete block garage, (3), c.1950, behind. Mature maple trees shade the west lawn, and a brick walkway extends in a north-south line across this lawn, connecting the parking lot with the front entrances.

The Asahel Kidder House is a west facing Greek Revival side hall plan pavilion (constructed c.1843) with two flanking ells (added c.1870 and c.1880). The entire structure is clapboarded, roofed with slate, and rests on a low stone foundation. The sidehall plan center pavilion fronts Vermont Route 22A and boasts a classical pedimented gable end with triangular fan light, full entablature, corner pilasters, and the symmetry associated with the Greek Revival style. A classically inspired front porch extends along the west, eave facade of the south ell (an existing building moved from another site and added to the main block c. 1870). The north ell (constructed c.1880) features a simple full entablature, a pedimented, centered entry, and corner pilasters. The house is an excellent example of Vermont's attraction to the Greek Revival style of architecture during the middle and latter nineteenth century, and is a fine example of the sophisticated, sidehall plan house form.

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The main block, or central pavilion, is 3-bay by 5-bay, 26' x 32', two and one-half story structure. A single brick stove chimney exits at the ridge of the gable roof at the far eastern end. The entry is located in the right bay of the pavilion's west, gable end, forming the sidehall plan. This recessed entry features a paneled door flanked by three-quarter sidelights with single carved wooden panels below. The door surround has flanking pilasters which support a full door entablature. Stone steps lead to the threshold of the entry. Tacked to the frieze above the door are seemingly modern, stamped metal numerals which read: "1843."

To the left of the door there are two, symmetrically spaced, 6-over-6, double-hung sash windows. The second story features three similar windows evenly spaced. All of these windows feature a plain surround and are flanked by louvered shutters. Pilasters with capitals extend upward a full two stories to a full entablature which runs directly under the pediment. This entablature stylistically matches the door entablature of the main entry. A similar entablature runs under the slope of each of the rakes of the pediment. Centered in the pediment directly under the peak is a louvered, triangular fan.

The southern, eave side of the main pavilion features a one and one-half story gable-roofed ell which projects 45 feet southward. The ell is 20 feet wide, its east facade flush with the east, gable end of the main block. The ell joins the main block at a point 12 feet from the block's southwest corner. On the eave facade of the main block, to the west of the ell, there are two, centered 6-over-6 double hung windows, one on each story. At the far left at the corner is the corner pilaster reaching up a full two stories to the entablature above.

The east, rear, gable facade of the main block features the same symmetry present on the front facade. There are a pair of evenly spaced 6-over-6 double hung windows without shutters located on both the first and second stories. There is a 6-over-6 window directly under the peak in the top half-story. The first story

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features an entry just left of center with a shed-roofed door hood supported by brackets. At the far left there is an enclosed, clapboarded, single story, shed-roofed projection with an entry at its eastern end which covers the bulkhead door to the cellar. Architectural details on the main block's east gable end include corner pilasters, a full entablature under the rakes, and cornice returns which suggest a pediment.

The northern, eave side of the center pavilion features a one and one-half story, gable-roofed ell projecting 24 feet northward. The ell is 24 feet wide, its east facade projects 2 feet past the east, gable end of the main block. This ell joins the main block at a point ten feet from the northwest corner. To the west of the ell on the main block's northern wall there are a pair of centered, 6-over-6 windows, one on each story. To the far right is the corner pilaster which extends upward to the entablature. The window on the first floor is flanked by louvered shutters.

The south ell is actually the oldest part of the house. Built between 1770 and 1814, the ell was a free-standing structure referred to in town histories as a "tenement house" which was located on Asahel Kidder's property across the road and south of the present site. C.1870, Mr. Kidder joined the "tenement house" onto his c.1843 house. Structural investigation shows the central pavilion and the ell to be of similar, post and beam construction with mortise and tenon joinery and half-timbered roof rafters.

The west, eave facade of the south ell features a full length, 5-bay, open, one-story, shed-roofed porch. Its slate roof is supported by 4, equally spaced, squared posts and is quarter-hipped at the south end. The roof meets the west facade of the ell at a point approximately two feet below the eave line. The porch floor is the height of the low foundation. There is an entry, featuring a paneled door surrounded by simple architrave trim, located in the fourth bay flanked by three,

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regularly spaced windows in the bays to the left and one window in the bay to the right. The two windows at the far left are 6-over-6 double hung sash with plain surround typical of the rest of the building. The window directly to the left of the entrance is a large, modern, vertically divided fixed sash window. Right of the entrance is a single 6-over-6 window characteristic of the building's other windows.

Above the porch roof there are five horizontal, three pane, kneewall windows. Above the windows there is a wide frieze board. There is a square engaged column on the south facade of the central pavilion supporting the porch roof. There is another square engaged column on the west facade of the ell supporting the southeast corner of the porch roof. Corner pilasters adorn the ell at the north end at the inside corner where it meets the main block, and at the ell's southwestern outside corner. The ridge of the south ell's roof meets the south slope of the central pavilion's roof approximately two feet up from the drip edge, just above the top of the current metal flashing.

The south, gable end facade of the ell has many of the Greek Revival style details found on the rest of the building. Dominated by a centered, exterior brick fireplace chimney, the gable end has a pair of 6-over-6 windows with louvered shutters that flank the chimney on both stories. These windows, however, have pedimented lintels not found on the other windows of the house. The corner pilasters, the frieze, and the cornice molding at the rakes correspond with Greek Revival stylistic details found on the west facade of the main block. The ell's south facade features closely cropped cornice returns.

The east, eave facade of the south ell features a long, single story, shed-roofed addition (c.1915) which runs almost its entire length. The addition's southern end is recessed approximately one foot from the ell's southern end and has a single, horizontal, fixed sash window at the upper left near the rake. The eastern, eave

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facade of the addition projects 10 feet beyond the eastern, gable end of the main pavilion. The roof of the addition, set at the same pitch as that of the ell's roof, joins the ell approximately one foot below the eave. The east facade of the addition features irregular fenestration along its length. An entry is located right of center covered with a gable-roofed door hood which is supported by brackets. Three windows are asymmetrically placed to the left of the entrance. The two on the left are 6-over-6 double hung windows, the window closest to the entrance is a newer sliding sash window, placed horizontally close to the eave. To the right of the entry, between the doorway and the northern end of the addition, is one 6-over-6 window. At the northern end of the addition, a brick stove chimney projects through the rake midway up the slope of the roof.

The north ell was constructed in the balloon frame technique c.1880. Its western, eave facade features the same Greek Revival stylistic components and symmetry as the rest of the house; it has a central entrance flanked by two shuttered, 6-over-6 windows. The entry has a plain door surround with a pedimented cap similar to the window lintels on the south ell's gable end. To the far left on this facade is a corner pilaster, typical of the others found on the house, extending up to the entablature which runs under the eave. The ridge of the north ell's roof, which is lower than the roof of the south ell, meets the central pavilion's north, eave facade at the eave line.

The north, gable end facade of the ell has two 6-over-6 windows spaced evenly on the first story. There are two smaller 6-over-6 windows spaced evenly under the rakes on the upper half-story. All four of these windows are flanked by louvered shutters. Corner pilasters are found at both corners of the facade. A wide frieze board runs under the rakes to the peak. There are moderately cropped cornice returns on this facade.

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The eastern, eave facade of the north ell features an entrance at the far left near the junction with the main block. The entry is sheltered by a shed-roofed door hood supported by brackets. A horizontal, modern "picture" window is located to the right of the entry. Centered in the space to the right of this window, between it and the northeast corner of the ell, is a 6-over-6 window.

The interior of the Asahel Kidder House has retained many of its original Greek Revival stylistic features. Wainscoting with elaborate egg and dart detailing are found throughout the main block's interior. The first floor plan of the main block is virtually intact, with its side-lighted front entry and original staircase and large front parlor. A classical paneled door with architrave moldings connect the sidehall with the parlor to the left. A guest room with private bath is located at the rear of the main block on the first story, in the space originally, according to the current owners, occupied by the residence's kitchen. On the second floor of the main block, a guest room, guest suite, and bathroom are located off the sidehall and landing.

The south ell contains, from north to south, a library, breakfast room, and TV room on the first floor which serves as a common area for inn guests. The c.1915 shed-roofed addition to the south ell contains, from north to south, a kitchen area, owner's breakfast room, and pantry. The second floor of the south ell contains a guest room and a hospitality suite with private bath which are accessed by two separate staircases leading up from the library and the breakfast room.

The north wing contains the owner's quarters and the office for the Maplewood Inn on the first floor. A bedroom, part of a large guest suite accessed from the stair landing in the main block, is on the second floor above the owner's quarters.

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(2) The Barn, c.1850

The barn, located northeast of the house next to Bolger Road, is a rectangular, 30 x 40 foot, gable-roofed, two and one-half story English barn set on a low stone foundation The roof is covered with slate. There is little roof overhang at the eaves and rakes. The west, eave facade, which is sheathed with horizontal novelty siding, faces the driveway and VT Route 22A. A 12' wide sliding door on track is centered on this facade. A modern, two pane, horizontal, sliding window with aluminum sash is centered at chest height on the wall between the sliding door and the SW corner of the barn. The southern, gable facade features a wooden entry door at the far left. This facade is sheathed with narrow, vertical siding. The eastern, eave facade is covered with horizontal novelty siding and has no fenestration. The northern, gable end of the barn, directly adjacent to Bolger Road (see attached sketch map) has narrow, vertical siding similar to the southern end. A single fixed sash, 3-over-3 window is located just below the peak.

The interior of the barn features three bays; the center bay is accessed by the sliding barn door. The interior is mostly open; any earlier stalls, partitions, and floors have been removed. There is a modern, insulated, partitioned, one story room in the barn's southwest corner. The barn's floor is finished with crushed stone. The four bents of the hand hewn frame, with half-timbered roof purlins, is exposed. The barn is currently used as a garage and for storage.

The barn, according to the present owners, was built "sometime during Asahel Kidder's ownership" (1843-1877). The exact date of construction cannot be determined. It has been remodeled several times, with additions being adjoined to it during the construction and expansion of the farm and the dairying operation, and then subsequently removed from it.

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(3) The Garage c. 1950

The garage was formerly the heating plant for the Maplewood Dairy. It is a square, one and one-half story, gable-roofed concrete block building measuring 20 x 20 feet. The building is roofed with asphalt shingles and sets on a concrete block foundation, which due to the severe slope of the site, makes the southern, gable end of the garage a full two and one-half stories in height. The upper half-story on both of the gable ends is sheathed with horizontal novelty siding. There is a hinged, double door centered on the northern, gable facade. There is no fenestration on either the eastern or western eave facades. Each of these facades has an exterior, cement block, single flue chimney located approximately 6 feet southward from the northern gable end. The southern gable end has a pair of 2 over 2 fixed sash windows centered on the first story. The rafter tails are exposed on the eave sides of the building; there is little roof overhang on any of the facades.

The interior of the garage is open with a dirt floor. It is currently used as for storage.

The garage is non-contributing due to age.

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Statement of Significance

With a significant history beginning c.1843 when farmer Asahel Kidder built his sophisticated sidehall plan residence on his property south of Fair Haven, continuing into the later nineteenth century when two ells were added to the residence, stretching into the mid-twentieth century when Maplewood Farm became headquarters for a prosperous dairy and milk bottling plant, and extending to the late 20th century when it became the Maplewood Inn Bed and Breakfast, the Asahel Kidder House remains an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture and a testament to the prominence, prosperity, and tastes of its first owner. This two and one-half story, gable front, sidehall plan structure with flanking, ells, embodying classical detail, symmetry, and massing, qualifies for local and statewide significance under National Register Criterion C because this property "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction." The Asahel Kidder house, which has been wellpreserved and maintained over the past century and a half, exudes the spirit of the Greek Revival style of architecture, a prominent and popular style in Vermont in the mid-nineteenth century. It retains its integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

In addition and perhaps more importantly, the architectural significance of the Asahel Kidder House is enhanced by its more sophisticated sidehall plan house form, a form not often found in a rural farmhouse. According to <u>The Historic Architecture of Rutland County</u>, "...other Fair Haven farm houses of the period were generally modest Classic Cottage types, but this house is distinguished by its central pavilion with classically inspired doorway, wide corner pilasters, and two flanking ells." The ells were added c.1870 (the south ell) and c.1880 (the north

¹Vermont Division for Historic Preservation. <u>The Historic Architecture of Rutland County</u>. (Montpelier, Vermont: 1988) 122.

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ell). Although this house was not constructed as a traditional Pavilion with ells type, with matching ells erected contemporaneously with a main pavilion, it evolved into this form within the span of approximately 40 years. Care was taken to continue the Greek Revival architecture of the main block onto the ells, revealing the continued influence of this style in the latter 19th century.

Asahel Kidder was a representative of the Town of Fair Haven in the Vermont General Assembly from 1843 to 1844 and was well known throughout the region. He was one of the town's most prosperous and successful farmers with large land holdings south of town. His sophisticated sidehall plan home on the main road to New York state, now VT Route 22A, reflected Mr. Kidder's early farming successes, his wealth, his standing in the community, and his eye for popular style. The house was erected in the 1840s, about the time that Asahel Kidder, along with many farmers throughout the state of Vermont, had turned from the cultivation of "cash crops" like oats, corn, wheat, and barley to animal husbandry, specifically sheep raising. By 1840, there were about one and one-half million sheep in Vermont, more sheep per capita than any other state in the country. Rutland County was the second-largest sheep farming county in the state. Assumedly, successes in this aspect of agriculture, as well as success in other pursuits, agricultural and otherwise, enabled Asahel Kidder to construct his new residence. According to the U.S. Agricultural Census of Vermont, in 1850 Kidder had 170 sheep on his 320 acre farm and produced 500 pounds of wool. By 1860 that number had increased to 225 sheep grazing on 450 acres, which yielded 700 pounds of wool. By 1870, the farm, according to the census, consisted of 880 acres.

According to the current owners, Cynthia and Douglas Baird, the Barn (2) was built northeast of the farm house "sometime during Asahel Kidder's ownership of the property," 1843-1877. The exact date of the construction of the barn is not known, but it is very likely that the barn served as one of the earliest agricultural

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buildings on the property, housing livestock. Agricultural Census records show that during Asahel's ownership, he maintained a small herd of dairy cows, a few horses, oxen and "other cattle," as well as swine and the aforementioned sheep. This English barn, which contributes to the historic association of the property, was present during the Asahel Kidder House's period of significance, relates to documented significance of the property, and retains its historic integrity. For these reasons, it is a contributing resource.

With the growth of his farming operation and the growth of his family, Mr. Kidder expanded the original house by adding an ell to the south. The history of the first ell addition goes back to the spring of 1770, when Silas Stafford purchased land south of what would become the Kidder farm and opened a "public house" some time later. He sold the property to James Watson in the spring of 1814. According to Adams' History of the Town of Fair Haven a "tenement house" was moved to the site of the Kidder home sometime after 1870 and was annexed onto the c.1843 main block. This "tenement house" is assumed to be the same "public house" owned earlier by Stafford. Accordingly, this would date the south wing's construction as a separate structure to between 1770 and 1814. A kitchen wing was later added to the rear of this ell, c.1915, which continues to serve as the building's kitchen.

After the Civil War sheep raising in Vermont had declined in part due to the lowering of the wool tariff and its subsequent repeal in 1846. Also, the abundance of cheap land in the west made sheep raising a more profitable endeavor than was the case for Vermont. As the construction of the railroads opened up the eastern market to western wool growers, western competition and the resultant drop in the price of wool prompted most Vermont sheep farmers to switch to other agricultural pursuits. This was the case at the Kidder farm, where Isaac "Ike" Wood, Asahel Kidder's son-in-law and heir-apparent to the farm, turned to dairying from sheep raising. In 1880, three years after Asahel Kidder's death, he

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began the I.A. Wood and Sons Dairy, later the Maplewood Dairy (named for the many mature trees on the lawn of the farmstead and for his own surname).

In 1880, the year Ike Wood began his dairy business, The U.S. Agricultural Census of Vermont lists a milk production of 1200 gallons on the farm. This shift to dairying in the late 1800's is typical of many of Vermont farms. The majority of dairy production prior to the turn of the century was in the form of butter and cheese. In 1850, 1860, and 1870, 700, 600, and 700 pounds of butter were made, respectively, on the Kidder farm. The farm also produced 200 pounds a year of cheese, on average, during those years. However, due to the invention of the refrigerated railroad car, and the beginnings of truck transport in the late teens and early 1920s, a large scale fluid milk market began to develop. This was the market that Isaac Wood pursued in earnest.

He was successful. Circa 1880, to keep up with added demands for space and a change in farming practice, a north wing was added to the sidehall plan main block to serve as an office for the dairy. It was carefully incorporated onto the existing house, with its Greek Revival style and massing complimenting the existing style of the house. It also gave the house its current "Pavilion with ells" house form. It is interesting to note from the Agricultural Census that the size of the farm shrunk from 880 acres in 1870 to 300 acres in 1880, suggesting a downsizing of the farm's operation, a concentration on one major product, the plausible need for less grazing lands, and possible sale of lands to finance the beginning of the dairy operation.

In the late 1800's, Ike Wood set up a milk route in and around the town of Fair Haven. Many elderly residents of Fair Haven still recall seeing him on his route in the early 20th century. The milk was initially hauled in large cans on a horse drawn wagon or sled, depending on the season. Mr. Wood would ladle out his

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product with a long handled dipper; the customers had to supply their own containers. Later on, bottling of raw milk for sale in town was done at the farm. The bottling was done by hand.

As the dairy operation grew over the subsequent decades, a mechanized milk bottling facility and a dairy foods processing plant were built on the farm, east of the house next to Bolger Road. Isaac Wood's son, Wilbur, took over the business from his father and introduced the first milk bottling machine at the plant in 1930. Wilbur further increased milk distribution, expanding his routes to Poultney and Castleton. In 1939, the pasteurization process required that even more equipment be installed. By the mid-twentieth century, the Maplewood Dairy was one of the most well known and successful dairies in the state. Its distribution area was western Rutland County and eastern New York. Originally it sold its own milk, produced on the farm, but as it grew it eventually bought milk from 18 different suppliers and the farm discontinued its own herd of cows. At its peak in the mid-1970s, the dairy put up 20,000 quarts of milk per day, and distributed, in its own fleet of trucks, milk, cream, butter, yogurt, eggs, cottage cheese, and soft ice cream mix. The farm had reverted to a dairy.

According to the current owners, the existing garage (3) was constructed c. 1950 to house boilers for the dairy's heating plant. It was build of concrete blocks to render it more "fireproof." Photographs of the complex of the Maplewood Dairy buildings show overhead steam pipes connecting the heating plant to the bottling and processing facility across a parking lot, north and east of the house. All of these buildings were torn down in the early 1980s and the site was leveled planted as lawn.

Wilbur Wood, Asahel Kidder's grandson, died in 1977; the Maplewood Dairy was closed by his widow Naomi in 1979, 99 years after it had begun. None of Wilbur's children was interested in running the dairy. Naomi continued to reside

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in the Greek Revival farm house until 1981 when she moved to a nursing home in Fair Haven. After remaining vacant for five years, still in the hands of the Kidder/Wood family, the house was purchased by Paul and Cynthia Soder, who sensitively converted the farmhouse to the Maplewood Inn beginning in 1986.

Built by a man of considerable wealth and influence in the town of Fair Haven, the Asahel Kidder House bears witness to an agricultural progression from sheep farm to dairy farm to a modern dairying facility. It provides a visual record of the growth and prosperity of the Kidder/ Wood families. Through a century and a half of changes, the house has retained its architectural significance and its integrity. It survives today as a tourist inn, a reflection of its durability and its ability to adapt to shifting economic and market cycles and to the needs of its residents.

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Vermont Agricultural Census, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 Asahel Kidder/Isaac Wood Farm, Fair Haven, VT (Note - "ng": "not given" on the census sheet)

year	acres improv ed	acres unim- proved	cash value	value of farm mach.	horses	mules	cows	oxen	other cattle	sheep	swine	value of lives- stock
1850	120	200	6500	150	7	0	8	2	15	170	2	1100
1860	200	250	15 G	300	5	0	7	2	10	225	2	1300
1870	400	480	17 G	500	4	0	15	0	3	ng	2	2000
1880	292		7810	ng	2	0	10	0	4	ng	4	510
year	bushels peas & beans	bushels pota- toes	value of orchard prod.	pounds butter	pounds cheese	tons hay	pounds maple sugar	value of animals slaught.	chick- ens	amount paid for wages	value of fences	weeks of hired labor
1850	0	225	\$10	700	200	80	ng	85	ng	ng	ng	ng
1860	3	800	120	600	200	100	500	100	ng	ng	ng	ng
1870	0	1000	40	700	ng	100	150	200	ng	600	ng	ng
1880	ng	360	ng	400	ng	35	ng	ng	20	150	ng	26
year	bushels wheat	bushels rye	bushels com	bushels oats	pounds wool	value of farm prod.	dozens of eggs	bushels of apples	cords of wood	bushels buck wheat	lbs honey	
1850	25	25	300	225	5 00	ng	ng	ng	ng	15	150	
1860	30	0	200	250	ng	ng	ng	ng	ng	20	75	
1870	25	0	75	150	500	ng	ng	ng	ng	25	ng	
1880	ng	0	100	316	ng	ng	250	100	12	35	ng	

Other Information from 1880 census: Milk production - 1,200 gallons. Note drop in cheese and butter production that year, depicting the shift to the marketing of liquid milk. Also, note the reduction in the size of the farm from 880 acres in 1870 to approximately 300 acres in 1880, indicating a downsizing in the operation. Again this represents a shift from diversified farming to concentration on one major product.

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"92 Years a Dairy - Maplewood Dairy of Fair Haven is Celebrating." The Rutland Herald 10 May 1972.

Offensend, Dorothy, Fair Haven Historical Society. Telephone interview, September, 1995.

Photograph and letter collection of Cindy Baird, Fair Haven, Vermont.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map, on file at the Office of Planning and Zoning, Fair Haven, VT, and are the same as those conveyed to Maplewood Dairy, Inc., by Wilbur Wood and Naomi Y. Wood, husband and wife, by their deed dated Feb. 6, 1973, and recorded in the records of the Town of Fair Haven, VT, in Book 39, page 415.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the parcel that remains from the original Asahel Kidder farm and the site of the dairy operation. At one time a farm of over 800 acres, the property at present is a small 3.45 acre lot immediately surrounding the house. All other lands of the Kidder farm have been subdivided and sold off to various parties. This boundary is sufficient to protect the architectural character and historic integrity of the property.

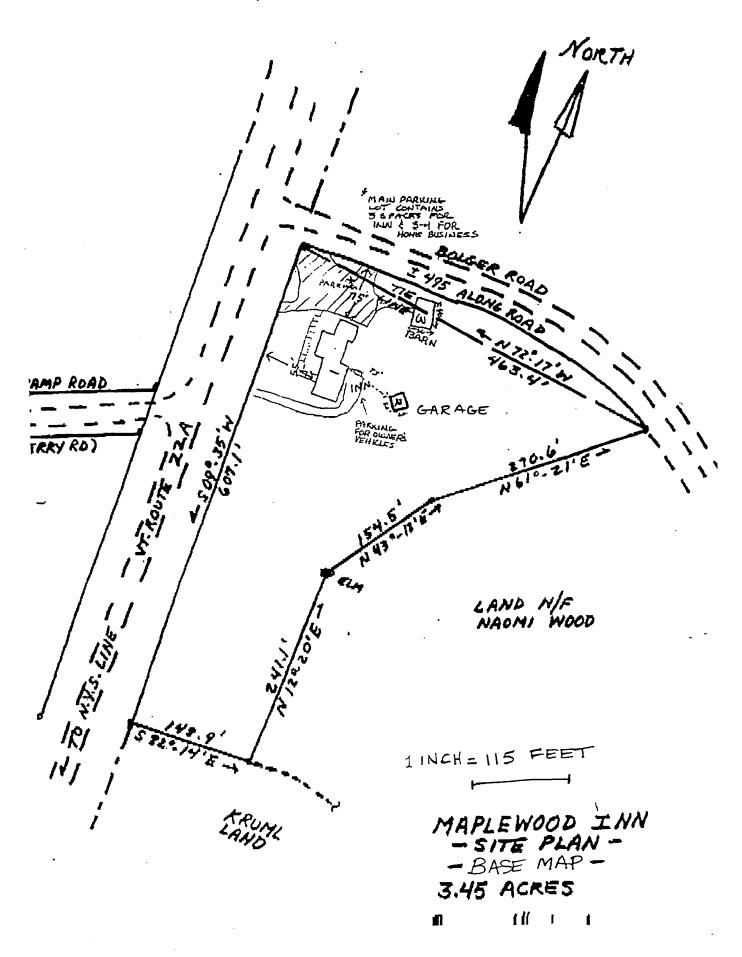
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National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without attachment)

Section number	_ Page							
	SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD							
NRIS Reference N	Number: <u>97000024</u>	Date Lis	ted: <u>02/07/97</u>					
Kidder, Asahel, Property Name	House	Rutland County	<u>VT</u> State					
N/A Multiple Name								
with the attache exclusions, or	d nomination docu	mentation subject t	istoric Places in according to the following excess National Park					
Signature of the	Keeper	2/ Date	7/97 of Action					
Amended Items in	Nomination:		######################################	522 3				
8. Period of S	Significance & Significance	gnificant Dates						
Section 8; in Se	The date of construction for the barn is clarified as c.1850, as indicated in Section 8; in Section 7, page 7; and on the sketch map. The construction date for the barn is erroneously indicated as c.1843 in Section 7, page 1.							
	on was confirmed HPO, by telephone		ertson, National I	Register				
DISTRIBUTION:								



Kidder, Asahel, House Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vermont Scale: 1 inch = approx. 115 feet

Contributing Structures:

1. The Farmhouse, c. 1843

3. The barn, c. 1850

Non-Contributing structures: 2. The garage, c. 1950

