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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 or by entering the information requested. If any 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 Goodine, Alice Lord House (preferred)

other names/site number David Vance Tavern Stand; "Mac" McLane Marshall's Tavern; William Jones Place; Carpenter Property

2. Location

street & number 276 Scott Highway
not for publication N/A
city or town Groton vicinity N/A
state Vermont code VT county Caledonia code 005
zip code 05046

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Jamelo National Register Specialist 3-31-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or 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 commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this 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):

Wilson H. Beal 5/12/04
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <u>restaurant</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>WORK IN PROGRESS</u>	<u>education</u>
<u>WORK IN PROGRESS</u>	<u>recreation and culture</u>
<u>WORK IN PROGRESS</u>	<u>single dwelling</u>
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MIXED: Greek Revival
Queen Anne
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite
fieldstone
roof METAL
walls WOOD: weatherboard
ASPHALT: shingle
other BRICK
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 a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE
LITERATURE

Period of Significance c.1840-1953

Significant Dates c.1840
1866
1877
c. 1920

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Darling, Jonathan R.
Lord, Charles C.

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder. Unknown

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: SHPO, Groton, VT Town Clerk; University of Vermont Bailey Howe Library, Special Collections;
Vermont History Center, Barre, VT

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>724140</u>	<u>4898840</u>	
2	___	___	4	___

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rebecca Williams; Tiffany Mitzman

organization University of Vermont, Historic Preservation date September 1, 2003

street & number 133 South Prospect Street, Wheeler House telephone (802) 656-4006

city or town Burlington state VT zip code 05401

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form: Continuation Sheets:

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Gilman Housing Trust, Inc. c/o Edwin Stretch

street & number P.O. Box 405 telephone (802) 334-1541

city or town Newport state VT zip code 05602
=====

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Goodine, Alice Lord House
Groton, Caledonia County, Vermont

Description

The Alice Lord Goodine House is a two story, gable-roofed, post and beam, wood frame dwelling with a mix of Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival details. The house has two distinct sections, a main five-by-three bay, c. 1840, Greek Revival block and a c. 1877, four-by-three bay, vernacular Queen Anne ell with Colonial Revival porch to the east. Attached to the northwest corner of the main block is a c.1877 two story gable-front barn, partially set into the hill that rises behind the buildings. To the southwest of the barn is a small, detached, shed-roofed shed with double doors. Located in the center of Groton Village, on the north side of Vermont State Route 302, the Goodine House is fronted by the street and a sidewalk, and is backed by a steep wooded hill and surrounded by small yards. A short sinuous dirt driveway leads from the street to the barn doors. The property is in good condition, retaining most of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century integrity. It neatly captures the predominant architectural styles, building trends, and periods of economic vitality in the village. The Alice Lord Goodine House retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

The house and a connected barn are currently covered with white, asphalt shingle siding. The clapboards that originally sheathed the structures remain under the shingles and are revealed on the back of the house and on the east facade where some shingles are damaged. The same asphalt siding was used on the shed located to the west of the main house block. The gable roofs of the house and barn are clad with standing seam metal sheets, however those on the east side of the barn have been removed, leaving only tar paper. The gable end of the Greek Revival portion of the house faces south, towards the street, while the primary residential entrance faces east. This entrance has a carved wooden door surround featuring two pairs of fluted pilasters, simple square capitals, and modest entablature. The gable end of the main block is dominated on the first floor by a small c.1920 addition

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containing a pair of large storefront windows flanking an entrance and a full-width porch above. The extent of this addition is defined by the underlying poured concrete foundation, in contrast with the granite blocks used under the main house and the ell. A porch with a Colonial Revival style skirt wraps from the back of the main block along three-quarters of the ell, visually uniting the house and ell. A large bay window immediately to the east of this porch contributes to the Queen Anne styling with its large square pane and rectangular transom.

The three dates previously noted represent distinct periods of the house's evolution. What is now the second floor of the main block is traditionally known as the c. 1840 "Mac" Marshall's Tavern, moved and reconfigured in 1877 to its present orientation and size. According to local history, the tavern was raised, a new first floor was inserted, the ell and barn built, and porches added. The c.1840 construction date for the second floor of the house (the tavern) is evidenced by the purlin framed attic roof. This method of construction was common in this area by the early 1840s, having moved north up the Connecticut River Valley from central Massachusetts, incidentally from where many of the ell's roof was framed using the common rafter system, which had become the popular method by the late 1870s. One source suggested that the tavern was originally two stories, and simply moved and enlarged with the ell and barn (Glover, pg. 106), but physical evidence points to a one-story origin. During the 1877 refurbishing, two-over-two sash windows were put in throughout the house. In 1920, the house's street-side gable end was modified by an addition, incorporating large storefront windows flanking a recessed commercial door.

The main section of the house faces west and rests on a foundation of large granite blocks with a crawl space underneath. Two granite steps lead up to the central four-panel, Greek Revival wood door, which is flanked by three-quarter length, five-light sidelights, and two pairs of carved, fluted wood pilasters supporting a simple entablature with triglyphs and guttae.

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Interestingly, the triglyph carving on the door surround mirrors that of the carved mantelpiece in the northwest corner room of the second floor. The door surround is almost identical to that of a nearby house, VT-0304-24, a one story five-bay cape that may be similar to the original configuration of the tavern. The door surround is sheltered by a large pedimented hood with shallow gable roof and supported by simple wood brackets. It appears that this hood is a twentieth century addition, but its age is unknown. The screen door has a row of turned spindles ornamenting the divide between the screened top portion and solid skirt below. Physical and architectural evidence suggest that when the tavern was raised to create the second story that the original c.1840 door surround was reused on the new (1877) first floor. For example, the window on the second floor above the door has a paneled area below the window (the only window with this treatment), which, when measured with the window, matches the dimensions of the door below. The windows on the main block, like all those in the house, shed, and some in the barn, are two-over-two sash windows, secured by pins. The four first-floor windows flanking the ornamental door surround on the west (main) façade of the main block have lintels with carved modillions. The remaining lintels have a simple shallow lip that extends slightly beyond the frame. The historic wood, two-over-two, exterior hung storm windows are in place on some of the windows, most notably on the west facade. The remaining windows have metal sliding sash storm windows. Immediately above the windows on the second floor is a modest boxed cornice. Although only one chimney reaches through the standing seam metal roof today, this part of the house originally had two interior ridge-line chimneys. The surviving chimney vents a stove in the second floor living room, and is brick with a metal cap suspended over the opening. According to an undated early twentieth century photograph, each of the chimneys were once taller, more tapered, and had ornamental tops with a flared ring surmounted by a tapered section and a wider crown.

Moving east around the house to the south façade, the c. 1920, one-story, storefront addition dominates the gable end of the main block. This addition is readily distinguished by the change in foundation material-granite slabs support the main block, while the addition's foundation is poured concrete. Two floor-

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to-ceiling length windows extend across the majority of this façade, interrupted only by a recessed entry door. The wood door has a large window set into the top half while the bottom is solid, with rectangular, horizontal panels. A modern aluminum screen door is on the exterior. On each side of the entrance is an additional full-length window set at an angle, effectively creating two large storefront bays. A porch on the second story with shallow hip- roof, turned posts and spindles, and ornamental Eastlake-style brackets spans the width of the façade above the storefront area. It is likely that this porch was originally located at the ground level and dates to the 1877 period of construction. It was then moved to the second floor when its original location was subsumed by the storefront. At least two other adjacent properties made this type of modification. A central door on the gable end of the second floor gives access to the porch and is flanked by a pair of two-over-two sash windows. A window opening is centered under the gable and above the porch roof, although it has been fitted with a wood panel and a metal vent.

The eaves-front ell comprises the remaining south-facing façade and is similar in scale and shape to the main block, but its gable roof has a shallower roof pitch. Like the house, the roof of the ell is of standing seam metal, although the historic wooden shingles used on the house and ell are still visible from inside the attic. A short square brick chimney is centrally located along the roof ridge. This chimney once had a decorative top similar to that of the two chimneys that were part of the main house block. The four-bay ell is visually connected to the main block by an L-shaped porch. Resting on a foundation of concrete, this porch extends one bay to the west from the back of the main block before turning to shelter three bays of the ell. The flared, Colonial Revival style skirt is clad with the asphalt shingles used on the house. Slender, slightly tapered three-quarter height square porch columns rest on the porch skirt and support a modest entablature and the standing seam metal hipped roof. A historic photograph of the house indicates that a porch has traditionally been in this location and that the skirt and valance once matched that still seen on the second floor porch today. Concrete steps located on the right side of the porch lead up to the porch deck and a residential door. This door has

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a large plate of glass in the top half and two raised, horizontal, panels below. Bead board covers the porch ceiling and the inside of the skirt. To the right of the porch is a large, hip-roofed rectangular bay with three windows. The largest window is on the front, with a large fixed glass pane accented with a rectangular transom light above it. The sides of the bay are filled with two-over-two sash windows. The second story of the ell has three window openings. The two on the left are centered above a window and the door of the first story, while the third window is located to the left of the center of the bay window.

Continuing around the house to the east elevation, the foundation under the ell becomes visible. It is of rubble fieldstone below grade and capped with granite. A two-over-two sash window at the northeast corner of the wall lights a kitchen on the first floor, while two windows on the second floor light a bathroom and bedroom respectively. A small louvered vent is located just under the gable and boxed cornice.

The back, or north-facing façade, of the house is partly obscured by a one-story, L-shaped shed-roofed enclosed porch, a two-story shed-roofed shed, and the hill that abuts the property. The north elevation of the ell is clad in asphalt shingles, while the visible portion of the main block retains the historic weatherboards and trim. A small square two-over-two window in the northeast corner of the ell's first floor lights the kitchen within, while a two-over-two sash window on the second floor

lights a bedroom. A brick chimney is situated low on the slope of the ell's roof, near the junction of the ell and main block. The enclosed porch shelters a passage to move from the first floor of the ell through the ground floor of the shed to the first floor of the barn. It is fitted with a pair of one-over-one windows in the east wall, and four one-over-one sash windows along the length of the north wall. The historic clapboards and flat window trim, with yellow and green paint scheme intact, remain on the exterior wall of the house within the porch enclosure. The porch turns ninety degrees to meet with the east wall of the two-story attached shed, creating the L shape. This part of the porch has an exterior door on the east wall and a

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window on the north wall. Within the porch enclosure on the east wall is a two-over-two sash window that lights a small bedroom or nursery within the main part of the house. The first floor of the connected two-story shed is built partly into the hill, with a stone retaining wall comprising the first floor's north wall. Clad in wide, horizontal, wood sheathing boards, its roof is covered with tar paper. Two windows provide light on the east wall, one on the first floor, and a smaller one on the second. A large sliding door of vertical boards gives access at grade to the second floor. The second floor of the shed can also be reached from the north room on the second floor of the main house block. Reached by climbing onto the roof of the shed is a four-panel door under the gable of the main house block, providing the only access to the attic. The barn attached to this shed is also built into the hill so that the second floor is at grade at the rear of the building. The back of the barn is accessed by a pair of large, hinged doors that occupy half of the width of the barn's second floor. The rear of the barn is clad in wide, horizontal, wood boards.

This barn, a south-facing, three-bay, two story, gable-front structure, is attached to the northwest corner of west-facing façade of the house. The primary street façade of the barn is sheathed in the same asphalt shingles used on the house, visually uniting the two structures. The first floor of this street façade is dominated by a sliding barn door about half the width of the elevation in size. A smaller passage door is inset in the sliding door. To the left of the sliding door panel is a pair of hinged doors, functional only when the sliding door is closed. The sliding door is suspended from an exterior metal track with a double-wheeled sliding mechanism marked "Meyers Stayon Adjustable." Both sets of doors are of vertical wood boards. Above the sliding door, to the right of center, is a hayloft door, also of vertical boards. To the left of the loft door is a small square four-light sash. Centered below the gable is a two-over-two sash window like those on the house. The roof is clad in standing seam metal, although the east side is covered only in tar paper. A brick chimney extends through the northwest corner of the barn's roof, although it dead-ends about two feet above the second floor's floor. The barn can be reached from both the first and second levels of the house through the above-described

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enclosed porch and shed. The north wall of the barn is built into the hill and is comprised of a large stone retaining wall.

The house's significant interior features include the retention of at least two periods of door, window, and baseboard woodwork, including c. 1840s carved trim, flat stock, later (c. 1877) milled decorative stock, tongue and groove wood wainscoting, and many interior four-panel Greek-Revival doors. The central staircase located in the primary entry hall spans the width of the main block of the house and has a balustrade of square spindles, some of which are set at a forty-five degree angle. The full-width room to the south of the stair hall is the parlor/commercial space, and includes the two large window bays, and storefront door. A chimney once ran up the center of the north wall of this room. This chimney space is now framed in, creating a cabinet that has an ornamental latch matching that on the china cabinet in the adjacent room. The area to the north of the stairhall has been divided into three rooms—a pair of east-west rooms connected by a large open doorway, and a small nursery inset into the east room. The heart of the house is the western end of the ell. This central room, off which all but two of the rooms on this floor radiate, features a built-in china hutch with glass and wood panel door and ornamental latch. Also located in the ell is the kitchen, a bedroom containing the bay window, a steep back stairway to the second floor of the ell, and access to the porch, rear shed, and basement.

A hall and parlor floor plan is still legible on the second story of the main block of the house. The south room occupies the entire width of the building, while the north room's width is shortened at the east wall by the fireplace block, a small pantry, and a bathroom. A fireplace with a carved wooden mantel is located in the interior center of the large north room. The fluted pilaster carvings of the mantel echo those of the door surround at the main entrance. Corner posts from the house's post and beam construction are visible in the corners of the two main rooms flanking the central hall. When the building was rotated, raised and rebuilt, the original central hall was continued west through the ell, although currently a temporary wall blocks this passage. The ell contains several small bedrooms and a bathroom with clawfoot tub.

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The small c. 1877, one story, shed-roofed outbuilding located to the west of the house, across from the main entrance of the main block, is roughly two by one bays in size, with two-over-two sash windows on the south (street) facing facade. The north, or rear, elevation of the shed is partially built into the hill that slopes behind the property, leaving only about half of the height of this wall above grade. A set of hinged doors on the east elevation leads into the shed. A shallow dirt ramp merges into the driveway and provides easy access of wheeled vehicles to the shed. The street facade is covered with the same asphalt siding used on the house and street facade of the barn, while the sides and back are clad with weatherboard.

Small grass yards surround the Goodine House on the south, east and west, about a foot above the grade of the sidewalk and road (Route 302) that parallel the property to the south. The road and sidewalk have granite curbs, and small granite steps lead from the road and sidewalk to the concrete paths that lead to the residential and storefront doors on the south facade of the house. A gravel driveway winds up to the barn from the southeast, passing in front of the detached shed and the west facade of the house. The property has few formal plantings, although a cedar tree and spruce tree are found in the front yard. The west facade door is flanked by a small hydrangea bush and a large forsythia. The rear of the property merges quickly into the hill. Immediately behind the house is a terraced yard area, supported in part by a stone retaining wall. Several apple trees are scattered in the area, with the forest growing down the hill approaching the yard. Growing in and near the retaining wall are a number of mature and young maple trees.

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The Goodine House has a rich history in Groton Village. From the early 1840s until the early 1870s, a portion of the building served as the village's tavern, the second tavern built in town. Since the 1870s, it has been owned by or been the home of several established Groton families, including the Darlings, Carpenters, Lords, and Goodines. Located in the center of Groton Village, on Vermont State Route 302, the historic highway that leads from Barre to Wells River, near the traditional road to Peacham, the building was conveniently situated to operate as a tavern and inn. In 1877, Jonathan R. Darling, a prominent local businessman, town clerk, Assistant Judge, and former State Representative, purchased the property. Around this time, local tradition recounts that the tavern was rotated ninety degrees, detached from its hall section and raised to create a two-story house. It has since been a dwelling primarily for three families—the Carpenters, the Lords, and the Goodines. During the Carpenters' occupancy in the 1920s, a storefront was added and a home business operated out of the space. This reflects what appears to have been a trend in the village, as at least one other building saw this same treatment. Already on the Vermont State Register as a contributing building to the Groton Village Historic District (building number VT-0304-20), the Goodine House is eligible for an Individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its connection with the development of the village (Criterion A), its architectural significance (Criterion C), and its association with former owners, the Hon. J.R. Darling, and Charles Lord, publisher of Groton's first and only newspaper, *The Times* (Criterion B).

Historical background and significance:

Groton, Vermont is located in the central-eastern part of the state, within the Connecticut River Valley, fewer than ten miles from the New Hampshire border. Chartered in October of 1789, Groton attracted settlers in search of new farmland, timber, and later, granite quarries. The town's two ponds, Ricker Pond and Groton Pond, quickly became popular recreation areas and remain in that use today, surrounded by private summer camps, State Forest, and State Campgrounds. The abundant timber and waterpower provided by the Wells River emerging from Ricker Pond fueled the lumber industry that drove Groton's economy for more

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than a century. By the mid-1800s, outcrops of high-grade, fine-grain, dark granite were discovered, creating a secondary industry. It was in this fledgling town that David Vance built and operated his "tavern stand" in the center of Groton Village (Deed, John Taisey and Bradley Morrison to McLane Marshall, January 22, 1853).

The land on which it was built was part of Lot 15, Division 1 of the Town of Groton, part of the original right of land granted to John Fay, a Revolutionary War soldier. Built on the site where a tailor and one of Groton's first residents, John Hogins, had his log house, the tavern was the second one constructed in the village, and is the last remaining connection to the village's taverns. Originally a one-story cape in the Greek Revival style, local lore attests that it was an eaves-front building with a hall attached at the back. The 'hall' was a large, open room used for political and social gatherings. For example, the hall served as the location of Groton's Town Meetings from 1861 until 1881, continuing even after the 1877 detachment of the tavern. The tavern portion was likely similar to a neighboring house, Vermont State Register Groton Village Historic District VT-0304-24, as both buildings have nearly identical door surrounds and would have been similar in size and scale. One source (Glover, pg. 106) suggests that the building may have been two stories originally, but the building's physical evidence supports the town's oral history that it was initially a one-story structure. In 1853 the property passed to "Mac" McLane Marshall, one of two Marshall brothers who were acquiring property along the north side of the main road through the village. "Mac" owned the tavern there for roughly the next thirteen years, with several different people serving as inn-keepers. Among these were George Welch, a locally prominent businessman and hotel owner (1854-59: called the G. Welch's Hotel), Almon L. Clark (1850-1866), B.J. King (1854), and William Jones (1867-77: called the W.B. Jones Hotel). Decades later, it would still be known as both the David Vance Stand and as "Mac" Marshall's Tavern.

By the mid-1860s, the innkeepers were residing at the tavern, as indicated by the deeds and by maps of the village (Beers and Wallings). By 1877, it had ceased to be primarily a tavern and was used as a dwelling or an inn, likely housing more than one

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family, as the deed transferring the property from Jones to Darling indicates that it was "occupied as a dwelling for divers [sic] persons." In 1877, William B. Jones sold the property to J. R. Darling, a prominent businessman in town. Darling had the tavern detached from its hall (what is believed to be now the westernmost portion of the ell of the neighboring Groton General Store, built by Darling), turned ninety degrees so that the gable front faced the street, raised so that a new first floor could be inserted, added the ell, attached the barn and constructed the detached shed. The next known owners were Andrew Jackson Carpenter and his wife Emily, who lived there from 1878 until A.J.'s death. Mr. Carpenter served in the Civil War as part of Company D, 15th Vermont Regiment and was later the town's first Road Commissioner. In 1893, the property passed back to J.R. Darling, perhaps upon A.J.'s death. Darling conveyed it back to Emily a few years later and it appears that despite ownership changes, she continued to live there uninterrupted until her death in 1903, when it passed to their son Warren E. Carpenter. Warren, a local clerk and substitute village post master, his wife Cora, and their children resided in the house intermittently until 1929. It is thought that during their tenure that the storefront was added to the street-side gable end of the main house. It is also possible that George L. McLam, who owned the house from the fall of 1922 until the spring of 1925, operated his hardware business from this space. The Carpenters returned to the house in 1925 and remained there until 1929, when it appears that the Great Depression took its toll on the family.

The property passed via the Woodsville Guaranty Savings Bank to Etta M. Wilds Lord, mother of Alice L. Goodine, in 1930. Rental history is difficult to trace, but it is likely that the Lords purchased the house when it became available as they had a previous connection to it. Etta M. Wilds Lord, her husband Charles C. Lord, and their children, Charles D., Ralph C, and Alice, may have occupied some portion of the house when they moved to the village in September of 1896. Charles C. Lord was the owner and editor of the village's earliest newspaper, *The Times*, later known as *The Groton Times*. The newspaper signified Groton's increasing size, economy, and importance as a commercial, social, and population center within the greater community. Charles C. Lord and his family remained in Groton

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until 1916, when the paper grew large enough to serve the regional area. The Lords moved to Island Pond to edit the *Essex County Herald* and new offices were opened in St. Johnsbury. The Lords remained a part of village life however, as they owned a camp at Groton Pond and frequently visited both their camp and the village. Additionally, when the Lords acquired the property in 1930, Albert Goodine, Alice's future father-in-law, was living in the house. Mrs. Etta Lord died in December of 1922, followed by Mr. Lord in December of 1944.

By 1947, Alice Lord Goodine had inherited the property. She spent the last of her ninety-three years in the house, passing away in May of 1998. A long-time Groton schoolteacher, local history expert, and musician, she also helped with her husband Henry's barbershop, diner, and variety store. Married in Groton on August 27, 1933, both Mr. and Mrs. Goodine had strong ties to the village, but it is in Alice Lord Goodine's honor that the preferred historic name was chosen, as her work and life touched nearly every person in the village.

The fact that the building was reoriented and reconfigured in the late 1870s helps define its significance, rather than detracts from it. Groton has a long history of moving, raising, and reusing its buildings, as evidenced by newspaper accounts. Several builders and carpenters were listed in an 1889 *State Directory and Gazetteer*, including George Carpenter, brother of Warren Carpenter, who did much work in the village, including constructing the ell of, if not the entire, Groton General Store. Other Groton carpenters, such as C.F. Jones, continued to move buildings in and around town until well into the 1890s. The village's Methodist Church was rotated and expanded in the mid-1800s, and a neighboring horse shed associated with the former Weed's Hotel was moved, reconstructed, and has had at least three additions. Now illegible but apparent in historic photographs, one of these additions at the street-facing gable end was a storefront very similar to that added to the Goodine house. The pattern of gable-ended houses with full-width porches, often on two stories, is repeated throughout the village.

The layers of vernacular Greek Revival, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival architectural details reveal glimpses into economically

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viable periods in the village and the desire of the building's owners to keep with current architectural trends. The fact that several homes in Groton have histories of a series of commercial, residential, mixed use, and resumed primary residential use reflected in their architecture point to the resourcefulness of the townspeople. Under Criterion C, the Goodine House is an important record of the architectural evolution of the village center. The house has been little altered since c. 1914, with the exception of the c. 1920 storefront windows and entrance in the gable end of the main block. The pattern of two-story or second story porches and storefront modifications of residences is a common feature of the buildings in Groton. Many of these porches still have turned porch supports, which may have come from the successful turning works that was once located on the banks of the Wells River, just south of the village's main street. Similarly, the house, first as one of the earliest taverns, later as a home and store, helped shape the development of Groton, contributing to Criterion A. Under Criterion B, at least two locally and regionally important families, the Darlings and the Lords, are associated with the house. Their career achievements, respectively through business and civil service, and journalism, helped shape the character of the village and the larger region.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Groton Tax Parcel #VC302-014.L000 R1

"...homestead in Groton Village...situated on the northerly side of Main Street and bounded on the west by Bernard S. Eastman's store lot [Groton General Store] and on the north and east by the estate of late J.R. Darling..."

(From: Book 15, pg. 385, January 15, 1915, Warranty Deed from Warren E. Carpenter and Cora Carpenter to Marion Collins, Groton Town Clerk's Office).

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel and buildings historically associated with the Goodine House, also known as the Lord Estate, and the Carpenter property.

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Photograph Labels

Goodine, Alice Lord House
Groton, Caledonia County, Vermont

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of Property: Goodine, Alice Lord House
Location: Groton, Caledonia County, Vermont
Credit: Rebecca Williams
Date: August 2003

Negatives filed at Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #1

View looking northeast of Vermont State Route 302, of the Groton Village streetscape. The Goodine House is the third building from the left.

Photograph #2

View looking northeast of the House's west façade and south façade of barn.

Photograph #3

View looking north at the House's primary street façade. Note the large plate glass storefront windows on the main block's gable end.

Photograph #4

View looking northwest at the House's ell gable end. Note the bay window.

Photograph #5

View looking west at the enclosed porch and two-story shed attached to the rear of the House. Note the store retaining wall on the right.

Photograph #6

View looking southeast at the rear of the House. The door in the gable (of the main block) leads to the attic. The ell is not visible to the left. The ladder is leaning against the back of the attached two-story shed, and the attached barn is on the right. A steep hill encroaches on the buildings immediately to the north.

Photograph #7

View looking east of the Greek Revival door surround on the west-facing elevation.

Photograph #8

View looking east of the dentil molding and window surround found on the first floor windows of the main block (not found on the ell).

Photograph #9

View looking east of the fireplace mantle in the north room on the second

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floor of the main block of the house. Note similarity to door surround.

Photograph #10

View looking north at primary façade of barn. This is the only barn elevation with asphalt shingle siding.

Photograph #11

View looking northeast at the shed found to the southwest of the barn, sharing a common driveway with the barn and house. The door is found on the elevation opposite that with the clapboard siding.