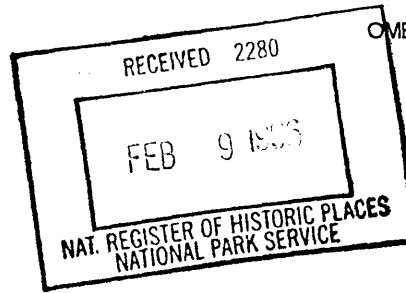


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 Goddard College Greatwood Campus

other names/site number Goddard College, Greatwood Farm

2. Location

street & number US Route 2 and Vermont Route 214  a not for publication

city or town Plainfield  a vicinity

state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023 zip code 05667

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.)  
Elna Milbrink, National Register Specialist February 6, 1996  
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 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:)

Eason H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/7/99

Entered in the National Register

Goddard College Greatwood  
Name of Property

Washington County, VT  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	0	buildings
2	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
13	0	Total

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

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

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

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

Single Dwelling: Mansion

Education: College

Storage: Silo

Animal Facility: Barn

Horticulture Facility: Greenhouse

Agricultural Outbuilding: Barn

Education: College

**7. Description**

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

**Materials**  
(Enter Categories from instructions)

Shingle Style

Tudor Revival

foundation Granite

walls Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Wood

**Narrative Description**

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

Goddard College Greatwood Campus  
Name of Property

Washington County, VT  
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.)

- 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. )

**Areas of Significance**

( Enter categories from instructions )

- Agriculture \_\_\_\_\_
- Architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- Education \_\_\_\_\_
- Landscape Architecture \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1908 - 1945  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1908 \_\_\_\_\_  
1938 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

( Complete If Criterion B is marked above )

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Kelley, James T. \_\_\_\_\_  
Shurcliff, Arthur \_\_\_\_\_

**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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Goddard College Greatwood  
Name of Property

Washington County, VT  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 15 +, -

**UTM references**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

organization Univ. of VT Historic Preservation Program date May, 1995

street & number Wheeler House telephone (801) 646-8138

city or town Burlington state VT 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 Goddard College

street & number telephone (802) 454-8017

city or town Plainfield state VT zip code 05667

**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 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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Goddard College Greatwood Campus  
Plainfield, Washington County, Vermont

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### Description of Physical Appearance

#### SITE

Goddard College Greatwood Campus is a collection of mainly Shingle Style buildings that were originally built in 1908 by Willard S. Martin. The buildings had been built as a gentleman's farm and were widely regarded as a model of farm design, both the buildings individually and their juxtaposition with one another as a site. With the main farm buildings surrounding a quadrangle, the site lent itself well to becoming a college campus, as it did in 1938. Goddard College made few changes to the property, none of them significant, and it is easy to imagine the college buildings full of farm animals. But with the buildings being full of students, the integrity of the property does not suffer.

Martin Manor (#1), historically the main house of Greatwood Farm, overlooks a long green, stretching southeast toward a hedgerow along US Route 2 and VT Route 214. Behind the manor house is a stone walled garden (#12) that includes a pergola (#2) to the north. Looking through the pergola, standing among the garden hedges behind Martin Manor, a stairway rises above to the Upper Garden (#13). Also surrounded by a stone wall laid up dry, this garden is bordered on the north by the Garden House (#3). Outside the garden walls and to the west lies the Greenhouse (#4), now used as the Science Building. Also outside the stone walls, behind the Garden House, to the north-east is a tennis court bordered on the east, north, and south sides by three grape arbors.

Returning down the stairs and starting west along the lower level, the Goddard College Community Center and Hay barn Theater (#5) is to the right. It forms the northern boundary of a quadrangle, in the center of which lies the Clock House (#6), originally a creamery. To the south lies Kilpatrick Hall (#7) and to the west Studies building (#8), with the Formal Lower Garden and Rose Garden behind, completing the quadrangle.

Continuing west, the narrow paved road that runs through the quadrangle intersects with another road. Following this road to the right, on the way to the Goddard College main entrance, the Cottage (#9), formerly the shepherders residence, is on your left. Turning left down this intersecting road is the present daycare center and former Blacksmith' Shop, Flanders (#10), on the right. Beyond that on the right is the Music Building (#11) near the end of the road.

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### BUILDINGS

#### 1. Martin Manor, 1908

A 2 story, central entrance, cross hipped plan with projecting central pavilion, the main house is Shingle Style with Colonial Revival and Bungalow style details. The low pitched, asphalt shingle, hipped roof with exposed rafters tops a 7 x 7 bay arraignment with mainly 8/12 double hung sash windows. A belt course divides the first and second stories and a water table divides the first story from an exposed, raised granite foundation. Set back from the main pavilion are two one bay wings. Projecting from these wings are two symmetrically placed wrap-around porches with balustrades that continue up to the pavilion on the front facade and continue around to the side facades.

The projecting central pavilion on the main facade features a raised semi-circular entrance porch, covered by a flat roof and supported by two flanking Ionic columns. The porch roof is detailed by a full entablature below and a semi-circular balustrade above. The six panel entrance door is surrounded by three-quarter side lights and a tracery transom flanked by two corner lights. A three part semi-Palladian window above the entrance porch includes a central, 8/12 double hung sash window and a 4/6 double hung sash window on either side. Architrave trim divides each section of the window and surrounds the whole. Four second story windows and four first story windows are symmetrically placed, flanking the entrance, on the projecting pavilion facade. All windows on the manor house have full entablature and sills in wood unless otherwise noted.

At the corners of the projecting central pavilion, the two flanking porches extend, to the right and to the left, beyond the main walls of the house. Tucked underneath the porch roofs, recessed from the pavilion, are matching 8/12/8 triple hung sash windows flanked by full length tracery side lights. The lattice work porch posts supporting the hipped roof extend out from the wall that these windows are in and continue toward the sides where the walls end and the porch continues, extending out at both sides. Above the hipped porch roofs, but still on the front facade, and recessed from the pavilion are two typical 8/12 sash windows, one at either end of the facade.

To the right of the main facade is the second part of the cross hipped plan. The right porch wraps around the right facade forming a corner that extends out from the corner of the building. Underneath the porch roof, on the right facade, is a full height glass

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door with 28 lights. It accesses the projection of the central pavilion. Above the porch roof, on the right facade, placed in the projection of the pavilion is another typical 8/12 window. The right section of this north facade projects out and has asymmetrical window placement. The second story includes five 8/12 double hung sash windows and a paired set of 6/9s. Three of the 8/12 sash are wrapped in architrave trim and have no entablature. The first story has eight asymmetrically placed 8/8 sash windows. Two-thirds toward the rear is a two paneled door under a rounded arch door hood.

The side, west facade of the cross hipped plan contains two doors on either side of a wall chimney with corbeled cap. A stone garden wall that is laid up dry extends from the facade at a point to the right of the chimney. Left of the chimney is a hipped roof entry porch below two typical windows on the second story and three typical 8/8 windows. To the right of the chimney and garden wall is another entry porch extending from the north-facing, garden facade. It has a gable roof with a finial, balustrade, and gable ornament, and is supported by latticework columns.

Continuing around the house to the rear of the main facade, the south facing rear facade of the cross hipped section forms an "L" with the west facing rear of the main facade. The left section of this "L" is the south rear facade and the right is the west rear facade.

The first story of the south rear facade contains two sets of tripled windows with architrave trim to the left and a tripartite semi-Palladian to the right, at the corner of the "L". Above, separated by the belt course that has run around entire house are three typical windows to the left and two semi-Palladian windows to the right.

The west rear facade contains a full Palladian window offset above a door with rounded arch hood, separated from the left inside corner of the "L" by a 8/12 sash window with architrave surround. To the right of the door, below the belt course, is a triple window and above, two windows typical of the house. The right section of the west rear facade extends slightly outward and is a hipped roof projection in line with the projection of the front pavilion. A four part window similar in detail to the tripled windows is on the first story with two typical windows above. A single unornamented slope chimney rises above the projection to left.

The south facade has the second wrap-around porch from the south end of the front facade covering the right half of it. Underneath the hipped roof of the porch, to the

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right, is a three-quarter lighted door with full length tracery sidelights. Left of this door is one paired 8/12 windows surrounded by architrave trim. Above the porch roof is a typical window in the side wall of the pavilion projection and a paired window to the left in the extended south facade wall.

Inside Martin Manor are various rooms, many of which have retained their original character. Among them are wood paneled rooms with exposed beams on the first story, one of which contains an original stone fireplace mantel that, though it has suffered damage in the form of the horizontal crack, is an impressive example of stone carving. There is also a central main entrance hall with the main staircase with a half story landing and turned bualestrade opposite the entrance.

The Martin Manor is rich in detail and form. Placed atop a gradual hill to the east the front facade commands a view of the hills beyond the Winooski River. The rear of the house faces the rest of the farm and is separated from the smells and noises of the animals by gardens. Because of the manor house's detail, placement and surroundings, it is clear that the owner of the farm lived there and that he was of a higher standing, with the ability to turn his back on the everyday workings of the farm and retire to the luxury of his house.

### 2. Pergola, Circa 1908

This garden structure, with a hipped roof and stone walls on three sides of granite and shale laid up dry, forms the main entrance to the formal lower garden, and separates it from the drive connecting the manor house and the quadrangle of farm buildings. The walls, standing approximately six feet high, are solid on the east and west sides. The north side contains a gap, allowing passage from south to north, through the Pergola. On the south facade of the structure there are two latticework posts supporting the roof in lieu of the stone walls. The asphalt-shingled roof is raised above the stone walls at the corners and is constructed with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters.

### 3. Garden House, Circa 1918

This one story, step gabled, thick slate roofed, Tudor Revival Style Garden house measures approximately twenty-two feet on the eave end and fifteen feet on the gable end. The three bay, eave front facade faces south toward the Upper Garden (#13) and is



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constructed of vertical board siding with a central entrance. The gable ends are constructed of Flemish bond brick with limestone quoins and gable caps. Incorporated into the rear eave facade is a Flemish bond brick chimney flanked by boarded up windows. The interior is framed with wooden posts and beams salvaged from a seventeenth century Ipswich, Massachusetts, courthouse where an ancestor of the Martins was tried and convicted as a witch in 1692.

The front facade contains a carved wood frieze board that depicts snakes, lizards, squirrels, frogs, turtles and other animals and is placed below a pressed metal gutter rail. The windows and double doors contain glass with lead comes. There are two stained glass windows in the upper quarter of the double doors. A carved limestone squirrel and owl perch on top of the lower gable steps on the front facade and a lop-eared rabbit and beaver are placed on the lower gable steps of the rear. Carved limestone blocks top the gable ends at the roof line.

The one room interior is framed by the Ipswich courthouse timbers and they are supported by four corbels, carved by the Bromsgrove Guild in Montreal, in the form of animal heads (boar, cow, ram, and goat). A large fireplace on the northern wall has a Tudor arched limestone mantel with quatrefoils in the spandrels.

This building was used as a tennis and tea house when the property was Greatwood Farm. Since Goddard College acquired the property the Garden House has been used as a summer office as well as a backdrop for graduation ceremonies.

#### 4. Greenhouse, 1908, circa 1938

This is a one story brick building, part of which is original to Greatwood Farm and part of which was added sometime after Goddard College bought the farm. The older section is a long, slender, gable roof structure with long rows of windows on the eave ends and a twelve light window on the west gable end facade. A chimney punctuates the roof near the west facade on the north side.

Connected to the older section at the south-west corner is the newer, one story, flat-roofed, brick structure with a central entrance on the west end. It is square in plan and the rear facade contains an offset metal sash window. The entrance has a flat roof porch supported by four slender posts. The single unornamented door has glass block sidelights beginning at one-half height, rising to the porch roof, and connecting making

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a transom window. There are two metal sash windows placed symmetrically on either side of the front facade entrance. A belt course surrounds the newer section at the entrance porch roof level.

### 5. Community Center, 1868, 1908

This large two and one-half story, Shingle Style, asphalt roof shingle, gable roofed building was built on a granite foundation. There are a pair of cylindrical towers, formerly silos, that project from the south-west and north-west corners of the structure, and an 1868 hay barn on the east end that predates the building of the original Greatwood farm. This older section of the Community Center was the original hay barn of the Martin farm prior to the expansion and reconstruction of the farm in 1908, and was remodeled and added onto then. It contains a jerkinhead gable end roof on the east facade and a cross gable on the north facade toward the east end of the long building. Also on the north facade, there is a projecting gable end section that faces north and is offset just east of center. From this point on the north facade, the 1908 addition extends to the west where it terminates at one of the two corner silos. Unlike the north facade, the south facade, which faces the farm quadrangle, has a continuous eave line from the west end of the building (at the southwest corner silo) to the east end.

Each projecting silo has two stories of windows and a third story made up of a band of siding that is placed underneath an overhanging conical roof, which rises to another band of siding and is capped by a conical roof with a finial. The wall between the silos contains a belt course that continues from the sills of the first floor windows, around the silos, and is punctuated by a door offset to the right of the wall. On the second floor is a door placed two-thirds up the facade directly above the first floor door and is reached by an iron fire escape. Left of the door are two 8/8 sash windows surrounded by architrave trim and placed upon a sill. An eave front roof line extends from the base of the third story band windows on the silos and contains the typical overhanging eaves and exposed rafters.

Extending east, the long south facade has ten bays of triple windows, with 6/6 double hung sash on the second floor and 9 pane casements on the first. At the east end of the south facade there are two sets of paired 6/6 double hung sash windows on the second story above an entrance and a paired 9 pane casement window on the first story. The

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window surrounds on the second floor triple windows are similar to those in Martin Manor but the casements are found only on the Community Center and Clock House.

Centered on the south facade is an enclosed, projecting, flat roof porch with a frieze board running the length of the porch and extending back to the main wall. Centered on the porch are paired doors with three-quarter length lights surrounded by door architrave trim, beside which are placed two, 9 light casement windows similar to those found on the remainder of the facade.

The east facade is set into a hill and contains a central double door flanked by asymmetrical windows. The windows are typical of others mentioned from the south facade. There are a series of stone steps that rise toward the north.

The north facade contains the cross gable end roofs already mentioned. Underneath the cross gable on the east side of the north facade is a single unornamented door that is off center to the right of the gable. Underneath the projecting cross gable section is a paired set of 6/6 windows below which are an off center door and two windows to the left. To the right of the projecting cross gable the facade recedes and a series of five tripled, second story 6/6 double hung sash windows, as well as 9 pane casement windows on the first story, run the remaining length of the facade toward the west.

A massive building, the Community Center originally held the Milking Shorthorn Cattle for which Greatwood Farm was so famous. In 1938, when Goddard College bought the farm, the Barn was retrofitted to house classrooms on the first floor and offices on the second floor. The silos were renovated for office space as well. The older section, the 1868 hay barn, was renovated into a theater, thereby keeping the high ceilings of the original hay loft.

### 6. Creamery (Clock House), 1908

Known as the Clock House, this building is in the center of the historic farm quadrangle, and, though it always contained a clock tower, it was formerly the farm creamery. It is a one and one-half story, Shingle Style, gable roof with hipped roof end building that has a granite foundation and asphalt roof shingles. The gable end front facade has a central two story clock tower capped by a bellcast roof. The Clock House has overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and shingled walls that are typical of the other structures on the campus.

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On the east facing, front facade, the hipped end roof begins at the front of the clock tower, which projects from the plane of the facade. The hipped roof then flanks the vertical tower, and the eave line is bent upward in the center above the entrance, allowing for a wooden paneled sunburst to cap the door. The central door makes up the base of the clock tower with the clock two-thirds up the tower and a latticework balustrade above the clock. On the sides of the tower, at the height of the clock, are two tall, slender windows, one on each side. Overhanging the latticework are the eaves of the bellcast roof that is capped by a finial. The entrance contains two-thirds sidelights beside a paneled door, both rising to the height of overhanging eaves at the corners. The main facade windows are paired 6/6, double hung sash, one on either side of the entrance.

The north facade contains two fixed 9 light windows to the left of a central door and none to the right. A 1/1 double hung sash window in a hipped roof dormer is centered above the entrance with a slope chimney to the right. The opposite, eave end facade to the south has a central door with paired nine pane casements to the right. Above the door, to the left, is another hipped roof dormer with a 1/1 double hung sash window.

The rear (west) gable end facade has pent roof cornice returns that have overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The windows on the first story are the typical row of three nine pane casements. On the second story, in the gable, are three windows, the tallest of which is a 6/6 double hung sash window flanked by two smaller nine pane casements. There is an attic vent at the top of the gable.

### **7. Horse Barn (Kilpatrick Hall), 1908**

A large, two story, five part plan, gable roof building, Kilpatrick Hall underwent a few changes when Goddard College bought the farm in 1938. It has a central pavilion flanked by a hyphen on each side and a gable end wing beside each hyphen. Both the south and north facades have this five part plan. The central pavilion on both the north and south are additions to the original horse barn. The original character of the building with the typical Shingle Style elements, including the overhanging eaves and the exposed rafters, still remains. The roof is asphalt shingle and the foundation is granite.

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The symmetrical north facade has four paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, two on each story, on the gable end of each wing. On each hyphen there is a row of two paired 6/6 windows nearest the central pavilion and one single 6/6 window nearest the wing. The windows are evenly spaced and identical on each story. On the central pavilion is a sliding glass door beneath a overhanging eave that is the height of the bottom of the gable. In the gable is a centered triple window.

The opposite, south facing facade, along with having the same plan, has the same fenestration. The major difference between the two facades is in the pavilion gable. On the south, the sliding glass entrance doors are much larger, and above them is a porch, recessed into the gable.

The east facade, at the eave end of the east wing, has a central entrance under a gable roof door hood that extends out from the overhanging eaves. It is accessed by a handicap ramp that extends directly out from the door. Flanking the door are paired 6/6 double hung sash window. Centered in the roof, above the east door, is a large hipped roof dormer that contains a triple window with 6/6 sash in each.

The building, formerly a horse barn, is an integral part of the quadrangle that made up the nucleus of the farm and now is the center of campus. It forms the southern boundary of the quadrangle with the Community Center opposite it and the Clock House between them.

### **8. Calf Barn (Studies Building), 1908**

Bordering the quadrangle to the west is the Studies Building, which was originally used as a calf barn. It is a fairly large, Shingle Style building with stone foundation, asphalt roof shingles and a gable roof. The east facing, eave end is the main entrance from the quadrangle and this one story facade contains various entrances, windows and dormers typical of other buildings on the property.

The north facing gable end is one story as well and contains two paired 6/6 double hung sash windows in the gable. At this end there is a slope chimney. Placed with its axis north-south, the building's north facade is set back from the Community Center and separated from it by the paved road running through the quadrangle. On the south side of the east facade the gable end of Kilpatrick comes near the eave facade with a walkway separating them.

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To the south the ground drops significantly and this facade is two and a half stories high. Included in it are two paired 6/6 windows in the gable, a centered paired 6/6 window on the second story, and a pair of doors on the first floor. The left door is covered by a gable roof door hood supported by two slender posts.

The west facade contains the most surface area, as it is the long eave end as well as being the downhill side of the building. On the ground floor is a shed projection for storage, as well as parking for cars. On the second story are six pairs of windows typical to the property, and placed evenly along the facade. To the left is an additional single window. The west eave of the gable roof has a large shed roof wall dormer that is centered on the facade and is two-thirds the length of the entire eave, more or less. In the dormer are five paired 6/6 double hung sash windows placed symmetrically in the dormer.

### 9. Farm Manager's Cottage, 1908

A small gable roof Shingle Style house, this former farm manager's cottage is now used for offices. It features a molded gable roof with deep eave overhangs and exposed rafters with shaped ends, an asphalt roof, and a stone foundation. The east facade has the off-centered main entrance to the left. It consists of a nine light door underneath a wooden trellised porch. To the right of the door are two 6/6 double hung sash windows and a 8/8 sash window above, centered in the gable that is rounded at the top.

The north facade has a circular stair tower with a bellcast roof above two rounded fifteen light casement windows. Projecting out, left of the tower is a gable roof basement entrance that is one half the height of the first story. The first story has a tripled 6/6 sash set of windows to the left of the tower and one small paired 1/1 sash window to the right. There is a long shed dormer above with two paired 1/1 sash windows flanking the tower.

On the west facade is a left entrance with trellised porch. A Chicago style window is right of the entrance and there are two windows in the rounded gable above. Extending out from the south entrance is a gabled roof addition that is in the same style as the rest of the building. It contains a fully lighted, fifteen light double sliding glass doors flanked by 6/9 sash windows. A shed dormer is above the door and this all faces west.

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The rear facade of the original cottage that faces south, forming an "L" with the addition has a quadrupled window underneath a low pitched, gable roofed wall dormer.

### 10. Blacksmith's Shop (Flanders), 1908

Flanders, originally the blacksmith's shop, is a small gable roof structure with hip ends and a shed roof extending out from the front, north facade and now is the college day care center. The building has asphalt roof shingles, a stone foundation, and is built in the same Shingle Style. The main facade has a left side entrance flanked by 6/6 paired windows under the shed roof extension. There are two windows centered in the gable above.

The east facade has the same paired 6/6 double hung sash windows under the eaves, and the opposite west facade has the same fenestration. In the rear, gable end facade are two doors at the right and left of the facade and a paired 6/6 window between them. Above are pent, hipped roof cornice returns with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. In the gable is another paired 6/6 window.

### 11. Bull Barn (Music Building), 1908

This 2 1/2 story gable roof with hip end building is in the same Shingle Style as others on the campus. It contains the same broad overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters, as well as an asphalt shingle roof. The building has a concrete foundation and concrete steps that access the entrance.

The front, 1 1/2 story, east facing facade contains a raised, central entrance, single door with a nine light sash in the upper half. The entrance is flanked on both sides by paired 6/6 double hung sash windows, covered by triple track aluminum storm windows. The partial gable above the hip end contains a circular window surrounded by unpainted vertical novelty siding. In the hip end is a tall red brick chimney, offset to the right of the facade.

The north facing facade gives way downhill to a two story facade with a shingled belt course running, at the height of the front facade entrance that continues around the building. Butting up to the belt course are two paired windows to the left and center of the facade, and a single window placed at the right. Above, at the second story level,

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are a triple set of windows in the center, paired windows to the left, and a single window to the far right near the corner of the facade.

In the south facade is a door to the left and two paired 6/6 windows and a six pane casement window to the right. Above, on the second story is a row of five, centered nine pane casement windows, and a single window on the left. The rear, west facing, gable end facade has four typical 6/6 windows in the two stories under the pent roof at cornice height. Above, in the gable, is a row of four 1/1 double hung sash windows.

Now housing the Music Studies Program, this building was formerly the Bull Barn at Greatwood Farm. The Bull Barn held the sires of the prize short horn milking cattle that the farm had been famous for. Originally located adjacent to the community center and the studies building, it was moved sometime after the college acquired the property. It is the only building that has been moved a significant amount.

### GARDENS

#### 12. Formal Lower Garden and Rose Garden, Circa 1908

This garden, designed by Arthur Shurcliff, who designed the gardens at Williamsburg Virginia, is situated directly behind Martin Manor. Surrounding the entire garden is a dry stone wall built by Curt Holt and a crew of elderly Vermonters. It ranges in height from about three to six feet. The wall delineates the perimeter of the garden. Beginning at the rear facade of the cross gable section of Martin Manor, it runs west, turning south, then turning east and terminating at the rear of the south porch of the manor house. It is constructed of shale stones interspersed with larger granite stones, and skillfully laid up dry. The Pergola (#3) is incorporated into the wall by using the same stone wall construction to create the walls of the roofed structure. These walls provide intimacy for outdoor living while maintaining freedom of visual access and movement. Furthermore they were designed to take advantage of sun exposure while controlling air movement.

The garden is divided into two parts by a wooden fence. The east section, nearest the manor house, is the Rose Garden and the section next to it toward the west is the formal garden. The rose garden contains a small circular pool in the center. In its heyday the



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Rose Garden was known throughout Vermont, and, on "Rose Day" weekend in 1928 was visited by 600 people in a two day period.

The Formal Garden, to the west, was designed for formal viewing and contains hedges of Korean Boxwood plants. These were a gift to the Martin family by the government of Japan, which had used livestock from Greatwood Farm in order to develop cattle herds in Korea.

### 13. Upper Garden, Circa 1918

Also designed by Arthur Shurcliff, the Upper Garden is accessed by a stone staircase, the base of which is parallel to the north exit of the Pergola (#3) and the layout of the Korean Boxwood hedges. A series of steps rises in a northerly direction and is terminated by a fountain set into a stone wall and topped by a limestone Balustrade rail. A row of five sheep ram's heads from which water flows is set into the fountain wall and a pool below collects the water. The mold for these heads was taken from the preserved head of a prize Merino ram who sired many of the sheep that made up the Greatwood Farm flock. Continuing upward, flanking the fountain, are two parallel sets of stairs that rise to the Upper Garden. The stairs were laid and the ram's heads set by Aldo Miglierine, an Italian stone mason.

This upper garden is also surrounded by a stone wall laid up dry. The wall is built of shale exclusively and ranges from three to five feet high. Looking from the stairs described earlier, directly across the garden is the Garden House (#2) and this forms the western focus where the width of the garden is greatest. To the left, the wall runs straight to the south west corner of the garden and then turns north. This west wall runs straight and then curves outward, forming a semi-circle that is centered along the west perimeter. The north wall, running southward, is broken by an opening, on the other side of which is the Garden House. Starting on the opposite side of the Garden House, the wall continues south to a length equal to that of the west wall. The dry stone wall then turns inward (south) a small distance and turns east again, running a length slightly farther than the garden is wide. The east wall runs straight, for a width smaller than the West Wall. From here the south wall mimics the north wall with stairs in the Garden House location of the north wall.

This creates a garden that has a rectangular section and a basically square section. The measurements of the square section are sixty-one feet on three sides. On the fourth, east

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side, the square section recesses ten feet at each end creating a forty-one foot width in the rectangular section that measures forty six feet long. In the east wall is a fountain that flows down a channel laid into the ground. The channel runs to a circular pool centered in the square section of the garden, creating a focal point for the semi-circular section of the west wall. At the base of the west wall is a curved stone bench and in the east end of the north wall is an arched portal. Outside the wall, to the north is a tennis court, boarded on three sides by grape arbors that have wooden trestles supported by stone posts.

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### Statement Of Significance

The Goddard College, Greatwood Farm Campus, possesses significance due to the quality of its architecture and gardens, its impressive agricultural past, and the educational institution that has occupied the property for fifty-seven years. Greatwood Farm changed remarkably little since converted from "Vermont's Finest Farm" to the college campus in 1938. The Shingle Style, with Indian Bungalow and Colonial Revival details, buildings were designed for Willard Shepard Martin by James T. Kelley in 1908, and the gardens by famous landscape architect, Arthur Shurcliff, best known for designing the gardens of Williamsburg, Virginia. The farm turned campus contains: a manor house (1908), creamery and clock house (1908), barns for hay (1868,1908), horses (1908), calves (1908) and bulls (1908), a Greenhouse (1908, circa 1938), Blacksmith's shop (1908), Farm Manager's Cottage (1908), a Garden House (circa 1918) in the Upper Garden (circa 1908), and a pergola (1908) in the Formal Lower Garden and Rose Garden (1908). The exquisitely detailed Tudor Revival Garden House contains timbers from the original Ipswich, Mass., Courthouse. The Manor House contains overhanging exposed rafters that are of an Indian Bungalow influence, as well as fine Georgian details and elaborate interior wood and stonework. Built in the same style, the farm buildings are architecturally as well as agriculturally significant. Renowned as Vermont's finest farm as well as one of the best in the country, this Gentleman's Farm raised some of the most outstanding Shropshire Sheep and Milking Shorthorn Cattle herds in the country. Its significance is at least comparable to other Vermont summer estate farm property types that have statewide significance and are included on the National Register of Historic Places. These comparable properties include Mountain View Stock Farm (circa 1795, 1907, and 1929) in Benson, "Broadview" (circa 1865, 1904) in North Danville, Rockledge Farm (circa 1820, 1918) in Swanton, and the Owen Moon Farm (1816, 1937) in South Woodstock. All these properties were developed as summer estate farms for the families of wealthy individuals between 1900 and 1940. Furthermore, the Goddard College property is of local significance with regard to education. In 1938 the Greatwood Farm became the campus of Goddard College, formerly Goddard Seminary (where Willard Martin had been educated). The college, described as a village for learning, established a unique way of teaching. This involved including students in the operation of the school and the concept was immensely popular in the 1960s and 1970s. Along with Goddard, other colleges in Vermont have used former estates as the core of their campuses, with Southern Vermont College, 1974 (formerly the E.H. Everett Estate, 1910) and Bennington College, 1925 (formerly Fairview Farm, 1903) among them. The complex has lost little of its integrity, which Mrs. Willard S. Martin predicted when she

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said there must have been, sub-consciously, the idea of a college in their minds when Greatwood was being built because the buildings lent themselves so perfectly to college use.

Greatwood Farm, later to become Goddard College, is an outstanding example of architecture and landscape architecture. It combines to create a setting that was historically "Vermont's Finest Farm" as well as more recently the setting for one of the country's unique institutions for higher education.

Originally built for Willard Shepard Martin, Jr., in 1908, the existing buildings replaced earlier farm buildings on a number of farms owned by the Martin family. The Martins have a long history in the Plainfield area. Since Jesse Martin, a Revolutionary War soldier, invested his pension in land in the upper Winooski Valley, his family has played an important role in the agricultural development of the region. By the late 1880s almost every farm "on the north side of the Marshfield Road from the East Montpelier town line to the Nasmith Brook Bridge in Marshfield was owned by a member of the Martin family." Among these Martin family farms was one owned by Willard S. Martin, Sr., that came to be known as Greatwood. By 1880, with 400 acres, 70 cows, 50 sheep and significant milk and butter production, it was one of Plainfield's largest. Willard Martin, Sr., aside from being one of the most successful farmers in the region, was an important public figure. He represented Plainfield in the Vermont Legislature, was a Washington County Senator and associate Judge from 1874-1878, and a trustee of Goddard Seminary (later the same Goddard College that occupies the property) in Barre, Vermont. Willard Martin and his wife Fanny had three sons and after his death in 1902, his son Willard Jr. continued enlarging the farm, establishing Greatwood Estate.

The creation of Greatwood Farm, with the scale and quality of the estate, has a broad historical pattern associated with it. During the second half of the 19th century, fertile western farmlands challenged the economic status of New England farmers, and consequently there became a widespread interest in improved farming techniques around the north eastern states. Journals frequently publishes descriptions of "model farms" where new farming techniques or examples of innovative, labor saving, building designs were tried. These farms were often subsidized by wealthy owners and became known as "gentleman's farms".

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The Martin family farm fits in with this pattern in history. In the late eighteenth hundreds, the agricultural base of Vermont's economy waned due to the growing cities, as well as the copious fertile western land. The populations of many towns decreased as men and women left Vermont for better opportunities and a surplus of farms developed in many areas of the state. The jobs in the cities that presented these opportunities often increased the standard of living for many successful entrepreneurs, industrialists and financiers. With convenient railroad connections to the major east coast cities, affluent families seeking to escape the heat and congestion of the cities could purchase attractive Vermont farm properties for their summer use. While the state actively encouraged the redevelopment of existing farms by seasonal residents, many towns sponsored "Old Home" days of activities designed to help lure successful family members back to their childhood homes. Indeed some wealthy individuals did purchase the homesteads of their ancestors. Neighboring farms were acquired to boost the land holdings and to provide housing for the farm managers and other workers. Many of these farms became "model farms", using modern scientific farming techniques and breeding programs to develop high quality livestock and crops. The Martin family was indeed one of the families that participated in this broad pattern of history, and Greatwood Farm is indicative of the pattern as well.

Willard, Jr., attended Tufts University, graduating in 1893 and became president of Mead Manufacturing Company in Boston. Soon he came back to the farm and created Greatwood. In 1908 he hired Boston architect James T. Kelly to design the estate that exists today. It was designed in the Shingle Style. Incorporating wall cladding of continuous wood shingles, irregular roof lines, and multi-level eaves, the buildings-- from the Farm Manager's Cottage, to the barns, to the Manor House-- contain forms and features indicative of the Shingle Style. Greatwood Farm's buildings contain additional stylistic features as well. Influenced by the bungalow architecture of India common for the era, Kelly designed this group of buildings with hipped roofs, wide overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters. Along with these Indian Bungalow aspects of the design Kelly borrowed from the Colonial Revival style for the Manor House. He included a symmetrical front facade, a center entrance with Georgian detailing, multi-pane, double and triple hung sash windows, and even Semi-Palladian windows.

There are two buildings on the estate that are not of the Shingle Style. They are the Greenhouse (#4) and the Garden House (#3). The Greenhouse was built for Mrs. Martin. She was an avid and talented gardener and this was her retreat in the colder months. The Garden House is significant in both the quality of workmanship, and the

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story of its past. Situated above the manor house, it is part of the upper garden. The Garden House was build after word arrived to Willard Martin in the early 1920s that the Ipswich County Courthouse in Massachusetts was to be torn down. This was significant to Mr. Martin because in the late 17th century an ancestor of his was condemned as a witch in that very courthouse. When Willard Jr. heard of the courthouse's demolition he bought the timbers and had them sent to Greatwood. With them he built the Garden House. Designed in a fanciful Tudor Revival style with Flemish brick bond, limestone quoins, carved woodwork and limestone gables, it is an outstanding example of craftsmanship.

The Garden House is the focal point of the Greatwood Farm Upper Garden (#13). This, along with the Formal Lower Garden and Rose Garden (#12), are some of the finest examples of landscape architecture in Vermont. Both were designed by Arthur Shurcliff, who also designed the gardens at Williamsburg, VA. The Formal Lower Garden and Rose Garden, designed in conjunction with the estate, contains dry wall enclosures, built of stone from local walls and by local workman. In the construction of these dry stone walls no mortar was used, and with careful judgment in the selection and placement of the stones the solid wall gives to frost heaves and can outlast more rigidly constructed walls. Still as strong as ever, the toll of time is unnoticeable in the Lower Garden wall. Designed to control air movement and take advantage of sun exposure, the Shurcliff design has proved its worth from the beginning. Renowned around the state, the gardens were visited often and on one weekend in 1928 Mrs. Willard's rose garden was visited by six hundred people.

Above this is the Shurcliff designed Upper Garden. Although built in the early 1920s shortly after the rest of the farm the design, craftsmanship, and integration with the whole estate is impressive. Steps leading to the garden were laid by Aldo Miglierine, an Italian mason and stone worker. He also set the ram's head fountains flanked by the steps. These ram's head fountains stand as a memorial to a famous sheep that contributed to the economic success of the Martin Farm. When the sire of the Martin flock died his head was preserved and a mold taken, from which to cast the ram's heads that make up the fountain.

Just as no expense was spared in the design of the farm buildings themselves, or the gardens, their layout, the relation of one building to another, was done on an equally impressive level. They were situated to make the most of the modern conveniences of the time, insuring the comfort of the animals and the ease of labor. With the Manor

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House placed a generous distance from the farm buildings, it is surrounded by prize gardens so Mrs. Martin could pursue her great talent of gardening. Beyond these gardens, which act as a buffer from the smell of farming, is a quadrangle of buildings. In the center is the Creamery (#6) containing a clock tower for all the workers to see. Situated to the north is the Hay and Cow Barn (#5), and to the south, the Horse Barn (#7). Fronting the main facade of the Creamery and clock tower are Mrs. Martin's gardens and to the rear is the Calf Barn (#8). This quadrangle made it easy for the cows to be milked and cream produced, horses were easily accessible and in neighboring proximity were the calves, which needed close attention. Placed farther from the quadrangle, behind the Calf Barn was the Bull Barn (#11), at a distance safe enough not to disturb the rest of the farm. Out in this area was the Blacksmith's shop (#10) and the Farm Manager's Cottage (#9), both far enough away for housing but close enough to the safety of the farm and its animals.

Equally as impressive as the architecture and landscape architecture is the quality of the cattle and sheep herds that were bred here during Willard, Jr.'s, ownership. Written up in many agricultural journals, the farm produced prize winning sheep and was the subject of magazine articles such as "Vermont's Finest Farm" in a 1920 issue of Field Illustrated and "A Glorious Autumn Day at Greatwood" in the September 16, 1926 issue of Breeder's Gazette. Both these describe the quality and productiveness of the animals on the farm, comparing them to any farm in the country. The Greatwood Shorthorn Milking Cattle were so well known, and of such high quality, that the government of Japan imported some of the Shorthorns in order to start a herd of their own in Korea. As a gesture of thanks, Japan sent the Martins some Korean Boxwood hedges that were planted in the formal Lower Garden and grow there still.

Now, however the Greatwood Farm is not a farm but a campus, and just as the farm was highly acclaimed in its time, the college has been recognized as significant. Goddard College was, prior to being moved to its present location, Goddard Seminary. The seminary was founded in 1870 and was located in Barre, in the first steam heated building in Vermont. The school has a history at Greatwood Farm prior to it moving there. Willard Martin, Sr., as mentioned earlier, was a trustee of Goddard Seminary and Willard Martin, Jr., was educated there. When the school moved to Greatwood in 1938, it became a college and with this move also came a change in the philosophy of teaching and learning. Tim Pitkin, the first president of the college, believed that tests were not necessary, that what a student learned could not be measured in standard ways. He felt a student had his or her own way of learning and that a school should act as a forum in

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which learning takes place. Also, learning is not just absorbing but is achieved by teaching as well. Therefore, since its inception the college has taught in an alternative way, including everyone in the running of the school and the responsibilities that involves. In the fifty-eight years since its inception this philosophy has continued. The popularity has fluctuated but the uniqueness has produced a number of graduates greatly affected by the school.

The college has respected the integrity of the old farm by making minimal changes to the appearance of the farm buildings and placing any new construction north of the historic core. Many of these newer buildings were designed as small dormitories, and some of them house design and art studies. The expansion of the campus population was sympathetic to the farm buildings. However, over time, the historic core began to become run down.

Over time the historic gardens on campus were neglected and became overgrown. However, restoration of the gardens began in early 1987 with grants from the Preservation Trust of Vermont and the Eva Gebhardt-Gourgaud foundation. Landscape restoration consultant Susan Hayward from Montpelier got together with the Vermont Association of Landscape Architects who took on the Greatwood gardens as a "Labor of Love". They met every two weeks, set up task forces, surveyed, and established design recommendations. Also in 1987 a Goddard College Facilities Study was done by Sam Clark, of Clark and Duberstein, Cambridge Massachusetts, Paul Pressman, of David Galler Associates, Architects, Newton Centre, Massachusetts and David Scheckman, of Iron Bridge Woodworkers and Builders, of Plainfield, Vermont. This was a study identifying the conditions of the buildings and making recommendations for their conservation. Goddard College has a continuing sense of responsibility for their exceptional property and have plans to continue this sense into the future.

The significance of Goddard College Greatwood Campus is evident in its past and present. With the minimal physical changes that have occurred over the years the integrity of the property increases its significance. The property's most significant change, from a farm to a college, was perhaps the property's most beneficial change. It prevented its possible demolition, or sale of the farm into parcels. Mrs. Willard Martin was pleased that the farm was becoming a college when she sold it in 1938. As the August, 1938 article titled "Youth Comes To Plainfield" in the state magazine The Vermonter states "Mrs. Willard S. Martin remarked that when she and her husband



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were building at Greatwood Farm there must have been, sub-consciously, the idea of a college in their minds since the buildings lend themselves so perfectly to college use."

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UTM Reference #5 : Zone: 18, Easting: 740700, Northing: 4905810

### Verbal Boundary Description

The southeast corner of Goddard College property, point A on the boundary map, is commonly understood as the turn from US Route 2 east to VT 214 north, otherwise known as The Plainfield - North Montpelier State Highway. At this starting point the boundary extends west along the Goddard College border with US Route 2. Turning in a south westerly direction with the road, this southern boundary extends approximately 1,250 feet to point B on the map. Described as the west side of the old road accessing Greatwood Farm and its intersection with US Route 2, point B is the north east point of the boundary. From this point B the boundary continues in a north by northwest direction for approximately 750 feet to point C, establishing the western boundary of the nomination. From point C turning east, the boundary crosses the parking lot entrance road and the main college road to a point D on the north side of the main road. From this point the boundary continues along the north edge of this main college road to point E described as the intersection of VT 214 and the entrance to Goddard College campus. At this north point the eastern boundary follows the north edge of VT 214 where it borders the Goddard property line. This eastern boundary continues for approximately 700 feet to point A.

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

### Boundary Justification

The National Register Boundary for Goddard College, Greatwood Campus includes the historic core of buildings known historically as Greatwood Farm and a portion of that farm land that now comprises the historic core of Goddard College. This land includes open fields, woodlands, farm yards (now campus greens) gardens, and lawns.

The south boundary follows US Route 2, which was rerouted at the time the farm was constructed and which once ran through the center of the farm. To the east the boundary follows VT 214 in a northwesterly direction to the point where the traditional main entrance to the college remains. This entrance is the start of the traditional north fringe of the campus. This border was extended to the north in the 1960s. At this time in Goddard's past much expansion was taking place and many buildings, that were helped designed by the students, were positioned across this traditional entrance road. Detached from the historic core, this area does not infringe upon, nor contribute to, an understanding of the historic core. Therefore the National Register boundary extends south of the entrance road towards the west. The most northwesterly point of the boundary turns toward a parking lot in order to include a contributing structure. Along the western edge of the boundary it runs from this northwesterly point towards the south to a point which was a secondary entrance to the campus. Here the boundary meets up with US Route 2 where the historic road intersects with both the highway and the National Register boundary. This boundary, though it is significantly smaller than the total acreage of both Greatwood Farm and Goddard College it is sufficient to convey the main activities surrounding the college and before that, the farm.

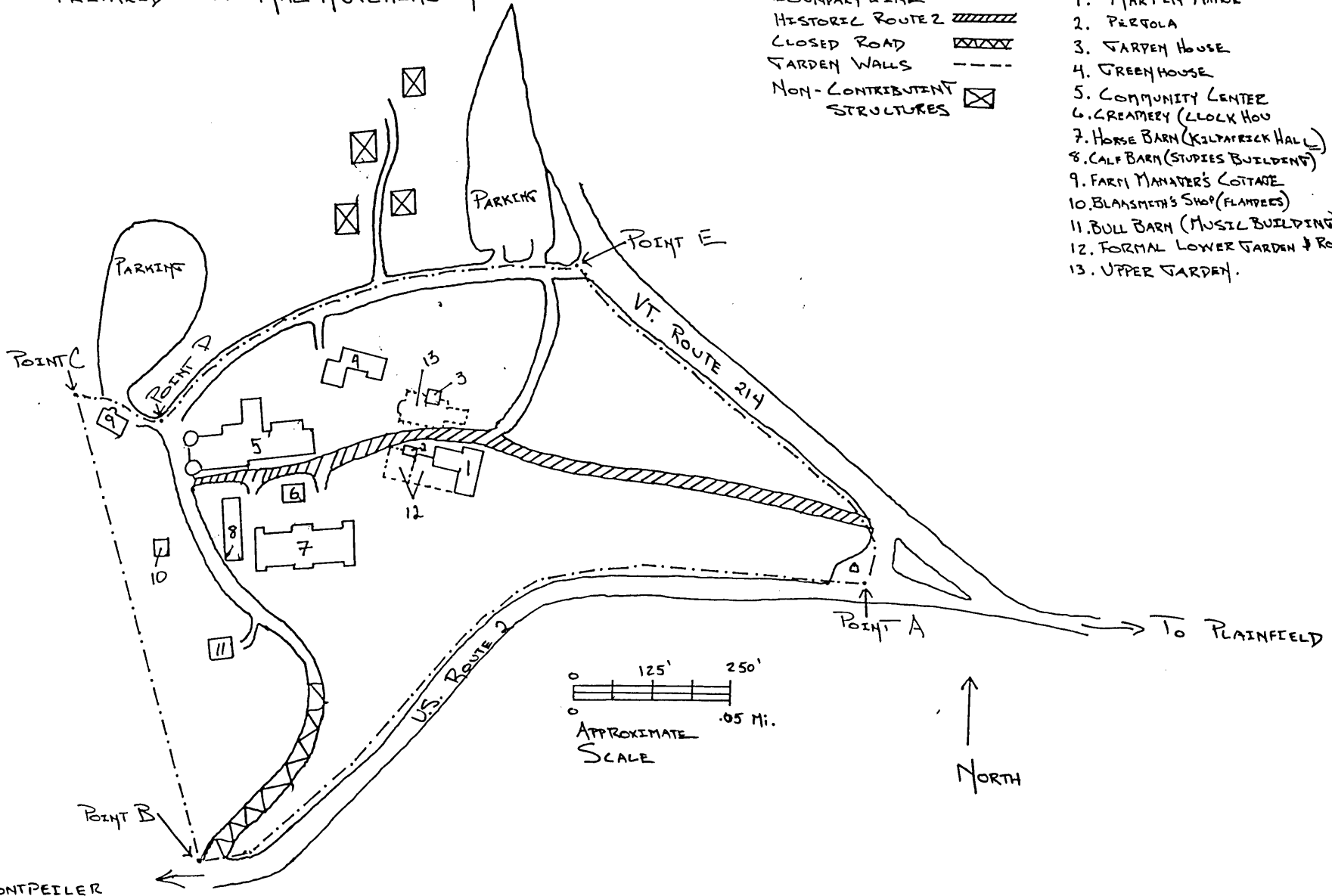
JORDARD COLLEGE TREATWOOD CAMPUS  
 WASHINGTON COUNTY, PLAINFIELD, VERMONT  
 PREPARED BY: HAL HUTCHENSON

KEY

- BOUNDARY LINE - - - - -
- HISTORIC ROUTE 2 
- CLOSED ROAD 
- GARDEN WALLS - - - - -
- NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES 

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

1. MARTIN MANOR
2. PERGOLA
3. GARDEN HOUSE
4. GREENHOUSE
5. COMMUNITY CENTER
6. CREAMERY (LOCK HOU)
7. HORSE BARN (KILPATRICK HALL)
8. CALF BARN (STUDIES BUILDING)
9. FARM MANAGER'S COTTAGE
10. BLANSMITH'S SHOP (FLAMBEES)
11. BULL BARN (MUSIC BUILDING)
12. FORMAL LOWER GARDEN + ROSE GARDEN
13. UPPER GARDEN.



TO MONTPELIER

TO PLAINFIELD

