

# WOODSTOCK

Windsor County,  
Vermont

**A Community Profile**

**Prepared for the Vermont Council  
on Rural Development**



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**-Windsor County-  
Vermont**

## **A Community Profile**

**Prepared for the  
Vermont Council on Rural Development  
Community Visit  
October 2005**

**By  
The Center for Rural Studies  
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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

## **A Note to the Reader**

Just as a community never finishes adapting to and organizing its natural, political and social environments, an attempt to profile these dynamic processes must be considered a work in progress. Materials below are organized to reflect community characteristics and resources and draw heavily upon easily accessible information at the CRS web site. Please join us in this profiling effort by calling our attention to major omissions, inaccuracies and errors of fact.

Thank you,

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# Section 1.

## Town Organization

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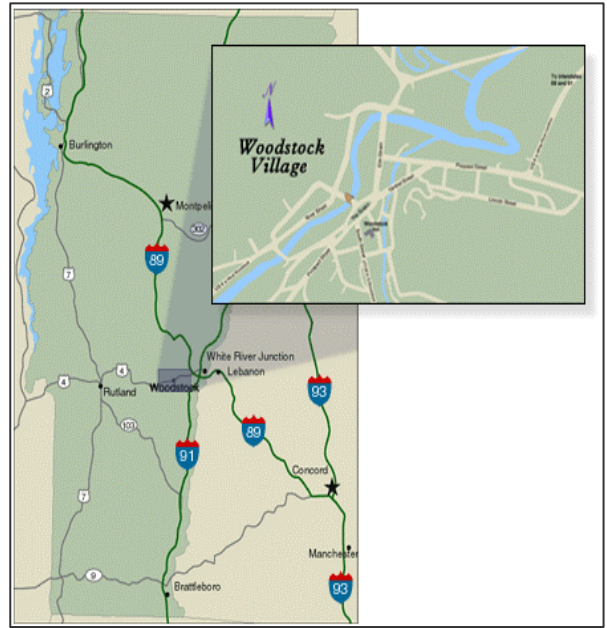
### Where is Woodstock?

The town of Woodstock is located in Windsor County just to the southwest of the White River Junction-Lebanon commercial area. Vermont towns of Pomfret and Hartford lie to the north and northeast respectively while Reading and Windsor lie to the south and southeast. Bridgewater lies to the west and Hartland lies between Woodstock and the Connecticut River to the east.

### What's in a Name?

New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth chartered Woodstock, Vermont in 1761. The name of the town was most likely derived from Woodstock, Connecticut, which in turn was named for Woodstock, England where the traditional name suggests “a place in the woods.”

Governor Wentworth may have named the town directly after Woodstock in Oxfordshire, England, a medieval royal residence. A final theory on naming Woodstock is that Wentworth may have named the town after two earls, a father and son both named William Bentinck. They held the titles of Earl of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, Baron Cirencester, and Viscount Woodstock. The younger Bentinck was related to Wentworth (Swift, 1977:564).



<http://www.woodstockvt.com>

### Brief Chronology

- On July 10, 1761 New Hampshire Governor Benning Wentworth charts the Town.
- 1794 – Woodstock becomes the permanent Shire Town of Windsor County.
- 1797 – First post office opens in Woodstock Village.
- 1824 – Alvin Adams establishes the railroad express line.
- 1827 to 1856 – Woodstock Medical School in operation.
- 1869 – Marsh family home purchased by Frederick Billings and eventually becomes Billings Farm & Museum.
- 1890's – Summer visitors arrive in significant numbers.
- 1934 – The first ski tow in the U.S. is built in Woodstock on Mount Tom.

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**Government and Civic Structure**

As Woodstock grew, a number of small population clusters emerged. Four areas in particular remain as distinct neighborhoods within the Town. These include: Taftsville, South Woodstock, West Woodstock, and Prosper. The incorporated Woodstock Village serves as the contemporary commercial core (see Table 1.1.).

<b>Table 1.1. – Woodstock General Town Characteristics</b>	
Town Name	Woodstock
County	Windsor
Year of Town Charter	1761
Incorporated Village	Woodstock Village
Other Villages and Neighborhoods (past and present)	Taftsville, South Woodstock, West Woodstock, Prosper
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a> . The National Survey. 2000. Vermont Yearbook.	

Woodstock is one of over forty Vermont towns containing an incorporated village. The incorporated village of Woodstock enjoys certain privileges as a governmental entity. The village provides services separate from the Town; for instance, each government establishes a set of zoning by-laws that regulate all land development, building construction, and property uses. The Town of Woodstock is governed by a three-member Board of Selectpersons, while the Village of Woodstock is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees (<http://members.valley.net/~woodstock/wth.htm>, 2005).

The village has approximately 1,200 residents in a one square mile area and houses Town and Village government offices, one of two community post offices, and numerous churches. It is the hub of the community, with the majority of businesses located on Main Street. Traffic and especially truck traffic in the village has been a concern in recent decades. Commerce in the Village and the Town is stimulated by tourism. This is due in part, to the community’s significant historical past as well as ongoing preservation efforts. Woodstock Village is listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its outstanding community and architectural heritage.

Not surprisingly, The Vermont Forum on Sprawl recognizes this historic village center and has designated the area a “Traditional Center” (see Table 1.2.).

<b>Table 1.2.– Woodstock General Planning Characteristics</b>	
Vermont Forum on Sprawl Category	“Traditional Center” (code 1)
Town Plan	Yes - 2001
Zoning Ordinance	Yes
Subdivision Ordinance	No
Septic Approval Process	Yes
Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a>	

## Section 2.

# Human Resources

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Woodstock’s growth rate -- just a shade over 6 tenths of a percent -- is well below the state average. With 3,232 inhabitants, it is in the top quintile of Vermont’s communities. Because Woodstock’s population is larger than 2,500, the town is considered as “urban” by some US Census definitions. However, the community’s independence from any adjacent place larger than 50,000 in population enables Woodstock to qualify as “rural” for many federal and state programs. Table 2.1 shows that Woodstock’s population density only grew slightly between 1990 and 2000. Nearly 40% of the town’s population may be considered “age dependent” (under age 18 and over age 65) in 2000. No significant changes toward greater ethnic diversity are indicated in Table 2.1. Typical of Vermont communities, minorities “of color” constitute a very small percentage of Woodstock’s residential population. In absolute numbers, several Hispanic families provide the largest single category here, followed by Afro-American and Native American peoples. Among those of European ancestry, English and Irish descendants form distinctive groups. Minority population distribution tends to follow general population distribution between the Village and the Town.

Population estimates through 2004 show insignificant growth rates in the residential population into this 21st century. Of considerable interest however, is the persistent stability over recent decades in the ratio of village to town population where roughly two-thirds reside in the town (some might call this open country), supporting descriptions of the town as characteristically rural.

Total Population, 2000	3,232
Total Population, 1990	3,212
Absolute Population Change, 1990 – 2000	20 inhabitants
Percent Population Change, 1990 – 2000	0.6%
Persons per Square Mile, 2000	72.6
Persons per Square Mile, 1990	72.1
Area in Square Miles	44.5
Percent Age Dependent, 2000 (Under 18 and over 65)	39.5%
Percent Rural, 2000	100%
Percent Rural Farm, 2000	0.8% (from 1.2% in 1990)
Percent Native Born (United States), 2000	96.4% (from 95.9% in 1990)
Percent Reporting English Ancestry, 2000	28.1% (from 28.7% in 1990)
Percent Reporting Irish Ancestry, 2000	19.7% (from 13.6% in 1990)
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a> US Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. American FactFinder. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>	

### Age and Gender of Woodstock’s Residents

Table 2.2. shows that Woodstock reflects state and even national trends toward a graying of the population. The effect of the baby boom age cohort is shown in the decrease in the percentages of younger and middle-aged populations and corresponding increases in the 45+ populations between 1990 and 2000. The median age in Woodstock is older than in Windsor County as a whole.

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<b>Table 2.2. – Woodstock Age and Gender Demographic Comparisons</b>				
	Woodstock		Windsor County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Total Population	3,212	3,232	54,055	57,418
Percent 0-17 Years Old	23.0	20.7	25.1	23.3
Percent 18-24 Years Old	5.3	4.9	6.0	6.0
Percent 25-44 Years Old	30.0	23.9	33.2	27.3
Percent 45-64 Years Old	24.5	31.7	20.8	27.6
Percent 65+ Years Old	17.2	18.8	14.9	15.8
Median Age	N.A.	45.3	N.A.	41.3
Percent Male	47.7	48.5	49.2	48.7
Percent Female	52.3	51.5	50.8	51.3
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. American FactFinder. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>				

**Social Capital: Some Famous Citizens**

Every Vermont community has citizens who exemplify notable characteristics or contribute to a community in significant ways. Given Woodstock’s historical significance, numerous individuals deserve recognition. However, only a few are noted here to celebrate the resources such human “capital” can provide a community.

George Perkins Marsh is one of Woodstock’s most famous native citizens. Born in Woodstock in 1801, he went on to graduate from Dartmouth College with high honors in 1820. After teaching, Marsh studied law and began practice in Burlington, Vermont in 1825. In 1844, he was elected to Congress on the Whig ticket and served two successive terms. During this time, Marsh became known as a staunch opponent to slavery and to the Mexican War. After joining the Republican Party in 1856, he was sent by President Lincoln as the first United States minister to Italy in 1860. Marsh continued as the minister to Italy for the rest of his life. The significance of Marsh’s contribution was augmented by his key role in the founding of the Smithsonian Institute and later his imprint on the recent formation of Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park. His environmental writings have made him a critical part of Vermont’s legacy as a leading force in the environmental movement. His well-known book *Man and Nature* was published in 1864 (George Perkins Marsh Collection, University of Vermont Special Collections).

Frederick Billings grew up and was schooled in Woodstock, Vermont. He graduated from Amherst College in 1884 and moved to Montana to begin a business career. A former president of the Northern Pacific railroad, Marsh later became a founder of the Yellowstone National Bank and National Historical Park (Vermont Living, <http://www.vtliving.com/towns/woodstock/>).

Senator Jacob Collamer, a Representative and Senator from Vermont, was born in Troy, New York. Collamer later moved to Burlington, Vermont and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1810. After serving in the War of 1812, Collamer studied law and practiced in Woodstock from 1813 to 1833. He went on to become a member of the State House of Representatives, and the State’s attorney for Windsor County from 1822 to 1824. Collamer moved on to become a judge of the Superior Court of Vermont from 1850 to 1854, and in 1855 was elected as a Republican to the United States Senate. He served until his death in 1865 (Biographical Directory of the United States Congress).

Laurence S. Rockefeller grew up in New York City and graduated from Princeton University in 1932. He participated in the founding of Eastern Airlines in 1938. After marrying the granddaughter of Frederick Billings, Mary French, Rockefeller



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became actively involved in continuing the tradition of environmental conservation and the small-scaled commerce which supports Woodstock’s local economy and historical appearance (Vermont Living, <http://www.vtliving.com/towns/woodstock/>).

**Woodstock Housing and Family Characteristics**

Table 2.3. depicts housing and family characteristics in Woodstock. Although the numbers of families and households are increasing slowly, the relative size of both families and households is decreasing, mirroring national trends. Home values and rents are increasing substantially. Community leaders concerned with the quality and affordability of the community’s housing will find more detailed information at the Vermont Housing Data web site at [www.housingdata.org](http://www.housingdata.org).

<b>Table 2.3. – Woodstock Housing and Family Characteristics</b>		
	1990	2000
Number of Families	867	877
Number of Households	1,299	1,388
Average Family Size	2.91	2.79
Average Household Size	2.39	2.24
Single-Mother Households	97	67
Total Housing Units	1,755	1,775
Number of Owner-Occupied Housing Units	849	960
Number of Renter-Occupied Housing Units	450	428
Median Housing Unit Value	\$157,100	\$190,400
Median Gross Rent	\$534	\$669
Median Gross Rent as Percent of Income	30.5%	27.1%
Percent Increase in Households (1990-2000)		6.8%
Percent Increase in Housing Units (1990-2000)		1.1%
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a> U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. American FactFinder. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>		

Table 2.4. (next page) compares income and poverty data for Woodstock, Windsor County, and the state. Woodstock lags behind the county and state in 2004 annual average wage, but is well above county and state figures for all other income measures. This discrepancy may be due to the dual nature of Woodstock’s economy, with a strong emphasis on tourist-related low-paying service jobs lowers overall wages at the same time that professional employment increases per capita income. Woodstock’s poverty indicators are consistently below the county and state levels with respect to the general poverty rate, child poverty rate, elderly poverty rate, and percentage of households with public assistance.

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Table 2.5. clearly shows that Woodstock’s proportion of those who have received associate or bachelor’s degrees as well as graduate, professional, or PhD degrees are well above the county’s rates. Similarly, Woodstock’s percentages of those attaining some college or less are lower than the county’s percentages.

<b>Table 2.4.– Woodstock Town, County, and State Income &amp; Poverty Comparisons</b>			
	Woodstock	Windsor County	Vermont
Annual Average Wage, 2004	\$28,977	\$31,445	\$33,276
Per Capita Income, 1999	\$28,362	\$22,369	\$20,625
Median Family Income, 1999	\$57,330	\$49,002	\$48,625
Median Household Income, 1999	\$47,143	\$40,688	\$40,856
Persons for whom Poverty Status was determined	3,133	56,640	588,053
Poverty Rate, 1999	6.2%	7.5%	9.4%
Child Poverty Rate (persons under 18 years), 1999	1.7%	1.9%	2.8%
Elderly Poverty Rate (persons 65 years or over), 1999	.7%	1.2%	1.1%
Percentage of Households with Public Assistance Income, 1999	2%	3.9%	4.8%
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a> U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. American FactFinder. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>			

<b>Table 2.5. – Woodstock Town Educational Attainment, 2000 (percent persons 25 years and older)</b>		
	Woodstock	Windsor County
Less than High School/No Diploma	6.5%	15.7%
High School Diploma	21.7%	35.8%
Some College	16.7%	18.1%
Bachelor’s / Associate’s Degree	38.2%	22.4%
Graduate / Professional / PhD Degree	16.9%	7.9%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 1990. American FactFinder. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>		

## Section 3.

# Business and Infrastructure Resources

### History of Business and Employment in Woodstock

A year-round resort since at least 1892 when the Woodstock Inn first opened, Woodstock has thoughtfully preserved its architectural and natural heritage to the benefit of a thriving tourism industry. Area attractions include the historic Woodstock Inn & Resort, golf courses, numerous Alpine and Nordic ski resorts and sports centers, a diversity of bed and breakfast businesses, restaurants and lodges, historic buildings and estates, museums, and libraries (<http://www.woodstockvt.com/>). In addition, Woodstock is less than 20 miles to the regional commercial center of Hanover/Lebanon/White River.

Historically, Woodstock’s water resources provided energy for a variety of mills and manufacturing companies. These businesses produced a variety of machine and farm tools including wool spinning and carding accessories, hay and silage cutters, and axes, scythes, and other edged tools. Early industries also included bookbinding, publishing and the manufacturing of musical instruments. Woodstock was also home to a medical school from 1827 to 1856. Woodstock’s position as the Shire Town, or county seat of Windsor, and its numerous mills and industries attracted businesses and residents in search of services and the way of life associated with the community’s prosperity.

<b>Table 3.1.–Woodstock Employment Characteristics</b>		
Top Five Industries, 2000 (employed persons 16 years and over)		
Educational, health, and social services	20.5%	
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	16.7%	
Retail Trade	12.8%	
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	9.2%	
Construction	8.8%	
	Woodstock	Windsor County
Unemployment Rate, 2004	2.20%	3.20%
Civilian Labor Force, 2004	2,210	32,000
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2002. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a> U.S. Census Bureau. 1990, 2000. American FactFinder. <a href="http://factfinder.census.gov">http://factfinder.census.gov</a>		

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**Property Values**

Table 3.2. shows the municipal tax rate, educational tax rate for homesteads, educational tax rate for non-residential properties, and the common level of appraisal ratio.

<b>Table 3.2.– Woodstock Property Valuation &amp; Taxation</b>	
Municipal Tax Rate (plus LAR & Highway) (per \$100), 2004	0.3850
Educational Tax Rate for Homesteads (per \$100), 2004	1.5445
Educational Tax Rate for Non – Residential (per \$100), 2004	1.5646
Common Level of Appraisal Ratio, 2004	0.9843
Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a>	

**Transportation**

Woodstock lies at the intersections of VT Routes 4, 12, and 106. The town is less than 20 miles east of the Lebanon, NH/White River region where interstates 89 and 91 intersect. Woodstock’s proximity to these major transportation corridors and the population base of the Lebanon/White River region has undoubtedly contributed to its development over the years.

Table 3.3. depicts several indicators reflecting transportation in Woodstock. Based on the 2000 Census, more than half of workers in Woodstock both live and work in town. Residents rely on their autos to drive to work (typically alone).

<b>Table 3.3.– Woodstock Town Local Transportation Behavior</b>	
Total Number of Accidents, 2001	18
Number of Accidents Involving Fatalities, 2001	2
Percent Population who Work in Town of Residence, 2000	54%
Total Number of Workers 16 Years of Age and Older, 2000	1,652
...who Drove to Work Alone	1,168
...who Carooled to Work	182
...who used Public Transportation	7
...who Commuted via other Means	130
...who Worked at Home	165
Source: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a>	

## Section 4. Social Capital

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### Schools

A school is not just an educational resource, but serves also as a networking hub for the community. Woodstock’s school system, which includes Woodstock Elementary, Woodstock Union Middle School, and Woodstock Sr. USHD #4, ranks well on many indicators for Vermont schools (see *Vermont School Report* at <http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt/>). Fluctuations in school enrollments challenge many community school boards in Vermont and Woodstock’s leaders struggle with these changes as well.

**Woodstock Elementary School’s** total school enrollment is 195, having fluctuated from a peak of 209 in the 2001-2002 school year to a low of 192 in 2002-2003 (see Table 4.1.). The student/teacher ratio in 2003-2004 shows that Woodstock Elementary has smaller classes by about 2 children when compared to the 2000-2001 data, an important asset to the students and staff at Woodstock Elementary.

**Woodstock Union Middle School’s** total school enrollment has decreased in recent years. In 2003-2004, Woodstock Union Middle School saw its lowest enrollment of the past four years (206 students). However, it is good to note that the student/teacher ratio has fallen during the past four years and is now below the state level.

**Woodstock Sr. UHSD #4’s** has also witnessed a decline in school enrollment during the past four years. In 2003-2004, the total enrollment was 440, almost 50 students less than in 2000-2001. However, like the Elementary and Middle school, the student/teacher ratio has fallen during the past four years and is well below the state level.

**Table 4.1. – Woodstock Elementary School (K-6): General School Information**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	State 2003-04*
Total School Enrollment	204	209	192	195	99,104
Attendance Rate	95.3%	96.2%	96.4%	96.0%	95.0%
Retention Rate	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%
Student/Teacher Ratio	11.3	10.5	9.4	9.8	11.7
Eligible Special Education	12.3%	9.6%	8.3%	10.3%	13.9%
*All Vermont students K-12. Source: Center for Rural Studies and VT Department of Education. 2004. VT School Report. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt">http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt</a>					

**Table 4.2. – Woodstock Union Middle School (7-8): General School Information**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	State 2003-04*
Total School Enrollment	240	240	223	206	99,104
Attendance Rate	95%	95.5%	95.0%	95.8%	95.0%
Retention Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Student/Teacher Ratio	15.5	12.1	11.7	11	11.7
Eligible Special Education	22.5%	12.4%	7.6%	12.6%	13.9%
*All Vermont students K-12. Source: Center for Rural Studies and VT Department of Education. 2004. VT School Report. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt">http://crs.uvm.edu/schlrpt</a>					

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**Table 4.3. – Woodstock Sr. UHSD #4 (9-12): General School Information**

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	State 2003-04*
Total School Enrollment	489	477	475	440	99,104
Attendance Rate	93.4%	94.8%	94.9%	94.6%	95.0%
Retention Rate	7.0%	4.4%	6.5%	0.2%	2.0%
Estimated HS Cohort Graduation Rate	N/A	92%	89.9%	93.6%	84.6%
Student/Teacher Ratio	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.1	11.7
Eligible Special Education	7.0%	12.4%	14.0%	16.1%	13.9%
*All Vermont students K-12. Source: Center for Rural Studies and VT Department of Education. 2004. VT School Report. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/schlprt">http://crs.uvm.edu/schlprt</a>					

Table 4.4. shows that Woodstock’s Elementary and Secondary enrollment by gender data for these public schools closely mirrors statewide total trends. There are slightly higher percentages of males than females in both the elementary and secondary schools. In FY 2004, Woodstock Elementary’s female enrollment (47.7%) was a slightly lower percent of total enrollment than the statewide elementary percentage (48.6%) of females. Woodstock’s secondary schools have almost exactly the same female and male percentages of total enrollment as the statewide secondary totals (48.3% females, 51.7% males).

**Table 4.4. – Woodstock and Statewide 2004 Elementary and Secondary Public School Enrollment by Gender**

	Female	Male	Total Enrollments
Woodstock Elementary	47.7%	52.3%	195
Statewide Elementary Total	48.6%	51.4%	47,838
Woodstock Secondary Schools	48.3%	51.7%	646
Statewide Secondary Total	48.5%	51.5%	48,212
Source: VT Department of Education. 2004. Public School Enrollment Report FY04.			

**Town Activities**

**Recreation**

As a very historic community, Woodstock abounds with activities within the natural, cultural, recreational, and historical environment. Regional recreational and natural areas of interest include Suicide Six Ski Area, Quechee Gorge, and the Marsh – Billings – Rockefeller National Historical Park. Cultural and historical areas of interest in the surrounding area include the Simon Pearce Glass store, Sugarbush Farm, and the Billings Farm & Museum. Woodstock has a well-known reputation as a travel destination with beautiful historic buildings and specialty stores and restaurants.

**Websites and Communication**

Woodstock has a town website at <http://www.townofwoodstock.org>, and there are several other informative sites which contain even more information about Woodstock. The Woodstock Historical Society maintains a website at <http://www.woodstockhistsoc.org/>, including information about the Dana House Museum, local events, and Vermont historical books. The Woodstock Chamber of Commerce website at <http://www.woodstockvt.com/> is a rich source of recreational and business information.

## Section 5. Natural Resources

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### Lakes and Rivers

The most significant river running through Woodstock is the Ottaquechee River. This river is respected as the body of water that rushes through the Quechee Gorge in the neighboring town of the same name. Other significant rivers include Beaver Brook, Gulf Stream, Happy Valley Brook, and Kedron Brook. The Gulf Stream is so named for its roots in the Barnard Gulf. The Barnard Gulf is a narrow notch or pass in the surrounding mountains.

### Mountains and Hills

Mount Tom and Mount Peg are two of the most well known mountains in Woodstock, a town nestled nicely among many peaks. Gilbert Hill’s historical significance is found in its name. Chester Gilbert built the first rope tow in the United States in the 1930’s on this hill that now bears his name (Swift, 1977: 567). Table 5.1. presents critical natural resource information for Woodstock.



	Land Area (acres)	28,499
	Water Area (acres)	64
	Total Private & Public Conserved Lands, Acres, 1999	2,638.80
	Percent Private % Public Conserved Lands, 1999	9.20%
	Federal Administered Conserved Lands, Acres, 1999	771.81
	State Administered Conserved Lands, Acres, 1999	787.34
Sources: Center for Rural Studies / VCGI. 2005. Vermont Indicators Online. <a href="http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators">http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators</a>		

## Section 6.

### Sources

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This Community Profile is an attempt to bring together information from many different sources.

**The Internet resources used include:**

**For data:**

The Center for Rural Studies. 2005. *Vermont Indicators Online*. <http://crs.uvm.edu/indicators/>

The U.S. Census Bureau. 2005 *American FactFinder*. <http://factfinder.census.gov>

Vermont Dept. of Education. 2005. *Vermont School Report*. <http://maps.vcgi.org/schlrpt/>

**For text:**

Woodstock Chamber of Commerce. 2005. <http://www.woodstockvt.com/>

Woodstock Historical Society. 2005. <http://www.woodstockhistsoc.org/>

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