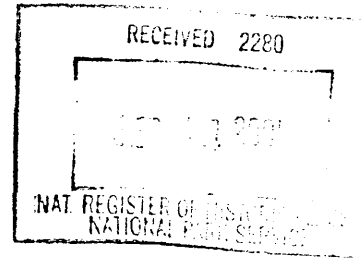


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1228



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 Jericho Rural Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

=====

street & number Jericho Street, Jericho Road, Wallace Road, Sugartop Road, Joshua Road

not for publication n/a

city or town Hartford and Norwich vicinity n/a

state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027 zip code 05001 & 05055

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.)

Suzanne C. Gamble, National Register Specialist
Signature of certifying official/Title

August 13, 2001
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): _____

Entered in the National Register 11.8.01

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>27</u>	<u>19</u> buildings
<u>7</u>	_____ sites
<u>1</u>	_____ structures
	_____ objects
<u>35</u>	<u>19</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>Agriculture</u>	Sub: <u>Storage</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Field</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>School</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Forest</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Natural Feature</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Agriculture</u>	Sub: <u>Storage</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Field</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Animal Facility</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Social</u>	<u>Meeting Hall</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Forest</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Natural Feature</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>Unoccupied Land</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Federal
Greek Revival
Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick, concrete
roof metal, slate, asphalt
walls weatherboard, asbestos, brick

other _____

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)

- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Exploration/Settlement
-
-
-
-

Period of Significance 1781-1950

Significant Dates _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder _____

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 774 acres

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

	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting	Zone Easting
	18	710905	4843755	3	18	711302	4840615		
	2	18	713196	4842820	4	18	710169	4841265	
	<u>See continuation sheet.</u>								

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 Paula Sagerman, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date April 15, 2000

street & number 16 Merrill Mundell Road telephone (802) 348-9371

city or town South Newfane state VT zip code 05351

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including 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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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor Co., Vermont**

General Description

The Jericho Rural Historic District is an agricultural community located in north-central Hartford, Vermont, and includes four properties in Norwich. The district lies in a natural upland bowl surrounded by hills, with pasture lands dominating the core and woodlands extending into the hills, and historic farmsteads and stone walls lining the district's roadways. The center of the district lies at the intersection of Jericho Street and Jericho Road, and most of the properties in the district are located adjacent on Jericho Street, which runs in a southwest-northeasterly direction as it passes through the district. The district also includes short sections of Wallace Road, Sugartop Road and Joshua Road, which all intersect with Jericho Street. The historic district includes twenty-six properties that cover 774 acres (715 in Hartford and 59 in Norwich) and the historically agricultural landscape includes nine historic farmsteads, one historic schoolhouse, and one historic church parsonage. Twenty-two of these parcels contain one or more buildings; of these, eleven primary resources contribute to the historic character of the district and eleven are non-contributing. The four vacant parcels also contribute to the historic character of the district. The historic district retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Its integrity of setting and design was somewhat modified in the late twentieth-century due to the subdivision of the historic farmsteads and the construction of single-family homes.

The Town of Hartford is located at the confluence of the Connecticut and the White Rivers in central-eastern Vermont. The Town has five villages: White River Junction, Hartford, Wilder, Quechee and West Hartford. What is known as the Jericho area lies northwest of Hartford village and northeast of West Hartford, which are both located along the White River. The land north of the White River rises abruptly into hills, and the Jericho Rural Historic District is located in the upland portion of the Jericho area. Jericho also extends slightly into the Town of Norwich, which lies just north of Hartford. Historically, the Norwich property on Joshua Road (#16) was equidistant from the villages of Hartford and Norwich, and the other Norwich properties were part of Hartford farmsteads located on the other side of the town border. Currently, all of the Norwich properties are isolated from Norwich due to their location on dead-ends roads accessible only from Hartford. The historic district boundary follows the outer perimeter property lines of the parcels that lie adjacent to the roads in the district. Woodlands also form a ring around most of the historic district's boundary.

The Jericho Rural Historic District rises above the low-lying riverside villages to an elevation of 1,150 feet, and most of the district is above 1,000 feet. The exception is the along the western boundary of the district, which drops to 600 feet. Hills rise to the north and east (Griggs Mountain range) and the south (Savage Hill), and fall towards the White River and the Jericho Brook to the west. The trickling Jericho Brook lies parallel and a few hundred yards west of Jericho Street, and crosses under Sugartop and Wallace Roads. The brook's source lies just over the Norwich boundary and it feeds into the White River. Dramatic views are offered from several properties, particularly when facing north from Jericho Street and Jericho Road, and when facing south from

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**Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor Co., Vermont**

the highest points of properties #18 and 22. In general, the higher elevations of the historic district are open and the lower elevations, particularly near the Jericho Brook, are woodland.

The spine of the historic district is Jericho Street, which begins at VT Route 14 and winds in a northeasterly direction up a steep hill, passes through the district's plateau, and then turns east and leaves the district, descending a steep hill and eventually terminating at VT Route 5. This road is paved from Route 14 until its intersection with Jericho Road, then it becomes a maintained dirt road. Jericho Road also begins at VT Route 14 and winds in a northerly direction until it ends at its intersection with Jericho Street. This road is also paved. Wallace Road is a dead-end road that begins in the center of the district at Jericho Street and runs north in a steep descent, then flattens as it leaves the historic district. Sugartop Road is a dead-end road that begins at Jericho Street, and leads north, crossing the Norwich border. Joshua Road is a dead-end road that begins at Jericho Street, and leads east, crossing the Norwich border. Until about 1998 it was part of Jericho Street, and the segment of Jericho Street east of Joshua Road was called Dothan Road. When Dothan Road was renamed Jericho Street, a name was needed for the dead-end road leading to Norwich. One property owner on this road chose Joshua Road because of biblical association with Jericho.

The current and historical center of the historic district is at the intersection of Jericho Street and Jericho Road. At this intersection is a cluster of buildings that includes two historic farmsteads (#7 and 8) and the historic District #7 Schoolhouse (#5). The other farmsteads in the district are arranged in clusters set close to the road and within sight of, but at some distance from each other. One farmstead cluster is set back from the road at the end of a driveway. The focus of each cluster is the farmhouse, and all but one of the historic houses faces the road. There are seven houses with a wing ("little house") or rear ell. There is a variety of placements of farm buildings: generally the house stands closest to the road and the outbuildings are situated to the rear or side of the house, or across the street from the house. Outbuildings are generally detached from the house and from each other, although three of the farms have former horse and carriage barns attached to the house. All but one of the farmsteads has at least one extant historic farm building, and most have several. Historically, there was only one true connected farm complex in the historic district (#11), which has since lost its outbuildings.

Most building clusters are surrounded by fields. Beyond the fields are woodlands; stone fences generally separate the two. Vegetation in the fields is limited to an occasional deciduous tree, and near most of the clusters of buildings are a few old apple trees. The woodlands consist of a mix of second-growth coniferous and deciduous trees, and a historic sugarbush of about 100 trees lies between properties #11 and 18. The sugarbush is still tapped for sap. Stone fences line Sugartop Road, Jericho Street (east of Sugartop Road), and Wallace Road. Stone fences also cross the fields north of Jericho Street, on the historic boundaries between properties #1, 2, 4, 7 and 8, and east and west from Sugartop Road on what looks to be the historic boundaries between properties #9 and 19. Many stone fences also traverse forest that was once pasture land. The stone fences are in various states of integrity due to natural forces but are not threatened by road upgrades. Two cow paths survive on properties #4 and 12. One historic sugarhouse is located away from the

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**Jericho Rural Historic District
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cluster, in the woods of property #4. With the exception of property #1, which currently has a horse pasture, and property #16, which currently has a blueberry field, all of the open fields are mown for hay.

The historic farmstead buildings comprise mostly turn-of-the-nineteenth-century, vernacular Federal-style houses and nineteenth century and early twentieth-century farm buildings such as sheep, dairy, and horse barns, wagon sheds, sugar houses, and milk houses. All of the farmhouses associated with the nine historic farmsteads survive, including five Cape Cod-type houses, three Classic Cottages, and two early twentieth-century Colonial Revival houses (that replaced Cape Cod houses), as well as twenty-six historic farm buildings. Most of the historic structures retain a great deal of integrity although many, particularly farm buildings, are deteriorated due to their lack of use. The eleven non-historic buildings are all late twentieth-century residences built on lots subdivided from the farms.

The ten original residences (nine farmhouses and one parsonage) in the Jericho historic district began as 1-1/2 story, Cape Cod-type houses or Classic Cottages. Three of these date to the late eighteenth-century and the rest were constructed between 1801 and 1840. Eight of the Capes and Classic Cottages are intact and two have been replaced with 2-story, turn-of-the-twentieth-century Colonial Revival houses. The Pixley/Sprague Farmstead (#4) originally had a Cape that was raised to two stories around 1890. The Nott Farmstead (#16) originally had a Cape that had the Colonial Revival house added onto it at an unknown date. (This Cape has since been replaced with a new wing.) The original builders are unknown, but it is likely that the houses were built by their original owners. Architectural embellishments on the houses are limited to molded cornices and cornice returns, plain front door surrounds, window trim, corner boards and water tables. Two of the Classic Cottages also have Greek-Revival details such as bold capited corner posts and eaves-front entablatures. The schoolhouse (#5) is a typical mid nineteenth-century one room schoolhouse with Greek Revival features such as gable-front orientation, bold capited corner posts and eaves-side entablatures.

The extant historic agricultural buildings in the Jericho district were constructed possibly from as early as the late eighteenth-century (e.g. English Barn at property #8), throughout the nineteenth century (e.g. Workshop at #16, Sheep Barn at #8, Horse Barn at #16, Dairy Barn at #19), and into the early twentieth century (e.g. High Drive Bank Barn at #4, Covered High-Drive Dairy Barn at #1, Sugar House at #4, Milk House at #4, Ground-Level Stable Barn conversion at #16, Silo at #16, and Wagon Shed at #7).

Most of the historic buildings in the Jericho historic district (domestic, agricultural and educational), have timber-frame structures, clapboard sheathing and stone foundations. There is one brick house (#7). Most of the houses, and the schoolhouse, have stone slab foundations and most of the farm buildings have rubble stone foundations. Roof sheathing materials of the houses and schoolhouse include slate, standing seam metal, and asphalt shingle, and most of the agricultural buildings have standing-seam metal roofing. One house has asbestos siding (#1).

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The stone and timber framing materials were probably taken from the land while it was being cleared, and the sawn wood and bricks may have been procured from a local sources (the first U.S. Agricultural Census, taken in 1840, notes both lumber and brick-making industries in Hartford).

Historic-period archeological resources include the underground remains of the first district schoolhouse (on property #4) and the underground remains of the Methodist Episcopal Church (on property #10). There are also the known underground remains of barns at properties #9, 11 and 19. Above-ground remains of historic resources include the foundation of a milk house at property #16. Local histories state that the first farmhouses in Hartford were made of logs, but there is no evidence of such in the Jericho district.

Before settlement began in the Jericho district in the 1770s, the hill lands of Hartford were covered with forests of maple, beech, birch, hemlock and oak trees. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century this land was cleared for pasture and cropland, and the production of potash, leaving small patches of forest for cordwood and sugaring. A late nineteenth-century photograph of the Jericho district reveals that about 90% of the land had been cleared. As agriculture declined during the twentieth century, the cleared land gradually returned to forest. A 1940 aerial photo shows about 75% of the land in the Jericho district cleared. A 1978 aerial photo shows about 40%. A 1994 map shows that the amount of cleared land has been maintained since 1978; some existing forest just grew more dense since the 1978 map. Most of the forest infill since 1940 has been north of Jericho Street on the former twentieth-century Wallace, Lyman, Robinson, and Savage farms (#1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 11). The stone fences in the Jericho historic district were constructed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century as the land was being cleared. The walls are built of dry-laid fieldstone and range in height from collapsed remains to three feet high. One property (#12) has a new stone fence fronting Jericho Street. Piles of stone visible in the fields of properties #4 and 7 reveal that these farmers were "finished" with their stone walls before completing the clearing of the fields.

The roads of the Jericho area were probably laid out in the 1770s. Within the historic district, their alignment has remained unchanged. Wallace Road and Joshua Road, now dead end roads, once led to West Hartford and Norwich, respectively. By the early twentieth-century, Wallace Road had been discontinued and it reverted to a pent road. From the 1930s to the 1960s, Jericho Road and Jericho Street were gradually widened to accommodate vehicles. Paving of the steep parts of these roads began in the 1940s outside the historic district, and within the historic district in the 1960s. Wallace Road was upgraded for vehicles in the 1970s.

Five of the nine historic farmsteads have been subdivided since the late 1960s, resulting in the construction of nine single-family homes that have modified the overall appearance of the historic district. Four of these homes are tucked in the woods and five are in open fields. Two of the latter group are reproduction early nineteenth-century homes. There are also two mobile homes in open fields. Three open-field parcels clustered at the intersection of the Jericho Road and Wallace Road

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are yet to be developed. They are part of a large section of the Jericho historic district that is protected by a restrictive covenant. It includes property #8, 10, 17 and 22, which consist of land at the northeast corner of Jericho Street and Jericho Road, and land bounded by Wallace Road, Sugartop Road and Jericho Street. This property is the former Wallace farm that included the historic farmstead of property #8 and part of #9 (see Statement of Significance). The covenant was enacted by a current landowner in the Jericho historic district in 1973 for the purpose of ensuring that the "natural Vermont beauty and rural character of the Jericho Hill area are preserved for residential and agricultural purposes." As parcels of the old Wallace farm are sold, the following restrictions are placed on the development of each parcel: subdivisions are a minimum of five acres; only one single-family home allowed per parcel; new buildings must fit into the character of the rural environment, and their design must be approved by the grantor; temporary structures (e.g. mobile homes) may not serve as residences; a large front-yard setback (of a specific length) is required; and woodlands may not be clearcut.

Most of the extant historic buildings retain their integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, setting and design. The historic landscape has retained its integrity of location, materials, feeling and association. Because some pasture lands have reverted to forest and many farmsteads have been subdivided, resulting in the construction of single-family homes, the historic district's integrity of setting and design has been somewhat compromised. Although the historic district's agricultural character has been maintained visually, there is very little farming activity at the moment. One farm raises horses and has active sugar house (non-historic) using sap tapped in the district (#1), one historic horse barn is still used as a horse barn (#16a), one historic barn is used for hay storage (#4), and one property has a pick-your-own-blueberry operation (#16b).

Most of the historic houses in the Jericho historic district are in good condition and several are in excellent condition. Three houses have recently undergone complete rehabilitation. All but two of the houses are occupied full time by their owners, one is a vacation house, and one is maintained by a caretaker. Most of the agricultural buildings, however, are only in fair condition. The only historic barns in excellent condition due to recent renovations are at properties #4 and 16. A few of the farm buildings are in a partial state of collapse. All of the historic buildings in the Jericho district maintain a large degree of historic integrity, if not structural integrity. Several agricultural buildings have been adapted over time to conform to new uses and agricultural standards.

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Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor Co., Vermont

Individual Property Descriptions

1. Thaddeus and Emily Dutton Farmstead, 4037 Jericho Street, c. 1841, contributing

This historic farm is located on the north side of Jericho Street and is the westernmost property in the historic district. The property descends steeply from the road to the Jericho Brook and has a farmstead cluster including a c. 1841 farmhouse, a 1903 dairy barn, a nineteenth-century horse barn, a nineteenth-century English Barn, a mid twentieth-century playhouse, a 1984 indoor riding ring, and a 1999 horse stable. This large property now includes a parcel across the street that was probably historically part of property #2. This parcel ascends nearly to the top of Savage Hill. Both sides of the street contain large fields bordered by stone fences and mixed forest. Stone fences also cross the fields behind the farmstead cluster, and a recently-constructed wood paddock fence encloses a horse pasture west of the cluster. A former cow path lined with crumbled stone fences leads from the rear of the sheep barn down to the forest. The buildings lie at the end of a driveway, making this the only cluster in the historic district not directly adjacent to the road. The driveway is lined with large trees and the remains of stone fences. The house lies at the head of the driveway and the barns lie behind and to the side of the house. All the buildings, with the exception of the new horse stable, are tightly clustered together. Across Jericho Street from the foot of the driveway lies a 1920's utility shed (that originally belonged with property #2) that was moved and reconstructed in the 1980's as a sugar house.

This was the last farmstead settled in the historic district. In 1840, Norwich-born Thaddeus Dutton (1814-1874) married Emily Sprague (1813-1878), daughter of Philo and Laura Hazen Sprague (#4). In 1841, Emily's parents deeded 85 acres to her and her husband, and the Duttons immediately settled on the property and started farming. The house was probably constructed around 1841. The Duttons may have built the English Barn. In the 1870s, the property, which had grown to 400 acres, was deeded to the Duttons' only child Ursula (born 1842) and her husband Harper Hazen (1832-1921), the great-grandson of Jericho's original land proprietor Thomas Hazen. The horse barn and dairy barn were constructed during their ownership. The Hazens lived here until their deaths and left the property to their daughter Laura. In 1925, she married her first cousin Charles H. Hazen, son of George T. Hazen (#7). After one hundred years of ownership within one family, the property was sold in 1945 to Charles and Thelma Fancy. In 1950, the property was sold to farmer Armand Gauthier, who sold it in 1983 to the current owners. The property has been farmed throughout its history, although since the 1980s, this has been limited to horse boarding and riding.

House, c. 1841, contributing

This asymmetrical Classic Cottage faces the road (south) and is a 1-1/2 story wood frame structure with a cut-stone foundation, asphalt-shingle siding, and a standing-seam metal side-gabled roof. The roof has a slight overhang with a narrow, molded cornice and short cornice returns. Any

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other surviving trim is concealed by the siding. A small brick chimney rises from the ridge. The off-center front door is boarded up and the left bay of the southwest gable wall has a double-leaf wood door with tall narrow lights and small lower panels. The front door is flanked by a pair of windows on each side. Except for three six-over-six wood windows in the west gable wall and one diagonal six-over-six window in the east gable, all of the windows are one-over-one replacement windows with aluminum storms. A large wing extends from the east gable wall of the house and has a contiguous rear wall with the main section. The wing has a concrete foundation, asphalt-shingle siding, and a standing-seam metal side-gable roof. The front wall of the wing has a garage door opening at its right end and a porch at its left end; both the doorway and porch are covered by a continuous standing-seam metal shed roof. The porch has a concrete foundation and thin wood posts over a half-wall.

The asymmetry of the main section of the house may indicate that it was constructed in two stages. The date of the wing is unknown, but a break in the rear cornice indicates a later date than the house. This house probably had originally had Classic Cottage features such as a decorative entranceway with pilasters and an entablature, and bold corner posts, but because of the alterations its original appearance is unknown. The massing, roof cornice and window and door openings appear to be original. The asphalt-shingle siding and concrete foundation appear to date to the mid twentieth-century. The one-over-one windows, the porch, and the garage opening appear to date to the late twentieth-century and may have replaced an earlier full-facade porch. The roof is in very good condition but the siding and the exposed woodwork are very deteriorated.

A. English Barn, c. 1841 with nineteenth-century addition, contributing

This long, narrow, 1-1/2 story timber-frame barn sits about 50 yards behind the farmhouse. The foundation is a hodgepodge of rubble stone and concrete blocks and the open-eave, overhanging roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. The walls are mostly sheathed in rough vertical planks except for the board-and-batten section spanning the left half of the long east wall. Architectural trim is limited to plain cornerboards and window trim and a plain frieze board. The rear (north) gable wall faces the back field and cow path, and the barn cellar is exposed at the north and east walls. The west wall, which faces the barnyard, has seven large door openings. The two left openings have double-leaf vertical-board doors with metal strap hinges. Above these openings are two small window openings. Above the second-from-the-right opening is a round-arched opening containing a multi-pane, double-leaf casement window. Spanning the south gable wall is a deep, projecting flat roof supported by three posts. The south gable has one window and there are two windows at the first story. The north gable wall has one gable window. The east wall has two square window openings and the ghost of a full-height barn door. A small cupola with four corner posts and a double-sloped peaked roof projects from the center of the roof ridge.

Judging by the vertical seams in the siding and roof, this barn appears to have been built in two or more stages during the nineteenth century, although it is difficult to determine which section was built first because of the overall simplicity of both sections. It is possible that one section of the

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barn was built at the same time as the farmhouse, around 1841. The north end appears to have housed sheep, as the exposed cellar faces the back fields. The entire barn may have contained all the livestock and harvested crops before the other two barns were constructed. This barn is in poor condition, particularly at the north end where the foundation has crumbled, pulling the walls outward and loosening the siding.

B. Horse Barn, c. 1875, contributing

This 1-1/2 story rectangular barn sits just east and perpendicular to the farmhouse. It has standing-seam metal siding except for the first level of the west elevation, which has asbestos shingle siding. The steeply-pitched slate roof has overhanging open eaves. The cellar level is exposed at the west, north and east walls and partially at the south wall. The foundation is concealed by the siding. Attached to the south gable wall is an off-center concrete block chimney. Rising from the center of the roof ridge is a small, flat-roofed cupola with sloped walls with louvered openings. Centered on the cellar level of the west elevation is a vertical-board barn door. Although the barn is set into a bank, the first story currently has no access door. The side walls each have two vertical window openings at the first story with aluminum storms and shutters. The south gable wall has a similar window at the second story, plus another square window opening infilled with the upper half of a former door. This window is flanked by tripartite posts and surmounted by a scrolled pediment. Just above grade at the south elevation is a horizontal opening with three square windows. Flanking the west barn door are square window openings. All of the windows on this barn appear to be boarded up from the inside.

This barn appears to date to the late nineteenth-century and was reportedly used as a horse barn. The original appearance of the walls has been completely altered, but the barn retains its original massing and slate roof, and the cellar barn door opening may be original. The asbestos siding appears to date to the mid twentieth-century. The window openings, storm windows, shutters, decorative window surround and metal siding appear to date to the late twentieth-century. The cupola may be original but it probably originally had a peaked roof. This barn is in good condition.

C. Covered High-Drive Dairy Barn, 1903, contributing

This large 1-1/2 story barn sits northeast of the horse barn and has a rectangular footprint oriented southwest-northeast. The barn is set into a bank on its southeast side, and has a concrete block foundation, clapboard walls, and a steep, open-eave, overhanging, gabled slate roof. Architectural trim of the barn includes plain cornerboards, plain gable rakes and plain window trim. Centered on the southeast wall is a side-entry covered high drive. The high-drive has an open-eave, overhanging, gabled slate roof perpendicular to the main roof, clapboard siding and a concrete block foundation. Entrance to the high-drive is through a double-leaf vertical-board hinged door surmounted by a two-level, twenty-pane transom window. The high-drive leads to the attic level, and the ramp to this entrance has a concrete pad over a rubble stone base. The cellar of the barn is

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barn is exposed at the southwest, northwest and northeast elevations. The basement level of the southwest gable wall has two pedestrian vertical-board doors, six square window openings and a barn door opening. The first story of this wall has the ghost of a barn door surmounted by a fourteen-pane transom window. This former opening now contains a small square window opening. Flanking this former opening are a boarded-up square opening and a vertical opening with a one-over-one aluminum storm. The basement level of the northwest elevation has a small, one story, shed-roofed addition at its right end. Most of the rest of this story is spanned by a ribbon of ten square stable window openings each containing what appears to be one sash of a former two-over-two window. This elevation also has one pedestrian door. The upper level of the northwest elevation is blank. The cellar level of the northeast gable wall is spanned by a shed-roofed addition with vertical-board sheathing and a corrugated-metal roof. The southeast wall of this addition is concealed by the upper bank. The first story of northeast wall has a sliding, vertical-board barn door surmounted by a fourteen-pane transom window. The door is partially concealed by the addition. Each gable of the barn has a pair of vertical window openings. The southwest openings have one-over-one aluminum storms and the northeast openings have six-over-six wood windows. At the peak of each gable is a vertical window opening. At the southeast elevation to the left of the high-drive is a boarded-up barn door and an open square window opening. To the right of the high-drive are two open square window openings.

This high-drive dairy barn is reported to have been constructed in 1903 by the Dulacs of Lebanon, New Hampshire. The ground level was probably originally a manure basement and converted to a ground stable barn. The shed additions appear to date to the mid twentieth-century; the one attached to the northwest elevation may have served as a milk room. This barn is in good condition.

D. Playhouse, c. 1955, contributing

This small, 1-1/2 story wood-frame structure sits behind (north of) the horse barn. It has a rectangular footprint oriented southwest-northeast, a concrete foundation, board-and-batten siding, and an overhanging, flared-eave, gambreled slate roof. The southwest gable wall has a cross-braced door surmounted by a broken pediment and flanked by two vertical window openings. The gable contains a four-pane transom window. The side elevations each have two vertical window openings. This playhouse was probably built in the early 1950s by Armand Gauthier, and is in good condition.

E. Riding Ring, 1984, non-contributing

This low-slung 1-story barn is located behind (north of) the farmhouse. It has a rectangular footprint oriented west-east and sits on a concrete slab. The low-sloped, sheet-metal gabled roof sits on stud walls sheathed with sheet-metal. The upper third of the southeast elevation is spanned by a clear plastic window. The east gable wall has a large sliding metal door and a metal pedestrian door. Attached to the west gable wall is an open wood-frame shed with a shed roof. This structure is in excellent condition and is non-contributing due to its age.

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F. Horse Stable, 1999, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story barn is located west of the farm cluster. It has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west and sits on a concrete slab. The wood-frame walls have vertical-board siding and the low-sloped gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal. Each roof slope has six regularly-spaced skylights. Centered on the south elevation is a 1-bay projection with a pedestrian door and one-over-one windows. Encircling the barn are irregularly-spaced, cross-braced Dutch stall doors. The east gable wall has a large sliding barn door. This barn is in excellent condition and is non-contributing due to its age.

G. Former barn floor, c. 1900

A large rectangular cellar hole with a scored concrete floor lies parallel and just east of the horse barn (B). Three sides of the floor are an earthen bank, and the north end of the floor is at grade. There is no evidence of a foundation, but it is possible that this was the location of a gable-front bank barn.

2. Polly and Reuben Tenney Farmstead, 3937 Jericho Street, c. 1842, contributing

This inactive farmstead, also called Pine Cliff Farm, is located on the north side of Jericho Street in the eastern section of the historic district. The open parcel has a steep slope that descends from the road, and stone fences enclosing the backyard. The property contains linearly attached buildings that sit close to the road and face south: a c. 1842 Classic Cottage farmhouse, a kitchen wing, and a late nineteenth-century horse barn. About one hundred yards up the road to the east is a 1900 dairy barn and 1920s milk house, which were originally part of this property but are now part of the property next door (#4.) This property was originally settled in 1785, but does not contain any structures from that period.

The original proprietor of this property, Thomas Savage, gave this land to his son Thomas Savage, Jr. (1759-1841), in 1784. He probably lived on this site but the extant house does not appear to be from his time. In 1842, ownership of the property was transferred to Savage's daughter Polly (born 1798) and her husband of twenty years, Reuben Tenney, Sr.'s (#11) son Reuben Tenney, Jr. (1798-1855). Judging by its Classic Cottage style, the house was probably constructed by the Tenneys. Because there is a large stone fireplace mass in the cellar (with no fireplace above), this house may have been built on an earlier foundation. By 1860, the 100-acre farm was owned by the Tenneys' son Carlos (1824-1880) and his wife Mary. The farmstead remained in the Tenney family until Carlos' death, when ownership was transferred to Jasper Savage, who was related by marriage to the Tenneys and was a descendant of Thomas Savage, Sr. Jasper or his son Willis built the dairy barn around 1900. A milk house was later constructed next to the dairy barn, and a

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corn crib once stood near the dairy barn. In 1937, Willis's estate was sold to Frank Nott, who also lived in the Jericho historic district (#16). Six years later, the property was sold to the Shearers, who maintained a small dairy herd and a few apple trees. Farming activity ceased at this property in 1954, when it was sold to Dewey Lyman (#4), who found the trees in poor condition and already had a large orchard and dairy barn up the road. The property, now two acres, is currently owned by Dewey's grandson.

House, c. 1842, contributing

This Classic Cottage house is a 1-1/2 story wood frame structure with clapboard siding and a slightly overhanging, slate side-gable roof. The foundation is concealed by sheets of rigid insulation. The symmetrical 5 bay x 2 bay main section has a Greek Revival entranceway with pilasters and a bold entablature. The front door is boarded up. Additional architectural trim includes bold capiteled corner posts, molded horizontal and raking cornices and cornice returns, plain horizontal and raking frieze boards, and plain window trim with a molded drip edge. Most of the regularly-spaced windows contain one-over-one replacement windows with aluminum storms, and six-pane sash remain in a few windows. A shed-roofed dormer and a small brick chimney rise from the rear roof slope. The foundation of the west gable wall contains a wood double-leaf barn door, each leaf has four vertical panels surmounted by eight-pane lights.

A 1-story wing is attached to the east gable wall of the main section. It is a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and a standing-seam metal side-gable roof. The foundation is concealed by sheets of rigid insulation. Architectural trim of the wing includes plain cornerboards, a plain cornice, and plain window trim with molded drip edges. The front wall of the wing is set back from the main section and the rear wall projects slightly from the main section. Most of the front wall of the wing is spanned by a 1-story 4-bay porch. The porch has a concrete floor, turned columns and a low, spindled railing. A shed-roofed dormer and a small brick chimney rise from the front slope of the wing's roof. Entrance to the house is from a door off the porch. The wing has irregularly-spaced window openings with a mix of one-over-one, six-over-six and two-over-two windows.

The house probably dates to 1842, and the wing may be original. The porch probably dates to the late nineteenth-century, with the exception of the concrete floor which appears to date to the late twentieth-century. The dormers and chimneys appear to date to the early twentieth century. The one-over-one windows appear to date to the late twentieth century; they probably replaced six-over-six windows. The barn door does not appear to be original and may have been relocated from the horse barn (A). The house and wing are in excellent condition.

A. Horse and Carriage Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story side-hill bank barn is attached to the east gable wall of the house's wing. Like the house and wing, its rectangular footprint is parallel to the road. It has a wood frame structure with

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clapboard siding, a poured concrete foundation, and an open-eave, overhanging, slate side-gable roof. The cellar is exposed on the rear (north) and east gable walls and the first story is at grade at the front. Architectural trim includes plain corner boards and door and window frames. The front wall of the barn has two garage bays separated by a square post. To the left of the bays is a pedestrian doorway and to the right is a six-over-six window. Above the right bay is a small vertical-board hinged door. The east gable wall has a modern garage door at the cellar level, four regularly-spaced small square windows at the first story, and a double-leaf vertical-board barn door at the attic level. The tops of these doors follow the peak of the gable. Flanking these doors are twelve-pane windows. The rear wall of the barn has two six-over-six windows and a six-pane window at the first story and two modern sliding windows at the cellar. The barn appears to date to the late nineteenth-century. The front garage openings do not appear to be original, and the foundation, garage door and sliding windows date to the late twentieth-century. The barn is in very good condition.

B. Dairy Barn, c. 1900, contributing

This large 1-1/2 story side-hill bank barn is located on the north side of Jericho Street about 100 yards east of the horse barn (A). It has a rectangular footprint and lies parallel and close to the road. The timber frame structure with clapboard siding sits on a rubble stone foundation, and has an open-eave, overhanging, sheet-metal side-gable roof. The cellar is exposed on the rear (north) wall and both gable walls and the first story is at grade at the front. Architectural trim is limited to plain cornerboards and plain window and door trim. The front (south) wall of the barn has a pedestrian door opening and three regularly-spaced square window openings with broken six-pane sash. Most of the cellar level of the west gable wall is covered by two large, vertical-board sliding doors that each have a square window opening. The first story of the west wall has a central single-leaf sliding vertical-board barn door flanked by a six-pane window. Above the doorway is a two-tier, twenty-pane transom window. Near the peak of the gable is another two-tier, twenty-pane transom. The cellar level of the east gable wall is mostly concealed by an earthen ramp, and next to the ramp is one six-pane window. The ramp leads to a full-height vertical-board sliding barn door. Above the door is a two-tier twenty-pane transom window, and near the peak of the gable is a matching window. In the lower left corner of the gable is a small, square window opening. The rear wall of the barn is sheathed in clapboard down to grade. It has a pedestrian doorway opening and five, regularly-spaced six-pane windows at the cellar level (one opening is missing a window), and one six-pane window at the first story, directly above the fifth window of the cellar level.

This dairy barn is reported to have been constructed in 1900 to replace a barn that blew down in an 1898 hurricane. The barn does not appear to have had any major alterations but is in poor condition: the foundation is crumbling, the sill is probably rotted, the clapboards are deteriorated, and the roof is very rusted.

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C. Milk House, c. 1925, contributing

This tiny structure is squeezed between the dairy barn and the road. Its rectangular footprint lies parallel to the road, and it has a wood frame structure with flush horizontal siding, a poured concrete foundation, and a slightly overhanging, sheet-metal side-gable roof. Architectural trim is limited to plain cornerboards and gable rakes, and plain window and door trim. The front (south) and east gable walls each have a large square window opening. The west gable wall has a pedestrian doorway opening surmounted by a transom window opening. The milk house was probably constructed in the 1920s. It is in poor condition, with a rusted-through roof and deteriorated wall sheathing.

D. Workshop, 1955, non-contributing

A small, 2-bay wood frame structure lies across the street from the farmhouse was originally part of property #2 and is now part of property #1. It has flush vertical-board siding, a shed roof, and two twelve-pane windows. It was built as a workshop in 1955, and also housed pigs for a short time. It is in fair condition and is non-contributing due to its age.

E. Sugar House, c. 1980, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame structure lies across from the end of the driveway of property #1, and was originally part of property #2. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, flush vertical-board siding, a standing-seam side-gable roof, and a wood-sided ventilator. The east gable wall has a sliding vertical-board door, and the west gable wall has three, twelve-pane windows. The front (north) wall has three, regularly-spaced four-pane windows. Spanning the rear wall is a deep, standing seam metal roof supported by square posts. This building was originally a utility shed that was built in the 1920s directly across from the farmhouse at property #2. It was taken down and reconstructed around 1980 for use as a sugar house and wood shed. It is non-contributing due to age.

3. Mobile home, 3930 Jericho Street, 1984, non-contributing

This 1984 mobile home lies close to the road directly across from the farmhouse on property #2. It is located on a portion of property #1 that was originally part of property #2. It is non-contributing due to its age.

4. Pixley/Sprague Farmstead, 3703 Jericho Street, c. 1800/c. 1905, contributing

This farm lies on the north side of Jericho Street just west of the intersection of Jericho Road. The 200-acre parcel has a wide frontage on Jericho Street and descends past the Jericho Brook to the bottom of the hill. The farmstead cluster is set back slightly from the road on a knoll at the top of a vast field surrounded by mixed forest. Stone fences separate field from forest and also reveal the

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historic boundaries between properties #2 and 7. A cow path lined with stone fences and trees leads from the rear of the dairy barn to former pastureland, now forest. This parcel once included land across the street that is now part of property #1. The building cluster includes a c. 1800/c. 1905 house (Cape Cod later raised to two stories) with a c. 1800 wing and an attached c. 1890 horse and carriage barn; a 1912 two-section high-drive dairy barn with an attached milk house; and a 1980s shed. A corn crib and chicken house once stood between the dairy barn and horse barn, and two silos once stood next to the dairy barn. Across the road is a c. 1940 garage that is now part of property #1. In the woods at the bottom of the hill is an abandoned c. 1946 sugar house.

This farmstead was settled as early as 1785. Original Jericho proprietor Thomas Hazen gave this land to his daughter Eunice (1765-1826) and her husband William Pixley (died 1827), who were married in 1785. Their residence here is confirmed by the 1807 decision by the town to create the Jericho school district on "Pixley's" land, and the first schoolhouse was located there. Around 1815 the property was acquired by Eunice's niece Laura Hazen (1793-1877) and her husband Philo Sprague (1787-1868), who were married in 1811. Philo was also from Jericho; his father Philip was a Revolutionary War captain who settled on Dothan Road (now the east leg of Jericho Street). Judging from a c. 1900 photo of the original Federal-style Cape Cod house on the property, it appears to have been constructed sometime between 1790 and 1820, so it is difficult to determine if it was built for the Pixleys or the Spragues. In the 1860s, the Spragues transferred the property to their son Edward and his wife Ellen; they sold it in 1888 to Arthur and Lora Lyman. The Lymans moved here from the Lyman homestead at the end of Sugartop Road, and named the place Breezy Hill Farm. The horse and carriage barn may have been constructed shortly after they moved here. Around 1905, the Cape Cod house was raised to a 2-story Colonial Revival house. In 1912, the dairy barn was constructed, and later, its associated silos and milk house. Lyman also bought parcels behind and west of the farm and across the street, and expanded the property from 120 to at least 200 acres. The property was left to the Lymans' son Philip "Dewey" and his wife Lois, who continued dairying and diversified farming there until the farm was sold in 1966 to Lisette Lee of Arizona. In 1983, the property was sold to James and KC Dryman of Florida, who then sold it four years later to the current owners. The current owners completely rehabilitated all of the buildings in the late 1980s and renamed the place Jericho Brook Farm. Although farming activities stopped in 1966, the vast fields are mown for hay, which is stored on-site.

House, c. 1800/c. 1905, contributing

This 2-1/2 story, 5 bay x 2 bay Colonial Revival house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has a cut-stone foundation, wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and a slightly overhanging, side-gable slate roof. A large brick chimney and a small brick chimney pierce the roof ridge. The symmetrical front (south) facade contains a wide central doorway with half-length sidelights and a chevron-pattern board-and-batten door with three long strap hinges. On each side of the doorway is a pair of regularly-spaced windows, and five second-story windows line up with the first story windows and doorway. The west gable wall has two regularly-spaced windows at each story, including the attic. The east gable wall is mostly concealed by the wing. The rear wall

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has several irregularly-spaced windows at both stories. All of the windows are twelve-over-twelve wood units with aluminum storms. Architectural trim includes molded cornices at the horizontal and raking eaves, molded cornice returns, plain cornerboards, and plain window and door trim with molded drip edges.

The 1-1/2 story, 5-bay wing has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has a rubble stone foundation, wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and an overhanging, open-eave, side-gable slate roof. A large brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. The rear wall of the wing projects from the rear wall of the main block, and its front wall is set back from the front wall of the main block. A 1-story, 4 bay inset porch spans the front (south) facade; the front of the porch is contiguous with the front wall of the main block. The porch has a wood floor and four square posts. There is a wood door in the first bay and one window in each of the remaining bays; the window in the fifth bay is twelve-over-twelve and the rest are smaller and six-over-six.

The house and wing have probably not been altered since the house was raised to two stories around 1905. The original c. 1800 Cape Cod house had the same footprint as the extant house, and its front facade appears to have been preserved, including the doorway and window openings. It is also possible that the current roof and its cornices were preserved when the roof was raised. The Cape had two-over-two windows, probably second-generation, and a wood shingle roof. The windows date to the c. 1905 conversion, but it is possible that the front door dates to the construction of the Cape. The wing was not altered when the house was raised, except for the replacement of the original dropped roof and tripartite porch posts. The current roofline probably dates to c. 1905, as well as turned posts that appear in a 1962 photograph. These posts were replaced with the extant posts at an unknown time. When the house was rehabilitated in the late 1980s, the only exterior alteration was the relocation of the rear wall of the wing a few feet back. Interior rehabilitation included returning the subdivided 1970s floor plan to its original single-family configuration. The house is in excellent condition.

A. Horse and Carriage Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story barn is set back from and barely attached to the east gable wall of the house wing. Like the house and wing, its rectangular footprint is parallel to the road. It has a wood frame structure with clapboard siding, sections of rubble stone and poured concrete foundation, and an open-eave, overhanging, standing-seam metal, side-gable roof. Architectural trim includes plain corner boards and door and window trim. The front wall of the barn has one square and three segmental-arched garage openings. Above the right corner of the middle arched bay is a small square opening. The east gable wall has two, two-over-two windows at the first story, and a double-leaf vertical-board barn door at the attic level. The tops of these doors follow the peak of the gable. On each side of these doors is a twelve-pane window, and under the left window is a square opening. Projecting just off-center from the rear wall of the barn is a one-bay addition with a shed roof and blank walls. To the left of this addition are five regularly-spaced small square windows. Near its intersection with the house's wing, the west gable wall has a pedestrian door.

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The west gable has a vertical 15-pane window. The barn appears to date to the late nineteenth-century, and is very similar to the barn at property #2. The right and perhaps all of the arched openings postdate a 1962 photograph showing the right bay of the barn, which at the time had a double-hung window. The concrete foundation dates to the late twentieth-century. This barn was completely rehabilitated in the late 1980s and is in excellent condition.

B. Dairy Barn, 1912, contributing

This 1-1/2 story dairy barn sits near the road just east of the house. It has a main block, a side ell, and an attached front milk house. The main block is a bank barn with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. It has a mostly rubble stone foundation with some small sections of poured concrete, wood frame walls with novelty siding, and a gambreled, front-gable, slate roof with an overhang at the gable. Architectural trim includes plain cornerboards, plain window and door trim with molded drip edges, and a plain frieze board at the horizontal and raking eaves. A rectangular cupola is centered on the ridge. The basement is exposed on the right half of the front (south) gable wall, the east wall, and the rear wall. The earthen ramp to the main level barn door has a rubble-stone foundation and leads to a large sliding vertical-board door with two twelve-pane windows. To the left of the door is a six-pane window. In the lower part of the front gable are two, six-over-six windows and in the upper part of the gable is a two-tier, twenty-pane transom window. At the basement level of the front gable wall is a two-leaf, hinged, vertical-board door. The east wall is blank but has a small shed-roofed wall dormer with a six-pane window. The rear gable wall has a large sliding vertical-board door at the cellar level with a six-pane window to the right. The first story of this wall has one six-pane window above the cellar window. The rear gable has three levels of windows: a two-tier, twenty pane window, under two, six-over-six windows, under a six-over-six window. The first story of the west wall, where not concealed by the ell, has three window openings each containing a pair of twelve-pane windows separated by a mullion. At the right end of this wall is a wood pedestrian door. The cupola has a slightly overhanging, front-gable slate roof and louvered openings in each side. This section of the barn was constructed in 1912 for farmer Arthur D. Lyman, and reportedly replaced earlier farm buildings. The dairy barn does not appear to have had any major alterations. It was completely rehabilitated in the late 1980s and is in excellent condition.

C. Dairy Barn Ell, c. 1912, contributing

The dairy barn's 1-1/2 story ell projects west from the left end of the west wall of the main block and has a long, rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. The ell has a rubble stone foundation, wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and an overhanging, open-eave, side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. Architectural trim includes plain cornerboards, plain window and door trim with molded drip edges, and a plain frieze board at the horizontal and raking eaves. The front (south) wall has three wood pedestrian doors and several six-pane stable windows: to the right of the first door are six windows, to the right of the second door are two windows, and to the right of the third door are five windows. Below the eaves are four, irregularly-spaced hay doors. The

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west gable wall has two, six-over-six windows at the first story and one, twelve-pane window near the peak of the gable. The rear wall is set back from the rear wall of the main block. It has eleven regularly-spaced six-pane stable windows; between the second and third windows is a wood pedestrian door.

The ell of the dairy barn may predate the main block, but was reportedly built at the same time. One silo was later constructed next to the west gable wall; it was cylindrical and had a double-sloped hemispherical roof. Another silo was constructed in the crook of the "L" of the two sections of the barn; it was cylindrical and had a hemispherical roof. These silos were taken down around 1970. The dairy barn ell does not appear to have had any major alterations. It was completely rehabilitated in the late 1980s and is in excellent condition.

D. Milk House, c. 1920, contributing

The milk house projects south and west of the front wall of the main block. It has a 2 bay x 1 bay rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It sits on a rubble stone foundation and has wood frame walls with novelty siding and a standing-seam metal shed roof. Attached to the west wall is a tiny shed-roofed projection with a small square window. To the left of this projection is a six-over-six window. The front facade has a six-over-six window in the left bay and a wood door in the right bay with three vertical panels surmounted by a six-light opening. The east wall has an eight-pane window. The milk house appears to have been constructed in the 1920s. It was rehabilitated in the late 1980s and is in excellent condition.

E. Garage/Repair Shop, c. 1930, contributing

This building lies across the street from the farm cluster and is now part of property #1. It is a 1-story wood frame structure with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. It has a concrete block foundation, novelty siding, and an overhanging, open-eave, side-gabled, corrugated metal roof. Architectural trim includes plain corner boards and window and door trim, and plain cornices at the horizontal and raking eaves. The east gable wall has a large, paneled wood overhead garage door and a four-panel wood pedestrian door. The north wall has three regularly-spaced window openings; the first two openings have two-over-two wood storm panels and the third opening has a six-over-six window. The west gable wall has two six-over-six windows; the left window's upper sash is broken and the right window has a two-over-two storm panel.

This building resembles an early automobile garage but was reportedly built as a repair shop. It appears to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth century. It originally stood slightly west of its current location, and was moved in the 1950s. The garage door and foundation date to the 1950s. This building is in fair to good condition, with a weathered exterior envelope.

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F. Shed, late 1980s, non-contributing

This 1-story shed is set back from the road east of the dairy barn. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road and sits on wood piers. It appears to be of wood-frame construction and has board-and-batten siding and a low-sloped, front-gable corrugated metal roof. The front and rear gable walls each have a large, sliding, board-and-batten door surmounted by a louvered vent, and the side walls each have four, regularly-spaced, four-pane, wood windows. This structure was built in the late 1980s and is non-contributing due to its age.

5. District #7 Schoolhouse, 3473 Jericho Street, 1849, contributing

This former one-room schoolhouse is located on the north side of Jericho Street about one hundred yards west of the intersection of Jericho Road. It faces south and sits back slightly from the road on a small, open lot that backs up to a small stand of mixed trees. Just to the east of the school are the agricultural buildings of property #7. The schoolhouse was constructed in 1849 on a 1/3 acre lot in the southeast corner of Philo Sprague's (#4) property. It replaced the first Jericho school, which had fallen into disrepair. (The first school was of brick construction and stood about one hundred yards west of the extant schoolhouse. A slight knoll near the road reveals its location, where a pile of bricks remained exposed until about the mid twentieth-century.) The school remained in continuous use until its closing in 1947, and since 1951 been owned by the Jericho Community Association, which maintains it and uses it for meetings and social functions.

The 1-story Greek Revival-style school has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. It sits on a cut-stone foundation and has wood-frame walls with clapboard siding and a slightly overhanging, front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. A square brick chimney rises from the ridge towards the front of the building. Architectural trim includes bold, capitated corner posts, a tall molded entablature, cornice returns, a molded gable rake, entranceway pilasters, and except for at the bank of windows, molded window cornices. The front (south) gable wall has an entrance at the extreme left and a small, high-set four-pane window at the extreme right. The entrance has a low-sloped gabled door hood with exposed scrolled rafter tails supported by two large scrolled brackets. The entrance contains a six-panel "cross-and-prayer-book" door. The west wall contains a bank of five, large, twelve-over-twelve windows and an individual, smaller twelve-over-twelve window to the right. The east wall contains an individual twelve-over-twelve window that mirrors the individual window on the west wall. The rear wall contains three, regularly-spaced, twelve-over-twelve windows. Greek Revival features of the schoolhouse include the gable-front orientation and bold architectural trim.

Except for the window configuration and modern roofing, the schoolhouse appears much as it did when constructed. The original fenestration comprised of four, regularly-spaced, six-over-six windows on each side wall, and no front window. The current bank of windows was installed in the early twentieth-century. The two individual window openings near the front of the building are original. The original roofing material was wood shingles. The current door replaced a paneled

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wood door with one upper light sometime in the twentieth century. The building is in very good condition.

6. Mobile home, 3503 Jericho Street, 1983, non-contributing

This 1983 mobile home lies behind the schoolhouse on property #4. It is non-contributing due to its age.

7. Philemon and George T. Hazen Farmstead, 3446 Jericho Street, c. 1823, contributing

This inactive farmstead is located at the intersection of Jericho Road and Jericho Street, the focal point of the historic district. The farmstead cluster, now called Jerichonia Farm, consists of a farmhouse at the southwest corner of the intersection and several connected and detached farm buildings directly across Jericho Street. The house sits back slightly from the road on a small knoll; between the house and Jericho Road are scattered deciduous trees. Behind and to the side of the house is a large field that ascends to the top of Savage Hill; piles of stone indicate areas of ledge that were not suitable for cultivation. Behind the farm buildings, the fields descend to the Jericho Brook. The c. 1823 Federal-style Cape Cod house is the only brick building in the historic district. The agricultural buildings lie close to each other and the road and include a c. 1840 side-hill English barn with an attached c. 1940 garage and c. 1950 multi-bay equipment shed; and a c. 1890 gable-front dairy barn with an attached c. 1960 milk house. The farm buildings are in close proximity to those of #8; a stone fence demarcates the boundary between the two properties. Farm buildings that have been removed from the property include an early twentieth century detached milk house that stood near the road between the two barns, a multi-bay chicken house that stood where the current equipment shed is, and a small barn that stood just east of the dairy barn. Until the late 1970s, a 3-acre apple orchard stood behind and west of the farmhouse, lining Jericho Street down to property #4.

This farm has been owned by members of only two families, the Hazens and the Lymans. Philemon Hazen (1766-1845) constructed the house around 1823 and moved here from his home next door (#7). It is possible that the English barn was constructed in Philemon's time. After his death, the 90-acre farm was acquired by Philemon's son, Julius (who lived next door at #7), who sold it to his son George T. Hazen (1829-1900) in 1855. After George's death, the 170-acre property remained with his widow, Maria, who then left it in 1907 to their son George C. Hazen. One year later, for an unknown reason, 22 year-old George sold farm to Eugene "Gene" Lyman (1887-1979), who moved here from his father's farm across the road (#4). Gene and his wife Lita lived here until their death. Gene, his daughter Alberta "Bunny" Parker (born 1914), and her husband and son farmed here until the early 1970s. The property, which has been reduced to 33 acres, is now owned by Alberta's nephew.

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House, c. 1823, contributing

This Federal-style, Cape Cod house is a 1-1/2 story brick structure with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Jericho Street and a long, wood frame wing. The symmetrical 5 bay x 3 bay main section rests on a cut-stone foundation and has an asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The front doorway has a four-panel wood door with 2/3 length sidelights, an architrave doorway surround, and a stone sill. Other architectural trim includes short cornice returns, boxed horizontal eaves that project slightly over a delicate molded cornice, and architrave window trim. Stone steps lead to the doorway. The regularly-spaced six-over-one wood windows have a mix of two-over-two wood storm panels and one-over-one aluminum storm windows. An off-center 2-bay shed-roofed dormer rises from the front (north) roof slope and has a twin on the opposite side of the roof. Both dormers have asbestos siding and two, one-over-one windows. A concrete block exterior chimney is attached to the exposed part of the west gable wall behind the wing.

The 1-1/2 story wing is attached to the west gable wall of the main section. It is a wood frame structure with asbestos shingle siding and an open-eave, overhanging, asphalt shingle side-gable roof. The foundation is concealed by the siding but appears to be rubble stone. The wing shares a roofline with the main section but the front and rear walls of the wing are set back from those of the main section. Architectural trim of the wing includes plain cornerboards, a plain roof cornice, and plain window trim with molded drip edges. Spanning the front wall is a 1-story, flat-roofed screened porch; the front of the porch is contiguous with the front wall of the main section. The porch roof has a molded cornice, a plain frieze board, and square support posts. A segmental-arched vestibule roof supported by tripartite posts projects from the left end of the porch and leads to a double-leaf screen door. Within the porch, the front wall has two wood doors with cross-brace lower panels and upper lights, and two, six-over-six windows. The front and rear walls of the wing have irregularly-spaced square window openings under the eaves containing three-over-three windows. The first story of the rear wall has a boarded-up doorway, a two-over-two window and a bank of three, six-over-six windows. The west gable wall of the wing has a double-leaf, vertical-board door surmounted by a pair of six-pane windows, a pedestrian door, and a six-over-six gable window.

The main section of the house was constructed around 1823, and does not appear to have had any major alterations except for the dormers, which appear to date to the early twentieth century. The wing and porch appear to date to the last half of the nineteenth century. A 1950s photograph reveals a small, shed-roofed projection from the west gable wall of the wing. The asbestos siding appears to date to the mid twentieth century. The house and wing are in good condition: the roofing, siding and wood trim is somewhat deteriorated.

A. Side-Hill English Barn, c. 1840, contributing

This 1-1/2 story timber frame bank barn sits back from the road and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Jericho Street. It has a rubble stone foundation, board-and-batten siding, and a

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steep, open-eave, overhanging, standing-seam metal, side-gabled roof. The cellar level, which is exposed except for the left half of the front (south) wall, is sheathed with a hodgepodge of vertical-board and rough flush horizontal siding. Centered on the front wall is a full-height vertical-board sliding door accessed from an earthen ramp. Centered on the rear wall is a track and the ghost of a sliding barn door; above this directly under the eaves is a multi-pane transom window opening. The only other openings in the barn are irregularly-spaced, multi-size windows at the cellar level: one in the front wall, two in the east wall, three in the rear wall, and one in the west wall. The building is in fair condition, with a weathered exterior envelope .

This barn appears to have been constructed around 1840, when the use of board-and-batten siding became common. It may also have been moved from the flat area closer to the road (where both the front and rear doors would have been at grade), and converted to a bank barn in order to accommodate sheep in the cellar. The sliding doors indicates a construction date later than 1850, but this may have been an update from original hinged doors. The cellar-level siding is not original. This barn was reportedly used as a horse barn and hay loft, and may have been the sheep barn during the nineteenth-century.

B. Garage, c. 1940, contributing

This 1-story wood frame structure projects from the left side of the front wall of the English Barn (A). It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, and its front gable wall is directly next to the road. It has novelty siding and a slightly overhanging, open-eave, standing-seam, front-gable metal roof. The east wall has one, long open bay and one enclosed bay on the right. The front gable wall is enclosed and has one vertical window opening. The west wall is open towards the front and enclosed where the storage shed (C) meets this wall. The garage was constructed around 1940 and originally had an enclosed west wall. It is in poor condition: the structure is racked, the roof has rusted through, and collapse appears imminent.

C. Storage Shed, c. 1950, contributing

This 1-story, 4-bay wood frame structure projects from the left side of the west wall of the garage (B). It has a long rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and a side-gable corrugated-metal roof. The front (south) side has four open bays supported by rough posts with knee braces. The west gable wall and rear wall are sheathed in flush vertical boards, and there is a two-over-two storm panel in the west gable. This shed was constructed around 1950 and does not appear to have had any alterations. It was reportedly built as a farm equipment storage shed. It is in fair condition: one of the posts had settled, causing the roof to sag, and the sheathing and roofing are somewhat deteriorated.

Another building once stood in the location of the garage (B) and the storage shed. It was a long, narrow, low-slung structure that stood directly next to the road. It had a shed roof that faced the English Barn (A), flush horizontal siding, and seven regularly-spaced twelve-pane windows.

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Judging by its appearance, it was a chicken shed. It was probably constructed in the early twentieth-century by Eugene Lyman and removed by the time the garage (B) was built around 1940.

D. Gable-front Dairy Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story gable-front bank barn is located directly across the road from the farmhouse, about 50 feet east of the English Barn (A). It has a main block, an attached milk house, and a front addition. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. It has timber frame walls sheathed with flush vertical siding, except for the cellar level, which has clapboard siding that conceals the foundation. The open-eave, overhanging, steep, corrugated metal roof has two tiny shed-roofed wall dormers at its east slope. The basement is exposed at the rear and sides, and the first story of the front (south) gable wall is concealed by the front addition. Just above the west roof slope of the addition is a two-pane window. The west wall has two square stable window openings and a vertical-board door at each level; the lower openings contain a six-pane window and the upper openings contain a two-pane window. The basement door is hinged and the first story door is a slider. The east wall has a horizontal window opening at each end of the cellar level. The rear wall has four, irregularly-spaced six-pane stable windows at the cellar level. This section of the barn appears to have been constructed in the late nineteenth-century. The original manure basement was converted to a ground level stable, probably in the early twentieth century. The window openings do not appear to be original. An undated photograph shows that before the front addition was built, the right side of the front gable wall had a full-height double-leaf hinged door. This barn is in fair to good condition, with a weathered exterior envelope.

Spanning the front wall of the Dairy Barn is a 1-story, 5-bay wide and 1-bay deep wood frame addition. It has a front-gabled, double-pitched, standing-seam metal roof; each roof slope is steep near the peak and low-sloped at the eaves. At the west side of the addition there is novelty siding, and above the front doorway and at the east side there is board-and-batten siding. Centered on the addition is an earthen ramp that leads to a full-height, double-leaf sliding vertical-board door. Flanking this doorway are paneled pedestrian doors, and flanking these doors are vertical window openings. The left opening has a twelve-over-eight window. Below this window is a square window opening. Centered on the west wall of the addition is a pair of twelve-over-eight windows separated by a mullion. Under this window is the remains of a double-leaf hinged door; to the right of this is a square window opening. The east wall of the addition has a broken six-over-six window over a square window opening.

The addition was constructed in two stages. A 1913 photograph shows that the two left bays (window and pedestrian door) were built first, keeping the front barn door of the dairy barn exposed. The middle and right bays were constructed in the 1920s or 1930s, covering the original

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barn door. The basement levels of the addition were originally unenclosed, and infilled by the 1950s. This addition is in fair condition, with a slightly racked structure and a weathered exterior envelope.

A 1-bay x 1-bay milk house is attached off-center to the west wall of the Dairy Barn. It has concrete block walls up to the roof eave and clapboard siding in the half-gables, and a standing-seam metal shed roof. The front (south) wall has a six-panel door and a six-pane window, and the west and rear walls each have a high, horizontal window opening. This milk house was constructed sometime after 1959 to replace the first milk house, which could not accommodate a bulk tank. It is in good condition and does not appear to have had any alterations.

The first milk house was constructed in the 1930s or 1940s and was a small detached structure that stood near the road in between the two main barns. It had a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and an overhanging side-gable roof. The western third of the structure was unenclosed with corner posts. This structure was removed after the c. 1960 milk house was constructed and has no above-ground remains.

A 1913 photograph reveals that a small barn once stood just east of the dairy barn. It had a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, vertical-board siding, a gable-front roof, and a vertical-board sliding barn door at the front (south) wall. A wooden gate connected the front of the barn to the front of the dairy barn. Its use is unknown. This barn was removed by the 1950s and has no above-ground remains.

8. Philemon and Julius Hazen Farmstead, 3398 Jericho Street, c. 1789/c. 1823 contributing

This inactive historic farmstead, also called Twin Meadow Farm, is located at the intersection of Jericho Road and Jericho Street, the focal point of the Jericho Rural Historic District. The farmstead cluster consists of a farmhouse at the southeast corner of the intersection, and four connected farm buildings directly across Jericho Street. The expanded Cape-Cod house faces Jericho Street and sits back from the road on a slight knoll, on an open plot with small, scattered deciduous trees. Behind and to the east of the house is a large field that has been subdivided into two parcels. The farm buildings include two connected nineteenth-century side-hill English Barns, an 1880's dairy barn, and a 1950s cow barn/milking house. Behind the barns is a field bounded on the east by a stand of mixed trees, which both extend down to the Jericho Brook. The pasture behind the barns ascends to the Jericho Brook, and in the corner of the property between the barns and Wallace Road are several apple trees. On the northeast corner of Jericho Street and Wallace Road is a large open field that was subdivided from this property. A nineteenth-century sugar house once stood just up the hill from the house.

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Until 1966, this 200+ year-old farm was owned by members of only two families; two generations of Hazens and two generations of Wallaces. Philemon Hazen (1766-1845) acquired the property from his father, Thomas Hazen, in 1785, and built the east 3-bay section of the house in 1789. At this point the property was probably 120 acres, the amount that Thomas granted each of his twelve children. In 1792, Philemon married Eunice Marsh, the daughter of John Marsh, who operated the first saw mill and grist mill in Hartford. In 1816, Philemon was elected Jericho's cidermonger, so there was a cider mill on the property at this point. In 1823, Philemon transferred the property to his son Julius (1801-1882) after constructing the farmhouse next door (#7). Julius married his first wife Mariah Dutton in 1825, so the 5-bay Cape Cod style house was probably added to the 3-bay section around this time. Julius's son George, who had lived next door since 1855 (see #7), inherited the property in 1884, and immediately transferred it to his son, Charles Herbert Hazen. At this point the property covered 250 acres, including land behind the house and on both sides of Wallace Road. In 1896 the property was sold to Charles E. Wallace (1855-1907), ending over 100 years of Hazen ownership. The Wallaces were also farmers, and continued to use the barns for a dairy operation. It is probably the Wallaces who gave the farm its current name, Twin Meadow Farm. After Charles' death, his son Frank (1887-1970) continued to operate the farm and in the late 1950s added the milking room/cow barn to the dairy barn. He also purchased additional property in the Jericho district: property #10, formerly part of the Daniel and Olive Hazen Farmstead (#9), and #17, the former Methodist Church parsonage. In the early 1960s, when he was in his mid-70s, Frank ceased the farming operations. In 1966, he sold the property to Walter Coutermarsh, who in 1971 sold it to the current owners.

House, c. 1789 with c. 1823 addition, contributing

This Federal-style, 1-1/2 story, 8-bay x 2-bay modified Cape Cod house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Jericho Street. It is a wood frame structure with a cut-stone foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle side-gable roof with a slight overhang. A 1-1/2 story rear ell projects from the right side of the rear wall. The front facade is asymmetrical due to the 5-bay addition to the original 3-bay section. The 3-bay section has a vertical-plank door in the third bay, and the 5-bay section has a central doorway with a paneled wood door and sidelights, and a plain doorway surround. Architectural trim includes incised corner boards, molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded cornice returns, plain gable rakes, and a plain friezeboard. The regularly-spaced six-over-six wood windows have aluminum storms and louvered shutters. A large, square brick chimney rises from the center of the ridge of the 5-bay section, and a low, small, shed-roofed dormer rises from the rear roof slope.

The rear ell has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main section. It has wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and a rear-gable, open-eave, overhanging, asphalt shingle roof. An exterior brick chimney is at the left end of the rear gable. The rear gable has a bank of three, six-over-six windows at the first story, and a bank of three, two-over-one windows at the attic level. Projecting from the left end of the east wall is a shallow, shed-roofed "3-holer" outhouse, and at the right end of the east wall, where the ell meets the main block, is a small, shed-roofed

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vestibule. A 1-story shed-roofed porch spans the west wall of the ell. It has square wood posts and a brick floor. The house is in excellent condition.

The 3-bay section dates to about 1789. The interior of one of the walls bears the 1789 signature of a Freeman H. Clifford. Perhaps he assisted in the construction of the house. Around 1823, the main block was expanded to its current size, and it does not appear to have had any major alterations since. The ell was added no later than 1880, as it appears in an 1880's photograph. It was used as a wood shed by the Wallaces, and originally had a large barn door centered on the gable wall surmounted by a twelve-pane window. By 1970, the barn door had been replaced by a double-leaf door and the window had been replaced by a ribbon of three, two-over-one windows. In the 1970s, the house was completely rehabilitated: one-over-one windows were replaced with six-over-six windows that are probably similar to the original windows; the chimney was replaced in-situ and the porch was added; and the door in the ell's gable wall was replaced with the current windows.

A. Side-Hill English Barn, c. 1850, contributing

This timber frame 1-1/2 story barn sits back from the road and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Jericho Street. It has a rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a steep, side-gable, standing-seam metal roof. A shed-roofed addition spans the left half of the rear (north) elevation. The cellar level is exposed at the rear and west sides; the west side of the cellar consists of two large openings supported by three timber posts. The front (south) elevation has a full-height, off-center sliding vertical-board door with a six-pane window. To the right of this door is a bank of three square window openings topped by a square window opening. The gables each contain a six-over-six window. The building appears to be in stable condition.

It is possible that this barn dates as early as 1820, which is approximately when sheep farming started in the Jericho area, but it is more likely to date to around 1850. The openings allowed the sheep to roam freely from inside to outside. Its current appearance is similar to that of an undated historic photo, although in the photo the first story has vertical-board sheathing. The current seam in the siding reveals the upper limit of this vertical siding.

B. English Barn, c. 1820, contributing

Attached to the east gable wall of the Sheep Barn (A) is a slightly smaller barn with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Jericho Street, and a rear ell addition. Its front (south) wall is contiguous with the front wall of the Sheep Barn, but this barn has a lower roofline. This barn has a timber-frame structure, clapboard sheathing and a standing-seam metal roof. Its front elevation is mostly obscured by the milking room (D) that was added to the adjacent Dairy Barn (C) in the 1950s. To the left of the milking room is a vertical-board pedestrian door. This barn is devoid of window openings except for the rear ell, which has a vertical window opening in the gable.

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A historic photo reveals that this is an English barn, and originally had very large hinged doors on the front elevation. It may have been the first or second general-purpose barn on the property, when the farming activities were limited to self-subsistence. Then, as the farm grew and commercial farming increased, the barn was added to on the side and rear and a separate dairy barn was constructed. Another indication of the age of the barn is the sag in the roofline, which is more pronounced than the other barns on this farm. This barn is in fair condition, with a deteriorated roof and structural system.

C. Dairy Barn, c. 1880, contributing

This 2-story, gable-front barn sits adjacent to and perpendicular to Jericho Street. It is a timber-frame structure with clapboard sheathing and a steeply-pitched, overhanging, open-eave, standing-seam metal roof. The front (south) wall has two vertical-board sliding doors flanking a six-over-six window, the second floor has small hay door, and the attic has a large, double-leaf, vertical-board hay door flanked by a pair of six-pane windows. The west wall is obscured by the milking room/cow barn (D) and the east wall has three, six-over-six windows. This barn was probably constructed around 1880. A historic photo reveals that the west elevation originally had a double doorway and four, six-over-six windows. Otherwise, this barn appears to retain most of its original features, and is in good condition, with the exception of the rear wall/foundation which is leaning.

D. Milking Room/Cow Barn, c. 1958, contributing

This low-slung 1-story barn is attached to both the English Barn (B) and the Dairy Barn (C). Its front elevation is contiguous with the front elevation of the Dairy Barn. It has a concrete foundation, a low-sloped, standing-seam metal, shed roof, and the walls are concrete block at the bottom with clapboard sheathing above. There is a large opening in the front wall, and one large opening and one pedestrian door in the west elevation. The front and west walls are lined with six-pane windows, and there are two hay doors in the front elevation. Perhaps the six-pane windows were reused from the west wall of the Dairy Barn. This barn was constructed as a milking room and cow barn, and is in good condition.

E. Vacant Lot

Subdivided from this property is a 10-acre vacant lot, located at the northeast corner of Jericho Street and Wallace Road. It is a large gently sloping field bounded by the Jericho Brook to the north and a collapsed stone wall to the east.

9. Daniel and Olive Hazen Farmstead, 3210 Jericho Street, c. 1788, contributing

This former farm is located on the south side of Jericho Street between Wallace Road and Sugartop Road. The now one-acre property contains a c. 1788 farmhouse with a connected barn and

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detached outhouse; they lie close to the road on a small knoll with a scattering of mixed trees. Surrounding the buildings is a large field that gently ascends to the top of Savage Hill; the field is now two vacant subdivisions (B and C). A large parcel across the street (#10) was also once part of this property. Buildings removed from this property include two buildings (an ell and a barn) that were attached to the house, and a large barn directly across the street.

In 1781, original Jericho landowner Thomas Hazen gave this land to his eldest son, Daniel (1761-1814). Because of his seniority, Daniel reportedly had his first choice of land in Jericho, and chose this parcel because of its "big timber". As Hazen had given all his children 120-acre parcels, this one was probably originally this size. In 1788, Daniel reportedly built a barn and a house, living in the barn while the house was under construction. It is possible that the extant house is this house; if so, this is probably the oldest intact house in the Jericho historic district. In 1789, he fetched his bride Olive Bartholomew (1759-1845) in Connecticut and brought her to their new home in Vermont. Olive's brother Luther and father Noah later moved to Sugartop Road. The Hazen's daughter Laura married Philo Sprague (#4), and their son Daniel, Jr., (1795-1874) and his wife Hannah inherited the then 160-acre property. Besides being a successful farmer, Daniel Jr. was also a Hartford selectman, perhaps the first one from Jericho. After Daniel Jr.'s death his son Noah Bartholomew Hazen (1841-1910) inherited the property. Like his father, besides being a successful farmer, he also served the town as superintendent of schools for fifteen years and as a town representative in the state legislature. In his later years, he was a real estate agent in White River Junction.

Two years after Noah's death, and after 125 years of Hazen ownership, his widow Alice sold the property to Herbert and Emma (Savage) Adams, who moved here from down the road at Emma's parents' farm (#2) and continued dairying and orcharding. In 1928, the land on the south side of the road (with the farmhouse) was sold to James Addison and Glenna Lyman, and in 1929, the land on the north side of the road (that included a large barn) was sold to next-door neighbor Frank Wallace (#8). Addison Lyman was the grandson of Philip Lyman, who settled on Sugartop Road in the 1860s, and his father lived down the road (#4). Wallace used the barn to store hay. In 1943, the farmhouse property was sold to Merton and Erminie Nott (#16), who moved Merton's father Frank there so he could be close to his family. In 1954, the property was sold to Esther Cate of Connecticut and Arlene and Rev. Weston Cate, Sr., of Massachusetts, and used as a summer residence. They called the place "The Manse" (probably because Weston was a clergyman). The Cates removed the then-deteriorated dairy barn that was attached to the house. In 1979, Esther Cate left the property to its current owners. The barn across the street was removed in 1985 and replaced with the extant woodworking shop (#10).

House, c. 1788, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Cape Cod house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Jericho Street. It is a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle side-gable roof with a slight overhang. The foundation is part cut-stone and part poured concrete. A small brick chimney rises

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from the center of the roof ridge. Architectural trim includes plain corner boards, molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded cornice returns, plain gable rakes, and a plain frieze board. The symmetrical 5-bay front facade has a central doorway with a plain door surround flanked by pairs of regularly-spaced windows. The doorway is slightly inset and contains a six-panel door flanked by half-length sidelights. Spanning the west gable wall is a 1-story flat-roofed porch that sits on free-standing stone posts. A bay window projects into the left half of the porch, and the right side of the porch is enclosed. The porch roof has a molded cornice and is supported at the left end by a tripartite square post. Centered on the rear roof slope is a 2-bay shed-roofed dormer. A small shed projects from the right end of the rear elevation. The window openings contain a mix of one-over-one wood windows and six-over-six wood windows. The bay window contains a six-over-six window in each side, and the porch enclosure contains four, six-over-six windows. The east and west gables each contain two six-over-three windows. The first story of the west gable wall has a pair of one-over-one windows separated by a mullion and a single one-over-one window. The rear elevation contains two, six-over-six windows and a wood door, and the dormer contains a pair of one-over-one windows separated by a mullion. Attached to the left end of the west gable is a barn (A).

This house may date to 1788 and does not appear to have had any major alterations since its construction. The porch, bay window, and porch enclosure are not original but date to no later than the 1880s, when they appear in a photograph. The six-over-six windows may be second generation and the one-over-one windows, third generation. The dormer and rear shed probably date to the early twentieth-century. The brick chimney and concrete foundation date to the late twentieth-century. The house is in good condition; the entire sill appears to be deteriorated.

A. Barn, c. 1920, contributing

This 2-story wood frame barn is attached to the left end of the west gable wall of the farmhouse. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road and projects from the rear of the house. It has a standing-seam metal roof, clapboard siding on the front (north) facade, and flush horizontal board siding on the remaining elevations. Architectural trim is limited to plain window and door trim on the front facade, which contains a double-leaf, vertical-board hinged barn door, a six-panel pedestrian door (that matches the front door of the house), and a second-story multi-pane window. The west elevation contains a two-over-two window and a six-over-six window and the rear and east elevations are blank.

The barn is not in an 1880s photograph and appears to date to the early twentieth-century. The original siding and window and door openings of the side and rear elevations appear to have been replaced. This barn replaced two structures that appear in the 1880s photograph and were also attached to the house. Like the extant barn, one of these was also attached to the left end of the west gable wall of the farmhouse, but was smaller, 1-story, and oriented parallel to the road. Because this structure contained a chimney and the farmhouse did not, this may have been the kitchen ell rather than a barn. The second structure was attached to the west gable wall of this ell.

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It was a 1-1/2 story barn with a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and projecting south from the rear of the ell. This barn was reportedly the dairy barn that was removed in the mid twentieth-century.

B. Vacant Lot

Subdivided from the original farmstead is a 16-acre vacant lot that lies behind and east of the house. The lot gently ascends to the top of Savage Hill, and has a large field bordered on the east by a forest of mixed trees.

C. Vacant Lot

West of the house is an 18-acre vacant lot that may have originally been part of this farmstead. This lot lies between the houses of properties #8 and 9. Because all of #8 and most of #9 were eventually part of the "Wallace" land, it is possible this lot was actually part of property #9. The lot gently ascends to the top of Savage Hill and is a large field bordered on the east by a forest of mixed trees.

10. Sass House and Woodworking Shop, 3221 Jericho Street, 1985 and 1990, non-contributing

This property is located at the northwest corner of Jericho Street and Sugartop Road and across from property #9. The land descends gently from the road to the Jericho Brook and includes a woodworking shop near the road and a house behind (north of) the shop. The buildings are surrounded by a field that backs up to mixed forest. A collapsed stone wall lines what is probably the western boundary of this parcel. Until 1929, this land was part of property #9.

House, 1990, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story 3/4 Cape Cod house is set back about 100 yards from the road. It is a 4-bay by 4-bay wood frame structure with a brick foundation, clapboard siding, wood shingle roof, and a large brick chimney rising from the roof ridge. Architectural trim includes molded horizontal and raking cornices, short cornice returns, and plain cornerboards, watertable, and window and door trim. Except for the front door in the third bay of the front (south) facade, each bay has a twelve-over-twelve wood window, and near the eaves of each gable is a small four-pane window. Above the door is a five-pane transom window.

The house has a 1-1/2 story wood-frame rear ell with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the front section. It has a brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a standing seam metal roof. Spanning the west wall is a 1-story porch supported by square posts, and each roof slope has two pedimented dormers. The west dormers are connected by a shed-roofed dormer. The ell also has

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twelve-over-twelve wood windows. Attached to the right end of the east wall is a flat-roofed enclosed porch with a clapboard half-wall below banks of windows.

Attached to the rear wall of the ell is a 1-1/2 story wood frame building with a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the ell. It has a concrete foundation, flush vertical-board siding, and a standing-seam metal roof. The west gable wall has a pedestrian door and the east gable wall has a pedestrian door and a garage door. Each gable has two, twelve-over-six windows.

The house was constructed in 1990. The front section and rear ell are historic houses that were dismantled, moved, and reconstructed on site; the front is a c. 1800 Cape Cod from Quechee, Vermont, and the ell is a nineteenth-century house from Barnard, Vermont. The building behind the ell was constructed in 1999. The three sections are in excellent condition and are non-contributing due to age and because they have been moved.

A. Woodworking Shop, 1985, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame building faces south and is located directly adjacent to and perpendicular to the road. It has two sections, north and south. They both have a double-sloped gable roof along the east side and a shed roof along the west side; the west slope of the gable roof intersects with the top of the shed roof. The front section of the shop has clapboard siding and a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, and a stone foundation exposed along the west wall. The rear section has flush vertical-board siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and a concrete foundation. Architectural trim is limited to plain window and door trim. The right side of the front gable wall has a double-leaf vertical-board door with metal strap hinges surmounted by a seven-pane transom window. To the left of the door are two, eight-pane windows and an eight-over-eight window. The front gable has an eight-over-eight window flanked by four-pane windows. The east elevation of the front section has a vertical-board door with metal strap hinges surmounted by a four-pane transom window. To the left of the door are two, eight-over-eight windows. The east elevation of the rear section has a wood door protected by a shed roof, and three, six-over-six windows. The west elevation of both sections has regularly-spaced, multi-pane horizontal windows. The rear gable wall has two, nine-over-nine windows at the first story and an eight-over-eight window flanked by four-pane windows in the gable. The cellar is exposed at the west and rear elevations and the east elevation of the rear section. The cellar of the west elevation of the front section has three, eight-over-eight windows, and the cellar of the east elevation of the rear section has a six-over-six window and a vertical-board garage door. Spanning the west and rear walls of the cellar of the rear section are shed-roofed projections with flush-vertical siding and standing-seam metal roofing. The west wall of the cellar has four, six-pane windows, and the rear wall is blank. Each roof slope of the rear section has four gabled dormers each containing a four-pane window.

The front section of the woodshop was constructed in 1985 and the rear section was added in 1987. This building was built on the site of a historic barn that was found in poor condition and dismantled. The massing of the new woodshop is similar to the massing of the historic barn, with

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a gable-front front section with a side shed-roofed wing, and a rear section. The historic barn had flush vertical-board siding, a sliding barn door at the front gable wall, three large window openings on the east elevation of the front section, and a wood shingle roof. Part of stone foundation of the historic barn is visible along the west elevation, and materials from the previous barn were reused in this structure. The historic barn originally belonged with property #9, but was probably not the same barn that appears on this site in an 1880's photograph.

B. Site of Methodist Church, 1845

A Methodist Episcopal Church stood at the northwest corner of Jericho Street and Sugartop Road. It was constructed in 1845, and was reportedly a "plain frame structure" that cost \$1,000 to build and seated 200 people. After membership dropped off, services were discontinued and in 1874, and the building was moved to North Hartland, Vermont. There are no above-ground remains of the church.

**11. Tenney/Savage Farmstead, 3023 Jericho Street, c. 1785/c. 1840,
contributing**

This former farm, also called Hart-Nor, is located at the northeast intersection of Jericho Street and Sugartop Road. The property descends gently from Jericho Street toward the Jericho Brook and has a large field bordered to the north by mixed forest. Set back from Jericho Street on a small knoll is a c. 1785 farmhouse with an attached garage (A). Several deciduous trees and the remains of a stone fence are near the rear (west) side of the house. This 14-acre lot is part of a 125-acre farmstead that was subdivided in the early 1970s. The houses at properties #12, 13, 14, 15, and 18 were built on these subdivisions. An old sugarbush on property #18 just north of this parcel was once part of this farmstead. It is reported to have a 1,000 bucket capacity and is still tapped for sap.

This farmstead was settled as early as 1785, when Reuben Tenney, Sr. (1760-1827), from Hanover, New Hampshire, acquired the property. He married original Jericho landowner Thomas Hazen's granddaughter Rebecca (1771-1840) in 1793. The Tenneys' son Harper (1796-1832) married Cynthia Marsh and inherited the property. After his death, Cynthia married Truman Savage (born 1810). In 1838 and 1840, ownership of the property was transferred to Truman. In 1866, the farmstead was sold to Julius Hazen's (#8) son (and Rebecca Tenney's great-nephew), Albert E. Hazen (1842-1913). Despite his success as a farmer, he and his wife Ella and son Charles H. sold the farm in 1889 to William and Ida Wallace (relation to Wallace at #8 unknown). They sold it to James P. Kimball in 1923, who six years later sold it to Elias and Alice (born 1892) Lyman. Alice was Arthur Lyman's (#4) daughter who by coincidence married a Lyman. In 1954, the Lymans sold the property to Reginald and Dorothy Robinson, who later left the farm to their son George and his wife Judith. Farming here ceased in 1971, when the Robinsons left and the property was subdivided. At this point, the farm had the only completely connected farm complex in the Jericho historic district. The L-shaped complex reportedly included a farmhouse, "little

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house," horse barn, corn crib, cow barn and milk house. The cow barn and milk house formed the bottom of the "L" and projected east from the rear of the complex. The Robinsons moved an old sugar house from property #19 to a location east of the next to Jericho Street house. In 1974, Ernest Sachs purchased the lot with the farmhouse. He renovated the farmhouse and removed all of the agricultural buildings (which were near collapse) except for the horse barn. In 1985, the current owner purchased the property and replaced the horse barn (which was very deteriorated) with a garage. A restrictive covenant prevents the further subdivision of this property until 2022.

House, c. 1785 with c. 1840 alterations, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Classic Cottage house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Jericho Street. It sits on a cut-stone over rubble-stone foundation and has a wood frame structure with clapboard siding and an asphalt shingle side-gable roof with a slight overhang. Two brick chimneys rise from the center of the roof ridge. The symmetrical front facade faces east and has a 1970s central entrance pavilion with a gabled roof perpendicular to the main roof. Spanning the rear (west) roof slope is a shed-roofed dormer, and attached to the rear wall is a wood deck with wood railings. Architectural trim includes bold corner posts, molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded cornice returns, molded gable rakes, and a tall entablature. There is a mix of six-over-one and six-over-six simulated-light wood windows. The windows on the front facade are paired and separated by a mullion, and the rest are arranged individually. The front facade of the entrance pavilion contains a Queen Anne-period door with an upper light edged with stained glass panes. Above the door is a square window. The rear facade has a sliding glass door. The front roof slope has four square skylights.

Attached to the north gable wall is a 1-1/2 story wing. It has a rubble stone foundation, wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and a standing-seam metal side-gable roof. The front (east) elevation of the wing sits back from the main section and is spanned by an inset porch. The porch has turned columns and wood decking. The rear facade of the wing is contiguous with the rear facade of the main section; they share a roof cornice and entablature and the left end of the rear facade of the wing has a corner post and cornice return.

The foundation, timber frame structure and massing of the house may date to as early as 1785. A brick wall parallel to the front wall in the cellar of the wing reveals that the wing was originally smaller. Since its construction, the house has had several alterations: the entrance pavilion, dormer, paired window openings, window units, chimneys and skylights date to 1978. The architectural trim appears to date to about 1840; it was probably added by Truman Savage shortly after he gained ownership of the house. The roof slope has also probably been altered, as it would not have been as steep as it is now in 1785. The house is in excellent condition.

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A. Garage, 1992, non-contributing

Attached to the north gable wall of the house's wing is a 2-1/2 story garage. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, a poured concrete foundation, wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and a side-gable standing-seam metal roof. Like the house, it has architectural trim such as bold corner posts, molded horizontal and raking cornices, molded cornice returns, and a tall entablature. The gable wall has two modern garage doors and the east elevation has a single-leaf barn door on a track. The garage has a mix of six-over-six windows and six-pane windows. The garage was constructed in 1992. It shares the same footprint as the horse barn that it replaced. It is in excellent condition and is non-contributing due to its age.

12. Bergen House, 2900 Jericho Street, 1980, non-contributing

This parcel is on the south side of Jericho Street, and is a small sloped field that backs up to woods at the top of Savage Hill. An old, recently-repaired stone wall and a row of trees line the road at the front of the property. The house sits near the top of the hill at the back of the field. It is a 1-1/2 story contemporary-style asymmetrical wood frame house, with three sections forming a modified rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has steep side-gable asphalt shingle roofs, flush horizontal-board siding, irregularly-spaced casement windows, and skylights. The house was constructed in 1980 and is non-contributing due to its age. This parcel was originally part of property #11.

13. Wilson House, 2762 Jericho Street, 1983, non-contributing

This wooded parcel is on the south side of Jericho Street across from the intersection with Joshua Road and gently slopes to the top of Savage Hill. The Cape Cod-style house sits back from the road in a small clearing. It is a 1-1/2 story 3 bay x 2 bay wood frame house with a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, a side-gable standing-seam metal roof, and six-over-six simulated-light windows. The house was constructed in 1983 and is non-contributing due to its age. This parcel was originally part of property #11.

14. Rieseberg Houses, 2721 Jericho Street, 1972 and 1975, non-contributing

This parcel is located at the northeast corner of Jericho Street and Joshua Road, and is a small sloped field that backs up to woods at the top of Savage Hill. The two houses both sit in small clearings in the woods at the top of the hill, about 50 yards apart from each other. These two Cape Cod-style houses are both 1-1/2 story wood frame houses with poured concrete foundations, clapboard siding, gambrel asphalt shingle roofs, and multi-pane double-hung and picture windows. The houses were constructed in 1972 and 1975 and are non-contributing due to their age. This parcel was originally part of property #11.

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15. Fish House, 56 Joshua Road, 1975, non-contributing

This parcel is on the west side of Joshua Road across from the intersection with Jericho Street. It is part of a large field that descends to the Jericho Brook. The Cape Cod-style house is set back from the road and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It is a 1-1/2 story wood frame house with clapboard siding, a side-gable asphalt shingle roof, and one-over-one double hung windows. A small side wing with a front inset porch projects from the west gable wall, and a two-car garage projects from the west gable wall of the wing. The house was constructed in 1975 and is non-contributing due to its age. A wood frame shed lies about 50 yards south of the house. It has flush vertical-board siding, a side-gable corrugated metal roof, a pair of double hung windows in the west gable wall, and an open bay in the right half of the front elevation. This shed was constructed in the mid-twentieth century in another location, and was moved to its present location in the 1970s. This parcel was originally part of property #11.

16. Nott Farmstead, 170 and 208 Joshua Road, c. 1820 and c. 1910, contributing

This historic farmstead, also known as Clover Hill Farm, is located on a twenty-acre parcel on the west side of Joshua Road in the town of Norwich. Its southern property line is the Norwich-Hartford town line. The farmstead cluster is comprised of several detached and attached structures that line the west side of the road. The buildings are at the top of a large field that descends to the Jericho Brook. Large trees are scattered around most of the buildings, and several apple trees lie south of the cluster. The building cluster includes (from south to north): an early twentieth-century Colonial Revival farmhouse, a late nineteenth-century horse barn, a nineteenth-century workshop, a nineteenth-century sheep barn enlarged and converted to a dairy barn in the early twentieth-century, a nineteenth-century cow barn/wagon shed, a 1950s milk house, and an early twentieth-century utility shed. In front of the dairy barn is an early twentieth-century silo and the foundation of an early twentieth-century milk house. Behind the utility shed is a flat area enclosed with a paddock fence. Across from the farmhouse is an early twentieth-century sugar house and a riding ring with a paddock fence. By the late nineteenth-century, the property was 120 acres; it may have grown to three or four hundred acres in the early twentieth century and was subdivided in the 1970s.

This farmstead was settled in 1820 by Hiram Nott (1789-1856), who came to Norwich from Massachusetts. It is reported that he purchased the property with an existing house on it, but this is unlikely as the owners of the three parcels he purchased had lived elsewhere for at least twenty years and owned several other large parcels in the late eighteenth-century. Nott probably built a Cape Cod-style house that later became the wing to the extant Colonial Revival house. The workshop and cow barn may date to Hiram's time. After his death the property was left to his son Carlton (1817-190?), and Carlton's wife Lucinda. The horse barn and sheep (later dairy) barn may date to Carlton's time. After his death, the property was left to his son Frank (1846-1954), who married his wife Gertrude in 1898. Like his father and grandfather, Frank was a farmer but

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also served several terms in the Vermont legislature representing Norwich and several terms as a town selectman. Frank converted the sheep barn to a dairy barn, and added the first milk house, the utility shed, and the sugar house. In their later years, Frank and Gertrude lived at property #9, and their son Merton (1906-1987) took over the farm. Merton (also known as Jim), inherited the farmstead and lived there with his wife Erminie (1906-1979). Merton farmed here until the 1970's, and Erminie taught in the Hartford school system. The silo and second milk house were built by Merton. In 1972, the farmstead was subdivided and the farm cluster was split into two parcels; the farmhouse and horse barn lie on the south parcel and the rest of the buildings lie on the north parcel. The Notts continued to reside at the farmhouse, and the dairy barn was converted into a full-time residence. Shortly after Erminie's death, Jim moved out of town and the current owners moved into the farmhouse. The owners of the converted barn operate an on-site blueberry farm, and the owners of the farmhouse board horses in the historic horse barn.

House, c. 1910, contributing

This 2-1/2 story, 3 bay x 2 bay Colonial Revival house faces east and is set back slightly from the road. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a symmetrical facade, a cut-stone foundation, wood frame walls with clapboard siding, and a slightly overhanging, hipped slate roof with ice shields. A small brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope. Architectural trim includes plain cornerboards, a molded cornice and plain frieze encircling the eaves, and plain window and door trim with molded drip edges. A hipped-roof dormer is centered on the front roof slope. Projecting from the north wall is a large 2-story wing with a rectangular footprint and a cross-gable roof. The wing has a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a standing-seam metal roof. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge. Spanning the front facade of the main section and half of the side wing is a 1-story hipped roof porch. This 5-bay porch has a standing-seam metal roof, turned columns, and a wood railing with tightly-spaced square balusters. The right bay of the porch has a cross-gabled pediment and steps to the porch, and is supported in the front corner by a Tuscan column. The front doorway and the doorway to the side wing both have a wood door with two lower vertical panels and one upper light. At the right end of the front elevation of the wing are two plain garage doors. The windows are regularly spaced double-hung replacement windows arranged singularly or in pairs, except for the dormer which has a pair of wood two-over-two windows. The house is in excellent condition.

This house appears to have been constructed just after the turn of the twentieth century, and was probably added to an existing Cape Cod house, which became the side wing. Perhaps it was constructed in the first decade of the twentieth century, after Frank and Gertrude Nott had had a few children, and three generations were living together under one roof. Also, it appears that by the turn-of-the-century, the Notts were running a successful dairy farm and would have the means to construct a new home. The timber frame Cape Cod house could have been built by Hiram Nott around 1820. It was dismantled in the 1990s due to its deteriorated condition and replaced with the existing wing, which is wider and taller than its predecessor. The house also underwent a comprehensive rehabilitation in the 1990s. The windows and siding were replaced at this time.

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A. Horse and Carriage Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story gable-front bank barn is set back slightly from the road. It has a wood frame structure with clapboard siding, a rubble stone foundation, and an open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal roof. The cellar is exposed at the north and west elevations. Architectural trim includes plain corner boards, gable rakes, friezes and door and window trim. Piercing the center of the roof ridge is a square cupola with a pyramidal roof, square clapboard base, and louvered openings in each side. The front (east) gable wall of the barn has a vertical-board sliding barn door with a twelve-pane window. To the right of the door is a pair of six-pane windows separated by a mullion. Directly above the door opening is a hay door. The front gable has a double-leaf vertical-board barn door. The tops of these doors follow the peak of the gable. The side elevations each have one nine-over-six window at the first story. The north elevation has a sliding barn door and two six-pane windows at the cellar level, and the south elevation has a two-tier 16-pane transom window at the small exposed area at the rear of the cellar level. The rear gable wall has a pedestrian door and two six-pane windows at the cellar level, five regularly-spaced small square stable windows at the first story, and two double-hung windows in the gable. The barn appears to date to the late nineteenth-century and does not appear to have had any major alterations. It is in excellent condition.

B. Workshop/tool shed, c. 1850

This 1-story timber frame shed is set back from the road and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has a rubble stone foundation, flush vertical-board siding, and an overhanging, side-gable standing-seam metal roof. The front (east) elevation has a large opening on the right, an off-center pedestrian door with hand-wrought strap hinges, and a double-leaf vertical-board barn door with hand-wrought strap hinges surmounted by a two-tier 16-pane transom window. The rear elevation has two two-tier 16-pane transom windows. Attached to the north gable wall is a shed-roofed addition with flush vertical-board siding and standing-seam metal roofing. The shed appears to date to the mid nineteenth-century and was reportedly used as a workshop, tool shed, and blacksmith shop. Except for the front barn doors, none of the door and window openings appear to be original, although they could date to the late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century. This shed is in poor condition, particularly the timber frame structure which is racked.

C. Dairy Barn/residence, c. 1875, 1890, 1915, 1972

This large 1-1/2 story timber-frame bank barn is set back from the road. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and an open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal gabled roof. The north 2/5 of the barn has a rubble stone foundation and clapboard siding, and the south 3/5 has a poured concrete foundation and flush vertical-board siding, except for the south gable which has clapboard siding. Architectural trim is limited to plain gable rakes and friezeboards, and cornerboards at the north gable wall. A brick chimney rises from the rear roof slope of the south

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section. The cellar is exposed at the rear (west) and south gable walls. An earthen ramp with a rubble-stone foundation leads to the north gable wall. This wall has a full-height barn door opening that now contains a sliding vertical-board barn door, a pedestrian door, and a tall transom window covered with corrugated plastic. In the gable is a double-leaf vertical-board door. At the cellar level of the rear (west) elevation of the north section are three six-pane windows and a pedestrian door. The front, rear and south elevations of the south section of the barn have a variety of irregularly-spaced modern casement and picture windows. Spanning the front (east) elevation of the south section is a 1-bay projection. The left half of this projection shares a roofline with the barn and the right half has a dropped standing-seam metal roof. Attached to the left end of the projection is a milk house (E). A modern wood deck is attached to the rear of the north section.

Most of the north half of the barn was constructed in the nineteenth century, probably around 1875. It was used as a sheep barn at this time. Around 1890, the northernmost bay was added. Around 1915, this barn was raised, a concrete floor was installed, and the south half was added, converting it to a ground-level dairy barn. Perhaps this is also when the doors and transom window were added to the original north barn door opening. In 1972, the south 3/5 of the barn was converted to a residence. The vertical-board siding and casement windows date to this time. The north 2/5 of the barn was not altered at this time. The barn is in very good condition.

D. Cow Barn, c. 1850, contributing

This 1-1/2 story timber frame barn is attached to the right end of the front (east) elevation of the Dairy Barn (C), and projects north of the north gable wall of the dairy barn. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the dairy barn and its front gable wall is very close to the road. This barn has flush vertical-board siding and an open-eave overhanging corrugated metal roof. Spanning the north elevation is a six-bay wagon shed with open bays. Centered on the front gable wall is a small double-leaf vertical-board barn door flanked by six-pane windows. To the right of this is a vertical-board pedestrian door. The south elevation has a pedestrian doorway flanked by three sets of six-pane stable windows.

This barn appears to have been constructed as a cow barn, before dairying became the dominant agricultural activity in the Jericho historic district. The wagon shed was probably added in the late nineteenth-century. The building is in good condition, with deteriorated siding and sill plates.

E. Silo, c. 1945, contributing

This wood stave silo is the only surviving silo in the Jericho historic district. It sits in front of the Dairy Barn (C) near the south wall of the Cow Barn (D). It is cylindrical and has a flat (or missing) roof. It was built in the mid-1940s next to an existing silo that has since been removed. It is in good condition.

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F. Milk House, c. 1955, contributing

This 1-bay x 1-bay wood frame structure is attached to the left end of the front (east) elevation of the Dairy Barn (C) and projects slightly south of the barn. It has a poured concrete foundation, flush vertical-board siding and a standing-seam metal front-gable roof. The front (east) gable wall has a wood door with lower vertical panels and a two-tier eight-pane window. The side and rear walls each have a six-pane industrial-type metal window. This building was constructed in the 1950s and held a bulk milk tank. It replaced the first milk house, which could not accommodate a bulk milk tank.

G. Milk House foundation, c. 1925

This foundation is located in front of the Dairy Barn (C) near the road. It is a square poured concrete foundation and slab with a rubble stone platform at its north end. This is the foundation of the first milk house at the farm, which was probably built in the 1920s. The milk house was removed after the second one was built (F).

H. Utility Shed, c. 1900, contributing

This shed is located near the road just north of the Cow Barn (D) and is the northernmost building on the property. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a rubble stone foundation, flush vertical-board siding, and a corrugated metal side-gable roof. Spanning the front (east) elevation are two large openings and the rest of the walls are blank except for a square opening in the north gable. This shed appears to have been constructed around the turn-of-the-twentieth century as a utility shed. It is in fair condition with a weathered envelope.

I. Sugar House, c. 1920, contributing

This wood-frame building is located across the street from the farmhouse and is the only structure on the farmstead on the east side of the road. It set back from the road on a small knoll and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, flush vertical-board siding and an open-eave overhanging front-gable corrugated roof. The front gable wall has a large opening and the south elevation has a six-over-six window. This building was reportedly built as a sugar house although there is no ventilator. It appears to have been constructed in the early twentieth-century and is in fair condition with a weathered envelope.

17. Spencer House/church parsonage, 50 Sugartop Road, c. 1816, contributing

This 1-acre property is located on the west side of Sugartop Road about 100 yards north of the intersection with Jericho Street. The property is part of a large field that descends to the woods lining the Jericho Brook. At the north end of the property are several old apple trees. The Cape Cod-style house is set back from the road and is surrounded by scattered deciduous trees.

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This property was settled around 1816 by James Spencer, who bought the 1-acre property from Daniel and Olive Hazen (#9). In 1835, he sold the property, which contained a house, woodshed, barn, and saw shed. At an unknown time, perhaps when the adjacent Methodist Church was constructed in 1845, the property became the church parsonage. By this point ownership of the property had been returned to Daniel Hazen. In 1900, the property was sold to Richard and Sadie Bagley, who sold it in 1919 to Alice and Charles Lyman, who sold it in 1929 to Frank and Gertrude Nott, who lived up the road (#16). In 1948, the property was sold to Frank and Daisy Wallace and was called "Frank Wallace's tenement." Along with the rest of the "Wallace Parcel" (#8 and 10 and part of #9), the property was sold in 1964 to Walter and Jean Coutermarsh, who sold it to Chester Miller in 1984.

House, c. 1816, contributing

The 1-1/2 story Cape Cod house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. The front foundation wall is poured concrete and the rest are concealed by plastic sheets. The walls have clapboard siding and the open-eave, slightly overhanging side-gable roof has standing-seam metal roofing. Architectural trim includes plain cornerboards, gable rakes, friezeboards, and window and door trim. A small brick chimney rises off-center from the roof ridge. The regularly-spaced windows are a mix of one-over-one and two-over-two windows with aluminum storms. A 3-bay porch is centered on the front elevation. It has a standing-seam metal shed roof, turned posts, a concrete floor and a slatted wood railing. The centered front entrance contains a paneled door.

Attached to the north gable wall of the house is a 1-story side wing. Its front wall is set back from the main section and the rear wall is flush with the rear wall of the main section. It has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. The front elevation has a three-over-one window and attached to the rear elevation is an outhouse with a shed roof. Attached to the north gable wall of the wing is a shed. It shares a roofline with the wing but projects forward from the wing. It has clapboard siding and a standing-seam metal side-gable roof. Spanning the front elevation is an open bay. Attached to the north gable wall of this shed is another shed. It has a shed roof that slopes away from the house, and flush vertical-board siding. The front end is open and the side and rear elevations have rough square window openings.

The house was constructed in 1815 or 1816, and is reportedly of plank wall construction. The two-over-two windows probably date to the late nineteenth-century and the one-over-one windows date to the twentieth century. The porch appears to date to the 1920s, except for the railing, which dates to the late twentieth-century. The chimney and concrete foundation date to the twentieth century. The wing, outhouse, and south shed appear to date to the early twentieth century, and the end shed appears to date to the late twentieth-century. The house and sheds are in very good condition.

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18. Teachout House, 179 Sugartop Road, 1975, non-contributing

This property contains three contiguous parcels, two in Hartford and one in Norwich. One Hartford parcel fronts the east side of Sugartop Road and the other fronts Jericho Street (together they surround property #11). The Norwich parcel lies north of the parcel that fronts Sugartop Road. The Hartford parcel on Sugartop Road is wooded and the Jericho Brook passes through it, as well as the long dirt driveway that leads to the house and barn which are located on the Norwich parcel. The other Hartford parcel is part of a large field on the north side of Jericho Street, between properties #11 and 15. The Norwich parcel is on the south slope of a steep hill that descends to the Jericho Brook. It is mostly a large field crossed by stone fences, with a large sugarbush at the bottom of the field near the Jericho Brook. The house and barn sit near the top of the hill. This parcel was originally part of property #11. The Jericho Street parcel was historically a potato field, and except for the sugarbush, the rest of the property was pasture land.

The house is a reproduction Classic Cottage with a side wing. It faces south and has a poured concrete foundation, wood frame structure, clapboard siding, wood shingle roofs, a brick chimneys, a decorative door surround, capited corner posts, molded cornices and cornice returns, and two-over-two wood windows. A 1-story shed-roofed porch with turned columns spans the front elevation of the wing. It was constructed in 1975 and its design was based on the Classic Cottage at property #2. It is non-contributing due to its age and is in excellent condition.

A. Barn, 1975, non-contributing

A 1-1/2 story wood frame barn sits just west of the house. It has a rectangular footprint, flush vertical-board siding, and a standing-seam metal gabled roof. The east gable wall contains a sliding barn door, and each gable wall has a multi-pane transom window. The barn was constructed in 1975 and includes the reconstructed timber frame of a nineteenth-century barn from New Hampshire. It is non-contributing due to its age and is in excellent condition.

19. Luther and Azuba Bartholomew Farmstead, 340 Sugartop Road, c. 1795, contributing

This former farmstead is located on the west side of Sugartop Road just south of the Norwich town line. The 13-acre property is on the southeast face of a steep slope and contains a c. 1795 farmhouse, a c. 1890 dairy barn and a c. 1940 milk house. The house is set back slightly from the road on a knoll and the dairy barn is set back from the road, up the hill. The milk house lies between the two. Behind the house are several old apple trees and an old sugarbush, and behind the barn are woods that were once pasture land. A large barn once stood across the street from the house; it burned down in the 1940s. Until its subdivision in the mid twentieth-century, this property was 200 acres.

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This farmstead was settled around 1795 by Luther (1758-1839) and Azuba Bartholomew of Connecticut. The extant Cape Cod house was probably constructed shortly after their arrival. They and their descendants were known not only for their farming abilities, but also for their Methodist piousness. Many itinerant Methodist clergy stayed at their home. Luther was the brother of Olive Hazen (#9), who had arrived in Jericho in 1789. Their father Noah later moved to Jericho in 1798. After Luther's death, his son Noah (1800-1871) and Noah's wife Mary inherited the farm. Luther's daughter Olive (1789-1825) married Methodist minister Eleazer Wells, who preached in the Jericho area. They may have lived in the church parsonage (#17). Noah's son Marcus (1830-1908) inherited the farm. Marcus's son Albert (born 1861) farmed at the property but then left (or died) by the 1890s. The dairy barn was probably built shortly before Albert's departure. The farm was left to Marcus's wife Miranda (died 1917). After her death, the farm was sold to James Addison and Glenna Lyman. J. Addison Lyman was the grandson of Philip Lyman, who settled on Sugartop Road in the 1860s. After this, the property changed hands several times: in 1924, it was sold to the Lymans' cousin Ernest Stetson, who then sold it around 1935; shortly after this the Notts (#16) bought it at auction and resold it to Weston Cate, Jr., in 1949. (Interestingly, five years later, the Notts sold property #9 to Cate's father.) Weston Cate, Jr. wrote "Cate's Column" for the local *Valley News* and was Director of the Vermont Historical Society from 1975-1985. His wife Jean was a teacher in the Hartford school system. In 1960, Walter and Jean Coutermarsh bought the property (as well as the Wallace parcels, #8, 9 and 10) and sold it in 1964 to the current owner. Diversified farming ceased here by the 1940s, but the fields were used by other Jericho farmers as pasture land until 1964, and the sugarbush is still tapped for sap.

House, c. 1795, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Cape Cod-style house faces east and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has a cut-stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a standing-seam metal side-gable roof with a slight overhang at the eaves. A large brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. Architectural trim includes a molded cornice, and plain cornerboards, gable rakes, friezeboards, window and door trim. Interestingly, the south gable wall has molded cornice returns, but the north gable walls lacks cornice returns. The front doorway lacks a door surround and contains a paneled wood door. The north gable wall also contains a wood door. The regularly-spaced windows have six-over-six units with aluminum storms. The north gable also contains small 4-pane windows near the eaves. Attached to the south gable wall is a greenhouse, square in plan with a stone foundation, long, steeply-sloped plastic roof, and clapboard and plywood walls. Spanning the right 1/3 of the rear (west) elevation of the house is a 1-bay deep projection with clapboard siding and a shed roof.

The house may have been constructed as early as 1795. It had a rear ell that was removed around the mid twentieth-century. The greenhouse foundation was originally for a porch that was constructed around 1960. The greenhouse was constructed in the 1980s. The house is in good condition, with a weathered exterior envelope.

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A. Dairy Barn, c. 1890, contributing

This 1-1/2 story, wood frame bank barn is set back from the road on the hill above the farmhouse. It has a rectangular footprint oriented generally parallel to the road and the hill, and the cellar is exposed at the eaves-front elevation that faces the road and the rear (south) gable wall. The barn has a rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding and an open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal gabled roof. Architectural trim includes plain cornerboards, friezeboards, gable rakes, window and door trim. A square cupola with a gabled roof and clapboard siding rises from the center of the roof ridge. An earthen ramp with a rubble-stone foundation leads to the barn door on the left side of the north gable wall. This 4-panel door has chamfered rails and stiles and vertical-board panels. Above this door is a hay door. The right side of this wall has a boarded-up window and a wood pedestrian door. In the gable is a double-leaf vertical-board barn door flanked by vertical window openings. The east elevation has four regularly-spaced six-over-six windows at the first story and cellar level, except for the right end of the cellar, which has a pedestrian door instead of a window. The west wall has five regularly-spaced stable windows at the first story. The south gable wall three irregularly-spaced window openings at the first story and a vertical-board barn door flanked by six-over-six windows in the gable. The cellar is partially concealed by the skeletons of two small attached sheds.

The barn appears to have been built around 1890, when dairying became the dominant agricultural activity in the Jericho historic district. The siding, window and door openings may all be original, as well as the six-over-six windows and paneled barn door. The sheds appear to have been added. The siding on the cupola is not original, as there are no openings that allow for ventilation. The barn is in fair condition, with a deteriorated exterior envelope and crumbling foundation.

B. Milk House, c. 1940, contributing

This small wood frame building is set back from the road and sits just southwest of the farmhouse. It has a rectangular footprint, poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and an open-eave overhanging gabled roof that appears to be unfinished. Architectural trim includes plain cornerboards and window and door trim. The north gable wall has a paneled wood door and a window opening. The south gable wall has a pair of window openings divided by a mullion. The milk house was constructed around 1940. The roof sheathing and roof trim were recently installed. This building is in very good condition.

C. Vacant Lot

Subdivided from the original farmstead is an 18-acre vacant lot that lies north and west of the house lot. Its northeast boundary is the Hartford-Norwich town line. The lot fronts on the west side of Sugartop Road and gently ascends to the top of a hill. It contains a large field that backs up to woods. A stone fence that leads away from the road at a right angle crosses the field. This lot

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was subdivided from the original parcel in the 1940s when the Notts owned the property, and is now owned by Merton Nott's (#16) son.

20. Janeway House, 487 Sugartop Road, 1985, non-contributing

This property is comprised of two parcels, one on each side of the Hartford-Norwich town line. Both parcels lie on the east side of Sugartop Road. The Hartford parcel is a large field that descends to the Jericho Brook to the south. It was subdivided from property #11. The field continues up the Norwich parcel a bit and backs up to woods. Halfway up the field, set back from the road are a few old apple trees. A stone fence leads from the road to these trees and may be part of an old barn foundation. A short ways up the hill, another stone fence crosses the field. Two small sheds lie next to this fence near the road. The house sits back from the road on the Norwich parcel where the field backs up to the woods. This contemporary-style wood frame house is asymmetrical and has a complex plan with two 1-1/2 story sections, each with a monitor roof. The house has wood shingle siding, multiple rooflines with standing-seam metal roofing, and a variety of multi-pane window types. The two sheds are very small and have shed roofs and flush vertical-board siding. The house and sheds were constructed in 1985. The structures are non-contributing due to their age.

21. Fuchs House, 2514 Jericho Road, 1998, non-contributing

This 13-acre property is a large field on the west side of Jericho Road, on the north slope of Savage Hill. It was subdivided from property #7. The house is set back from the road on top of the hill and is the largest house in the Jericho historic district. It is a large, 1-1/2 story asymmetrical building with a complex plan and several gable-roofed sections. It has a wood frame structure, clapboard and flush vertical siding, asphalt-shingle roofs, and irregularly-spaced casement windows in a variety of sizes. The house was constructed in 1998 and is non-contributing due to its age.

22. Danziger House, Wallace Road, c. 1973, non-contributing

This property lies on the east side of Wallace Road on the south face of a steep hill north of the Jericho Brook. Most of the property towards the bottom of the hill near the Jericho Brook is densely wooded and at the top of the hill is a large field traversed by a stone fence. Along the northwestern boundary of the property and the field are four long parallel rows of trees that appear to be a sugarbush dating to the nineteenth century. These trees lead from the road to the top of the hill, where the house stands. This a contemporary-style house has a rectangular footprint, flush horizontal wood siding, a gabled asphalt-shingle roof, and regularly-spaced sliding windows. The house was constructed around 1973 and is non-contributing due to its age. This property was originally part of either property #8 or 9.

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Statement of Significance

The Jericho Rural Historic District, located in the towns of Hartford and Norwich, Vermont, is significant for its distinctive characteristics as a historic Vermont farming community. This historic district is the most intact historic agricultural area in Hartford and surrounding towns. It is unique for its string of **contiguous** historic farmsteads with intact historic farmhouses, agricultural buildings, pasture lands, cow paths and stone fences; and for its distinctive topography. The nine historic farmsteads in the district depict the architecture and diverse agricultural activities of typical, small-scale Vermont hill farms that evolved from the late eighteenth-century to the mid twentieth-century. The historic district meets National Register Criterion A for its farming identity and its importance to Vermont's agricultural history and landscape. The district meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of a rural agricultural district with intact historic farmhouses, agricultural buildings, mid-nineteenth century schoolhouse, and historic landscape features. The period of significance of the Jericho Rural Historic District is 1781-1950; 1781 is the earliest known date that Jericho parcels were obtained by the original settlers and 1950 is when a steady decline in agricultural activity began.

The Jericho Rural Historic District retains features such as cleared land, historic agricultural buildings and a one-room schoolhouse, which in many areas of Vermont have been lost due to the encroaching forest and disuse. The ten historic dwellings reflect the late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century period of intensive settlement and development, and the numerous agricultural buildings reflect the nineteenth and early twentieth-century trends of Vermont agriculture, including self-sustenance/diversified farming, agricultural processing, sheep breeding, orchard farming, and dairying.

The historic district, located near Interstate Routes 91 and 89, is particularly intact compared to other areas near highways where there is great development pressure. Its open fields are also unusual to southeastern Vermont, where much of the historic open lands have reverted to forest. It is also unusual for so many 150+ year-old houses, including four that date to the eighteenth century, to survive in such close proximity to each other in a rural area of Vermont. The Jericho historic district stands out among other rural areas of southeastern Vermont due to its variety of intact agricultural buildings depicting the farming trends typical in Hartford and Vermont from the early nineteenth-century to the mid twentieth-century, such as English barns, sheep barns, dairy barns, horse barns, high-drive dairy barns, ground-level stable barns, and milk houses.

Preserved historic characteristics of the Jericho historic district include farmsteads clustered near the roads, vast sloped pastures edged with stone fences and forestland, and scattered sugarbushes. Despite the reversion of some historic pastureland into second-growth forest during the twentieth century, the cleared areas around the farmsteads still convey the feeling of what the historic district was like during its productive agricultural periods. The stone fences in the clearings and forest are evidence of the delineation of fields, pastures and historic property boundaries. In addition, the Jericho historic district has an unusually intact eighteenth-century focal point, the intersection of

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Jericho Road and Jericho Street, which by the early nineteenth century had a tight cluster of two farmhouses, several agricultural buildings, and a one-room schoolhouse.

The importance of agriculture in rural communities from the eighteenth to the mid twentieth-century is revealed by the fact that nine of the ten residential properties in the Jericho historic district were settled as farmsteads. Today, the nine farmsteads depict the typical Vermont agricultural lifestyle in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Throughout this time period, it was important for farmers to retain flexibility for experimentation and diversification. The continuous construction and alteration of the extant farm buildings reflect this change and diversification, e.g. early barns have a manure cellar and later barns have ground-floor animal pens with concrete floors. There is a remarkably large number of remaining historic farm buildings, thirty-one. Although many are deteriorated, all retain their historic appearance. Seven of the nine farmsteads appear to retain most of their historic agricultural buildings, and only one does not have any remaining agricultural buildings (#11).

All of the farmsteads in the historic district retain a historic farmhouse, cleared land, woodlots, and stone fences. All ten of the historic residential properties originally had a Cape Cod house or Classic Cottage. Eight of these remain, and five of these have a high degree of historic integrity. The remaining three have been modified but still contribute to the significance of the historic district. The two turn-of-the-century Colonial Revival houses that replaced the original Cape Cod houses are also intact and contribute to the significance of the district. The intact schoolhouse depicts the typical one-room school common in rural areas of Vermont and the United States during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The Jericho Rural Historic District is also significant as an early Vermont hill settlement. As was typical in many Vermont towns, the first farmsteads in Hartford were located in the upland areas. Most of the original settlers in Hartford and Norwich, and across the Connecticut River in Lebanon and Hanover, New Hampshire, were from eastern Connecticut. The impetus for these Connecticut farmers to move north into the wilderness was probably a desire for cheaper and unspoiled farmland. There are several theories as to why the uplands were chosen over the valleys in Hartford as well as the rest of the state: the air was drier and healthier compared to the damp, swampy river valleys; frost came later in the year in the uplands; there was an abundance of trees suitable for potash production and trees were easier to clear because they grew at a lower density than in the lowlands; and greater defense from Indian attack. Vermont historian Rev. Hosea Beckley wrote in 1846, "So innumerable are the hills...it cannot be expected that habitations should be found only in the vallies [sic]."

Hartford's first residents arrived in the mid-1760s. Other early settlers spent the warmer months clearing the land and returned to Connecticut for the winter. Settlement of the Jericho area began no later than the early 1780s and the last of the ten historic homes in the historic district was constructed no later than 1841. In addition to its upland location, an impetus to settle in the Jericho area could have been its proximity to transportation modes such as the White and Connecticut

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Rivers and their parallel roadways (officially laid out in the early 1790s), and the villages of Hartford and White River Junction (settled by the end of the eighteenth century). Early records indicate that roads (or primitive trails in the location of the existing roads) may have existed in Jericho as early as the 1770s. The name Jericho reportedly dates to the 1770s, when the Reverend Aaron Huchinson named the Hartford hamlets of Dothan, Goshen and Jericho after these Biblical places known for their fertility and hospitality.

The original Jericho landowners were Thomas Hazen (1719-1782) and Thomas Savage (1714-1798), with the former owning most of the land in the Jericho area due to his important role in Hartford's history: through his son Joshua, Hazen provided the funds necessary for the Town of Hartford to petition New York for a regrant after Hartford's charter with New Hampshire was nullified. For his efforts, Hazen received the "Hazen Grant," 1,560 acres in northwestern Hartford; part of this became Jericho. Within the historic district, two historic properties on Jericho Street were originally Savage land (#1 and 2) and the rest were originally Hazen land. The Hazen land in Jericho was divided up among his children; Hazen himself settled in another section of Hartford and three of his children, Daniel, Philemon, and Eunice, all settled near the center of the Jericho historic district.

As the Jericho area was originally covered by forest, the first activity of its settlers was land clearing. The original trees included white pine, birch, rock maple, and beech. The big trees were cut 15 acres at a time and the remains were burned. If a "good burn" resulted, wheat could be planted soon after and a good crop secured. The stumps of the trees were placed in "great rows" and the stone fences were probably laid adjacent to the stumps. It is likely that the original homesteads in the Jericho area were log cabins although there is no evidence of such.

Hartford proved to be a wise choice for farmers, as it had rich, fertile soil due to the decomposition and disintegration of the impure limestone found in the alluvial hill terraces of the White and Connecticut Rivers. The mineral contents of the soil brought "sweetness, texture and grain" to the root crops, and good grass and grain. The Jericho historic district, like many areas of Vermont east of the Green Mountains, still maintains fertile soil as a result of this geology. Local historian William Tucker also claimed that the upland areas of Hartford had rich soil due to the decomposition of fallen leaves, as opposed to the lower areas which only had pine trees. *The Gateway to Vermont: Hartford and Its Villages* (1904) states that in hills of Hartford, the grasslands are rejuvenated in the spring as early as when they are in Massachusetts, which is advantageous for longer seasons for grazing, planting and sowing grain.

By the end of the eighteenth century, about six farmsteads had been developed within the Jericho historic district. Four of these were inhabited by children or descendants of Thomas Hazen and one was inhabited by Thomas Savage's son. Two of the first farmsteads were settled by Thomas Hazen's sons Daniel (1761-1814) and Philemon (1766-1845). Being the oldest, Daniel reportedly had his first choice of land in Jericho and chose a parcel about 1/4 mile east of the intersection of Jericho Road and Jericho Street (#9). There he built a barn, where he lived until his house was

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completed in 1788, perhaps the extant house. In 1789, Daniel fetched his newlywed Olive in Connecticut and moved her to Jericho. (Olive's brother Luther and father Noah later moved to Sugartop Road.) By the 1880s, the farm included a large barn across the road from the house (later demolished), and two barns connected to the house (the one attached to the house survives). The farmstead remained in the Hazen family until Daniel's grandson Noah B. Hazen's (1841-1910) death. Noah maintained the farming tradition but was also a longtime superintendent of the Hartford school system and represented the town in the state legislature. He was also a real estate agent in White River Junction in his later years.

Philemon Hazen settled on the southeast corner of the intersection of Jericho Road and Jericho Street (#8) and built a small house in 1789, which was expanded in the 1820s to its current size by his son Julius (1801-1882), who lived here until his death. By the 1880s, the 250-acre farm included three connected barns across Jericho Street from the house: two English barns and a gable-front horse barn. From 1885-1895 the farm was owned by Julius's grandson, Charles Herbert Hazen. (Charles left the area in 1895, returned in 1922, married his cousin Laura Hazen, and lived on her parents' farm, #1).

In 1820, Philemon Hazen built his second home (#7) across Jericho Road from his first home. This Cape Cod-style house is the only brick residence in the Jericho area. By the late nineteenth-century, several detached barns had been constructed across Jericho Street from the house: one English barn, one gable-front barn (later demolished), and a gable-front dairy barn. By constructing two farmsteads at the intersection of Jericho Street and Jericho Road, Philemon had established the nucleus of the Jericho area. After his death in 1845, the property appears to have remained unoccupied for ten years until it came into the ownership of his grandson George T. Hazen (1829-1900). From 1860 to 1880, this farm grew from 90 to 170 acres.

Luther Bartholomew (1758-1839) settled on Sugartop Road just south of the Norwich line in 1794 (#19). The extant Cape Cod house may date to this time. At least two barns were constructed, a nineteenth-century dairy barn behind the house and a barn of unknown appearance, which stood across the road until it burned in the 1940s. Besides being farmers, the Bartholomews were pious Methodists and were probably instrumental in the construction of the 1845 Jericho Methodist Church (later moved). Between 1850 and 1880, this farm grew from 180 to 200 acres.

Thomas Savage's son Thomas, Jr. (1759-1841) may have lived on Jericho Street (#2) as early as 1784, although the extant Classic Cottage appears to date to no earlier than the 1820s. Attached to the house is a nineteenth-century horse barn, and up the road is a c. 1900 dairy barn with an attached early twentieth-century milk house. In 1842, the property was transferred to Thomas Savage, Jr.'s daughter Polly and her husband Reuben Tenney, Jr. (1798-1850s). The farmstead remained in the Tenney family until about 1880 when ownership was transferred to Jasper Savage, who was related by marriage to the Tenneys and was a descendant of Thomas Savage, Sr. This farm had 110 acres from 1850-1870 and at some point was named Pine Cliff Farm.

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William Pixley (died 1826) and his wife Eunice (1765-1826, Thomas Hazen's daughter) may have settled on Jericho Street (#4) after their marriage in 1785. At some point in the early nineteenth century Philo Sprague (1787-1868) and his wife Laura Hazen (1793-1877, Eunice's niece), obtained the property, perhaps in 1811, the year of their marriage. The original Cape Cod house (now two stories) may have dated to the Pixley's time. From 1850 to 1870, the farm grew from 100 acres to 120 acres.

Reuben Tenney, Sr. (1760-1827) lived on Jericho Street (#11) as early as 1784. He married Thomas Hazen's granddaughter Rebecca (1771-1840) in 1793--perhaps this is when the extant house was constructed. This property had the only connected farm complex in the historic district, which included a house, kitchen wing, horse barn, corn crib, milk house and cow barn, creating an "L" shaped footprint. (All the agricultural buildings have been demolished.) Tenney's son Harper inherited the property, and after his death, his widow Cynthia married Thomas Savage's grandson Truman Savage, who retained ownership of the property in 1838. (It is interesting to note that Thomas Savage's granddaughter married Reuben Tenney, Jr., of property #2.) The Savages owned the farmstead until 1866, when it was sold to Albert E. Hazen (1842-1913), Julius Hazen's son. At some point, this 125-acre farm was named "Hart-Nor," because it straddled the Hartford-Norwich line.

In 1807, the Town of Hartford's School Committee (including Reuben Tenney, Sr.) divided the town into seventeen school districts, including one for the Jericho area, District #7. By this time, the Jericho area was a well-established farming community and populated with enough children to warrant the construction of a district schoolhouse. The first Jericho schoolhouse was constructed on William Pixley's land (#4), next to Jericho Street about 100 yards west of the intersection of Jericho Road. (It was common at this time for schools to be located on small parcels leased from a private citizen.) It is not known when this brick schoolhouse was built, but since the Jericho school district location was identified in 1807 as being "Pixley's", it is possible the building was standing at that time. The Jericho school committee journal, which started recording meeting minutes in 1814, reveals that the first school was repaired several times and finally dismantled in 1849, when the second schoolhouse was constructed. It is also possible that the first schoolhouse accommodated religious services before the 1845 construction of the Jericho Methodist Church.

New families arrived in the Jericho historic district in the early nineteenth-century. James Spencer constructed a Cape Cod house on Sugartop Road (#17) in 1816, the only residential property in the historic district without any record of agricultural activities, and the only historic property that has occupied only one acre. It is also known as the parsonage of the Methodist Church, which stood next door at the foot of Sugartop Road from 1845-1874, but it is unclear if this was its original function. It is possible that one of Jericho's earliest preachers lived there, Methodist Deacon Eleazer Wells. He married Olive Bartholomew (#19) in 1809. (The Bartholomew family hosted travelling Methodist preachers such as Wells.) A Lewis Wells purchased this house in 1835 but his relation to Deacon Wells is unknown, and the Wells did not have children. Neighbors Daniel and Noah B. Hazen (#9) purchased the property in the 1860s.

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Hiram Nott (1789-1856), moved to Jericho from Massachusetts and settled just over the Norwich line on Joshua Road (#16) in 1820. (Nott contributed to Norwich's population boom of the 1820's.) It is reported that he purchased the property with an existing house on it, but this is unlikely as the owners of the three parcels he purchased had lived elsewhere for at least twenty years. Several agricultural buildings were constructed by the nineteenth century: a late nineteenth-century detached horse barn next to the farmhouse, two detached utility sheds, a sugar house, a sheep barn, and a wagon shed and cow barn attached to the sheep barn.

Vermont-born Thaddeus Dutton (1814-1874) married Philo Sprague's daughter Emily (1813-1878) in 1840 and settled on Jericho Street on property (#1) that had been subdivided from the Sprague parcel. They built the extant Classic Cottage. Nineteenth-century barns on this farm include two attached English barns that may have been used as a sheep barn, and a horse barn. In 1870, the Duttons' daughter Ursula (born 1842) married Julius Hazen's son Harper (1832-1921). (Interestingly, Julius had married four Dutton women.) Under the Hazens ownership, by 1880 the original 85 acre property had grown to 400 acres.

By the mid nineteenth-century all nine of the historic farmsteads were involved in sheep-breeding and diversified farming. The construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1845 and of Jericho's second schoolhouse in 1849 may indicate Jericho's prosperity at this time. Methodists began to worship in Hartford in the early nineteenth century and Jericho was served by itinerant clergy who lodged with the Bartholomews (#19). The church was constructed at the northwest corner of Jericho Street and Sugartop Road on land owned by Daniel Hazen. It was described as a plain frame structure that cost \$1,000 to build and held 200 people. The building committee included Noah Bartholomew (#19), and Truman Savage (#11). The church had about twenty-five members for twenty years, then membership dropped off and services were discontinued. In 1874, the church was moved to North Hartland, a village in the Town of Hartford. In 1878 a new Methodist Church was constructed in White River Junction. There are no above-ground remains of the church.

In 1848, the Jericho school committee, under the leadership of Reuben Tenney, Jr., determined that the deteriorated brick schoolhouse should be replaced. The Hartford selectmen granted permission for the Jericho school district to construct a new schoolhouse on 1/3 acre in the east corner of Philo Sprague's field at the center of the district (about 100 yards east of the first school), and the school was completed in 1849. Unlike the first schoolhouse, this one included an indoor woodshed. The schoolhouse has features typical of a one-room school constructed in the United States in the mid nineteenth-century: it measures 24' x 36' (one of the five common sizes), has an entrance door on one short elevation that faces south, a doorway sheltered by a small roof, and originally had a wood-shingled roof and four regularly spaced windows on each long side. In 1845, the Notts (of Norwich) were allowed to be part of the Jericho school district. In the nineteenth century, school was only held six months per year during the colder months, as was common in agricultural communities.

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From the early settlement times until about 1830, agricultural activity in the Jericho district was limited to diversified/self-sustenance farming. The original cash crop for the Jericho farmer was potash, made from cleared timber. Otherwise, agricultural activities sustained the farmstead and only the surplus products were sold. Livestock included cattle, which supplied butter, cheese, milk, beef and leather; sheep, which supplied mutton and wool; plus swine, and possibly turkeys and other poultry. Early crops included wheat, corn and oats, which were grown for both families and livestock, and potatoes. It is not known when maple sugar production began but it may have been an original crop. Sugar bushes were commonly located on land unsuited for crop cultivation. Timber may have been sawn and/or sold at the sawmill in Hartford village, which operated as early as 1797. Grains may have been ground and/or sold to the gristmill in Hartford village, which operated as early as 1797.

By the early nineteenth century, apple orchards were common in the Jericho historic district, which has open, elevated, sloped land well-suited to orchards. The first settlers may have even brought tree seedlings with them from Connecticut. In Jericho, cider and cider brandy were being produced for both family consumption and for sale, and cider brandy became a staple commodity because it had a greater commercial value than cider. Early Jericho farmers William Pixley, Reuben Tenney, Sr., Philemon Hazen, Noah B. Hazen, Daniel Hazen, Philo Sprague, Luther Bartholomew, and Thomas Savage belonged to the "Jericho Association," which met to discuss cider-making. In 1816, Philemon Hazen was chosen "cider-monger," or superintendent of the community cider mill, which was probably on his property. He held this office for several years.

Also by the early nineteenth-century, Jericho farmers, like other Vermont farmers, had turned to the profit-making venture of sheep raising for both wool production and stock breeding. This change from sustenance farming to commercial farming was related to several events: the import of Merino sheep to Vermont in 1811 by William Jarvis of Weathersfield, the 1824 wool import tariff, and the 1824 plague of wheat rust. Merino sheep were prized for their long, soft wool and were well-suited to Vermont's hill country. The Hon. Daniel Needham of Hartford (Vermont), in his 1862 address to the Vermont Wool Growers' Convention, claimed that "there is no animal in which there is so little waste or loss...that will thrive by so little attention and labor...so perfectly adapted to our mountain pastures...that both the necessities and the luxuries of man are furnished by this little animal." He also claimed that the soil of the mountain pastures enabled the breeding of sheep superior to those in any other state.

Because of Hartford's proximity (about 20 miles) to Weathersfield, it is possible that sheep raising began in Jericho not long after 1811. By 1836, sheep outnumbered people 6 to 1 in Hartford and by 1840, 7 to 1 (16,323 sheep to 2,194 people). In 1840, sheep outnumbered people 6 to 1 in Norwich (13,000 sheep to 2,218 people). By the mid nineteenth-century, most of the forest in the Jericho area had been cleared for sheep grazing, as this required an abundance of open meadow. One benefit of sheep raising was that it required few laborers. Sheep were raised in large numbers in the Jericho district until at least the late 1880s. The small area of "unimproved" forest (an

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average of 20% of the land) documented in the 1850-1880 U.S. Agricultural Census records for each Jericho farmstead reflects the importance of cleared land during the sheep-raising period.

The soil continued to prove fertile throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century, and local histories and the U.S. Agricultural Census records show that Jericho's agricultural activities were typical for the Town of Hartford. The 1850-1880 records also show a consistency in agricultural productions not only from decade to decade, but from farmer to farmer. During this time, sheep-raising was the dominant agricultural activity, but the Jericho district also remained ideal for fruit trees, pasturage, and dairying. Farmers continued diversified farming and maintained horses and oxen (for farmwork), cattle, swine, and poultry, and produced wheat, buckwheat, oats, Indian corn, wool, potatoes, hay, maple sugar, and orchard products (probably apples).

The 1840 U.S. Agricultural Census documents that the Town of Hartford's farms had livestock such as horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and produced wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, wool, potatoes, hay, maple sugar, and orchard products. Judging by the 1850 census, it is likely that in 1840, the Jericho farmers had all of the above livestock except poultry, and produced all of the above crops. By this time, the town had three fulling mills and three woolen mills available for the processing of sheep's wool. For the rest of the century, sheep dominated the livestock, and each farm maintained only a few horses, milch cows, oxen and swine.

The 1850 agricultural census was the first to document the activities of individual farms. At this time, the eight active farms in the Jericho historic district each maintained at least 2 horses, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, at least 70 sheep (820 total in the historic district), and 2 swine. (The typical Hartford farm at the time had 50-100 sheep.) All the farms produced Indian corn, oats, wool, potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, hay, and maple sugar. All except one farm produced wheat, 3 produced rye, 1 produced peas and beans, 1 produced buckwheat, and 1 produced honey. In 1850, the Julius Hazen farm (#8) had the most sheep in the Jericho historic district (300) and produced the most corn in the historic district (400 bushels). In 1850, this was the last farm to produce rye in the district. In 1850, the Noah Bartholomew farm (#19) produced the most butter in the historic district (900 pounds).

At this point, it is possible that Jericho farmers were shipping their butter and cheese surplus to New York and Boston, as the railroad had arrived to Vermont (including White River Junction) two years earlier. The 1851 advent of the iced butter car enabled year-round shipments. By 1851, White River Junction was an important railroad hub, serving rail lines leading north, south, east and west. Railroad stations were also located nearby in West Hartford, and across the river from Hartford village.

The 1860 agricultural census records show that the nine farmsteads in the Jericho historic district maintained livestock and productions similar to the previous decade. The number of sheep in the district had decreased from 820 in 1850 to 677. Sheep breeding experienced a decline in Vermont

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in the 1850s due to western competition and the repeal of the wool import tariff in 1846. Despite the reduction in sheep breeding and the rise of the dairy industry in Vermont, the Jericho farms did not show an increase in the number of milch cows. The farmsteads continued to maintain at least 2 horses, 2 oxen, 2 milch cows and 1 swine, and all produced wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, butter, and hay. All but one of the farms produced wool. Four farms had orchard products, 4 farms produced cheese, 5 farms produced maple sugar, and 2 farms produced honey. In 1860, the Julius Hazen farm (#8) continued to maintain the most sheep (124) in the historic district. It also produced the most wool (650 pounds), the most Indian corn (300 bushels), and had the highest value of livestock (\$1,000) in the historic district. In 1860, the George T. Hazen farm (#7) had the highest production of maple sugar (1,000 pounds) in the historic district. In 1860, the Noah Bartholomew farm (#19) had the highest value (\$5,000) in the historic district and was the last farm to produce buckwheat. In 1860, the Carlos Tenney farm (#2) produced the most potatoes (500 bushels) in the historic district.

The 1870 agricultural census records show that the Jericho district farmsteads maintained similar livestock and productions as the previous decade. The number of sheep in the district had increased to 751; perhaps the increased demand for wool products during the Civil War had not lost its effect. The farmsteads continued to maintain at least 1 horse, 2 milch cows, 2 working oxen, and 2 swine, and all produced wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, butter and hay. All but one farm produced wool, 4 had orchard products, 2 produced cheese, 5 produced maple sugar, and 2 produced honey. It is likely that by this time most of the maple sugar-producing farms had a new type of agricultural building, the sugar house, although there is no evidence of such. In 1870, the Julius Hazen farm (#8) was the highest valued (\$6,000) farm in the historic district, and continued to have the most sheep (180). In 1870, the Marcus Bartholomew farm (#19) had the highest value of orchard products (\$250, probably apples) in the historic district, and the highest value of farm production (\$1,300). In 1870, the Edward Sprague farm (#4) had the highest value of orchard products (\$250) and the highest production of maple sugar (1,000) in the historic district.

Dairying became Vermont's dominant agricultural activity in the last half of the nineteenth century. Planner John Reys, in his 1942 case study of Hartford, reported that dairying did not become the dominant local agricultural activity until after 1875. The 1880 agricultural census records confirm that sheep raising was still the dominant agricultural activity in the Jericho historic district. All of the Jericho farmers still maintained large herds of sheep. The number of sheep increased from 751 in 1870, to 1,049 on hand and 645 sold living in 1880. (Although all the Jericho farmers bred sheep in the late nineteenth century, none of them could be considered "Gentleman" farmers, who had become more common in Vermont by this time.) The number of milch cows in the Jericho historic district remained the same from 1850 to 1880 (31 or 32 each decade, about 3 per farm). Despite western competition, butter production remained steady with 3,600 pounds produced in 1850 and 3,300 pounds produced in 1880. Cheese production decreased from 2,400 pounds in 1850 to 1,725 pounds in 1880. Interestingly, from 1850 to 1880, all the Jericho farmers produced butter, while many chose to omit cheese production at random times throughout the decades.

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The 1880 census also shows that the Jericho farmers continued to produce corn, wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes. Five produced maple sugar, 6 grew apples, and all cut their own cordwood. Except for the lack of hops and tobacco, these crops were common in Windsor County in 1880. In 1880, the Marcus Bartholomew farm (#19) produced the most maple sugar (1,200 pounds) in the historic district. In 1880, the Harper Hazen farm (#1) was the most valuable property (\$8,000) and had the highest value of farm production (\$3,000) in the Jericho historic district. It also had the highest production of cheese (800 pounds) in this year. The 1884 Windsor County directory reveals that a few farms in the Jericho district had certain specialties. The G.T. Hazen farm (#8) was breeding thoroughbred horses. The Noah B. Hazen farm (#9) was growing pear trees. It is also reported that at some point the Marcus Bartholomew farm bred Morgan horses.

Because the 1890 agricultural census was destroyed, it is difficult to determine when Jericho's transition from sheep raising to dairying as the dominant agricultural activity occurred. The 1884 directory indicates that the Jericho farmers still maintained large sheep herds. Jim Nott's (#16) memoirs note that the transition from sheep raising to dairying began in Jericho in the 1890s, and that every barn in Jericho was altered for the dairy herd, which required better indoor accommodations than sheep. Indeed, new dairy barns were constructed or old ones converted at all of the Jericho farms by about 1912. A new barn was constructed at the Harper Hazen farm (#1) in 1903 (the only covered high-drive dairy barn in Jericho), the Jasper Savage farm (#2) around 1900, the Arthur Lyman farm (#4) in 1912 (a high-drive barn), the George T. Hazen farm (#7) in the late nineteenth-century (a high-drive barn), the Julius Hazen farm (#8) by the 1880's, and the Bartholomew farm (#19) in the late nineteenth-century. The Nott farm (#16) had a sheep barn that was expanded, raised, and converted into a Ground Level Stable Barn in the 1910s. The Noah B. Hazen farm (#9) and the Albert E. Hazen farm (#11) also had dairy barns, but their appearance and date of construction is unknown.

The transition to dairying was natural as it was already a known occupation to the Jericho farmers, just at a smaller scale. The production of butter and cheese continued, but by the end of the century was replaced with cream and fluid milk due to western competition. After the turn of the century, fluid milk production increased, and rail shipment of Vermont milk to urban centers started. Cream was probably taken to the West Hartford Creamery, the Cabot Creamery and the Bellows Falls Creamery. In 1916, the Interstate Commerce Commission adopted new, lower freight rates for milk transported from Vermont to Boston. Milk production increased almost twofold in Vermont, and butter production decreased the same. In the 1920s, new state health regulations required the construction of separate milk houses for the cooling and cleaning of milk. Some were attached to the dairy barn and some were detached structures built in between the dairy barn and the road. These structures appeared on at least seven of the Jericho historic district farms (#2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 16 and 19); three of these remain standing (#2, 4, 19). Before the advent of the bulk-tank truck in the 1950s, six Jericho district farmers took turns driving their 40-quart cans of milk to the milk plant.

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From 1900 to 1930, while the number of farms in Windsor County decreased by 25%, all of the farms in the Jericho historic district remained active. In fact, farming activity continued at all of the farms until about 1950, and at most of the farms until the 1960s. While dairying was clearly the dominant twentieth-century agricultural activity, farmers in Hartford and Norwich continued to produce other crops. In Jericho, hay was mown on each farm and in the early part of the century was also sold in the villages. Clover and alfalfa were successful hay crops. Cordwood was also cut for each farm and sold in the villages. Corn and oats were grown mostly for livestock feed. Maple sugar and/or syrup production increased, and farmers started to sell their maple products to centralized processors rather than on the farm. Apple orchards remained on at least two Jericho farms (#4, and 7) until the 1940s, and most of the farms maintained at least a few apple trees. The Notts continued to grow potatoes and probably produced certified potato seed as this was very common (#16). At least one farmer in the Jericho district raised poultry, Eugene Lyman (#7). At least three farms in Jericho had exterior silos constructed (#4, 16 and 19). Many Jericho farmers were also still making their own wagons and other wood products, particularly the Notts and Lymans. At least three of the farmers that remained in operation in the 1950s were able to respond to the needs of the recently introduced bulk-tank trucks by constructing new milk houses (#7, 8 and 16). Two of these survive (#7 and 16). The last dairy building constructed in the historic district was a c. 1960 milk house (#7).

The Jericho schoolhouse remained an important community resource in the twentieth century. While many one-room schools in Hartford and Vermont had closed due to low attendance, this school maintained a steady attendance and was also used at night for meetings and social events. By the turn of the century, the school term had increased to nine months, from September to May, and in the early twentieth-century the schoolhouse was slightly altered in order to comply with Vermont's new school standardization regulations. As was common in many Vermont schoolhouses, the original window arrangement of four windows on each long side was changed to one bank of five large windows on the southwest wall, in order to improve natural lighting and prevent shadows. The Jericho district's success as an agricultural community is implied in the 1912 Town of Hartford School Report, which states, "Such fine cooperative spririt toward rural life now manifest in the Jericho neighborhood, merits for that community a 'Model Rural School.'" The report recommends a higher basement for heating, fuel and flush closets, a science lab, and physical training equipment, but it does not appear that these recommendations were carried out.

Vermont's comprehensive school consolidation that took place in the mid twentieth-century, plus the steady decrease in the number of students, caused the closing of the Jericho schoolhouse in 1947, which had been one of the last three rural schools left in Hartford. The building is now owned and maintained by the Jericho Community Association, which holds community meetings and potluck suppers there once or twice per year.

By the early twentieth-century, all the farms in the Jericho historic district had been sold to farmers unrelated to the original families. The six farms owned by Thomas Hazen's descendants were all

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sold to newcomers between 1888 and 1945. The Spragues (descendants of the Hazen family) sold their farm (#4) to Arthur Lyman (1861-1940) in 1888. He moved his family here from the homestead on Sugartop Road (just outside the historic district) and was the first of many Lymans to live in the Jericho historic district. He raised the Cape Cod house to two stories (retaining the kitchen wing and attached horse and carriage barn), replaced some other farm buildings with a large dairy barn, and named the place Breezy Hill Farm. A large apple orchard (400 trees) was maintained until the 1940s, and the dairy farm was maintained until the property was sold by the Lymans to a non-farming family in 1966.

In 1889, the Albert E. Hazen farm (#11) was sold to William and Ida Wallace (relationship to other Wallaces in historic district unknown). In 1954, Reginald and Dorothy Robinson purchased this farm and shortly thereafter Reginald was one of the earliest farmers in the area to use tree-to-tree pipes for sugaring, called "maple flow." Because Reginald was sugaring on property on the then-unnamed Sugartop Road, he and Sugartop Road resident Weston Cate, Jr., gave the road its name. The Robinsons also relocated an old sugar house from the former Bartholomew farm (#19) to their property. It stood near Jericho Street between the Robinson and Nott farms until it was taken down in the 1970s. Dairying and other agricultural activities such as sugaring, chicken raising, and corn growing continued at this farm until 1971, when the property was sold and subdivided. The house was purchased by a non-farming family, and all the agricultural buildings were eventually demolished. An old sugarbush formerly part of this property is still being tapped for the production of maple syrup.

The Julius Hazen farmstead (#8) was sold in 1896 to farmer Charles E. Wallace. Wallace later added a large contiguous parcel to this land, the section of the former Noah B. Hazen farmstead lying north of Jericho Street (#9). Charles, and later his son Frank and his wife Daisy, continued the dairy farm operations. Frank constructed a detached milk house (later demolished), and in the late 1950s, he constructed a milking parlor/cow barn in the crook of the "L" of the existing farm buildings. The Wallaces gave the farm the name Twin Meadow Farm, and Wallace Road was named after this family. In the mid 1960s, the property was purchased by a non-farming family. The barns are unused.

In 1908, the George T. Hazen farm (#7) was sold to Eugene Lyman (1881-1979), a descendent of the Lyman family that had settled (just outside the historic district) at the end of Sugartop Road in the 1860s. The name of the farm, Jerichonia Farm, was probably given by Eugene. Eugene had a chicken house that was later demolished. The extant wagon and utility sheds were built in its place. A separate milk house once stood between the two large farm buildings and was replaced after 1959 with a milk house that was attached to the dairy barn and could accomodate bulk-tank trucks. The property remains in the Lyman family, but farming operations ceased there in the early 1970s. The barns are unused.

In 1912, the Noah B. Hazen farm (#9) was sold to small-scale dairy farmer Herbert Adams. His wife Emma was Willis Savage's (#2) sister and they moved here from the Savage farm. The

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property was subdivided by new owners in 1929 (one became part of the Wallace farm, #8), but both parcels continued to be used for dairying and hay storage. Farming was discontinued on the parcel containing the house in 1954 when it was purchased by Rev. Weston Cate, Sr., and his sister Esther Cate, who both used the house as a summer residence. The Cates removed one of the barns attached to the house. (Weston Cate, Jr. was living on Sugartop Road (#19) at the time.) The house is still used as a summer residence by the current owners. Farming on the Wallace parcel continued until the 1960s, and in the 1980s the barn was taken down.

The Dutton/Hazen farm (#1) remained in the family for one hundred years, until 1945. Ursula and Harper's son Edwin opted out of farming and in 1920, the property was transferred to their daughter Laura. In 1925, Laura married her first cousin, Charles H. Hazen (George T. Hazen's son). They sold the farm in 1945, which went through three subsequent owners (all farmers) until 1983, when the current owners purchased the property. For a short time the farm continued to be used for dairying and cattle-raising, and now provides only horse boarding and riding facilities out of a new indoor riding ring and horse stable. A 1920s sugar house across the road, which originally belonged to property #2, has been reconstructed and is still used for sugaring. The historic barns are unused.

After 1900, ownership of the parsonage (#17) was transferred several times by families that lived elsewhere in the historic district, the Lymans, Notts and Wallaces, and by 1950 the place was called a "tenement." Today the house is owned by the Millers, who are descendents of a farming family who settled just outside the historic district.

The Bartholomew farmstead (#16) remained in the family for four generations. In 1917, it was purchased by James Addison Lyman, a descendent of the Lyman family that settled (just outside the historic district) next door at the end of Sugartop Road in the 1860s. The property was sold a few more times, but continued to be a working farm until about the 1940s. A separate milk house was constructed by this time. In 1949, the property was purchased by non-farmer Weston Cate, Jr., who wrote "Cate's Column" for the local *Valley News* and was Director of the Vermont Historical Society from 1975-1985. The property has remained a full-time residence, and the sugarbush on the property is still tapped for maple syrup production.

The Savage/Tenney farm (#2) remained in the family for about 150 years, and in 1937, was purchased by the Notts of Joshua Road (#16). Six years later they sold it to the Shearers, who maintained only a few apple trees and dairy cows. They sold the farm in 1954 to Philip "Dewey" Lyman (1898-1969), a descendent of the Lyman family that settled (just outside the historic district) at the end of Sugartop Road in the 1860s and who lived next door at the time (#4). The Lymans did not farm this property due to the poor condition of the trees and because they owned a dairy farm up the road. The parcel was later subdivided and now most of the property, including the dairy barn, belongs with property #1. Dewey's grandson currently owns the farmhouse and uses the sugarhouse across the road that belongs with property #1.

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Five generations of Notts lived at their farmstead (#16) over a 150-year span. Third-generation Frank S. Nott (1864-1954) was a sheep and dairy farmer. He also served several terms in the Vermont legislature representing Norwich, and was a Norwich selectman for several terms. His son Merton "Jim" Nott (1906-1987) did not raise sheep and was a dairy farmer most of his life. He increased their dairy herd from 12 to at least 30. He produced milk and butter, grew corn and oats for grain, grew potatoes for the family and for sale, and raised chickens for their eggs. He built a detached milk house (now a ruin) and later built an attached milk house that could accommodate bulk-tank milk trucks. Jim sold off 75 head of cattle in 1969 and retired from farming in the 1970s. He also worked for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and served on several government agricultural advisory committees. His wife Erminie (1906-1979) taught at the Jericho schoolhouse, and after it closed continued to teach within the Hartford school system. Since the Notts' son had decided to pursue a professional career, the property was subdivided in the 1970s into two parcels, splitting the farm cluster in two. The dairy barn was converted in the 1970s into a full-time residence, and Jim remained in the farmhouse until the mid-1980s. The owners of the converted barn operate an on-site blueberry farm, and the current owners of the farmhouse keep horses in the historic horse barn.

A considerable decline in agricultural activity did not start in the district until the 1950s, and was due to a variety of causes: the economics of maintaining a small-scale farm, the availability of the automobile, and the attractive landscape. The small dairy farms could not compete with the larger, technologically-advanced farms developing around the state. The automobile enabled people to live in one place and work in another, and many farmers' children entered into other professions. The farmsteads became desirable places to live (either as primary residences or second homes) for people who did not farm for a living, particularly after the 1960s construction of nearby Interstate Routes 91 and 89. Jericho was featured in mid twentieth-century Vermont foliage promotions, and its beauty was and still is a factor in attracting new residents.

During the second and third quarters of the twentieth century it was common for rural housewives to meet on a regular basis to socialize and discuss home economics. Around 1950, the Centerville Social Club formed in Jericho and its first members were farmwives: Alberta Parker, Glenna, Winona, Lois and Ruth Lyman, and Gertrude and Ermine Nott. Members in the 1950s included Winona and Ruth Lyman, and non-farming women such as Jean Cate. Members in the 1960s included farmwives Marion Gauthier and Dorothy Robinson, and resident Carole Haehnel. Meetings were mostly held at members' homes. Membership dropped off in the 1960s due to the availability of information on television and in magazines, and the club disbanded in 1980.

Between 1949 and 1972, six of the nine historic farmsteads in the Jericho historic district were sold to people who did not farm for a living, and the other three became inactive by the 1970s. The Bartholomew farm (#19) has been a full-time residence since 1949, the Daniel Hazen farm (#9) has been a summer residence since 1954, the Dewey Lyman farm (#4) has been a vacation home since 1966, and the Wallace farm (#8) has been a full-time residence since 1966. Subdivision of the Daniel Hazen farm and the Wallace farm has resulted in two new homes, a

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**Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor, Vermont**

woodworking shop, and three vacant parcels. (One home is a reconstructed c. 1800 Cape from Quechee, and the shop was built on a barn foundation and constructed of recycled barn materials.) In 1971, the Robinson farm (#11) was subdivided and seven new houses were constructed on the scattered parcels. (One of these is a reproduction Cape Cod house designed to match the historic Jericho Cape Cods.) In 1972, the Nott farm (#16) was subdivided into two residential properties. Descendants of the Lyman family reside on the Reuben Tenney, Jr., farm (#2) and the Eugene Lyman farm (#7). One new home was constructed on land subdivided from Eugene Lyman property. Former Lyman farms have contained two mobile homes since the 1980s (#3 and 5).

Today, the only descendants of Jericho historic district farm families are the Lymans and the Millers. The Lymans inhabit two historic properties and two non-historic properties (#2, 3, 5, 7). They are descendants of Philip Lyman, who settled on an existing farm on Sugartop Road (just outside the historic district) in the 1860s. Over the years, members of this family have occupied five different farmsteads in the historic district. The Lymans were also one of the last families to farm in the historic district, ceasing most agricultural activities in the 1960s. The Millers live in the "parsonage" on Sugartop Road. They are descendants of the farm family who settled on Miller Road (just outside the historic district).

Because of the limited agricultural activity and rising development pressures, the Jericho Rural Historic District is in danger of further losing its integrity. Jericho Street is being used as a "shortcut" by commuters traveling from Route 14 to Route 5 and increased traffic could initiate road widening and paving of the currently unpaved portion of the street. Jericho's dramatic views and rural character encourage continued residential development. Most of the agricultural buildings are not being used and several are seriously deteriorated. Only two farmsteads have agricultural buildings in excellent condition (#4 and 16) due to recent rehabilitations. However, most of the farmhouses are in good to excellent condition, and three have been rehabilitated in the last thirty years (#4, 8 and 16). The prime agricultural soil of the Jericho historic district leaves the door open for future farming activity.

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Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor, Vermont

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Windsor, Vermont**

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Windsor, Vermont

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Sue Camp, telephone interview, December 26, 1999

Weston Cate, Jr., telephone interview, February 16, 2000

Cameron Clifford, personal interview, December 7, 1999

Carole Haehnel, telephone interview, January 2, 2000

Bob Jeffe, telephone interview, December 28, 1999

Martin Lyman, personal interview, December 30, 1999

Norman Lyman, personal interview, December 1, 1999, and January 20, 2000

George and Judith Robinson, telephone interview, December 16, 1999

Rusty Sachs, telephone interview, December 16, 2000

Steve Sass, telephone interview, February 16, 2000

Bill and Sue Sweet, personal interview, December 28, 1999

Mary Teachout, telephone interview, January 4, 2000

Pat Zacharski, personal interview, December 1, 1999

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**Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor, Vermont**

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Jericho Rural Historic District is delineated on the sketch map accompanying the nomination form. The irregular boundary follows the perimeter property lines of the outer tax parcels included in the historic district; these property lines are derived from the Town of Hartford's and the Town of Norwich's official tax maps. The Hartford tax parcels whose perimeter property line is part of the district boundary include: 3-15, 3-21, 3-22, 3-30, 3-34, 3-35, 3-37, 3-41, 3-43, 3-44, 3-46, 3-47, 3-52, 3-56, 3-57, 3-74, and 3-75. Other Hartford parcels in the district include: 3-23, 3-24, 3-25, 3-26, 3-27, 3-28, 3-29, 3-38, 3-39, 3-40, 3-53, and 3-54. The Norwich tax parcels whose perimeter property line is part of the district boundary include: 14-027, 14-028, 14-029, and 14-030.

Boundary Justification

Not all of what is known as Jericho is included in the Jericho Rural Historic District. The historic district is comprised of the upland portion of Jericho, a natural bowl surrounded by hills. At the edges of the district, Jericho Road, Joshua Road and each end of Jericho Street begin a steep descent to the river valleys. Woodlands form a ring around most of the historic district's boundary. Also, outside of the historic district, the historic character of the rural landscape has been compromised due to the encroaching forest, new residential construction, and due to alterations, non-contributing historic farmhouses. Parcels in Norwich have been included in the historic district due to their location within the natural bowl, and their historic associations with the Jericho community. These boundaries are sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Jericho Rural Historic District.

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Section Table of Properties Page 1 Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor, Vermont

Map #	Property Name	Address	Date Built (House)	Style	Contributing or Non-contributing
1	Thaddeus & Emily Dutton Farmstead	4037 Jericho St.	c. 1841	Classic Cottage	C
2	Reuben & Polly Tenney Farmstead	3937 Jericho St.	c. 1785/ c. 1842	Classic Cottage	C
3	Mobile Home	3930 Jericho St.	1984	n/a	NC
4	Pixley/Sprague Farmstead	3703 Jericho St.	c. 1790/ c. 1905	Colonial Revival	C
5	District #7 Schoolhouse	3473 Jericho St.	1849	Greek Revival	C
6	Mobile Home	3503 Jericho St.	1983	n/a	NC
7	Philemon & George Hazen Farmstead	3446 Jericho St.	c. 1823	Federal	C
8	Philemon & Julius Hazen Farmstead	3398 Jericho St.	c. 1789/ c. 1823	Federal	C
9	Daniel & Olive Hazen Farmstead	3210 Jericho St.	c. 1788	Georgian/Federal	C
10	Sass House & Woodworking Shop	3221 Jericho St.	1990 & 1985	n/a	NC
11	Tenney/Savage Farmstead	3023 Jericho St.	c. 1785/ c. 1840	Greek Revival	C
12	Bergen House	2900 Jericho St.	1980	n/a	NC
13	Wilson House	2762 Jericho St.	1983	n/a	NC
14	Rieseberg Houses	2721 Jericho St.	1972 & 1975	n/a	NC
15	Fish House	56 Joshua Rd.	1975	n/a	NC
16	Nott Farmstead	170 & 208 Joshua Rd.	c. 1820/ c. 1910, 1972	Colonial Revival & converted barn	C
17	Spencer House/Parsonage	50 Sugartop Rd.	1816	Federal	C
18	Teachout House	179 Sugartop Rd.	1975	n/a	NC
19	Bartholomew Farmstead	340 Sugartop Rd.	c. 1795	Georgian	C
20	Janeway House	487 Sugartop Rd.	1985	n/a	NC
21	Fuchs House	2514 Jericho Rd.	1998	n/a	NC
22	Danziger House	Wallace Rd.	c. 1973	n/a	NC

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Section Photographic Labels Page 1

Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor, Vermont

Thaddeus and Emily Dutton Farmstead
Property #1, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north toward farmhouse and horse barn
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #1

Pixley/Sprague Farmstead
Property #4, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north toward farmhouse and Horse Barn (A)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #6

Thaddeus and Emily Dutton Farmstead
Property #1, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north toward English Barn (A)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #2

Pixley/Sprague Farmstead
Property #4, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward Dairy Barn (B and C)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #7

Thaddeus and Emily Dutton Farmstead
Property #1, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north toward Dairy Barn (C)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #3

District #7 Schoolhouse
Property #5, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #8

Polly and Reuben Tenney Farmstead
Property #2, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing west toward farmhouse and Horse Barn (A)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #4

Philemon and George T. Hazen Farmstead
Property #7, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing southwest toward farmhouse
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #9

Polly and Reuben Tenney Farmstead
Property #2, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing west toward Dairy Barn (B) and Milk House (C)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #5

Philemon and George T. Hazen Farmstead
Property #7, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward agricultural buildings
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #10

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Jericho Rural Historic District
Windsor, Vermont

Philemon and Julius Hazen Farmstead
Property #8, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing southeast toward farmhouse
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #11

Tenney/Savage Farmstead
Property #11, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northwest
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #16

Philemon and Julius Hazen Farmstead
Property #8, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north toward agricultural buildings
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #12

Rieseberg House
Property #14, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing east toward house closest to road
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #17

Daniel and Olive Hazen Farmstead
Property #9, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing south
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #13

Nott Farmstead
Property #16, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward farmhouse and horse barn (A)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #18

Sass House and Woodworking Shop
Property #10, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward house
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #14

Nott Farmstead
Property #16, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward Dairy Barn (C-F)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #19

Sass House and Woodworking Shop
Property #10, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward shop
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #15

Spencer House
Property #17, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing west
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #20

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Section Photographic Labels Page 3

Jericho Rural Historic District
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Teachout House
Property #18, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #21

Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing north toward intersection of Jericho Road and
Jericho Street
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #26

Bartholomew Farmstead
Property #19, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing southwest toward farmhouse
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #22

Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing east in front of property #4
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #27

Bartholomew Farmstead
Property #19, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast toward Dairy Barn (A)
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #23

Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing southeast from property #22 toward #1-4
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #28

Janeway House
Property #20, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northeast
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #24

Fuchs House
Property #21, Jericho Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photo by Paula Sagerman
Facing northwest
Negative filed at VT Division for Historic Preservation
Photograph #25

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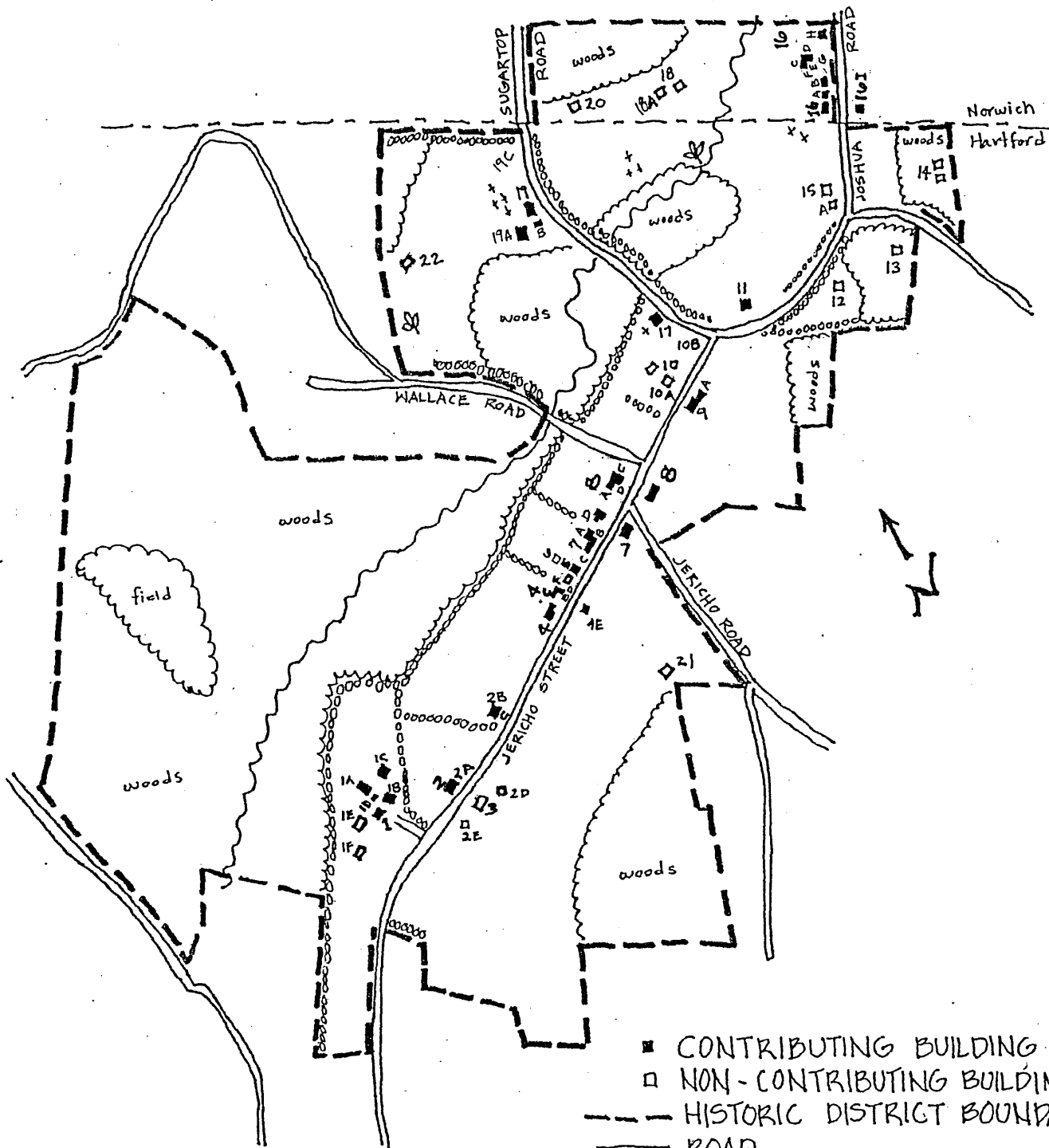
- | | | | |
|-----|--|------|--|
| 1. | Gregg and Catherine Fairbrothers
12 Maple Street
Hanover, NH 03755 | 9B. | Rosalind Stevens
P.O. Box 1820
Norwich, VT 05055 |
| 2. | Dale and Annette Lyman
3937 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 9C. | Gonzalo and Amalia Francheschi
P.O. Box 203
Quechee, VT 05059 |
| 3. | Norman and Winona Lyman
3930 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 10. | Steven and Martha Sass
3221 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 4. | Robert and Elizabeth Jeffe
19 Hawkwood Lane
Greenwich, CT 06830 | 11. | Jon Appleton
3023 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 5. | Jericho Community Club
c/o Carole Haehnel
22 Sugartop Road
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 12. | Gerald and Luella Bergen
2900 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 6. | Martin Lyman
3503 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 13. | Linda Wilson
2762 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 7. | Jerry and Charlotte Lyman
3446 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 14. | Robert, Hunter and Barbara
Rieseberg
2721 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 8. | Leo and Patricia Zacharski
3398 Jericho Street
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 15. | John and Cheryl Fish
56 Joshua Road
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 8E. | David and Sally Briggs
P.O. Box 515
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 16. | Richard and Margaret Schlein
170 Joshua Road
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 9. | Sandra and Timothy Gifford
101 Fairview Street
New Britain, CT 06051 | 16C. | William and Suzanne Sweet
208 Joshua Road
White River Junction, VT 05001 |

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17. Chester Miller
50 Sugartop Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
18. Peter and Mary Teachout
179 Sugartop Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
19. Carole Haehnel
340 Sugartop Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
- 19C. John Cavender & Rosalind A. Stevens
P.O. Box 1217
Norwich, VT 05055
20. Ed and Claude Janeway
487 Sugartop Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
21. Alan and Carol Fuchs
2514 Jericho Road
White River Junction, VT 05001
22. Robert and Sara Danziger
96 Temple Street
West Newton, MA 02465



- CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDING
- - - HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- == ROAD
- ~ JERICHO BROOK
- www EDGE OF WOODS
- ooooo STONE FENCE
- . - . TOWN BOUNDARY
- ⊕ OLD SUGARBUSH
- + APPLE TREES

JERICHO RURAL
 HISTORIC DISTRICT
 HARTFORD & NORWICH
 WINDSOR CO.
 VERMONT

SCALE: 1" = 1,250'