

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Christian Street Rural Historic District

other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Christian Street, Hemlock Ridge Drive, and Jericho Street

not for publication n/a

city or town Hartford vicinity n/a

state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027

zip code 05001

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Muzanne C. Jamet, National Register Specialist 10-21-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

Christian Street Rural Historic District, Hartford, Windsor Co., VT

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): _____

Edson H. Beall 12.5.03

Edson H. Beall 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>15</u>	<u>10</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>16</u>	<u>10</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>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>animal facility</u>

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Historic Functions (continued)

<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>forest</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>wall</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>business</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>forest</u>
<u>Landscape</u>	<u>wall</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>

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7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone
- roof metal
- walls brick
- weatherboard
- other asphalt-shingle

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

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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.

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Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Agriculture
Religion

Period of Significance 1775-1953

Significant Dates n/a

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder n/a

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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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: _____

Christian Street Rural Historic District, Hartford, Windsor Co., VT

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 198 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	<u>715823</u>	<u>4841245</u>	2	18	<u>717098</u>	<u>4840844</u>
3	18	<u>717072</u>	<u>4839945</u>	4	18	<u>715736</u>	<u>4840585</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 n/a date May 2, 2003

street & number P.O. Box 128 telephone (802) 348-7122

city or town Williamsville state VT zip code 05362

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Additional Documentation
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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 _____
=====

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**Christian Street Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

The Christian Street Rural Historic District is an agricultural hamlet located in the extreme northeastern corner of the Town of Hartford, Vermont. The historic district lies near the west bank of the Connecticut River on a relatively flat terrace. The spine of the historic district is Christian Street, which runs north-south and parallel to the Connecticut River. Intersecting and terminating at Christian Street is Jericho Street, which runs east-west. Interstate 91 bisects the historic district within property #9, but is not visible from Christian Street. The historic resources are clustered but moderately spaced near the intersection of Christian Street and Jericho Street and include eleven primary resources and fifteen outbuildings. All of the properties are on Christian Street except for one on the north side of Jericho Street. Most of the 198-acre historic district consists of open fields and lawns except for scattered trees. The two properties that comprise most of the acreage of the historic district (#6 and 9) back up to the Connecticut River and Interstate 91 and are mostly open space used as pasture and hay mows. Most of the forest in the historic district is adjacent to the river on these two properties. Historically, the historic district included seven farmsteads, one boardinghouse, two farm laborers' houses, and one cemetery. Today, the ten houses and cemetery remain intact, as well as two historic barns, two historic automobile garages, and a historic chicken house. There are also two archaeological resources, the remains of blacksmith shop foundation (on #6) and the below-grade remains of a brickyard (on #2), that do not have enough integrity to be contributing resources but that are important features of the historic district. Non-contributing resources are limited to a modern residence and eight modern outbuildings. Three of these outbuildings are compatible agricultural structures that replaced earlier structures destroyed by fire, and most of the other outbuildings are modest in size and located behind the primary resources. The historic district retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling, and association.

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. The historic district is north of Wilder village. The historic district boundary follows the outer perimeter property lines of the parcels that lie adjacent to the roads in the district. The historic district is bounded by the Connecticut River and late twentieth-century development to the north, south and east. North and south of the historic district, the land is generally flat and to the west the land rises to the early hilltop hamlets of Dothan and Jericho. A branch of the Dothan Brook runs southeast through the historic district and crosses Christian Street between Properties #6 and 9.

Both Christian Street and Jericho Street are paved. Christian Street is also Vermont Route 5, which runs from the Massachusetts border to the Canadian border and experiences a lot of traffic. In the historic district, Christian Street is about one-half mile from the Connecticut River. Jericho Street on the other hand, experiences very little traffic. There are four houses on the west side of Christian street; two south of Jericho Street and two north of Jericho Street. North of these houses is a large historic barn that has been converted to a multi-unit residence. There are five houses on the east side of Christian Street, and one house on Jericho Street. All of the houses are in relatively close proximity to each other, typical for a Vermont hamlet, and all face the road. They also have similar moderate setbacks, except for two homes that have large setbacks due to banks adjacent to the street

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(#7 and 8). At the south end of the historic district, on the east side of the street, is the Christian Street Cemetery (#1). At the front (west) of the cemetery is a mortared rubble stone wall with concrete copings, and centered on the front wall are two matching gateposts. A fieldstone wall lines the south and west boundaries of property #6, at the northwest corner of Christian and Jericho Streets. Otherwise, the historic district is unusual in that it lacks stone walls. Vegetation near the houses and outbuildings is limited to lawns and scattered trees. There is a small wooded area behind #5 and 6A and woodlands on #9 on both sides of Route 91.

There is a diverse assortment of historic farmhouses with a wide range of construction dates and styles, from the c. 1775 Federal style Hazen House (#9) to a 1906 Craftsman style house (#8). The former is a side-gable 2-1/2 story symmetrical house with a Federal-style front entry. The latter is a bungalow with a jerkinhead roof. Others include the 2-1/2 story side-gable c. 1828 Federal style Buell House (#4), which is symmetrical and has a Palladian window and unusual layered soffit molding; the 1-1/2 story c. 1825 Cape Cod-type Dutton-Sprague House (#2), which is the only brick house in the historic district and has brick end chimneys; the 1-1/2 story side-gable c. 1839 Classic Cottage Chapman-Newton House, which has a Greek Revival front entry with a grooved surround with bulls-eye corner blocks, and an attached horse and carriage barn and workshop (#6); the c. 1850 1-1/2 story front-gable Greek Revival style Dutton-Gillette House (#3), which has bold entablatures and pilasters and Greek Revival front entry; the vernacular front-gable 1-1/2 story c. 1870 Hazen farm laborer house (#9A); the vernacular front-gable 2-1/2 story Italianate 1900 Edward Newton House (#7); and the vernacular Italianate 1-1/2 story front-gable c. 1880 Boardinghouse (#11). The only non-historic house is a 1964 Shed style house (#5). Another primary resource is a large 1900 high-drive dairy barn that has been converted to a multi-unit residence (#10).

Outbuildings include a vernacular c. 1980 shed (#2A), a c. 1850 Side Hill English barn with a sliding barn door (#6A), a small 1978 shed (#6B), a small c. 1940 shed (#7A), a vernacular c. 1930 garage (#7B), a c. 1960 garage (#7C), a 1982 garage (#8A), a c. 1930 garage (#9B), a 2000 farm stand (#9C), a 1994 horse barn (#9D), a 1981 cow barn (#9E), a c. 1930 chicken house (#9F), a 1975 woodworking shop (#9G), and a 1995 garage (#11A). The two remaining historic barns in the historic district (#6A and 10) have prominent locations near the street and most of the non-contributing outbuildings are tucked behind the primary resources. Although the barn at #6 is no longer used for agricultural purposes, its current use as a woodworking shop has ensured its preservation. The non-contributing outbuildings at #9 are in the location of agricultural buildings that were destroyed by fire in 1963.

All of the buildings are wood frame except for the brick house (#2). It was constructed with bricks from an early nineteenth-century brickyard that was located behind the house. The exact location of the brickyard is not discernible. Most of the historic houses have stone foundations, except for one which has a brick foundation (#7), and one which has a concrete foundation (#8). Most of the historic houses have clapboard siding although the siding has been covered in synthetic siding at properties #6, 7, and 9A. Architectural trim is limited to flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and molded cornices. One house has a Federal-style front entry (#9) and one has a

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Federal-period Palladian window (#4). One house has Greek Revival grooved door and window casings (#6), and another has Greek Revival elements such as corner pilasters and entablatures (#3). The latter house also has an Italianate porch with a cut-out railing and chamfered posts. The only other houses with porches are the Edward Newton House (#7), which has an Italianate porch with curved brackets, and the Boardinghouse (#11), which has a modern porch. Most of the historic houses have standing-seam metal roofs, except for Properties #2, 7, 8 and 10, which have asphalt-shingle roofs. The one non-contributing house (#5) has plywood siding and an asphalt shingle roof.

All of the primary historic resources are in very good condition, as are most of the outbuildings. All but two of the houses are single-family homes; one has been divided into apartments (#10), and the other is offices (#3). These are also the only houses with non-contributing additions. The addition to the Edward Newton House (#10) is in the rear and difficult to see from the street. The Gillette House (#3) recently (2001) lost its cattle and horse barns to a large and highly visible rear addition.

Before settlement began in the historic district in the 1770s, Hartford was covered with forests of maple, beech, birch, hemlock and oak trees. During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century, the historic district land was cleared for pasture and cropland, and the production of potash, leaving small patches of forest for cordwood and sugaring. The historic district was probably 90% cleared of forest during most of the nineteenth century. A 1992 ortho photo shows that the historic district is still about 90% cleared. Most of the wooded areas are adjacent to the Connecticut River and just west of Interstate 91 on Properties #6 and 9. Two properties retain most of their historic acreage and open farmland (#6 and 9). One of these is protected by a conservation easement (#9). This is also the only active farm in the historic district. It is used for horse boarding and riding, and raising beef cattle.

Both Christian and Jericho Streets were regular travel routes by the 1770s. Christian Street was straightened in front of #9, and widened over the years to accommodate vehicular traffic, although it still has relatively small shoulders. Christian Street is now part of Vermont Route 5, and is used by traffic traveling from White River Junction to Norwich, and White River Junction to Hanover, New Hampshire. Jericho Street remains a relatively quiet local road, as it leads only to the rural area of Hartford known as Dothan.

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1. Christian Street Cemetery, c. 1778, contributing

The Christian Street Cemetery is a flat 1.8 acre parcel on the east side of Christian Street at the south end of the historic district. A c. 1900 historic stone fence lines the front (west) edge of the cemetery. It is a mortared rubble-stone wall about three feet in height with a concrete coping and a centered entry gate. The gate has mortared rubble-stone pillars that rise about 1-1/2 feet above the wall and peaked stone copings. Aside from the lawn, there is little vegetation in the cemetery.

The cemetery contains several hundred graves and headstones dating from the late eighteenth-century to the present. Buried there are residents of the historic district and the nearby hamlets of Dothan and Jericho, as well as other areas of Hartford. There is a wide variety of headstones in the cemetery, ranging from the earliest small slate stones, nineteenth-century marble headstones, and late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century obelisks. The stones are arranged in rows parallel to the street. All these historic headstones are randomly located at the front 2/3 of the cemetery. The more recent granite headstones are located at the rear of the cemetery.

The cemetery was originally 1/3 acre and part of the original Hazen tract (see #9). It was first used as the Hazen family plot, and the first person buried there was probably Thomas Hazen's son Silas (1754-1778), a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The cemetery had been enlarged to one acre by 1822, when it is mentioned in a deed for another property. At an unknown time, it acquired by the Christian Street Cemetery Association. It was enlarged again in 1931 (by this time it was owned by the cemetery association), then in 1972, when it reached its current size. The cemetery is still owned by the cemetery association.

2. 2449 Christian Street, Dutton-Sprague House, c. 1807, c. 1825, c. 1950, contributing

This multi-section dwelling is located on a flat open two acre lot on the east side of Christian Street. It has a small setback from the street and consists of a brick Cape Cod type main block, wood frame rear ell, and wood frame attached rear section. At the southwest corner of the property is a wood frame shed (A). Lining the north boundary of the property is a row of deciduous trees, and there are a few old apple trees between the house and shed. Behind the lot is a large field under separate ownership.

The brick main block is an asymmetrical three x two bay Cape Cod type house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a stone foundation, brick masonry walls with small interior brick end chimneys, a side-gable asphalt shingle roof with no overhang and a front boxed cornice, flat-stock window and door casings, a vertical-board front door with HL-type hinges and a Suffolk latch, and irregularly-spaced six-over-six wood windows.

The rear ell spans most of the main block and has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has clapboard siding and an asphalt-shingle roof with no overhang. Spanning the south elevation is a shed-roofed porch with square columns. At the roof ridge are two brick chimneys. Off-center on the south roof slope are two gabled dormers, and centered on the north

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roof slope is a large gabled dormer. At each end of the south elevation are doorways; the left door is vertical board and has a Suffolk latch, and the right door is a modern door. Between these are irregularly-spaced twelve-over-twelve wood windows. The north elevation has irregularly-spaced six-over-six windows. The south dormers each have one squat six-over-six window and the north dormer has paired squat six-over-six windows.

The rear section spans the rear of the ell and projects south of the ell. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle side-gable roof, flat-stock cornerboards, cornice returns and cornices, and regularly-spaced twelve-over-twelve windows. Off-center on the north gable wall is a concrete block exterior chimney.

The main block was constructed about 1825, the wood frame ell dates to the late eighteenth-century or early nineteenth-century, and the rear section dates to about 1950. None of the sections appear to have had any major alterations. The porch appears to date to the twentieth-century, and the dormers and concrete block chimney date to the late twentieth-century. The brick section and rear section are in good condition, and the ell is in fair condition.

The wood frame ell of the house was probably constructed by Nathaniel Dutton. Deeds show that Dutton acquired the property from Joshua Hazen (#7) no later than 1806, but possibly earlier than that. It is unlikely that Hazen built a house here as he already lived up the street. Nathaniel Dutton (1747-1823) was born in Wallingford, Connecticut. About 1770, he married Joshua Hazen's cousin Sarah (~1749-1825), reportedly in Hartford. It is unknown where they lived originally. Both Nathaniel and his son Elijah are listed as heads of households in the Christian Street area in the 1810 and 1820 census, so perhaps one was living on the subject property and the other across the street (#3).

In 1785, Nathaniel's eldest child Clarissa (1770-1831) married Capt. Philip Sprague (1765-1856), who had recently settled in the nearby hamlet of Dothan after serving in the Revolutionary War. In 1822, the Duttons sold the property to the Spragues, although census records indicate that the Spragues continued to live in Dothan after this. At some point in the early nineteenth-century, there was a clay pit behind the house that was used as a brickyard. It is possible that the Spragues built the brick house shortly after acquiring the property, and it was used to house the brickyard manager and workers. After Clarissa's death, Sprague married his second wife, Olive. After Olive's death, the property was inherited by Philip and Sarah's tenth child Jedediah (1805-1876). On the 1855 Doton map and 1869 Beers map, the house is labeled J. Sprague, although the census records indicate that Sprague was living in Dothan and these maps also show a J. Sprague living in Dothan. It is possible the property was used by the Spragues for farming and possibly still as a brickyard, and the house was rented out to farm laborers.

In 1858, 60 acres of the property, as part of the Philip Sprague estate, were sold to neighbor Nathan Gillette (#3). (Gillette (1803-1878) was related to the Duttons and Spragues: his wife Sarah was Nathan Dutton's granddaughter and Philip Sprague's niece through marriage. Also, Jedediah Sprague married a Christian Street Gillette.) This was probably all of the brick house lot except for

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one acre that contains the house and the open lot to the north of the house that borders on property #5. Nathan and Sarah Gillette's sons Henry and Edward later inherited this property. Jedediah Sprague remained the owner of the house and lot to the north.

In 1876, Jedediah's will left all of his property to his wife Athela, and their widowed daughter Julia Marsh was allowed to inhabit the house until when and if she remarried. It is unknown how long she lived there, but she is not listed in the 1884 town directory. Jedediah's son Eugene later acquired the house, and he sold it in 1930 to Harry B. Elliot, who had recently purchased the Gillette farm (#3). In 1937, Elliot sold the subject property to Elisabeth Cameron, who owned it until 1966. The property was farmed until at least 1937.

A. Shed, c. 1965, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story three bay x three bay wood frame shed is located in the southwest corner of the property near the cemetery (#1) and has a large setback from the street. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a concrete foundation, board-and-batten siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with an off-center ridge and a slight overhang, and an interior concrete block chimney near the rear gable wall. At the northeast corner is an inset porch supported by a square post. The shed has regularly-spaced six-pane fixed windows (that appear to be reused sash from six-over-six windows), and a vertical-board door with diagonal braces at the inset porch. The shed was constructed around 1965 and is in fair condition.

3. 2458 Christian Street, Dutton-Gillette House, c. 1850, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival former residence is located on the west side of Christian Street at the southern boundary of the historic district. Attached to the rear of the original house is a large two-story, two-section addition. The building has a small setback from the street and sits on a flat open 1.5 acre lot. South of the building is a large paved parking lot. The building is currently used as offices.

The front-gable main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a cut granite foundation, clapboard siding, and a standing-seam metal roof with a boxed cornice. An interior brick chimney emerges from the south roof slope, which also has two skylights. At the right end of the north elevation is a shed-roofed wall dormer. A full-facade shed-roofed porch wraps around the south elevation and meets a square-cornered bay window at the south elevation; the porch and bay window share the same roof. The bay window has a brick foundation. The main entry is in the second bay of the four-bay front elevation. The main block is encircled with a full entablature and also has bold corner pilasters and molded window cornices, and the main entry has a full entablature and bold pilasters. The porch has a cut-out railing, chamfered columns with molded capitals, and a full entablature. The entry to the porch is at the south side bay. The main entry has a double-leaf wood door; each leaf has a vertical light. Most of the windows are regularly-spaced six-over-six wood units. The bay window has one-over-one windows, the dormer

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has a two-over-two window, and the north elevation has irregularly-spaced six-over-six windows and a fixed six-pane window.

The two-section addition spans the rear gable wall of the main block. It has a concrete foundation, clapboard siding, gabled asphalt-shingle roofs, and a variety of window types. The section behind the main block has a full-facade shed-roofed dormer at the south roof slope and a one-story shallow projection at the north elevation. The south elevation has regularly-spaced triplet multi-pane casement windows and the north elevation has a pair of one-over-one windows next to the projection and regularly-spaced double-hung windows with false muntins at the second story. The rear section of the addition has a projecting two-story gabled pavilion at the right end of the south elevation. At its west elevation is a shed-roofed entry porch, and at the south elevation is a three-bay inset porch. The gable wall has a bay window at the first story and a triplet six-over-six window at the second story surmounted by a fanlight window. Otherwise, the south elevation has regularly-spaced six-over-six windows. The north elevation of the rear section has an off-center entry with a door with a tall vertical light. The first story has irregularly-spaced six-pane windows and the second story has regularly-spaced double-hung windows with false muntins.

The entire building is in excellent condition. The main block dates to around 1850, and the rear sections were constructed in 2001. The main block does not appear to have had any major alterations, and the skylights date to 2001. The rear sections replaced a historic rear wing and attached rear shed. The wing had the same footprint as the front section of the extant rear addition. It consisted of a 1-1/2 story front-gable structure with a full-facade enclosed porch at the south elevation. The shed had a slightly smaller footprint than the rear section of the extant rear addition, and was only one story. Until 2001, two historic barns also stood on the property. The 2002 lister's card notes that they were both in poor condition. The 1983 lister's card notes that there were three historic barns and a milk house.

This house was constructed for the Nathan Gillette family, and it is likely that it is the second house built in this location, as Gillette's predecessors lived in this location since the eighteenth-century. In 1787, Joshua Hazen (#7) sold one-half of Proprietor's Lot No. 7 to Nathaniel Dutton; this land probably included the subject property. Dutton (1747-1823) was Gillette's grandfather-in-law. He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, and about 1770 he married Joshua Hazen's cousin Sarah (~1749-1825), reportedly in Hartford. It is unknown where they lived originally, but the 1800 census indicates it was not on Christian Street. In 1806, Dutton also bought from Hazen the lot across the street (#2). The same year, Dutton sold to his son Elijah (1776-1838), an 80 acre lot on Lot No. 7. In an 1812 deed, this is described as Elijah's "home lot," so it is likely there was a house on the property by this time. Also, both Nathaniel and Elijah Dutton are listed as heads of households in the Christian Street area in the 1810 and 1820 census, so perhaps one was living on the subject property and the other either across the street (#2) or in the house to the north (#4). (Elijah's sister Clarissa married Philip Sprague, who had acquired the lot across the street (#2) from Elijah's father in 1822.) Sarah Cornelia Dutton (1812-1897), the daughter of Elijah and Susan (1785-1844) Dutton, married Nathan Gillette (1803-1878) in 1833.

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In 1840, the subject property, as part of the Elijah Dutton estate, was sold to Nathan Gillette. The 1840 census lists both Susan Dutton and Nathan Gillette as heads of households in adjacent locations, so perhaps there were two houses on the property at the time, or one of them was living in the brick house (#2). Nathan was a selectman and deacon of the Second Congregational Church of Hartford for many years. In 1845, Nathan Gillette purchased the 40-acre lot to the south from his brother-in-law Lorenzo Dutton. (This land had previously been owned by Nathan's cousin Billa, whose daughter married Lorenzo.)

The Gillette family was an early and long-time resident of Christian Street. Nathan Gillette's great-grandfather Ebenezer Gillet (1705-1776) was one of the charter proprietors of Hartford, and owned Lot No. 7, on which the subject property is located. He never came to Hartford, and left this share to his son Lieutenant Israel Gillet, who probably sold it to Thomas or Joshua Hazen. Israel (1738-1829) and his brother John were early settlers of Hartford from Connecticut. They both settled on Christian Street, and later four Gillette families lived within sight of each other. Israel built a house south of the cemetery (#1), and the rest of the houses were constructed south of what is now the intersection of Christian Street and Route 5. Israel and his wife Susannah (1743-1821) were the parents of Israel, Jr. (1776-1835), who was Nathan Gillette's father.

The 1850 agricultural census shows that Nathan Gillette's farm was a typical farm for Hartford and Vermont. It was 150 acres and included two horses, four milk cows, two oxen, two other cattle, twenty-nine sheep, and two pigs. It produced an average amount of Vermont's agricultural products of the time: wheat, buckwheat, rye, corn, oats, wool, peas and beans, potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, hay, maple sugar, and honey. In 1860, the sheep herd was increased to fifty, and instead of producing any cheese, an impressive amount of butter was produced, 700 pounds.

In 1858, the 60 acre lot across the street (#2), as part of the Philip Sprague estate, was sold to Nathan Gillette. This was probably all of the brick house lot except for one acre that contains the house and the open lot to the north of the house that borders on property #5.

Nathan and Sarah's son Edward A. (1857-1929) lived on the farmstead his entire life. He and his wife Angie (1855-1935) were married in 1888, and acquired the farmstead after his mother's death. Edward and his brother Henry (1859-1887) also acquired the lot across the street (#2). Behind the brick house during the early nineteenth-century there had been a brickyard. Edward revived the brickmaking industry in the late 1870s, and much of the brick used to construct buildings at Dartmouth College during the presidencies of Dr. Bartlett (1877-1892) and Dr. Tucker (1893-1909), was made there. The house that originally stood behind the brick house that is now on Jericho Street (#11) was used to house brickmakers. The brickmaking concern was closed in the early twentieth-century, and the boardinghouse was moved to Jericho Street shortly thereafter.

In 1929, the Gillette farm was sold to building contractor Harry Elliot. This included the homestead lot and the Sprague lot across the street. Elliot also bought the brick house lot that was surrounded by the Sprague lot. He sold the subject property in 1932, and the property was sold a couple of more times until 1936, when it was purchased by janitor Rochie Smith. At this time a horse barn

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and adjoining cattle barn was still standing on the property. Smith sold the property on the west side of the street in 1943 to construction equipment company-owner Marcus Pippin, when apparently the property was still being farmed to a degree as the deed mentions farm equipment, one cow, two heifers, and one bull. The deed also mentions that the house includes two apartments. The Pippin family owned the property in 1987. By then, it had been reduced to 1.6 acres. The new Dothan Brook School occupies a portion of the Gillette farm.

4. 2492 Christian Street, Buell House, c. 1828, contributing

This two-story wood frame Federal style I-house is located on a .9 acre open lot at the southwest corner of Christian Street and Jericho Street. Attached to the rear of the main block is a large two-story rear ell. The symmetrical five bay x one bay main block has a small setback from the street and a two-section rear wing. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a cut granite foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable standing-seam metal roof with deep overhangs and boxed cornices. At each gable end is a large interior brick chimney. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings, molded cornices and cornice returns, and an unusual layered roof soffit board. The centered front entry has a multi-pane transom window, double-hung multi-pane 2/3 length sidelights, and a six-panel wood door. Above the entry is a Palladian window consisting of a multi-pane round-arched double-sash window flanked by multi-pane double-sash windows that match the front entry's sidelights. The main block also has regularly-spaced twelve-over-twelve wood windows. The building is currently a single family home and is in good condition.

The rear ell was constructed in two sections and has a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It has clapboard siding and a gabled standing-seam metal roof. At the north roof slope are three large gabled wall dormers. Large interior brick chimneys emerge from the front and back of the roof ridge. The front section of the ell is one-quarter the size of the rear section and provides secondary entries to the house via both the south and north elevations. These entries have modern wood doors and the south entry has a small gabled overhang supported by knee braces. The first story of the front section has twelve-over-twelve wood windows and the second story has six-over-six wood windows. The rear section of the ell is unfinished. Most of the first story is used as a garage and has two large segmental-arched openings at the south elevation. The second story of the south elevation and the first story of the north elevation have regularly-spaced six-over-six wood windows.

The lister's card for the property notes that the house was constructed in 1798, but it is possible it dates to the 1820s. The Palladian window reportedly came from the 1798 Dothan Church that closed in 1844, and was razed several years later. It matches the window in a drawing of the church. Because the front entry's sidelights match the Palladian window, the sidelights were probably installed at the same time as the Palladian window.

It is difficult to determine who built the house and when it was built. The Federal-style I-house type occurred in Vermont from the late eighteenth-century until the early nineteenth-century. The

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house may have been built by a member of the Hatch family, as there was a Jesse Hatch living there in 1830. It may have been built by a member of the Dutton or Gillette family, who intermarried and built homes to the south and across the street. The 1820 census lists both Nathaniel Dutton and his son Elijah as heads of households, so perhaps one was living at this house, and the other, the house to the south (#3).

In 1835, the 90 acre property was sold by Jesse Hatch to Albert Buell. The boundary description suggests that the Newton farmstead to the north (#6) was part of this property, because the northern boundary was Joshua Hazen's land (#7). The southern boundary was the Elijah Dutton farm (#3). Buell (1807-1887) and his wife Nancy (1812-1895) were from Norwich, Vermont, and had been married in 1833, in Norwich. The 1840 census shows that the Buells were living on the subject property by then. The agricultural census records show that Buell operated a typical Hartford and Vermont farm. In 1850 he had one horse, four milk cows, two oxen, four other cattle, forty sheep, and one pig. That year he produced a typical amount of wheat, buckwheat, rye, corn, oats, wood, peas and beans, potatoes, apples, butter, cheese, hay, and maple sugar.

The Buells had no children. After Albert's death, Nancy inherited his estate. In 1892, she sold the property to Charles Dana, who was married to Laura Gillette, Nathan Gillette's daughter (#3). The deed states that this does not include the house and outbuildings, but subsequent deeds do not provide information on this separation. The Danas never lived in the house. In 1929, The Danas' daughters Emma and Mary, who were living in Florida, sold the Buell Farm to Harry Elliot, who had also purchased two neighboring farms around the same time (#2 and 3). He rented the house to oil and gas salesman Albert and Bomhower and his wife Gertrude. In 1949, the property was purchased by Laurence Nichols (1910-1974). Nichols was the president of the White River Paper Company in White River Junction (a village in Hartford), and lived there until 1969. The current owner of the property purchased it in 1970.

5. 2521 Christian Street, Newton-Morse House, 1964, non-contributing

This Shed style house is located on a 3/4 acre lot on the east side of Christian Street, across the street from the foot of Jericho Street. It has a moderate setback from the street and a long irregular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. Under the house, the grade descends from west to east, and there are a few scattered trees on the property.

The one-story wood frame house has a poured concrete foundation, plywood siding with vertical "battens," and gabled and shed asphalt-shingle roofs. There are three sections to the house: a shed-roofed garage in front, a front-gabled main block with an exposed basement, and a gabled enclosed porch that connects the garage and main block. The one-bay garage has a solid garage door that faces the street, and no other exterior openings. The enclosed porch provides the main entry to the house via a wood-framed glass door at the south elevation. The house has a variety of irregularly-spaced windows, including individual and paired large vertical fixed windows over awning windows, multi-horizontal-pane windows, and awning windows. The house is in good condition. Attached to the rear (east) gable wall is a wood deck.

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The house was constructed in 1964, on a parcel subdivided from the Newton farmstead (#6). It was built for Marion Newton, the granddaughter of Andrew Newton, the first Newton to settle on the property. Marion was the aunt of the current owner of the Newton House. The subject house is still occupied by a descendant of the Newton family, the son of the current owner of the Newton House. The house is a good example of the modern Shed style, and the prominent front garage displays the influence of the post World War II automobile culture.

6. 2546 Christian Street, Chapman-Newton House, c. 1780 and c. 1838, contributing

This property is particularly significant because it is one of two properties in the historic district that retains a historic barn and has remained in one family for two hundred years. This property straddles Christian Street and includes one acre at the northwest corner of Christian Street and Jericho Street and one 13-1/2 acre parcel across the street. The smaller parcel contains a house and a detached shed (B) and the larger parcel contains a barn (A). Lining the south and west boundaries of the smaller parcel is a fieldstone wall. This parcel also has scattered deciduous trees. At the northwest corner of the larger parcel is a fieldstone foundation. At the front of the larger parcel are scattered deciduous and evergreen trees, and at the rear are a haymow and woodlands.

The house is a wood frame 1-1/2 story Classic Cottage with a moderate setback from the street. It has a kitchen wing, attached carriage barn, and a workshop attached to the carriage barn. Spanning the rear of the carriage barn is an enclosed porch. Together these sections form a long irregular footprint oriented parallel to the street. The main block has a cut granite foundation and the other sections have fieldstone foundations. All the sections have aluminum siding over clapboard siding, and side-gabled standing-seam metal roofs with small overhangs.

The symmetrical five bay by two bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to Christian Street, boxed eaves, and a small brick chimney centered on the roof ridge. The centered Greek Revival entry has a six-panel wood door and three-quarter length sidelights enframed by a grooved surround with bulls-eye corner blocks. Other architectural trim includes thin molded cornices and cornice returns, corner pilasters, and flat-stock window casings. The regularly-spaced window openings contain vinyl replacement windows with false muntins.

The kitchen wing and carriage barn have contiguous front and rear walls and form a rectangular block oriented parallel to the street. This block is set back from the front wall of the main block and projects slightly from the rear wall of the main block. A tall brick chimney emerges off-center from the roof ridge and marks the location of the interior wall between the kitchen and carriage barn. To the right of the chimney, on the front elevation, is a vinyl pedestrian door. To the right of this is a large carriage opening now containing a double-wide synthetic garage door. To the left are two window openings containing vinyl replacement windows with false muntins. The shallow enclosed porch is spanned by a bank of multi-horizontal-pane windows.

The attached workshop is at the north end of the complex and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. Its front wall lines up with the front wall of the main block and its rear wall is

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set back from the rear wall of the carriage barn. The entry to the workshop is via the south gable wall, and contains a large paneled wood door with an iron latch. This section has regularly-spaced wood twelve-over-twelve windows. All of the sections of the house are in very good condition.

The kitchen wing probably predates the main block as it has an open-hearth cooking fireplace with a bake oven. This information has also been passed down from generation to generation of the Newton family. It is possible the wing dates to 1779, when the first resident of the property settled here. The main block was constructed c. 1838. This information has also been passed down from generation to generation and the style of the house coincides with this date. The carriage barn appears to date to the first half of the nineteenth-century. The workshop may date to the eighteenth-century, and was reportedly a school that was moved to this location. The only major alterations to the house have been the addition of aluminum siding and the replacement of the windows, which were wood six-over-six units. The fieldstone walls behind the house were constructed in the late twentieth-century after the parcel at #11 was subdivided from the farmstead.

The property was originally owned by Hartford proprietor Eleazer Hebard, who did not live here. He sold the property to Thomas Hazen III (#9), who in 1770 gave the lot to his son Joshua "for love and good will." Joshua Hazen settled on land just north of this property (#7). In 1779, Joshua sold a square acre of land at the northwest corner of what is now Christian Street and Jericho Street to his father's brother-in-law, Simon Chapman (1723-1792). Chapman probably built the first house on the property, as well as a blacksmith shop across Christian Street on a 14-acre parcel of land he bought from Thomas Hazen in 1781. Today the property has virtually the same boundaries (#11 was originally with the subject property). After Chapman's death, his son Erastus (1760-1821) acquired the property and judging by the 1800 census, was living here at that time. He also inherited blacksmith tools, so apparently he continued to operate the blacksmith shop. Both Simon and Erastus belonged to Joshua Hazen's militia during the Revolutionary War.

In 1806, Erastus Chapman sold the property to Andrew Newton (1781-1868) of the nearby hamlet of Dothan. The deed mentions "Chapman's dwelling house" which stands "west of the turnpike road (Christian Street) and north of the road leading to Dothan (Jericho Street)." By then, the property had grown to about 40 acres. Chapman and Newton were cousins by marriage. The Chapmans moved to New Haven, Vermont. Judging by the 1810 census, Andrew Newton moved his family to this location. In 1823, Newton married his second wife Catherine (1785-1854), who was Joshua Hazen's daughter. The Chapman blacksmith shop may have been converted to a house, as a building in this location appears on the 1855 Doton map with the label "D. Field." Painter David Field is listed in the 1850 census in this location. The 1869 Beers map shows that the building was gone by then. Andrew Newton purchased additional property, and by 1850, owned 100 acres.

The only son of Andrew and Catherine Newton was Joseph W. (1828-1902). The main block of the house was reportedly constructed when Joseph was ten years of age, in 1828. Joseph married his wife Celina in 1855, and they lived with his parents, then inherited the property after their deaths.

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The 1850 agricultural census, the first census to list individual farms, shows that Andrew and Joseph Newton operated a typical Hartford and Vermont farm. They had three horses, four milk cows, two oxen, one cattle, seventy sheep, and two pigs. They grew wheat, rye, corn, oats, peas and beans, potatoes, and apples, and produced wool, butter, cheese, and maple sugar. By 1860, the farm, under Joseph's management, had grown to 140 acres and the Newtons were able to afford one servant. By 1870, the farm had grown to 170 acres. In 1871, Joseph Newton purchased the Andrew T. Hazen farmstead. This included a thirty-acre parcel just north of the Newton house (#7). Joseph Newton continued to manage both farms, and the Hazen house was rented to John Bomhower and his family.

The 1884 town directory lists Joseph Newton as a cattle breeder, wool grower with 100 sheep, and as having a sugar orchard of three hundred trees. He is also the only farmer in the historic district that is also listed as a dairy farmer. At this point he owned twelve milk cows, which was a relatively large number for Hartford, when most farmers only had a handful of cows and the largest number in town was twenty-four. He also produced 1,000 pounds of cheese in 1880, which was a large amount locally. Most farmers listed in the 1880 agricultural census and 1884 town directory were still focusing on sheep raising and maple sugaring.

In 1900, Joseph Newton and his third son Edward B. (1867-1945) demolished the Joshua Hazen house (#7) and built a vernacular Italianate house (#7) and a large dairy barn (#10). At Joseph's death in 1902, Edward inherited the former Hazen property, which included this new house and barn. Joseph's eldest son Frederick A. (1857-1928) inherited a half-interest in subject property, and continued to live there with his family. His siblings James (of Manchester, New Hampshire) and Catherine (of Standish, Maine) each inherited a quarter interest in the Newton farmstead. At this point the original farmstead had been reduced to the extant lot, plus a 53-acre lot in Norwich, Vermont, and the 1/4 acre lot behind the house (#11). After Frederick's death (he had no children that survived into adulthood), James bought out the interests of his family members, and rented it out. His daughter Lettie inherited the property and has occupied the house since 1950 with her husband Howard Morse, who recently passed away. In 1964, a 3/4 acre lot across the street from the house was subdivided from the property and a new house was constructed for Lettie's sister Marian (#5).

A. Barn, c. 1850, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Side-Hill English Barn is located on the east side of Christian Street, across from the farmhouse. It has a large setback from the street and it set into a bank that descends from west to east, resulting in an exposed basement at the rear. The barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a fieldstone foundation, vertical board sheathing, and a side-gable standing-seam metal roof. The timber frame structure is a mix of hand-hewn and sawn timbers; the sawn timbers were cut with an up-and-down saw. Spanning the south gable wall is a one-story addition with a fieldstone foundation, horizontal board siding, and a corrugated metal shed roof. Centered on the front (west) elevation of the barn is a full-height sliding door that has been fixed shut. Within this door is a wood board pedestrian door. At the left end of the front elevation is a

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horizontal window. The north gable wall and rear elevation both have two horizontal windows. At the basement of the rear elevation is a large opening. At the front elevation of the addition is a wood board pedestrian door. At the side (south) elevation is a vertical window and a horizontal window. The exterior of the barn is weathered but the structure is sound.

The barn appears to have been constructed during the third quarter of the nineteenth-century but is possibly older. At the northeast corner of the barn there was a silo that was destroyed in the 1938 hurricane. The barn remained in agricultural use until about the 1960s, when the Morses had over one hundred chickens and a few cattle. It is now used as a woodworking shop.

B. Shed, 1978, non-contributing

This 7' x 16' wood frame shed is located north of the house and has a moderate setback from the street. It is oriented perpendicular to the street, sits on concrete blocks, and has vertical board siding, a corrugated metal shed roof, and large four-pane windows flanking a wood board door at the front (south) elevation. According to the lister's card for the property, the shed was constructed in 1978. It is non-contributing due to its age.

7. 2574 Christian Street, Newton, Edward, House, 1900, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a 1-1/2 acre parcel on the west side of Christian Street. It has a large setback from the street atop a knoll and consists of a main block and rear wing. Behind the house are three detached buildings: a shed (A) and two garages (B and C). Encircling the house are large evergreen trees and there are a few scattered deciduous trees on the property. The house is currently a four-unit apartment building.

The front-gable sidehall-plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a slightly overhanging open-eave steep asphalt-shingle roof. The siding conceals all architectural trim except for the thin molded roof cornices. A large brick chimney emerges from the center of the roof ridge. At the front elevation is a full-facade Italianate porch. At the north end of the rear gable wall is a small entry porch. Projecting from the east end of the north elevation is an enclosed partially below-grade entry vestibule to the basement.

At the right end of the front elevation is a pair of entry doorways, each with a wood door with a square upper light. The rest of this elevation has regularly-spaced one-over-one windows; except for the gable which has a triplet of vertical casement windows. At the left end of the first story of the south elevation is a picture window flanked by vertical casement windows. At the right end is a large square window flanked by one-over-one windows. Above each of these windows at the second story is a one-over-one window. The north elevation has irregularly-spaced one-over-one windows.

The front porch has chamfered columns, curved brackets, a wood railing with square balusters, an entablature, and a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. The rear porch has a shed roof, a square post, and a

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wood railing with square balusters. The basement entry has stone cheek walls, clapboard siding, flat-stock door casings and cornerboards, a front-gable roof, and a double-leaf vertical-board door with tapered jambs.

The 1-1/2 story rear wing has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and gabled asphalt-shingle roof with two brick chimneys emerging from the ridge. Its north wall is contiguous with the north wall of the main block, and its south wall is set back from the south wall of the main block. The north roof slope has a full-facade shed dormer, and the south roof slope has a two-bay shed dormer. Off-center on the north elevation is an entry protected by a gabled overhang supported by knee braces. The doorway has a wood door with three horizontal lights. The wing has a mix of vertical casement windows, individual and paired one-over-one windows, and one picture window flanked by one-over-one windows.

The main block was constructed in 1900, and except for the addition of the synthetic siding does not appear to have had any major alterations. One of the front doors was probably added when the house was converted to apartments. The picture window and casement windows date to the late twentieth-century. The rear wing appears to date to the mid twentieth-century, and its casement windows appear to date to the late twentieth-century. The house is in very good condition.

The house was constructed by the Newton family, who had their primary farmstead on the property to the south (#6). Joseph W. Newton had purchased the subject property in 1871 from the Andrew Tracy Hazen estate. The house and adjacent barn (#10), which was also constructed in 1900, replaced a house which had been constructed around 1775 by Hazen's uncle, Joshua Hazen. Captain Joshua Hazen (1745-1796) was the eldest son of Thomas Hazen III (#9).

The property was originally owned by Hartford proprietor Eleazer Hebard, who did not live here. He sold the property to Thomas Hazen III, who in 1770 gave the lot to his son Joshua "for love and good will." Joshua was the first Hazen to immigrate to Hartford from Woodbury, Connecticut. He and his wife Mercy (1748-1824) settled on this property in 1770. Their first home was reportedly a log cabin, and the 1775 house was a Cape Cod, and stood where the barn is now (#10). The house was reportedly used as a tavern. Joshua also built a barn that remained standing until the early twentieth-century. Joshua Hazen served as an officer of the Vermont militia during the Revolutionary War, represented the town in the state legislature, was one of the delegates to the convention that met in 1777 to establish the constitution of the State of Vermont, and was a selectman and justice of the peace for several years.

Joshua Hazen had two sons; it is unknown why they did not acquire the property. Instead, the next family to occupy the property was that of Joshua's nephew from across the street (#9), Andrew Tracy Hazen (1804-1863). Andrew married his wife Sarah (1810-1894) in 1831, and they had a typical Hartford and Vermont farmstead, although in 1850 they had a relatively large number of sheep, 200. After Andrew's death, the family moved to Norwich, Vermont, and two of his sons became leather manufacturers. In 1871, Joseph Newton purchased the Andrew T. Hazen

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farmstead. Joseph Newton continued to manage both farms, and the Hazen house was rented to John Bomhower and his family.

In 1900, the extant house and barn (#10) were constructed for Joseph Newton's son Edward B. (1867-1945), who operated a dairy and horse farm until at least the 1930s. After Edward's death, the farm was sold to Chauncey and Nettie Colton, who continued to operate the farm. At this point the 178 acre property included the house lot that ran up to the town line, and land across the street, north of the Hazen farm and into Norwich. The Coltons started subdividing the property and by 1982, it was only 1-1/2 acres. In 1960, Nettie Colton sold the farm to Pippin Construction, and it was held in corporate ownership until 1982, when it was purchased by the current owner, who has operated it as an apartment house.

A. Shed, c. 1940, contributing

This 10' x 12' wood frame shed is located southwest of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof, a four-panel wood door in the front (east) gable wall, and two vertical windows in the south elevation. The shed is in very good condition and according to the lister's card, dates to 1940. It appears to have been constructed in the first half of the twentieth-century.

B. Automobile Garage #1, c. 1960, non-contributing

This two-bay wood frame garage is located behind (west of) the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, a front-gable sheet metal roof, and a full-facade opening at the front gable wall. The garage is in good condition. The lister's card notes that it was constructed in 1960. Its vernacular appearance makes it difficult to date, but it appears to have been constructed in the third quarter of the twentieth-century. It is non-contributing due to its age.

C. Automobile Garage #2, c. 1930, contributing

This one-bay wood frame garage is located northwest of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, clapboard siding, a front-gable sheet metal roof, a garage bay at the front gable wall, and a small window at the south elevation. The garage is in fair condition. The lister's card notes that it was constructed in 1930. Its vernacular appearance makes it difficult to date, but it appears to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth-century.

8. 2707 Christian Street, Hazen Farm Foreman's House, 1916, contributing

This two-story wood frame Craftsman style bungalow is located on a 3/4 acre lot on the east side of Christian Street. The lot is flat and sits below a steep slope that drops off at the street shoulder. There are a few scattered trees on the property, and the Dothan Brook runs just north of the house.

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The house faces northwest and has a large setback from the street. To its southwest is a detached garage (A).

The house has a square footprint, concrete foundation, wood shingle siding, and a slightly overhanging jerkinhead asphalt-shingle roof with a small brick chimney emerging from the ridge. Architectural trim includes molded wood cornices and cornice returns and flat-stock window and door casings and cornice fascia. The symmetry of the house is offset by the off-center front entry and gable-roofed entry porch. The entry has a wood door with a square upper light and the porch has a wood railing with square balusters, thin square corner posts, and flat-stock cornice fascia. The front elevation has regularly-spaced one-over-one wood windows. The rear elevation has paired one-over-one windows and banks of one-over-one windows. The northeast elevation has an off-center entry with a wood door with a square upper light, and one-over-one windows at the first story and a square awning at the second story kneewall.

According to the Hazen family, the house was constructed in 1916, as a farm foreman's house. The 1932 will of Allen Hazen lists it as a tenement house. Today, it is occupied by the widow of Henry Allen Hazen (1909-1963), great-great-grandson of Thomas Hazen III (#9). The house does not appear to have had any major alterations and is in very good condition. The porch appears to date to the late twentieth-century.

A. Automobile Garage, 1982, non-contributing

This two-bay wood frame detached garage sits southwest of the house and faces north. It has clapboard siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof, flat-stock wood trim, a "hay door" infilled with clapboards, and two modern paneled wood overhead garage doors. The garage was constructed in 1982 and is non-contributing due to its age.

9. 2727 Christian Street, Hazen House/Brookside Farm, c. 1775, contributing

This 173-acre farmstead is located on the east side of Christian Street at the north end of the historic district. It has been called Brookside Farm since no later than 1881. The property is bounded to the east by the Connecticut River and is traversed by Interstate 91. There are scattered trees at the front of the property, including a two-hundred year old cedar tree. Most of the property is open fields, and there are wooded areas adjacent to Interstate 91. At the front of the property is a cluster of buildings including the farmhouse, a garage (B), a farm stand (C), a horse barn (D), a cow barn (E), a chicken house (F), and a wood working/mechanical shop (G). The property surrounds #8 and also includes a house south of #8 (A).

The farmhouse is the closest building to the street and has a large setback from the street. It is a 2-1/2 story wood frame five bay by two bay Federal style dwelling with a two-story rear ell. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a cut granite foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable slightly overhanging standing-seam metal roof with two small centered brick chimneys emerging from the top of the front (west) roof slope. Where not

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concealed by the rear ell, the rear elevation of the main block is spanned by a shed-roofed porch. Centered on the rear roof slope is a gabled dormer.

The centered Federal-style front entry has a wide pilastered door surround, a multi-pane transom window, and a wide six-panel wood door. Other architectural trim includes molded wood cornices and cornice returns, and flat-stock skirt boards, cornerboards, and door and window casings. The house has regularly-spaced two-over-two wood windows. There is one window in each bay except for the first story of the south gable wall, which has four windows instead of two. The rear porch has a wood railing with square balusters, large square posts, and a standing-seam metal roof.

The rear ell projects from the left end of the rear elevation of the main block and its south elevation is contiguous with the south elevation of the main block. A shed-roofed projection spans most of the south elevation, and projecting from the rear gable wall is a gable-roofed enclosed entry vestibule to the basement. The ell has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a gabled standing-seam metal roof with an off-center brick chimney emerging from the ridge. The ell has irregularly-spaced one-over-one and two-over-two wood windows. The south projection has clapboard siding, a standing-seam metal roof, closely-spaced one-over-one wood windows, and a vinyl door at the west end. The rear vestibule has clapboard siding and a wood board door. The house is in very good condition.

According to Hazen family records, the main block of the house was constructed in 1775. It originally had a center chimney and a wood shingle roof. The chimney mass was twelve feet by eight feet and had a brick oven, a large east fireplace, small fireplaces on the north and south sides, and a small fireplace in the parlor chamber. The date of the ell is unknown, but the first story probably dates to the eighteenth-century and may be contemporaneous with the main block. The ell has always been used as a kitchen. In the 1830s, the house was reclapboarded and the ell was raised to two stories. The first porch at the rear elevation of the main block dated to the nineteenth-century and by the end of the century was enclosed to create a wood shed. The extant rear porch dates to the early twentieth-century. The side projection was constructed as a porch by the late nineteenth-century.

In 1883, several changes were made to the house. It was raised one foot and a full basement was constructed with a new foundation. The center chimney mass was removed and the extant chimneys were constructed. The original windows were replaced with the extant windows. In the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century, the front elevation had a full-facade porch. In 1963, the roof and attic of the house were destroyed by fire that also consumed most of the outbuildings on the farm. The roof was reconstructed with the same roofline and cornice details as those that existed before the fire. The side porch was enclosed in the early 1990s to expand the kitchen space. Otherwise the house retains its original appearance.

This is the oldest two-story house and one of the most significant properties in Hartford. The property has been owned by the same family and continuously farmed since about 1770, most of the historic acreage of the property has been retained, the farmstead setting of the farm cluster,

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agricultural fields and woodlands has been preserved, and the exterior of the farmhouse has not had any major alterations.

The property was settled by Thomas Hazen III (1719-1782) and his family, of Woodbury, Connecticut. Hazen first came to Vermont as a land speculator in the 1760s, and began purchasing property in Hartford in 1768. He eventually owned about fifteen parcels, but later resold most of them and retained land on both sides of Christian Street, bounded by the Norwich line, Dothan Street, the Connecticut River, and the southern boundary of the cemetery (#1).

In 1770, Hazen's oldest son Joshua (1745-1796) was the first of the family to settle in Hartford. He reportedly chose the location where the Hazen house now stands to build his own house, but in his absence, his father and brother Asa (1749-1819) cleared the lot to build a log cabin for themselves. When Joshua returned, they offered the house lot to him, but he agreed to instead settle across the street (#7). Thomas and Asa built the log cabin near the extant house. In 1771, Thomas brought his family to Hartford, including his wife Ann (1726-1802) and ten children in addition to Joshua and Asa.

Also, in 1765, after the State of New York had declared that all New Hampshire grants were void, the Hartford proprietors attempted to obtain a regrant from New York. In order to pay an agent to undertake this, Thomas provided the amount. For this, the proprietors granted Thomas 1,560 acres in the northwest corner of Hartford. The land was divided into 120 acre parcels, which were divided among Thomas and his children. Asa lived at the subject property and the rest of the children settled in the Hartford hamlets of Dothan, Jericho, and West Hartford. Jericho and West Hartford were part of the 1,560 acres, and Dothan was also owned early on by Thomas Hazen.

According to Hazen family records, the subject house was constructed in 1775, and while the roof was being shingled, the guns of the Battle of Bunker Hill were heard. After Thomas's death in 1782, his widow Ann remained at the house and their son Asa became the head of the household. He had married Susannah (1758-1820) in 1780, and they had ten children, including Allen (1795-1871) and Andrew Tracy (1804-1863). In 1788, Asa and his mother signed a contract in which Asa leased to her one-third of the house, one-quarter of a barn, one-quarter of the orchard, and twenty-five acres of farmland. After her death, this farmland was sold to Andrew Newton (#6).

Andrew Tracy Hazen acquired his Uncle Joshua's property across the street (#7). Allen Hazen acquired the subject property by buying out the interests of five of his siblings, and married Hannah (1804-1879) in 1832. During his ownership of the house, there were three barns, including a horse barn and a large sheep barn that had been built in 1870. According to the Hazen family, a sugar house had been built in the woods around 1860, but was taken down and rebuilt closer to the house due to "troublesome visitors." In addition to being a farmer, Allen was a selectman and represented the town in the state legislature.

From as early as the 1820s, to the 1870s, the primary animal raised on the farm was the sheep. The 1850 agricultural census reveals that Allen Hazen had four hundred sheep, one of the largest herds

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in Hartford. At this point the farm was 150 acres and except for the large number of sheep and high output of wool, it was a typical Hartford and Vermont farm. In 1860, the farm was worth \$10,000, one of the highest valued farms in Hartford. At this point it was 260 acres, and had 185 sheep; a lower number than in 1850 but still one of the largest herds in Hartford.

Allen and Hannah had four children, including Charles Dana (1842-1920s?), who bought the farmstead in 1871 for \$7,000. He married Abbie, a Christian Street schoolteacher, in 1868. In 1870, the agricultural census reveals that Allen was the manager of two farms, and Charles was the manager of one farm. It is possible that the farmstead was split between father and son and that Allen was also managing the Andrew Tracy Hazen farm across the street (#7). By this point, there were at least two houses on the farm, so it is also possible that the farm laborer's house on the property (A) was constructed by this time, although only one house appears on the Hazen property on the 1869 Beers map.

The 1870s were a time of transformation on the farm, when the number of sheep was reduced and the number of dairy cows was increased. In 1875, Charles bought a small herd of cows for dairy production and in 1881, purchased his first registered Jerseys. He was soon widely known as a breeder of fine Jersey cattle and producer of butter. The 1880 agricultural census also reveals that Charles reduced the size of his father's farm to 155 acres. Other important productions at the time were apples and maple sugar.

Charles's son Charles Dana, Jr. (1881-1913), remained on the farm with his wife Ellice, who he had married in 1908. In the early twentieth-century, Charles Sr. and Abbie began living in New York during the winter. After Charles Jr.'s death, Ellice moved away and the house was closed during the winter. A foreman living in one of the other houses on the property (A or #8) managed the farm while the Hazens were away. In 1919, Charles and Abbie deeded the property, which at this point had been reduced to 120 acres, to their son Allen (1869-1932), who was a successful civil engineer living in New York. Allen's will provided the farm to his nephew Henry Allen Hazen, which included two tenement houses, thirty cows, three heifers, sixteen calves, one bull, two horses, a tractor, a dairy outfit, and farming tools, machinery and equipment.

Henry Allen Hazen (1909-1963) was Charles Dana Jr.'s oldest child and only son. He married Palla (born 1920) in 1944; she is still living on the farm (#8). The 1963 fire consumed all of the outbuildings except for a garage (B) and a chicken house (F). The horse barn (D) was constructed on the foundation of one of the old barns. The c. 1930 chicken house was originally located next to the house and was moved in 1990 to its extant location. The farm is currently occupied by Henry and Palla's son Henry and his family, who constructed new farm buildings (C, D, E and G). They raise cattle, board horses, and produce hay, and have preserved the integrity of the farmhouse and farm setting. The Hazens have also ensured the future integrity of the farmstead by placing a conservation easement for the whole property with the Upper Valley Land Trust.

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A. 2651 Christian Street, Farm Laborer House, c. 1870, contributing

This small 1-1/2 story vernacular wood frame house is located on the east side of Christian Street in the southwest corner of the property. It has a small setback from the road and an attached garage/shed. The house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a stone foundation, asbestos siding, and an open-eave asphalt-shingle roof with a small brick chimney emerging from the east roof slope. Architectural trim is limited to flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and cornice fascia. The entry to the house is at the left end of the south gable wall and has a small gabled overhang and a modern door. There are individual and paired two-over-two wood windows. The garage/shed has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street and is slightly larger than the house. It spans the north gable wall of the house and projects west of the house. It has vertical board siding, a shed roof, and a modern overhead garage door in the exposed section of the south wall. The house is in good condition.

It is difficult to date this house, but it may date to as early as 1870, and no later than 1905. Census records indicate that there were two houses on the Hazen property in 1870, but the 1869 Beers atlas shows only one. The 1906 USGS map shows two houses on the property, with one is this location. The garage/shed appears to date to the late twentieth-century. The sketch plan on the 1983 lister's card shows a different attached garage/shed. The house was reportedly constructed by the Hazens as a farm laborer house, although it is possible it was originally constructed to house the extended family. It is listed in a 1932 will as a tenement house.

B. Automobile Garage, c. 1930, contributing

This wood-frame one-bay garage is located in the northwest corner of the farmstead cluster. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, and a low-sloped gabled roof. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings and cornice fascia, and molded cornices. Off-center on the south gable wall is a paneled wood overhead garage door. Each eaves-side elevation has an off-center boarded-up vertical window opening.

According to the Hazen family, the garage was constructed about 1930. The garage does appear to have been constructed in the second quarter of the twentieth-century. It is in good condition and is one of the only remaining historic outbuildings on the property.

C. Farm Stand/Tack Room, 2000, non-contributing

This small one-story wood-frame structure is located northeast of the farmhouse. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, horizontal board siding, a side-gable corrugated metal roof, and a shallow inset full-facade porch supported by square posts. Off-center on the south elevation is a vertical-board sliding door flanked by squat one-over-one windows. At the right end of the north elevation is a vertical-board door. The gable walls each have a pair of horizontal four-pane windows. The building was constructed in 2000 as a farm stand, and is now a tack room. It is non-contributing due to its age.

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D. Horse Barn, 1994, 2000, 2001, non-contributing

This two-story wood frame horse barn is located east of the farmhouse. It has three parallel sections that form a rectangular footprint oriented east-west. The center two-story section has a concrete foundation (atop the foundation of a nineteenth-century barn that had burned down), vertical-board siding, and a gabled standing-seam metal roof. At the first story of each gable wall is a large sliding vertical-board door; within this door is a pedestrian door. At the second story of each gable wall is a small sliding vertical-board door. There is also a pedestrian door at the left end of the north elevation. Spanning the south elevation of the center section is a one-story enclosed addition; its roof is slightly lower than the roof of the center section. It also has vertical board siding and standing-seam metal roofing. It is spanned by a seven-bay canopy supported by square posts; the roof of the canopy is an extension of the roof of the side section. Spanning the north elevation of the center section is another seven-bay canopy supported by square posts with knee braces. The left three bays of the canopy are sheathed with vertical-board siding and the third bay is completely enclosed behind the siding. The standing-seam metal roof of this canopy is an extension of the roof of the center section. The center section of this horse barn was constructed in 1994, the south section was constructed in 2000, and the north section was constructed in 2001. The barn is non-contributing due to its age.

E. Cow Barn, 1981, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame cow barn is located adjacent to the pasture north of the farm cluster. It has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west, vertical board siding except at the open north side, and a gambrel corrugated metal roof. The exposed four-bay north side has square posts with knee braces. At the east end wall is a large centered hinged vertical-board door under an off-center large sliding vertical board door. At the west end wall is an attic-level double-leaf vertical-board hinged door. The barn was constructed in 1981 as a cow barn, and is still used as such. It is non-contributing due to its age.

F. Chicken House, c. 1930, moved 1990, contributing

This small one bay by two bay wood frame structure is located in the southeast corner of the farm cluster. It has novelty siding and an overhanging corrugated metal shed roof. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, window and door trim, and cornices. At the right end of the north end wall is a vertical-board door. The west elevation has two horizontal window openings, each with paired vertical six-pane windows. This chicken house was constructed around 1930, and was originally located near the farmhouse. It was moved in 1990. Although it has been moved, it retains its historic integrity and is still a contributing structure.

G. Woodworking/Mechanical Shop, 1975, non-contributing

This two-story wood frame building is located at the east end of the farm cluster. It has a rectangular footprint oriented east-west, T-111 plywood siding, and a low-sloped front-gable

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asphalt-shingle roof with a small concrete block chimney emerging from the rear of the roof ridge. The front (west) gable wall has two wood paneled overhead garage doors under a "hay door" flanked by squat one-over-one windows. At the left end of the south elevation is a wood pedestrian door with three upper horizontal lights. The side elevations have regularly-spaced squat one-over-one windows. The building is in good condition and was constructed in 1975 as a woodworking and mechanical shop. It is non-contributing due to its age.

10. 16 Hemlock Ridge Drive, Newton Barn, 1900, contributing

This large 2-1/2 story wood frame former high-drive barn is located on the west side of Christian Street at the north end of the historic district. It was historically associated with the house to the south (#7), but is now on a separate property. The structure has a moderate setback from the street on a gentle slope and in the rear is a gravel parking lot. North and west of the barn is a condominium development on land that was formerly farmland associated with the barn. The seven bay barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, clapboard siding, and a steep open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof. Centered on the west elevation is an enclosed high drive leading to an earthen ramp that has been stabilized with a new fieldstone wall.

Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings and cornice fascia. There is a large variety of door and window types. Centered on each gable wall is a large opening containing a ribbon of four vertical single-pane sash under two-pane fixed sash. Adjacent to this opening is a sliding vertical-board "barn" door that has been fixed open. At the second story of the gable ends are a pair of six-over-six replacement windows, and at the peak of each gable is a vertical louvered opening. At the basement of the east elevation there are ribbons of paired and triplet vertical casement windows; each ribbon is adjacent to a wood-framed glass door. At the first story are regularly-spaced one-over-one replacement windows each with an eight-pane transom, except for the center opening which has paired one-over-one windows. The second story has regularly-spaced horizontal awning windows flanked by fixed multi-pane horizontal windows. The first story of the west elevation has horizontal single-pane awning windows with adjacent wood-framed glass doors, except for the end bays which do not have a doorway. The windows at each end have eight-pane transom windows. The second-to-end bays have a gabled overhang protecting the doorway and window. On either side of the high-drive, the window/door combination shares a multi-pane transom window. Under the high-drive are individual windows with eight-pane transoms. The front (west) elevation of the high-drive is spanned by a ribbon of six vertical single-pane windows under an eight-pane transom window. Each roof slope has several skylights.

The barn was constructed in 1900, and was renovated in 1989 to serve as condominium units. All of the windows and doors date to 1989, and the clapboard and trim were replaced in-kind. The large number of windows and the "busy" appearance of the exterior detract from its historic integrity, but the barn has retained its massing, material types, high-drive, and historic gable end openings, and is still recognizable as a barn, so it retains enough integrity to be a contributing resource. The barn was constructed by the Newton family as a dairy barn. See #7 for more information on the history of the barn.

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11. 51 Jericho Street, Boardinghouse, c. 1880, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house is located on a one-acre lot on the north side of Jericho Street. The flat lot is open with scattered mature deciduous and evergreen trees. The house has a large setback from the street and to its northeast is a detached garage (A). It has a sidehall-plan front-gable main block and a side ell, stone foundation, vinyl siding, and standing-seam metal roofs. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, and an overhanging open-eave roof. The ell projects east from the right end of the east elevation of the main block. Spanning its front elevation is a flat-roofed porch, and spanning its rear elevation is a shed-roofed addition. Wrapping around the addition is a deck.

The front entry to the main block has a solid wood door and is protected by a gabled overhang with turned corner posts. The front elevation has regularly-spaced vinyl windows and there is no fenestration on the west elevation. Centered on the front elevation of the ell is a solid wood door flanked by vinyl windows. The front roof slope of the ell has two skylights. The gable wall of the ell has a modern bay projection with a greenhouse-type window. The front porch of the ell has a wood railing with turned balusters, and turned posts. The deck has a matching railing. The house is in excellent condition.

The house dates to about 1880, and probably retains its overall original appearance. The vinyl siding, windows, skylights, and porch railings and posts date to the late twentieth-century. A 1960s photograph reveals that the house originally had two-over-two first story windows, six-over-six second story windows, the front entry overhang was supported by knee braces, and the front porch had a cut-out railing.

It is difficult to date the house because of its vernacular appearance and it has been moved. It was originally located behind the Dutton-Sprague House (#2). The house was constructed sometime between 1869, when it does not appear on the 1869 Beers map, and 1906, when it appears on a USGS map in its original location. The latter map does not show a building in the extant location of the house. It was probably constructed in the late 1870s, when the brickyard behind the Dutton-Sprague House was revived by Edward Gillette (#3), since it was reportedly used as a boardinghouse for the brickyard. The 1900 census shows that there was a boardinghouse for brickyard laborers in the general vicinity. The brickyard probably closed around 1910, so the house may have been moved shortly thereafter. Edward Newton's (#7) niece, who now lives at the Newton homestead (#6), reports that he moved the house. He died in 1945, so it was moved no later than that. At this point, the subject property was still part of #6. In 1948, the subject property was sold to the owners of #7, which had been Edward Newton's property until his death. Because it was moved over fifty years ago and retains its overall historic appearance, it qualifies as a contributing resource.

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A. Automobile Garage, 1995, non-contributing

This large 1-1/2 story garage sits northeast of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable standing-seam metal roof. The front (south) elevation has, from left to right, a two-over-two window, a vinyl pedestrian door, and two solid overhead garage doors with multi-pane transom windows. The gable ends have regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. The garage was constructed in 1995, and is non-contributing due to its age. It replaced a shed/garage that was in the same location.

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Statement of Significance

The Christian Street Rural Historic District in Hartford, Vermont, is significant for its distinctive characteristics as a historic Vermont agricultural community and as one of the first settled hamlets in Hartford. It retains a cluster of intact farmhouses and several intact outbuildings, a historic cemetery, and a great deal of open agricultural land. The six historic farmsteads in the historic district depict the architecture and diverse agricultural activities of the typical, small-scale Vermont river valley 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 historic district meets National Register Criterion C as an excellent example of an agricultural hamlet with intact farmhouses, outbuildings, cemetery, and agricultural landscape features. The period of significance of the historic district is 1775-1953, spanning the time between the construction date of the oldest remaining structure in the historic district to fifty years ago.

The Christian Street Rural Historic District retains historic features such as nine dwellings, two barns, two automobile garages, one chicken house, and a cemetery. About ninety percent of the historic district is cleared land that is still used as pasture land and hay mows. This is unusual for Vermont, which is now eighty percent covered in forest, and unusual for Hartford; the historic district retains more open agricultural land than any other hamlet or village in town. The diverse collection of vernacular farmhouses were constructed from 1775 to 1916, and all retain their historic integrity. There is only one primary non-contributing resource, a modestly-sized dwelling (#5). Most of the non-contributing resources are agricultural buildings that replaced historic agricultural buildings that were destroyed by fire. A resource in the historic district that is unique for an agricultural hamlet is a boardinghouse for the former brickyard (#11).

The collection of resources in the historic district reflects the eighteenth and nineteenth-century development of an agricultural community throughout Vermont's agricultural periods of subsistence/diversified farming, agricultural processing, sheep breeding, orchard farming, and dairying. Historic resources include the c. 1775 Hazen House (#9), the c. 1778 cemetery (#1), the c. 1780/1838 Chapman-Newton House and its c. 1850 barn (#6), the c. 1850 Dutton-Gillette House (#3), which replaced a turn-of-the-nineteenth-century house, the c. 1828 Buell House (#4), a c. 1880 boardinghouse (#11), the 1900 Edward Newton House and barn (#7 and 10), which replaced a c. 1775 Cape Cod house and barn, and the 1916 Hazen Farm Foreman's House (#8). Archaeological resources include a clay pit behind property #2 that was a brickyard during the nineteenth and early-twentieth century, and the remains of a foundation to a blacksmith shop on property #6. These archaeological resources provide a glimpse of the history of the historic district, but do not have enough integrity to count as contributing resources.

The historic district is unusual in that all the earliest settlers, the Hazens, Chapmans, Newtons, and Duttons, were all related by blood or marriage. These ties seem to be above-average when compared to other communities in Vermont. The historic district is also unusual in that two of the

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farms have each had only one family inhabiting them since the eighteenth century (#6 and 9). Another farm was inhabited by one family for about 150 years (#3).

Hartford was chartered in 1761, and was the first town chartered in Vermont after the end of the French and Indian War. The first settlers in Hartford were eastern Connecticut farmers, and the first permanent resident settled in 1763, in or near what is now White River Junction. However, several other areas of town were settled as hamlets or villages long before White River Junction became a village, and the historic district is one of Hartford's earliest hamlets. This is probably due to its location on the Connecticut River Road, now Route 5, and because it is where one of Hartford's first settlers, Thomas Hazen III (1719-1782) and his sons Asa and Joshua, chose to live. Farmers such as Hazen moved north into the wilderness to seek cheap and unspoiled farmland. Most settlers of the 1760s spent the warmer months clearing land and returned to Connecticut for the winter. Permanent settlement in Hartford and in the historic district began in earnest around 1770.

An undated (1760s or 1770s) Hartford proprietors map shows that the historic district was owned by Asa Hazen (#9), Eleazer Hebard (#1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11), and Ebenezer Gillit (#3 and 4). The Hazen land had been purchased in 1768, by Asa's father Thomas Hazen III (#9), who had come to Hartford as a land speculator in the 1760s. Hebard's land was later purchased by Thomas Hazen III and given to Asa's brother Joshua (#7).

The Hazen family of Woodbury, Connecticut, was instrumental in the early settlement of Hartford. It was one of the first families to settle in Hartford and due to its large size, the family created a dozen farmsteads spread out near the northern border of Hartford in the hamlets of West Hartford, Jericho, Dothan, and Christian Street. By the 1770s, the Hazens owned a total of 3,560 acres in Hartford. The first two Hazen farmsteads were located in the historic district. In addition, Thomas Hazen III played a significant role in the founding of the Town of Hartford: in 1765, through his son Joshua, he 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. The Christian Street historic district is not part of this land; it is part of land purchased by Thomas Hazen III in 1768.

The first permanent settler in the historic district was probably Thomas Hazen's eldest son Captain Joshua Hazen (1745-1796). In 1770, Thomas Hazen, before moving to Hartford, gave Joshua what at that point was about half of the historic district "for love and good will." Joshua moved to the historic district the same year from Woodbury, Connecticut, with his wife Mercy (1748-1824). They intended to settle where the Hazen House now stands (#9), but after returning from a trip, Joshua found his father and brother Asa preparing a house site there, so instead he built a log cabin across the street (#7). In 1775, Joshua replaced his log cabin with a Cape Cod type house that reportedly became a tavern. It stood where the Newton barn is located (#10). Joshua Hazen served as an officer of the Vermont militia during the Revolutionary War, represented the town in the state legislature, was one of the delegates to the convention that met in 1777 to establish the constitution of the State of Vermont, and was a selectman and justice of the peace for several years.

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The second settlers in the historic district were Thomas Hazen III and his son Asa (1749-1819). Around 1770, they built a log cabin near what is now the Hazen House (#9), but did not move permanently from Woodbury until 1771, when they brought the rest of the family, including Thomas's wife Ann (1726-1802) and ten children in addition to Joshua and Asa. Hazen family records indicate that the extant Federal style house was constructed in 1775, and that while the roof was being shingled, the guns of the Battle of Bunker Hill were heard. This farmhouse survives virtually intact, and this property has been called Brookside Farm since no later than 1881.

Shortly after the construction of the farmhouse, the Hazens created a family cemetery at the south boundary of their land (#1). The first person buried there was Thomas Hazen's son Silas (1754-1778), a soldier in the Revolutionary War. By the early nineteenth-century, the cemetery had become the burial ground for Christian Street residents as well as people from other parts of Hartford.

In 1776, the pitches of historic district residents Thomas Hazen (#9), Joshua Hazen (#7), and Simon Chapman (Thomas Hazen's brother-in-law) were accepted by the original Hartford proprietors. In 1779, Simon Chapman purchased the square acre lot at the northwest corner of Christian Street and Jericho Street from Joshua Hazen, so perhaps the 1776 pitch was in this location (#6). The kitchen wing of the extant house may be the 1770s home of Simon Chapman. In 1806, Chapman's son Erastus sold the property to his cousin Andrew Newton (1781-1868) of the nearby hamlet of Dothan. Newton's father and Thomas Hazen III knew each other in Woodbury, Connecticut, and the Newtons had also settled permanently in Hartford in the early 1770s. Andrew Newton's second wife Catherine was Joshua Hazen's daughter.

In 1787, Joshua Hazen sold one-half of a proprietor's lot at the southwest corner of Christian Street and Jericho Street (#3 and 4) to his cousin Sarah's husband Nathaniel Dutton. Nathaniel (1747-1823) was from Wallingford, Connecticut, and he and Sarah (~1749-1825) were married in Hartford in 1770. Census records indicate they did not live on Christian Street until after 1800. In 1806, Joshua Hazen sold the Duttons another lot across the street (#2). Sometime between 1800 and 1812, the Duttons built a wood frame house on the east side of Christian Street (#2), and their son Elijah (1776-1838) built a house on the west side of Christian Street that was later replaced (#3). The house on the east side of the street survives as an ell to the brick house.

Early on in its history, the historic district was not just an agricultural hamlet. In the 1770s, a blacksmith shop was opened by Simon Chapman across Christian Street from his house (#6). The extant fieldstone foundation may be from this shop. Also, by the early nineteenth-century, the clay pit on property #2 was being used for brick production. The second inhabitants of this property, the Spragues, probably built the brick house on this property, the only brick house in the historic district. It survives intact. In 1822, Nathaniel Dutton sold this property to his daughter Clarissa's (1770-1831) husband Captain Philip Sprague (1765-1856). They were married shortly after Sprague served in the Revolutionary War and had settled in the nearby hamlet of Dothan. Census records indicate that they continued to live in Dothan, so perhaps the property was used as a

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brickyard and boardinghouse for brickmakers. Although the 1855 and 1869 maps of Hartford show their son Jedediah as inhabiting the property, he too lived in Dothan.

The last lot to be settled in the historic district may have been the Hatch-Buell House property (#4). It is unknown exactly when the house was constructed, but it was no later than the 1820s, when Jesse Hatch was living there. Because it is in close proximity to another house and all the other early houses in the historic district stand alone, perhaps this lot was subdivided by the Duttons (#3). This house survives intact.

By the late eighteenth-century, Christian Street reportedly earned its name from an incarcerated drunken and disorderly man who claimed that his arrest by justice of the peace Joshua Hazen was due to the fact that the area's residents were too religious. Although there was never a church in or near the historic district, its residents reportedly were faithful members of the Dothan Church, which had been constructed in 1798 in Dothan. This church was closed in 1844, and the Palladian window in the Hatch-Buell House (#4) reportedly came from this church, although the house was probably built much earlier than this.

The six-farmstead historic district was essentially settled by the 1820s, and the Christian Street hamlet also included several eighteenth-century farms just to the south of the historic district. The hamlet was probably served by a schoolhouse by 1807, when the town was divided into seventeen school districts. The extant one-room schoolhouse just south of the historic district appears to date to the mid nineteenth-century and was probably the second Christian Street schoolhouse. It closed in 1947.

Since the initial settlements in the historic district, several additions and subtractions have occurred during the period of significance. About 1838, the Chapman-Newton House (#6) was enlarged or completely replaced with a Classic Cottage. The attached carriage/horse barn may date to this time also, and the Side-Hill English barn across the street appears to date to the mid nineteenth-century. These buildings survive intact, and the English barn is the oldest surviving detached outbuilding in the historic district. Andrew and Catherine's only son Joseph W. Newton (1828-1902) lived on the property his entire life and he and his wife Selina inherited it after his parents' deaths.

About 1850, the Dutton-Gillette House (#3) was replaced by a Greek Revival house, which survives intact (although it has a late twentieth-century rear addition). Elijah Dutton's daughter Sarah (1812-1897) married Nathan Gillette in 1833, and Gillette purchased the property from Dutton in 1840, so it is likely Gillette constructed the extant house. Nathan Gillette (1803-1878) was a selectman and deacon of the Second Congregational Church of Hartford for many years. His family members were long-term residents of Christian Street (south of the historic district). His great-grandfather Ebenezer Gillet was one of the charter proprietors of Hartford, and coincidentally owned Lot No. 7, on which the Dutton-Gillette House is located.

Two small houses were added to Brookside Farm (#9) during the period of significance. A vernacular farm laborer's house (#9A) was constructed sometime between 1870 and 1905, and a

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Craftsman style farm foreman's house was constructed in 1916 (#8). Both these houses survive intact. This farm grew to include several outbuildings including a very large dairy barn. Most of these buildings were lost in a fire in 1963. The only surviving historic outbuildings are a c. 1930 garage (#9B) and a chicken house (#9F). Several late twentieth-century outbuildings including two barns have helped preserve the farmstead setting of the property.

The most drastic change to the historic district during the period of significance was the replacement of the Joshua Hazen house and barns with a 1900 house (#7) and dairy barn (#10), which both have been altered but still qualify as contributing resources. These were constructed by the Newton family (#6), who had purchased the property from the Andrew Tracy Hazen estate in 1871. The first inhabitant of the new buildings was Edward B. Newton (1867-1945), Joseph Newton's son, who operated a dairy farm there.

The last major change during the period of significance was a house moving. A c. 1880 boardinghouse that had likely been constructed to serve as housing for brickyard workers once stood behind the Dutton-Sprague House (#2). The brickyard first operated during the early nineteenth-century, then was closed at an unknown time. It was reopened by Edward A. Gillette (1857-1929), who lived across the street (#3), and whose father Nathan had purchased the property in 1858. Edward revived the brickyard in the 1870s or 80s, and much of the brick was used to construct buildings at nearby Dartmouth College during the presidencies of Dr. Bartlett (1877-1892) and Dr. Tucker (1893-1909). The boardinghouse was probably moved to its extant location after the brickyard closed, around the 1910s.

The cemetery (#1) remains intact and throughout its 225-year history has been used as a burial ground for local residents. The variety of slate, marble and granite headstones are a visual reminder of the generations of families that lived in the historic district and elsewhere in Hartford. It may be the oldest cemetery in Hartford. The early twentieth-century stone wall that lines the front of the cemetery is a significant feature of the historic district.

Like other rural areas of Hartford and Vermont, the Christian Street Rural Historic District has a long agricultural history that spans all of Vermont's agricultural periods. The settlers of the historic district would have first cleared the land for a house site and to prepare for subsistence agricultural production. Besides producing potash as the land was cleared of trees, early local farmers probably raised wheat, buckwheat, barley, rye, corn, oats, peas and beans, potatoes (for food, whiskey and starch), and hay, and produced butter, cheese and maple sugar. The early farms of the historic district ranged in size from about fifty acres to about two hundred acres. Houses that survive from the subsistence period (up to the 1820s) include the Dutton-Sprague House (#2), the Buell House (#4), part of the Chapman-Newton House (#6), and the Hazen House (#9). No agricultural resources survive from the subsistence period, but it is likely that the first farmsteads each had a detached English Barn.

Commercial farming began in Hartford as well as the rest of Vermont around the 1820s, and in Hartford, the sheep raising period also probably began by the 1820s. Vermont's sheep-raising

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craze began in the 1820s after William Jarvis imported Merino Sheep from Portugal to his farm in Weathersfield (about twenty miles away) in 1811. By 1840, there were over 16,000 sheep in town, eight times more than the human population. By the mid nineteenth-century, most of the land had been cleared for sheep grazing. Sheep remained in large numbers in Hartford until after the Civil War. The small area of "unimproved" forest (an average of 20% of the land) documented in the 1850-1880 U.S. Agricultural Census records for each historic district farmstead reflects the importance of cleared land during the sheep-raising period. One agricultural resource survives from the sheep-raising period, the c. 1850 Side-Hill English Barn at the Newton farm (#6). Judging by the open basement facing east toward the pasture lands, it was probably used to house sheep.

The first agricultural census, taken in 1840, did not report on individual farms, only on total productions in each town. Hartford farmers at this time had horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, and produced wheat, oats, rye, corn, potatoes, hay, maple sugar and wool. Zadock Thompson wrote in 1842, that the soil of Hartford was "rich and warm" and produced good grass and grain.

The 1850-1880 agricultural censuses reveal that throughout this period, the Christian Street farmers continued to grow staples such as corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, peas and beans, and hay, and produce wool, butter, cheese and to a small extent, maple sugar. Despite competition from the west and the repeal of the wool import tariff in 1846, sheep farming remained the dominant agricultural activity during this period, and in addition to being raised for wool, sheep breeding was also important. Andrew Newton (#6) had seventy sheep in 1850, and his son Joseph had one hundred and seventy sheep in 1880. Nathan Gillette had twenty-nine sheep in 1850, and fifty sheep in 1880. Allen Hazen had four hundred sheep in 1850 (one of the highest amounts in town that year) and one hundred and seventy sheep in 1880. Albert Buell had forty sheep in 1850 and twenty-five sheep in 1870. Apples were also a historic district product during this time, but not as much as in the hillier areas of town such as Jericho.

The 1850 agricultural census, the first one to list individual farms, reveals that the historic district farmers had average-sized and valued farms compared to other Hartford farms. They all had horses, milk cows, other cattle, sheep, pigs, and produced corn, oats, wheat, wool, potatoes, butter, cheese, hay. Only the Hazens (#7 and 9) produced maple syrup. At this point, it is likely that the Christian Street farmers were shipping their butter and cheese to New York and Boston, as the railroad had arrived to nearby White River Junction in 1848. The 1851 advent of the iced butter car enabled year-round shipments.

Geologist Edward Hitchcock wrote in 1861 that Hartford had "highly cultivated fields, and is an excellent farming town." The 1860 agricultural census for Hartford reveals that Allen Hazen (#9) had one of the most valuable farms in town. As far as dairying, cheese was no longer the main dairy product; every farmer produced butter, and only about half produced cheese. By 1880, no historic district farmers were producing cheese, and only a few Hartford farmers were producing cheese. Instead, the only dairy product was butter, and some local farmers were producing as much

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as 3,000 pounds per year. The highest amount in the historic district was at Joseph Newtons' farm (#6 and 7), 1,000 pounds.

By 1880, although dairying had become more prevalent in Vermont than sheep raising, dairy herds remained relatively small in Hartford. In the historic district, the highest number of cows was twelve, at Joseph Newton's farm, and the highest in town was twenty-four, while most local farmers only had a handful. Judging by the 1880 agricultural census and 1884 town directory, most farmers still focused on sheep raising and sugaring rather than dairy farming. As far as other agricultural productions at the time, historian William Tucker wrote in 1889 that the bottom lands of Hartford (such as the historic district) were productive of corn, wheat, hay and vegetables, but that fruit trees thrived better in the uplands.

Dairying probably became the most important agricultural activity in Hartford in the 1890s. The transition to dairying was natural as it was already a known occupation to the Christian Street 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. Christian Street farmers probably sent their cream to the West Hartford Creamery, the Cabot Creamery in northeastern Vermont, or the Bellows Falls Creamery, about thirty miles to the south. 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. The only remaining dairy barn in the historic district is the 1900 Edward Newton barn (#10). There was also a very large late nineteenth-century dairy barn at the Hazen farm (#9), that burned down in 1963. The only other known dairy barn was one of an unknown appearance at the Gillette farm (#3).

Brookside Farm (#9) has been continuously farmed since the 1770s, and the Hazens are currently raising beef cattle, providing horse boarding and riding, and producing hay. All but one (#4) of the other farms in the historic district remained active until at least the 1930s. In 1929, the Dutton-Gillette Farm (#3) was sold to Harry Elliot, who also purchased the property across the street (#2). He continued to operate a small dairy and cattle breeding operation into the 1930s. A horse barn and the dairy barn mentioned above stood on the property (#3) until 2001.

The Buell Farm (#4) may have been farmed until the 1920s, but there is no evidence of such. The Newton Farm (#6) remained a small but active farm until the 1960s, when a small dairy and poultry operation was discontinued. The Newton family descendants who still live on the property (as well as at #5) intend to preserve the historic barn, which is now being used as a woodworking shop. The Edward Newton farmstead (#7 and 10) remained active after his death in 1945, when it was sold to Chauncey and Nettie Colton, who operated what was probably a dairy farm, until 1960. In 1989, the barn was converted to condominiums. It has lost some integrity due to this, but remains a contributing resource. It may not have survived until now or the near future if it had not been adaptively reused.

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A decline in agricultural activity in the historic district during the 1920s and 1930s was not uncommon when compared to the rest of Hartford and Vermont. This decline was due to two factors: the economics of maintaining a small-scale farm and the availability of the automobile. The small dairy farms could not compete with the larger, technologically-advanced farms developing around the state and country. From 1900 to 1930, the number of farms in Windsor County decreased by 25%. 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 for people who did not farm for a living, particularly after the 1960s construction of nearby Interstate Routes 91 and 89. For example, the 1930s and 1940s resident of the Buell House (#4), Albert Bomhower, sold gas and oil. A later resident of this house, Laurence Nichols, was the president of the White River Paper Company. Harry Elliot, who lived in the historic district in the 1920s and 1930s (#2 and 3), was a building contractor. The Chapman-Morse House was a rental property in the 1930s and 1940s, until it became the permanent home of a member of the Morse family in 1950.

Most of the resources in the historic district contribute to its significance and the historic district is well represented by many architectural styles and building types. The farmhouse styles range from Vermont's earliest style, Federal, to the early twentieth-century Craftsman style. There are three Federal style houses, the Dutton-Sprague House (#2), the Hazen House (#9), and the Buell House (#4). The Dutton-Sprague House is the only brick house in the historic district and is the only visual reminder of the brickyard that was located behind (east of) the house. There is no above-grade evidence of the brickyard and its exact location is unknown. The house's end chimneys are a clue that the house dates to about the 1820s, when the transformation from a center chimney mass to end chimneys occurred in Vermont. The Hazen House is 2-1/2 stories and is reportedly the first two-story house constructed in Hartford. It has an early Federal-style front door surround with pilasters and a small transom window. The Buell House is 2-1/2 stories and has a Palladian window and unusual layered soffit molding.

Vermont's subsequent style, Greek Revival, is represented by the Classic Cottage Chapman-Morse House (#6) and the Dutton-Gillette House (#3). The Chapman-Morse House has a Greek Revival grooved door surround with bulls-eye corner blocks, and a later Italianate porch with a cut-out railing and chamfered posts. The Dutton-Gillette House has a front-gable orientation and bold entablatures and corner pilasters. Like in many of Vermont's rural hamlets, the Victorian-era styles in the historic district are limited to vernacular interpretations such as the Edward Newton House (#8) and the Boardinghouse (#11). Both are front-gable sidehall plan vernacular Italianate houses. The only historic twentieth-century house is the Hazen Farm Foreman's House (#8), a Craftsman style bungalow with a jerkinhead roof.

The diversity of the historic district includes an attached horse and carriage barn (#6) and two highly-visible historic detached barns. One of the detached barns is a mid nineteenth-century Side Hill English barn (#6A), and the other is a 1900 large High-Drive Dairy barn (#10), which represent the two most important agricultural periods in Vermont, sheep raising (#6A) and dairying (#10). There are also two historic automobile garages (#9B and 7C). The historic cemetery, which

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has a wide variety of historic headstones and a historic stone wall (#1), also contributes to the historic landscape. The foundation of Simon Chapman's blacksmith shop (on #6) is an important feature of the historic district. The only primary non-contributing resource is a 1964 house that may be eligible as a contributing resource once it reaches fifty years of age in 2014 (#5).

The historic setting of the historic district has survived while late twentieth-century development has occurred around it. Hartford experiences a great deal of development pressure due to its location at the juncture of Interstate Routes 89 and 91 and near Dartmouth College. To the north of the historic district is an industrial park and condominium development. To the west, on Jericho Street, are suburban-type homes, and to the south is the imposing Dothan Brook School and an office/industrial park. In addition, Interstate 91 traverses the historic district over the Hazen property (#9), but is not visible from Christian Street or any of the contributing resources. The integrity of the open landscape of the historic district should remain intact, because most of the remaining open space that would accommodate twenty-first century development is on the Hazen property (#9), which is protected by a conservation easement.

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Boundary Description

The boundary of the Christian Street Rural Historic District is delineated on the sketch map accompanying the nomination form. The irregular boundary follows the perimeter property lines of the tax parcels included in the historic district; these property lines are derived from the Town of Hartford tax maps #4. The Hartford tax parcels whose perimeter property line is part of the district boundary include: 4-0, 4-30-1, 4-30-101, 4-33, 4-33-1, 4-55, 4-56, 4-58, 4-59, 4-60, 4-60-1, and 4-61.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary is determined by surrounding late twentieth-century intrusions and geography. At the north, south and west boundaries there is a visual change between historic buildings and late twentieth-century development. North of the boundary is a condominium development and an industrial park. West of the boundary is a late twentieth-century neighborhood. South of the boundary is a recently-constructed large school and an industrial park. East of the boundary is the Connecticut River. The historic district boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the Christian Street Rural Historic District.

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Section Contact Sheet/Negative ID

**Christian Street Rural Historic District
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Contact Sheet #1

- 0A - Hazen Farm Garage (#9B)
- 1A - Hazen House (#9)
- 2A - Hazen House front entry (#9)
- 3A - Hazen Farm Farm Stand/Tack Room (#9C)
- 4A - Hazen Farm Woodworking/Mechanical Shop (#9G)
- 5A - Hazen Farm, Horse Barn (#9E) on left, House (#9) on right
- 6A - Hazen Farm Horse Barn (#9E)
- 7A - Hazen Farm Cow Barn (#9D)
- 8A - Hazen Farm Chicken House (#9F)
- 9A - Hazen Farm Field east of farm complex (#9)
- 10A - Hazen Farm Laborer House (#9A)
- 11A - Newton Barn (#10)
- 12A - Chapman-Newton Barn (#6A)
- 13A - Chapman-Newton House (#6)
- 14A - Newton-Morse House (#5)
- 15A - Boardinghouse Garage (#11A)
- 16A - Boardinghouse (#11)
- 17A - Facing NW from #1
- 18A - Dutton-Gillette House (#3)
- 19A - Dutton-Sprague House (#2)
- 20A - Christian Street Cemetery (#1)
- 21A - Dutton-Sprague House Shed (#2A)
- 22A - 25A - not in historic district
- 26A - Edward Newton House (#7)
- 27A - Newton Barn (#10)
- 28A - Edward Newton Shed (#7A)
- 29A - Edward Newton Garage #2 (#7C)
- 30A - Edward Newton Garage #1 (#7B)
- 31A - Chapman-Newton Shed (#6B)
- 32A - Dutton-Gillette House (#3)
- 33A - Facing NW from #1
- 34A - Hazen House/Brookside Farm (#9)
- 35A - Facing south toward Hazen House/Brookside Farm (#9)

Contact Sheet #2

- 0 - Facing south on toward Dutton-Sprague House (#) and Dutton-Gillette House (#3)
- 1 - Facing northwest toward Buell House (#4)
- 2 - Facing north toward Chapman-Newton House (#6)
- 3 - Facing southwest toward Buell House (#4)
- 4 - Facing northwest toward Edward Newton House (#7) and Newton Barn (#10)
- 5 - Facing north toward Newton Barn (#10) and Hazen Farm Laborer's House (#9A)

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The following is the same for all photographs:
Christian Street Rural Historic District
Town of Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photographs by Paula Sagerman
Negatives on file at the Vermont Division for
Historic Preservation

Photograph #1
Facing northwest on Christian Street toward
Properties 3, 4 and 6
November 2002

Photograph #2
Facing south on Christian Street toward
Property #9
January 2003

Photograph #3
Facing south on Christian Street toward
Property #2 and 3
May 2003

Photograph #4
Facing north on Christian Street toward Property
#10 and 9A
May 2003

Photograph #5
Property #1
Facing northeast toward Christian Street
Cemetery
November 2002

Photograph #6
Property #2
Facing northeast toward Dutton-Sprague House
November 2002

Photograph #7
Property #2A
Facing northeast toward Shed of Dutton-
Sprague House
November 2002

Photograph #8
Property #3
Facing northwest toward Dutton-Gillette House
January 2003

Photograph #9
Property #4
Facing southwest toward Buell House
May 2003

Photograph #10
Property #5
Facing northeast toward Newton-Morse House
November 2002

Photograph #11
Property #6
Facing northwest toward Chapman-Newton
House
November 2002

Photograph #12
Property #6A
Facing northeast toward Barn of Chapman-
Newton House
November 2002

Photograph #13
Property #6B
Facing northeast toward Shed of Chapman-
Newton House
January 2003

Photograph #14
Property #7
Facing west toward Edward Newton House
January 2003

Photograph #15
Property #7A
Facing south toward Shed of Edward Newton
House
January 2003

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Section Photograph Labels Page 2

**Christian Street Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

Photograph #16
Property #7C
Facing northwest toward Garage #2 of Edward
Newton House
January 2003

Photograph #17
Property #8
Facing southeast toward Hazen Farm Foreman's
House
May 2003

Photograph #18
Property #9
Facing southeast toward Property #9
January 2003

Photograph #19
Property #9
Facing northeast toward Hazen House
November 2002

Photograph #20
Property #9A
Facing northeast toward Farm Laborer House
November 2002

Photograph #21
Property #9B
Facing northeast toward Automobile Garage
November 2002

Photograph #22
Property #9C
Facing northeast toward Farm Stand/Tack Room
November 2002

Photograph #23
Property #9D
Facing southwest toward Horse Barn
November 2002

Photograph #24
Property #9E
Facing southeast toward Cow Barn
November 2002

Photograph #25
Property #9F
Facing southeast toward Chicken House
November 2002

Photograph #26
Property #9G
Facing southeast toward
Woodworking/Mechanical Shop
November 2002

Photograph #27
Property #9
Facing southeast toward pasture east of farm
complex
November 2002

Photograph #28
Property #10
Facing northwest toward Newton Barn
November 2002

Photograph #29
Property #11
Facing northwest toward Boardinghouse
November 2002

Photograph #30
Property #11A
Facing northwest toward Automobile Garage
November 2002

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Section Property Owners Page 1

**Christian Street Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

1. Christian Street Cemetery Association
P.O. Box 283
White River Junction, VT 05001
2. Donald and Peggy Jones
P.O. Box 1454
Quechee, VT 05059-1454
3. Simpson Development Corporation
P.O. Box 1081
Norwich, VT 05055
4. John Koch
P.O. Box 330
Norwich, VT 05055-0330
5. Charter Trust Company (Morse)
80 South Main Street
Hanover, NH 03755
6. Charter Trust Company (Morse)
80 South Main Street
Hanover, NH 03755
7. William Drake
P.O. Box 674
White River Junction, VT 05001
8. Palla Hazen
2707 Christian Street
White River Junction, VT 05001
9. Sarah and Henry A. Hazen, Jr.
2727 Christian Street
White River Junction, VT 05001
10. David Harris
16 Hemlock Ridge Drive 101
White River Junction, VT 05001
11. Michael and Barbara Heyl
P.O. Box 1035
Norwich, VT 05055

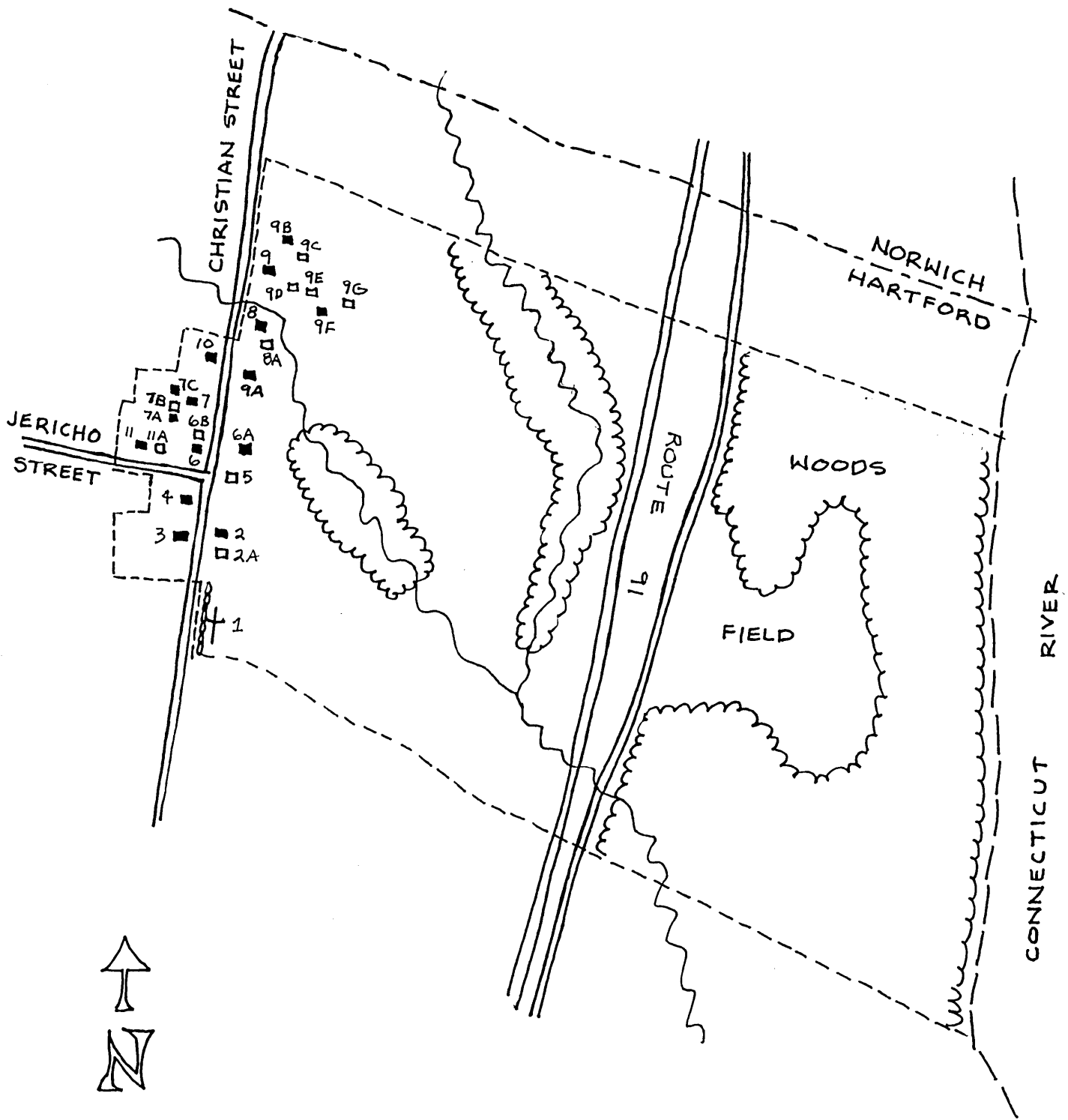
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section Table of Properties

**Christian Street Rural Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

Map #	Historic Name of Property	Address	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
1	Christian Street Cemetery	n/a	c. 1778	n/a	C
2	Dutton-Sprague House	2449 Christian Street	c. 1807 and c. 1825	Federal	C
3	Dutton-Gillette House	2458 Christian Street	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
4	Buell House	2492 Christian Street	c. 1828	Federal	C
5	Newton-Morse House	2521 Christian Street	1964	Shed	NC
6	Chapman-Newton House	2546 Christian Street	c. 1780 and c. 1839	Classic Cottage	C
7	Edward Newton House	2574 Christian Street	1900	vernacular Italianate	C
8	Hazen Farm Foreman's House	2707 Christian Street	1916	Craftsman	C
9	Hazen House/Brookside Farm	2727 Christian Street	c. 1775	Federal	C
10	Newton Barn	16 Hemlock Ridge Drive	1900	High Drive Barn	C
11	Boardinghouse	51 Jericho Street	c. 1880, moved c. 1910	vernacular Italianate	C



CHRISTIAN STREET
RURAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

HARTFORD
WINDSOR COUNTY
VERMONT

- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- == ROAD
- RIVER BANK
- ~ DOTHAN BROOK
- www EDGE OF WOODS
- ∞∞∞ HISTORIC STONE WALL
- .-.- TOWN BOUNDARY

