

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 West Hartford Village Historic District
other names/site number n/a

2. Location

street & number Route 14, Harper Savage Lane, Tigertown Road, and Stetson Road
not for publication n/a
city or town Hartford vicinity n/a
state Vermont code VT county Windsor code 027
zip code 05084

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Suzanne C. Daniels National Register Specialist 1/01-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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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 R. Beall 12/15/04

for 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>39</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>41</u>	<u>21</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>secondary structure</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>animal facility</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>agricultural outbuilding</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>agricultural field</u>
<u>Commerce/Trade</u>	<u>specialty store</u>

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<u>Education</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>library</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>religious facility</u>
<u>Religion</u>	<u>church-related residence</u>
<u>Funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>post office</u>
<u>Transportation</u>	<u>rail-related</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>Funerary</u>	<u>cemetery</u>
<u>Education</u>	<u>library</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>post office</u>

=====
7. Description
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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- Greek Revival
- Italianate
- Colonial Revival
- Craftsman

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

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

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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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
- Commerce
- Transportation

Period of Significance 1795-1954

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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 47 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	707578	4844401	2	18	708332 4844522
3	18	708720	4842417	4	18	707981 4842284

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 28, 2004

street & number 7 Winter Haven Drive telephone (802) 464-5179

city or town Wilmington state VT zip code 05363

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

General Description

The West Hartford Village Historic District is located in the extreme northwestern corner of the Town of Hartford, Vermont. This .85 mile-long, 47-acre linear historic district includes the part of West Hartford village that lies on the east bank of the White River. There are forty-one contributing resources and twenty-two that are non-contributing. Most of the thirty-five primary resources in the historic district are located on the east side of Route 14, which follows and is in close proximity to the White River. Behind (east of) these properties are railroad tracks that run parallel to Route 14. There are also seven properties in the historic district that are located on roads that run east from Route 14. Interstate Route 89 runs parallel to the historic district, then crosses the railroad tracks, Route 14, and the river just south of the historic district. Lot sizes range from .1 acres to 4.8 acres, and most of the properties contain a single family home with either attached or detached outbuildings. There are also several commercial and institutional buildings, as well as two cemeteries. The primary resources generally have uniform spacing and setbacks typical to a small Vermont village, and the thirty-seven detached outbuildings are generally to the rear of the primary resources. There are twenty-seven contributing primary resources and eight non-contributing primary resources. Contributing resources include a general store, a church, a schoolhouse, a library, a cemetery, farmsteads, and vernacular village homes. Non-contributing resources include three garage structures, a few late twentieth-century homes, and one altered farmhouse. Although the village has lost some of its integrity over the years due to the loss of buildings in the 1927 flood, building alterations and deterioration, it retains its integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, and most of its integrity of materials, workmanship and design.

The Town of Hartford is located at the confluence of the Connecticut and the White Rivers in central-eastern Vermont. The Connecticut River divides Vermont from New Hampshire and runs south into the Long Island Sound. The main branch of the White River begins in Bethel, Windsor County, Vermont, where it meets another branch that originates in Roxbury. West Hartford village is located on the White River, seven miles from its confluence with the Connecticut River. Tributaries of the White River, the Tigertown and Podunk Brooks, originate in Norwich and flow through the historic district, where they meet the White River. West Hartford lies between the second and third basins of the White River, which are both lined with several terraces, creating rolling hillsides on both sides of the Village.

The Town has five villages: White River Junction, Hartford, Wilder, Quechee and West Hartford. West Hartford is the most rural of the villages, and the edges of the historic district are defined by topographic features such as rolling countryside to the east and the White River to the west. Also, north of the historic district, there are several contiguous non-contributing homes, and south of the historic district there are non-contributing resources and a stretch of road with no buildings.

The Podunk and Tigertown Brooks originate in Norwich and run southwest until they feed into the White River. The Tigertown Brook follows its namesake road. The Podunk Brook follows Stetson Road, then runs in a more southerly direction until it passes under the railroad tracks, then runs east and divides properties #14 and 15. In the village, it was also historically called the Creamery Brook, because a creamery was once located in the rear of property #15. West of the

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railroad tracks, these brooks are lined with the remains of stone retaining walls and what may be the remains of mill foundations.

Route 14 is known as Main Street as it passes through the village, and serves mostly local traffic traveling to rural adjacent towns such as Pomfret and Sharon. In general, Route 14 and the lots that front it are flat; beyond this to the east the land ascends and the railroad tracks are at a higher elevation than Route 14. The other roads in the historic district are Harper Savage Lane, Tigertown Road, and Stetson Road. Route 14 is paved, and the other roads in the historic district are unpaved on the east side of the railroad tracks. Harper Savage Lane intersects Route 14 at the focal point of the historic district, crosses the railroad tracks, then immediately diverges into what are now residential driveways. Tigertown Road intersects Route 14 near the north end of the historic district, and runs northeast, passing under Interstate 89 and terminating in Norwich. Immediately after this road crosses the railroad tracks, it forks into Stetson Road, which climbs a steep hill and dead-ends at the interstate. Before the construction of Interstate 89 in the 1960s, the village had a stronger connection to the agricultural lands to the northeast.

The focal point of the historic district is the intersection of Main Street and Harper Savage Lane, where the two historic stores are located (#10 and 11). Just south of this intersection is the metal truss bridge over the White River, which leads to the western section of West Hartford. This bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places but is not included in the historic district. The Appalachian Trail passes through the historic district via the White River bridge. In the historic district, the trail is actually the paved roads.

In addition to the twenty-seven properties that face Route 14, there are four properties on Harper Savage Lane; three between Route 14 and the railroad tracks (#28, 29 and 30), and one on the east side of the tracks (#31). There are two properties on Tigertown Road, one on each side of the railroad tracks (#34 and 35), and two rural properties on Stetson Road (#32 and 33). The cemetery (#27) is located between three properties on Route 14 (#17, 18 and 19) and the railroad tracks, and is accessed by a driveway that runs past the north elevation of the church (#16).

On Main Street, all of the buildings are in relatively close proximity to each other, typical for a Vermont village, and have similar moderate setbacks. At the southern gateway to the historic district, there is a large modern garage (#2) across the street from a historic vernacular home (#1). Beyond this are six modestly-sized homes (#3 to 8), three with continuous architecture (#3, 4 and 6). Between these homes and Harper Savage Lane are the historic library (#9) and a historic store (#10). North of this intersection is a historic former store (#11). Both of these stores are in close proximity to the street corners. North of the latter store are four modestly-sized homes (#12 to 15), a historic church (#16), a historic former schoolhouse (#17), and three modesty-sized homes (#18 to 20) before Main Street reaches Tigertown Road. The church and schoolhouse each have a commanding presence, as they are set back from the road, sit on a knoll, and have wider lots than the adjacent properties. North of Tigertown Road, there are five modestly-sized homes (#21 to 25), which also have wider lots than the rest of the village. The three northernmost of these sit on a bluff and have a deep setback. At the north end of the historic district, the landscape opens up into a gently sloping open hillside, and at the north end of a field there is a large historic farmhouse (#26)

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with a private cemetery (#26A). The presence of this large home provides a northern gateway to the historic district.

On the north side of Harper Savage Lane are two small homes (#29 and 30) with moderate setbacks. South of Harper Savage Lane, just east of the railroad tracks, there is another small home (#31). On the south side of Harper Savage Lane are two large modern garage buildings (#28 and 28A). Tigertown and Stetson Road contain four farmsteads, all of which retain historic agricultural outbuildings (#32, 33, 34 and 35). Although Route 89 abuts one of these properties (#33), the rural agricultural setting has been preserved on all four farmsteads. A VAST trail traverses one of the farmsteads (#33).

Vegetation near the houses and outbuildings on Route 14 is mostly limited to lawns and scattered trees. North of Tigertown Road, the houses on the bluff are partially surrounded by tree groves. The properties on Tigertown and Stetson Roads have scattered trees and lie below open fields.

Most of the contributing buildings in the historic district are vernacular interpretations of nineteenth-century styles. The oldest building in the historic district is the c. 1795 Federal-style Georgian-plan Savage farmhouse (#26). There are two other two-story side-gable Federal style homes (#6 and 14). Most of the other historic homes are front gable vernacular Greek Revival structures, or Classic Cottages. There is one vernacular Italianate house (#34), one Craftsman bungalow (#25), and a vernacular bungalow (#24). One of the stores is of the vernacular Greek Revival style (#10), and the other is a Shingle Style structure (#11), which is unusual for a rural general store. The Colonial Revival library (#9) may have been constructed from a kit. The Greek Revival Congregational Church (#16) is the most high-style structure in the historic district. Two houses (#4 and 6), the schoolhouse (#17), and one of the stores (#11) have full façade Italianate porches, and the library has a Colonial Revival entry porch.

Historic outbuildings include twelve barns (#4, 6, 7, 12A, 14A, 14B, 32A, 33A, 33B, 33C, 34, and 35A) and two garages (#25A and 30A). Six of the farmhouses have continuous architecture (#3, 4, 6, 26, 33 and 34), where the main block of the house is connected to a barn via a wing or ell. However, the complex at #3 has been altered and is no longer a contributing resource, and the barn at #26 has been replaced. There is a variety of barns that include English Barns (#5A and 33A), horse and carriage barns (#4, 7A, 12A, 34A and 35A), and a large gambrel-roofed dairy barn (#32A). The farm at the end of Stetson Road has the largest complex of buildings, including a house with a wing and attached shed (#34), and three distinct detached barns and sheds (#33B, 33C, 33D). A long shed that has collapsed connects #34 to #34A. There are some non-historic agricultural outbuildings in the historic district, including a barn/greenhouse (#21A), a pig house (#22A), and a chicken house (#22B), which are all part of a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farm.

Most of the primary resources in the historic district are gable roofed 1-1/2 story structures. Exceptions include three houses (#6, 14 and 26), the schoolhouse (#17), and both stores, which are 2-1/2 stories (#10 and 11), and the flat-roofed modern warehouse/garage structures (#2, 28 and

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28A). A section of #2 has a gambrel roof, and was originally a c. 1930 barn associated with the house across the road (#1).

All of the historic structures are of wood frame construction, and have stone or brick foundations. Most of these buildings have clapboard siding, one of the stores has wood shingle siding (#10), two houses have what appears to be fiberglass or asbestos siding, and five of the buildings have vinyl siding. One of the garage structures is of concrete block construction (#28), and another has metal siding (#28A). Roofing types include slate, sheet metal, and asphalt shingle.

Architectural trim is generally limited to flat-stock window and door casings and cornerboards, and molded roof cornice trim. Exceptions include the Congregational Church (#16), which has a pedimented entrance pavilion, a bell tower with an octagonal bell chamber with pilastered openings and an octagonal inflected dome, heavily molded cornices and gable rakes, large paneled double-leaf doors, and Queen Anne stained glass windows. The house at #4 has an Eastlake porch, which has a stickwork grooved railing, chamfered posts with Eastlake carvings at the railing level and scrolled brackets, and a modillioned cornice over an architrave frieze over cut-out brackets. Two Greek Revival houses have decorative entries. The house at #21 has a paneled door with sidelights framed by architrave casings with corner blocks. The house at #33 has an eight-panel door and leaded-glass sidelights framed by a full entablature and paneled pilasters.

Most of the single-family homes are owner-occupied. Three of the homes also contain small businesses, which has resulted in the construction of modern detached outbuildings (#1A, 6A, 15A). Two small vernacular structures originally associated with the railroad, one the rear ell of a former store and the other a storage building, have been converted to residences (#29 and 30). A large rear addition is currently being constructed on a historic house (#21).

The appearance of the historic district has changed over the years due to several factors. The 1867 and 1927 floods washed away most buildings between Route 14 and the river, as well as much of the river bank. The 1927 flood also damaged or destroyed some buildings on the east side of Route 14. The decrease in agricultural activity during the second quarter of the twentieth century resulted in the loss and deterioration of many agricultural outbuildings. The discontinuation of local railroad service in the 1950s resulted in the loss of the railroad station, and two stores have been removed (#13 and 29). Several buildings are in poor to fair condition due to deferred maintenance. The grandest building in the historic district, the Congregational Church, is currently unoccupied and in a state of deterioration. Although Route 89 hovers above the village, it is not visible from most parts of the historic district; its effect is mostly audible.

Despite the changes to the historic district, the village's rich history is still depicted in the remaining twenty-seven historic properties. Because the village is tightly bounded by the river and Route 89, it is unlikely that suburban-type development will affect this area of Hartford as it has in the other agricultural areas of the town. Currently, the biggest threats to the integrity of the historic district are deferred maintenance and alterations such as the addition of vinyl siding and window replacement.

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Individual Descriptions

1. Ingraham-Hazen House, 4784 Route 14, c. 1839, c. 1950, contributing

This former farmhouse is the only structure in the historic district that is located on the west side of Route 14. The vernacular 1-1/2 story wood frame Classic Cottage sits on a flat lot between the White River and the road, and has a very small setback from the road. The house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, asbestos siding, and a side-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof. The original foundation has been replaced or bolstered by poured concrete. At the south gable wall there is a small one-story wing set back from the front façade of the main block, and at the left end of the north gable wall there is a small attached shed. Spanning most of the front roof slope of the main block is a shed-roofed dormer. The main block would be symmetrical if not for the slightly off-center front entry and its front-gabled entry porch. The porch has a wood-paneled half wall and square corner posts. Off-center on the roof ridge there is a small square chimney. The front elevation of the main block has three Chicago windows, and the dormer has three pairs of one-over-one windows. The south gable wall has a one-over-one window at each story.

The rear of the wing is spanned by a shed-roofed projection. The front elevation of the wing has a paneled garage bay and a wood pedestrian door with horizontal panels and a square light. The attached shed has a shed roof and a large opening at its front elevation. Leading to a metal framed glass door at the north gable wall of the main block is a modern wood handicap ramp.

Because of alterations, the house is difficult to date. It may have been constructed as early as 1825 and as late as 1865, but probably dates to 1839. It probably originally had clapboard siding. The porch, dormer and windows appear to date to the mid twentieth-century.

The house was probably constructed for Dr. David Ingraham (1770-1858), who purchased the property in 1839. The land was previously the south end of Abel Camp's farm, which was subdivided from the 1820s to 1850 into what are now properties #1 through #6. Camp lived in a house that stood between #2 and 3.

Ingraham conveyed the property to his son Silas and Silas's second wife (who he married twenty-nine days after his first wife died) Caroline in 1854. Silas (1815-1883) is listed as the head farmer of the property in the 1850 agricultural census. The seventy-acre farm had one horse, five cows, and twenty sheep, the latter being a low amount for Hartford at the time. He grew the typical crops for the time, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and hay, and produced wool and butter. In 1860, this eighty-acre farm, including only ten acres of woodland, included one horse, five cows, four swine, and no sheep, which was unusual at the time. Ingraham grew rye, corn, and potatoes, but no oats, a common product. He produced cheese, hay and maple sugar, an above-average amount of butter, and was one of the only local farmers at the time to produce honey and beeswax.

The Ingrahams sold the sixty-five acre farm to Levi Hazen in 1865. Hazen (born 1825) married his wife Mary in 1849, and was a farmer, civil engineer and surveyor. The 1870 agricultural census

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shows that the farm had grown to 125 acres, and had one horse, four cows, two "other cattle," sixty-eight sheep, two swine, and grew corn, oats, peas and beans, potatoes, orchard products, and produced wool, butter, cheese and hay. The *History of Hartford* (1889) notes that Hazen has one of the finest collections of minerals in Vermont. Hazen's estate was conveyed in 1902 to his daughter Ada Jennings. The property went through several owners in the 1910s and 1920s. In 1930, it was sold to Carl Norin, who probably built the former barn across the street (#2). It was owned by the Clifford family from 1945 to 1995.

1A. Garage, 1998, non-contributing

This long three-sided wood-frame garage is located south of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and a large setback. It has vertical board siding at the sides and rear and a shed roof. It is non-contributing due to its age.

2. Clifford's Garage, 4775 Route 14, c. 1930, c. 1945, c. 1990, non-contributing

These attached structures are located on the east side of Route 14 at the south end of the historic district. At the south end of a three acre open flat lot, there is a large one-story vinyl-sided wood frame structure that has been enlarged three or four times. A detached garage north of this was recently demolished (2004). The structures are surrounded by pavement and dirt parking lots. The railroad tracks are just east of the buildings on a berm, and at the north end of the property there is a historic cut stone railroad underpass.

The structures serve as a vehicle repair garage and office. The center front section is a side-gable gambrel-roofed building with an asphalt-shingle roof and has three modern garage bays spanning the front elevation. Projecting from the south gable wall is a flat-roofed office with metal-framed glass doors and single-pane fixed windows. Projecting from the north gable wall is a tall one-story side-gabled structure with a garage bay and a one-over-one window. Projecting north of this is a tall one-story side-gabled structure with three tall garage bays in the north gable wall and two one-over-one windows in the front (west) elevation. Spanning the rear (east) elevations of the center and south front sections are tall one-story shed-roofed additions. Spanning the south section is a flat-roofed one-story section.

The gambrel-roofed section was constructed as a barn c. 1930, and was originally associated with the house across the road (#1). It was probably converted to a garage in 1945, when the property was purchased by Erwin Clifford, who converted it to Clifford's Garage. The additions were constructed from the 1950s to the 1980s, and have been altered over the years so that the complex appears to date to the 1980s and 1990s. In the 1990s, the flat roofs of the additions were changed to the extant gable and shed roofs. Clifford owned the property until 1995, and sold this and his other industrial property (#28) to the same company.

The recently demolished garage was located northeast of the main structures, just west of the railroad tracks. It had a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and a large setback, corrugated metal siding, and a side-gable corrugated metal roof. Each of the four bays of the east

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and west elevations had a square fixed window, except for the window opening in the fourth bay of the west elevation, which had a paired fixed window. The south gable end had a garage bay and a pedestrian door opening. The building appeared to have been constructed about 1970 and was non-contributing due to its age.

3. Holden-Dudley-Hazen House, 4923 Route 14, c. 1831, 1983, non-contributing

This former farmhouse is located on the east side of Route 14 and has a moderate setback from the road. It consists of a small 1-1/2 story vernacular timber frame main block, and continuous architecture including a rear ell and an attached rear former barn, all vinyl sided. The two bay by two bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a small boxed cornice, and a replacement one-over-one window in each bay of the front and south gable walls and in the gables. The ell has an asphalt-shingle roof and its south elevation is spanned by a shed-roofed porch that is enclosed at the right end. At the right end of the north elevation of the ell is the main entry to the house, a modern wood door with a sidelight. To the left of this are two one-over-one replacement windows. The former barn is flush with the north elevation of the ell, and projects from the south elevation of the ell. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and a corrugated metal roof with a small boxed cornice. At the right end of the west elevation is a large vertical-board pedestrian door, and the gables have modern one-over-one windows. The north gable wall also has a one-over-one window at the first story.

The house dates to as early as 1831, and no later than 1840. It was substantially altered in 1983. The door and window patterns and sizes have been changed, and the main entry has been moved from the center of the front elevation to the rear ell. The clapboard siding and architectural trim has been removed, or have been concealed by vinyl siding and all the windows have been replaced. The barn has been converted to living space, and also has new windows and vinyl siding. Due to these alterations, the property does not retain enough historic integrity to convey its historic significance, and is not a contributing resource in the historic district.

The house was probably constructed for Phineas Holden about 1831, the year he purchased the property. This lot was subdivided from the 1804 Abel Camp farm, which was subdivided from the 1820s to 1850 into what are now properties #1 through #6. Camp lived in a house just south of the subject property that is no longer standing.

Holden owned the property until 1836, and later owners included farmer Lorin Dudley, who owned it from 1839-1858, farmer George Burch, who owned it with his wife Kate from 1858-1873, carriage maker Edward Hazen, who owned it with his wife Ellen from 1873-1924, and state road patrolman Laurence Pitkin, who owned it from 1928-1947.

In 1850, Dudley was the first farmer of the property to be listed in an agricultural census. At that time he owned 70 acres, and had two horses, four cows, was one of the only farmers in the area with no sheep. He grew a small amount of corn, oats, and an average amount of potatoes, butter and hay.

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From 1858 to the 1860s, the house was occupied by Nancy Hazen and her family. Nancy (1797-1879) was Francis and Abigail Savage's (#26) daughter. Nancy and her husband David (1791-1853) lived on the Savage homestead, and Nancy sold it in 1858 to two of her daughters and their husbands, and then moved to the subject property. For many years around the mid twentieth-century, the house also served as the West Hartford Central telephone operator's office.

4. Dutton-Clark House, 4967 Route 14, c. 1850, contributing

This former farmstead is located on the east side of Route 14 on a small flat lot lined at the front by a modern picket fence. The 1-1/2 story wood frame Classic Cottage has a small setback from the road and continuous architecture including a side wing and attached barn. The symmetrical five bay by two bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a stone foundation, clapboard siding, a side-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof, a large central brick chimney, and a full-façade flat-roofed Eastlake porch. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. The centered front entry has a vertical board door, and the regularly-spaced window openings contain twelve-over-twelve windows, except for the two windows to the left of the front door, which contain two-over-two windows. The porch has a stickwork grooved railing, chamfered posts with Eastlake carvings at the railing level and scrolled brackets, and a modillioned cornice over an architrave frieze over cut-out brackets. This is the most elaborate porch in the historic district.

The one-story side wing spans the right half of the south gable wall of the main block and has a lower roofline than the main block. It has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with a boxed cornice. Architectural trim includes a molded cornice and flat-stock window and door casings. Near the right end of the front elevation is a vertical board door with strap hinges. To the left of this are three twelve-over-eight windows. Between the door and the adjacent barn is a small square window.

The 2-1/2 story front-gable barn has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, and is flush with the front elevation of the side wing. Spanning the rear gable wall is a one-store shed-roofed addition. The barn has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and an overhanging open-eave sheet metal roof. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. The front gable wall has two barn door openings with flat-stock casings. The left opening has been infilled with vertical boards and a multi-pane horizontal window. The right opening has a vertical-board double leaf door. In the gable there is a vertical window. At the south elevation are four irregularly-spaced twelve-pane stable windows to the right of a board pedestrian door. To the right of this, at the narrow south elevation of the addition, there is a board pedestrian door and a square window. Centered on the second story of the south elevation is a vertical board hay door. All of the structures are in very good condition.

The house is difficult to date due to the mix of elements from different time periods, such as the central chimney, which generally predates knee walls and overhanging open-eave roofs, and reproduction replacement elements such as vertical-board doors with strap hinges, and twelve-over-twelve windows. However, judging by deeds and the appearance, it probably dates to c. 1850, and

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the wing may predate the main block. The Doton map shows that there was a house in this location in 1855. The porch was probably added in the late nineteenth century, and the barn probably dates to the late nineteenth century as well. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations. The vertical-board doors and twelve-over-twelve and twelve-over-eight windows probably date to the late twentieth century. The barn probably originally only had a central front barn door. It was converted from a barn to a finished laboratory in 1996.

The house was probably constructed for Joseph Dutton, who purchased the property in 1850, when properties #3 and 4 were split. The lot had originally been part of the 1804 Abel Camp farm, which was subdivided from the 1820s to 1850 into properties #1 through 6. Dutton sold the property in 1853 to Sally Clark, whose name appears in this location on the 1855 Doton map. From 1864 to 1873 the property was sold about seven times until purchased by Maria Clark. In 1888 her estate was conveyed to her daughter Retta Udall. Retta's husband Charles established a stock yard near the railroad siding and was a live stock dealer. Retta's estate was sold to Charles Dimick in 1912. Blacksmith Seymour Hazen owned it from 1914 until his death about 1968.

In 1995, the property was purchased by Anderson Laboratories, which tests indoor pollutants and toxins, designs testing systems, and educates the public about air quality. In 1993, the company reported on the adverse effects of gasses emanating from certain new carpets, which prompted United States Congressional hearings and carpet label warnings. The company uses the former barn for research & development, and the rest of complex as office space.

5. Hathorn, Everett and Allegra, House, 5001 Route 14, 1967, non-contributing

This small wood frame ranch house is located on the east side of Route 14, set back from the road on a knoll. Northeast of the house is a detached historic barn (A). The house consists of a main block and small side wing. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, and the wing spans most of its north gable end and has a slightly lower roof. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, a low-sloped side-gable standing-seam metal roof, and an exterior concrete block chimney off-center on the south gable wall. The main block has an off-center front entry with a double-leaf door, and a set of paired one-over-one vinyl windows. At the left end of the south gable wall, there is a metal door with a large vertical light. Centered on the north gable wall of the wing is a hollow-core metal door, and off-center on the front elevation of the wing is a paired casement window. The house is in excellent condition.

The main block of the house was constructed in 1967, and the wing was originally a porch that was converted to living space in 1998. The extant house replaced the c. 1828 Burpee Prouty house, which was built on land subdivided from Abel Camp's farm. An 1867 photo reveals that it was a Cape Cod house that stood in front of the extant barn, with a rear ell that was attached to the front (west) gable wall of the barn.

Prouty sold the original house to Emily Ballard in 1850, who owned it until her death, about 1911. However, a farmer named Allen Ballard and his wife Amarilla were living here in 1860, according to census records. In 1911, the property was purchased by Henry and Jane Harding. Jane died in

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1916, and Henry retained ownership until his death. His estate was left to his granddaughter Florence Fiendeisen, who sold it in 1961 to Everett and Allegra Hathorn. The property remains in the Hathorn family.

5A. English Barn, c. 1828, contributing

This detached barn has a large setback from the road, a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, wood shingle siding, and a corrugated metal roof overhanging roof. Spanning the west gable wall is a flat-roofed rough porch. Although this gable wall faces the road, the primary entry is on the south eaves side, making this an English Barn. This elevation has a centered barn door opening, and two large pedestrian door openings. The barn opening and right door opening have been infilled with vertical boards but the casings remain intact. The center opening originally had a double-leaf hinged door, and the right door was originally a sliding barn door. The left opening has a plank door. Above the center opening is a hay door that has been infilled with vertical boards. The west gable has a two pane fixed window (one half of a two-over-two window). The porch has square posts. The barn is in fair condition and the porch is in poor condition.

Because it is a small English barn, a type common during Vermont's agricultural subsistence period (up to the 1820s), it may be contemporaneous with the c. 1828 house that is no longer standing on the property. It dates to no later than 1867, when it appears in a photograph.

6. Prouty, Ira, House, 5031 Route 14, c. 1820, contributing

This former farmstead is located on the east side of Route 14, set back from the road on a knoll. Northwest of the house, closer to the road, is a modern automobile service center (A). The structures are surrounded by scattered trees, and rows of trees separate this property from the properties to the south and north. The 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Federal style main block has a 1-1/2 story rear ell, which is attached to a barn, which is attached to a sugar house, which is attached to an open shed. The shed projects south of the sugar house, giving the complex a U-shaped footprint. In the corner formed by the main block and rear ell there is a greenhouse.

The main block has a cut stone foundation, vinyl siding, a steep overhanging side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a boxed cornice and cornice returns, and a small brick chimney rising off-center from the roof ridge. There is a full-façade flat-roofed one-story Italianate porch, and bay windows at the left end of the front elevation and at the south gable wall. The steep overhanging roof, porch, and bay windows give this Federal-period house an Italianate appearance.

The three-bay porch has tripartite posts with square bases, slatted posts, and molded capitals, and a molded cornice. The front bay window is wider than average, with two window openings at the front face. The window openings of the side bay window are flanked by pilasters beneath a full entablature with a projecting molded cornice. Other architectural trim includes molded roof cornices, gable rakes and cornice returns. The centered front entry contains a wood door with a pair of two-pane vertical lights. To the right of the entry are two window openings. The second story of the front elevation has three regularly-spaced window openings. The second story of the south

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gable has one window opening, and there is a window opening in the gable. All the window openings contain one-over-one sash. The main block is in good condition.

The rear ell spans the north 2/3 of the rear elevation of the main block. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle gabled roof. The greenhouse has a pitched glass wall that meets the south edge of the main block, and a vinyl-sided east wall with a sliding glass door. The rear ell is in excellent condition, and the greenhouse is in good condition.

The attached barn spans most of the rear gable wall of the ell and faces south. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block, clapboard siding, and a side-gabled corrugated metal roof. Centered on the south eaves side is a full-height double-leaf sliding wood door; each leaf has twelve square panels. To the left of this is a modern paneled wood garage door. To the right of the center doorway is a six-pane window and a pedestrian door with three upper vertical panels and three lower vertical panels. The barn is in fair condition.

Spanning the east gable wall of the barn is a sugar house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the main block, horizontal plank siding, a corrugated metal roof, and a ridge monitor with open sides and horizontal plank gable ends, and a gabled roof. At the left end of the south elevation is a modern garage door. The sugar house is in fair condition.

Projecting south from the sugar house is an open shed. It spans the right half of the south elevation of the sugar house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the main block. It is supported by square posts is open to the west and south, and has a corrugated metal roof. It is in poor condition.

The house was constructed c. 1820 and is generally intact but has experienced some alterations. An 1867 photograph reveals that it originally had a roof with no overhang, and two interior end chimneys. The new roofline and extant chimney appear in an early twentieth-century photograph. The porch and bay windows are not original, and possibly date to the 1880s, when the house was converted to a parsonage. The front elevation probably originally had pairs of windows on each side of the doorway at the first story, and five windows at the second story, typical of a Georgian-plan house. The front door appears to date to the late nineteenth century. The original clapboard siding could be intact behind the c. 1970s synthetic siding. The rear ell was originally lower in height, and partially unfinished as a shed. It was renovated into living space and raised in 1990. The barn dates to sometime between 1867, when a different barn appears in a photo of that date, and the 1890s, when the extant barn appears in a photograph of that era. The sugar house and open shed probably date to the late twentieth century.

The house was probably constructed for Ira Prouty after he purchased the property in 1820. It had been subdivided from the 1804 Abel Camp farm (later subdivided into properties #1 to 6). Later owners include Harvey Noble, Solomon Crandall, Norman Savage, Alvan Tucker, and Otis Pitkin, who owned the property from 1853 to 1882. Pitkin and his wife Martha had moved here from "the Jericho Road," now Stetson Road. In the 1860 agricultural census, he is listed as a farmer with 72

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acres, one horse, three cows, two oxen, two other cattle, eight sheep, and two swine, and he grew wheat, corn, potatoes, and hay, and produced butter and maple sugar.

In 1882, Pitkin sold the property to the West Hartford Congregational Society (#16), which converted the house into a parsonage. The Pitkin family lived there until 1927. In 1928, the property was sold to brothers-in-law Vinon Wilkinson and Guy Place, whose house was destroyed in the 1927 flood (#9). Place died in 1945, and the property was sold to Frank and Gladys Sargent, who owned it until 1956 and built the garage (6A). The property is now used as a single family home and small business by the same owners since 1976.

6A. Sargent Excavating Company Garage, c. 1950 and c. 1970, non-contributing

This wood frame garage has a moderate setback from the road and was built in two sections that create an L-shaped footprint. The north section has board and batten siding and a standing-seam metal shed roof. At the front elevation are two large glazed garage doors and a metal framed industrial window. At the south elevation are two six-pane windows and a door with a multi-pane upper light. The south section of the garage is set back from the north section and has synthetic siding and a shed roof. At its front elevation is a large glazed garage door. The building is in fair condition and appears to be unused. The north section was constructed no later than 1955, as a garage for an excavating company, and the south section was added c. 1970. The exterior of the garage appears to have been updated in the 1970s. The garage is non-contributing due to its age and alterations.

7. Downer, John, House, 5083 Route 14, c. 1830, contributing

This wood frame Cape Cod type house is located on the east side of Route 14 on an open flat lot. The house has a moderate setback from the road and consists of a main block and rear ell. Northeast of the house is a detached barn (7A). The symmetrical five bay by two bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a brick foundation, vinyl siding, and a side gable slate roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. A small brick chimney rises from the roof ridge between the second and middle bays. Centered on the front elevation is a gabled entry porch. At the right half of the south gable wall is a flat-roofed shallow projection with a stone foundation. Architectural trim includes molded cornices, cornice returns and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings. The porch has square corner posts, a pedimented gable, and molded cornices and gable rakes. The front entry contains a hollow core metal door flanked by sidelights. The regularly-spaced two-over-two windows have four-pane wood storm windows. The south projection has off-center paired two-over-two windows.

The rear ell spans most of the rear elevation of the main block, and is set back slightly from the north gable wall. It has vinyl siding, and a gabled slate roof with a boxed cornice. The south elevation has a Chicago window and the north elevation has three irregularly-spaced two-over-two windows that meet the eaves. The entire house in general is in fair to good condition.

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The house is difficult to date because it has a mix of Cape Cod and Classic Cottage type features, and its owner during the time it was built had constructed a different house in 1832 (#9). Cape Cod features include the lack of a knee wall and a central chimney mass. Classic Cottage features include the overhanging roof and windows that are larger than what is typically in a Cape Cod house. The house was probably constructed c. 1830, during the transition period between the Cape Cod and Classic Cottage eras. It is also possible that the ell was constructed first, about 1822, as it appears in an 1867 photograph (in which the main block is cut off in the photo) with no overhang and twelve-over-eight windows. Generally, the house has not had any major alterations. It originally did not have a front porch, and the south projection had a gabled roof. The extant chimney once had a twin on the other side of the front entry. Clapboard siding probably survives under the vinyl siding, and the extant two-over-two windows are probably second-generation. Historic photos show that before the flood of 1927, the house had a larger setback from the road and sat on a knoll.

The house was probably constructed for John Downer, who may have lived here until the grander house he built two houses up the road (#9) was completed in 1832. Downer was an early real estate magnate in West Hartford. In 1850, the property was sold to farmer Dan Hazen (1791-1867), who lived here with his wife Abigail (1790-1877). Hazen is listed in the 1850 agricultural census, the first to list individual farms, as having 32 acres. He did not have any sheep, which was unusual at the time, but an 1867 photo reveals that the property had no barn. He grew small amounts of wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, and orchard products, and produced butter and hay. He sold the property in 1864, and there were several transactions until railroad foreman Thomas Carr bought the property in 1869, and lived here with his wife Hannah and their family. Carr's estate was sold in 1907, to T. Dwight Bugbee, whose estate was sold in 1965.

7A. Barn, c. 1860, c. 1920, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame barn is located northeast of the house and has a large setback from the road. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, clapboard siding, and a front-gable open-eave overhanging front-gable slate roof. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, cornices and gable rakes, and window and door casings. The front gable wall is spanned by two rolling vertical board barn doors beneath a pair of two-pane windows and a small horizontal window in the peak of the gable. Off-center on the south roof slope is a shed wall dormer with a pair of two-over-two windows. At the first story of this elevation are two two-pane windows flanked by wood pedestrian doors.

It is possible that this is the barn that appears in an 1867 photograph, which shows a similar barn attached to the wing of the house at property #8. In this photograph, the subject house did not have a barn, and #8 does not currently have a barn. It would only need to have been moved slightly in order to be standing in its current location. In any case, it was constructed no later than 1927, as it is reported as being "moved from its foundation" during the 1927 flood during the ownership of T.D. Bugbee. The windows and doors probably date to the early twentieth-century.

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8. Tenney-Downer-Steele House and Store, 5099 Route 14, c. 1820 and c. 1845, contributing

This former farmstead, store and post office is located on the east side of Route 14 on an open lot and has a moderate setback from the road. The 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house has a front-gable main block and a side ell. The sidehall plan main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, a rubble stone foundation, clapboard siding, an overhanging front-gable standing seam metal roof with a boxed cornice, and a rectangular brick chimney near the valley between the main block and side ell. The ell is the same height as the main block, and projects north from the left end of the north elevation of the main block. It has a concrete block foundation, clapboard siding, and an open-eave overhanging standing seam metal roof.

Architectural trim of both sections includes flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings. The main block also has heavily molded roof cornices and gable rake, and thin molded cornice returns. The three bay wide front gable wall has a doorway in the third bay that includes a four-panel wood door and full-height multi-pane sidelights. The front gable wall and north elevation have regularly-spaced six-over-six windows. Off-center on the south elevation of the main block there is an entry that has been boarded up. Flanking this doorway are pairs of irregularly-spaced six-over-six windows, one sharing a jamb with the doorway. The front elevation of the ell has three irregularly-spaced six-over-six windows, and the north gable has a matching window. The building is in excellent condition, and is a good example of a Greek Revival house with an early attached store.

It is difficult to date this building and it is possible that the main block was constructed in two phases, the rear half first (where the side door is). The rear half could date to as early as 1820, and the main block probably reached its full footprint by 1845 and no later than 1850. The building was used as a house and store until 1857. The main block does not appear to have had any major alterations. The ell was added between 1867 and the 1880s, and until the flood of 1927, it had a full façade porch. The main block once had a rear wing that appears in an 1890s and 1927 photograph. An attached barn projected south from the wing, and may even be the detached barn that is now associated with the house to the south (#7).

This property was subdivided from the John D. Hazen farm (#9) in 1820, when it was sold to John Tenney. Tenney probably built a house here, possibly the rear section of the main block, and also built buildings across the road for a store, potash works, and cooper's shop. The buildings on the west side of the road were destroyed in the flood of 1827. The same year, Tenney sold what is probably the subject property, to John Downer (1770-1863). Downer constructed houses on either side of this lot (#7 and 9) so it is possible he was responsible for constructing or adding the front block to this building. In 1828, John Downer deeded an interest in the "store property" to Baxter B. Newton, and it is documented that in 1833, Baxter B. Newton operated a store in this building.

In 1846, Downer sold this property as well as #7 to Samuel Steele for \$1,100, with 1-1/2 acres. This price suggests that there were buildings on both lots at the time. There is a record that in 1848, there was a merchant in West Hartford named John Steele, and it was probably in this location. Samuel and John were local postmasters from 1844 to 1850, so it is likely the post office was in

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this buildings. In 1850, Samuel Steele subdivided the two properties and sold the subject one to Downer's son-in-law Lucius Hazen (1801-1862), who already owned several properties in West Hartford. Downer and Hazen were very active real estate partners in West Hartford during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Hazen operated a store and post office at this location until 1857, when he moved to Newbury, Vermont. The property was sold in 1860 to Hoyt Hazen (1825-1898), who lived here with his wife Mary and their children, until his death. He was the oldest station agent on the Central Vermont Railroad. After the property was sold a few times, it was purchased in 1909 by Herman Bugbee, who was probably related to T.D. Bugbee next door (#7). Bugbee's widow Ermina's estate was sold to T.D. Bugbee in 1931, who died in 1965.

9. West Hartford Library, 5133 Route 14, 1928, contributing

This one-story wood frame Colonial Revival style library sits on a small open lot and has a moderate setback from the street. This symmetrical structure has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street, a high brick foundation, clapboard siding, and a jerkinhead hipped standing-seam metal roof with a boxed cornice. Centered on the front (west) elevation is a large entry porch. The porch has a concrete base and steps with modern wrought-iron railings, paired Tuscan columns at the front corners, and a front-gabled roof with large cornice returns that terminate at the exposed segmental-arched ceiling. The porch leads to a modern metal door with full-height multi-pane sidelights. Flanking the porch are paired vertical window openings. Elsewhere there are irregularly spaced individual vertical window openings and one awning window. All openings contain vinyl replacement windows with false muntins. At the south elevation, there is a metal door leading to a wood handicap ramp. There is also a paved ramp at the rear, that leads to the basement entry. The building is in very good condition and except for window and door replacements, has not had any major alterations. The windows were originally six-over-one, the original front entry had a wood paneled door, and the south door replaced a multi-pane awning window that matched the extant awning window. The roof was originally composite shingles.

This was the last of the five historic libraries to be constructed in Hartford, and was constructed in the location of the Place-Wilkinson House, which was destroyed in the 1927 flood. This was a c. 1832, five bay by two bay, two-story, brick side-gable Federal style home with blind arches over every window. The house also had a large ell and attached English barn. The ell had a very steep tall roof with a pair of Gothic Revival dormers on each side, and massive tall chimneys. The house was constructed for John Downer about 1832, on land purchased from John D. Hazen, and Downer lived there until 1856 with his son-in-law and real estate partner Lucius Hazen. Lucius Hazen is listed in the 1850 agricultural census as a farmer with 250 acres and 125 sheep, so as well as owning the store next door (#8), he was a successful farmer. Silas Hazen, Esq. (born 1821), owned the property from 1859 to 1914. He apparently was a successful sheep farmer, as he lost 145 Merinos in the 1867 flood. Also, the property was worth \$4,000 in 1860, a very high amount for the time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Guy Place and Mrs. Place's brother Vinon Wilkinson and had only owned the house for 2 years when it was destroyed. After the flood, all that was left of this home was a heavily damaged rear ell. A group of citizens from Hartford, Connecticut, donated \$14,000 to Hartford, Vermont, to aid in reconstruction after the flood, and \$5,000 of this was used to construct the new West Hartford library. Because of this, the Places and Wilkinson decided to subdivide their property and donate a small lot to the town so that the library could be constructed on it. This library replaced a building across the street that was the home of the library since 1922, which was also destroyed in the flood. It is possible that the extant West Hartford Library was ordered from a catalog such as Sears, and constructed from a kit. If so, it would have arrived via the railroad at the nearby depot. The new library opened on November 23, 1928.

10. New England Protective Union Store/Munsell's Store, c. 1856, c. 1905, 5187 Route 14, contributing

This vernacular Italianate 2-1/2 story wood frame commercial building is located at the southeast corner of Route 14 and Harper Savage Lane, and faces Route 14. It has a moderate setback from Route 14 and almost no setback from Harper Savage Lane. It consists of a front-gable two bay by four bay main block and a rear wing, both with rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to Route 14. Both sections have a stone foundation, wood shingled walls, and a steep open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal roof, except for the rear wing which has a first story sheathed in clapboards. There is a flared course of shingles between the first and second stories of both sections, and the upper half of the front gable has staggered shingles. The shingling continues around the corners of the building. Architectural trim includes flat window casings with molded drip caps, thin molded gable rakes and cornices, and horizontal soffit boards under the eaves.

The front gable wall has a full façade flat-roofed porch with a concrete base and steps, and square posts and railings. Centered on this wall is the main entry that contains a metal-framed glass door. Spanning the rest of the wall are two full-height storefront bay windows with beadboard panel skirts and clapboard frieze panels.

Spanning the right half of the south elevation of the main block and one bay of the rear wing is a shallow one-story shed-roofed projection with T-111 siding. The rest of the first story of this elevation lacks fenestration. The first story of the north elevation of the main block has two irregularly-spaced windows. Each bay of the second story of the main block has a one-over-one replacement window. At the peak of the front gable there is a four-pane square window.

The side elevations of the rear wing are set back from the main block, and at the right end of the rear wall of the main block there is a wood door with horizontal panels. The north elevation of the rear wing has a hinged wood door and a large vertical-board sliding barn door. At the right end of the second story of the north elevation there is a pair of two-pane fixed windows. The rear gable has a wood two-over-two window.

The store was constructed in 1856 or 1857 and was originally a one-story front-gable structure with clapboard siding. The second story was probably added about 1905, and the new massing and

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roofline give it an Italianate appearance. The shingled walls were probably also added about 1905, which created the appearance of a Shingle Style building, which is rare for a commercial building. The second story was originally used as a hall. The windows and porch were replaced in the late twentieth-century. The original porch had been damaged in the flood of 1927, and the posts were replaced with thin cast iron posts.

Although the New England Protective Union purchased the property in 1855, the lot appears empty on the 1855 map of the village. It is likely it was constructed shortly after the village was surveyed for the map. The land had been sold to this company by Harper T. Savage, who had constructed a store next door (#11) in 1849. In 1859, the property was sold to the firm of F.F. Holt, and was one of the first land purchases by Holt, who eventually accumulated over 1,000 acres in Hartford. The 1884 town directory lists Holt as a “dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, crockery, paints and oils, flour, meal and feed, hardware, etc., owns saw-mill, dealer in lumber, farmer 540 [acres], and 500 [acres] pasture and timberland. Holt used the building for storage for his own store next door (#11).

In 1904, the store was sold as part of Holt's estate to R. Clint Munsell. Munsell had been the West Hartford postmaster since 1888, and he operated the post office at the store with his wife Addie until his death in 1927. He lived in a house two lots to the north (#12). His estate sold the store that year to F.L. and Harry C. Worthley, when it was considered a store, store house and hall building. In 1939, after F.L. Worthley's death, the store was sold to Alma Finley, who owned it for twenty years. It was then purchased by Orris Bushway, who sold it in 1968 to Howard and Betty Carpenter, who owned it until 1976.

11. Harper T. Savage Store/F.F. Holt Store, 5203 Route 14, 1849, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival building is located on a tiny lot at the northeast corner of Route 14 and Harper Savage Lane, and faces Route 14. It has a moderate setback from Route 14 and almost no setback from Harper Savage Lane. It consists of a front-gable main block and a one-story rear shed. The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Route 14, a stone foundation, asphalt-shingle siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices and cornice returns. Architectural trim is limited to the molded cornices. The front gable wall has a two-story full-façade porch that was built in two stages. The first story is of the Italianate style and has tripartite columns with tall bases, chamfered posts, and scrolled brackets. The second story is modern and has a 1x6 railing and 1x2 balusters.

The inset centered front entry to the store is flanked by storefront windows that have been boarded up. The second story of the front gable wall has two modern doorways and the gable has a two-over-two window. The first story of both the north and south elevations have a one-over-one window at the right end, and the second story of both elevations has four regularly-spaced one-over-one windows.

The shed has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to Route 14 and is the same width as the front block. It has vertical board siding at the south elevation, clapboard siding at the rear gable

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wall, and asbestos siding at the north elevation, and a gabled asphalt-shingle roof with no overhang. The south elevation has two one-over-one windows, a pedestrian door, a narrow double-leaf barn door, and a wide double-leaf barn door. The rear gable contains a horizontal window opening containing two sliding two-pane sash, under a square window. A one-story shed-roofed projection spans the rear gable wall. It has rough vertical-board siding. The entire building is in poor to fair condition, and the porch is in poor condition. Although the lister's card notes that part of the building is used as a store, it appears to have closed.

The building was constructed as a store in 1849. It originally had clapboard siding, a one-story shed-roofed full-façade porch with square posts, large storefront windows, a double-leaf wood door with three-pane vertical lights, and twelve-over-twelve windows in the location of the second story doorways. Wood steps spanned the left 2/3 of the porch, and the porch floor extended out to the front edge of the steps at the right 1/3 of the porch. The extant side window openings also had twelve-over-twelve sash. The porch was replaced with the extant first story porch between the 1890s and 1904, and a second story porch was added between 1904 and 1927. It had square posts and a beadboard railing, and was replaced in the late twentieth century. By the end of the nineteenth century, the original windows were replaced with two-over-two windows, and the steps were replaced with full-façade steps. The asbestos siding appears to date to the mid twentieth-century, and the windows were replaced at the end of the twentieth century. The shed may be original and dates to no later than the 1880s.

The building was constructed by Harper T. Savage, who recognized the benefit of locating a store near the new railroad depot, and purchased all the land fronting Depot Street, now Harper Savage Lane. His store opened in time for the arrival of the first train in West Hartford. He also constructed a building behind the subject building, facing Depot Street, as a storehouse. It later became a store as well and was removed at an unknown time, possibly as late as the 1960s.

Savage sold the subject property in 1858. It was conveyed a few more times then sold to Francis F. Holt and Allen Hayes in 1867. After that it was called the F.F. Holt store. Holt had already purchased the store to the south in 1859 (#10), which was used as a storehouse during his ownership. Holt owned a great deal of real estate, eventually accumulating over 1,000 acres in Hartford. The 1884 town directory lists Holt as a "dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, crockery, paints and oils, flour, meal and feed, hardware, etc., owns saw-mill, dealer in lumber, farmer 540 [acres], and 500 [acres] pasture and timberland. Holt died in 1904 and both stores were sold. Since then, the store has had twelve owners. Although the building has lost a great deal of integrity, its rich history and remaining historic fabric qualify it as a contributing resource.

12. Munsell, Reuben and Addie, House, 5213 Route 14, c. 1893, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Classic Cottage is located on the east side of Route 14 on a very small lot. It has a small setback from the road and is in close proximity to the adjacent buildings. It consists of a symmetrical five bay wide main block and three-bay wide side wing that sits back from the main block. In the rear is a detached barn (12A). Both house sections have a cut stone

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foundation, asbestos siding, a side-gable standing-seam metal roof with boxed cornices, and a full-façade shed-roofed porch. The main block has a concrete block interior ridge chimney and a concrete block exterior gable wall chimney, and the wing has a brick interior ridge chimney. Architectural trim of both sections includes molded eave, gables and cornice returns, flat-stock cornices and gable rakes with bed moldings, and architrave window and door casings. The tall, regularly-spaced window openings contain two-over-two windows. The front entry has a wood door with lower horizontal panels, and a square light between rows of three square panels. At each end of the front elevation of the wing are entries, each with a wood door with horizontal panels and a square light. The front porch has pressure-treated wood members. The wing porch has square posts with plain capitals.

The house was probably constructed in 1892 or 1893 and probably originally had clapboard siding. The original porch was destroyed in the flood of 1927. The porch at the wing probably dates to shortly after the flood, and the main porch dates to the late twentieth century. The house was constructed for merchant and postmaster Reuben Clint Munsell and his wife Addie. They bought properties #12 and 13 in 1892 and 1893, and it is likely that at this time there was a store on property #13 and an empty lot at the subject property. Munsell probably operated a store and post office at property #13 and built the new house. In 1904, the Munsells bought the building at property #10 from the Francis F. Holt estate and converted it from a one-story storehouse to a two-story general store with a post office, and properties #10 and 13 were sold. After Reuben's death in 1927, Addie operated a boardinghouse in the home, and then moved to Royalton, where she died in 1947.

12A. Horse and Carriage Barn, c. 1893, contributing

This detached 1-1/2 story barn is located behind the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, sits on a hodgepodge of pylons, and has clapboard siding and a side-gable open-eave overhanging sheet metal roof. The ghost of a former structure at the front elevation, where there are no clapboards, reveals that the barn may have originally been connected to the house via an ell. At the right end of the front elevation is a hinged vertical-board barn door, and at the north gable wall are three regularly-spaced stable windows and a square gable window. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, window casings, cornices and gable rakes. The barn is probably contemporaneous with the house. The pylons are probably not original; the barn may have been moved or raised. This is one of the only examples of an intact horse and carriage barn in the historic district.

13. Burnham House, 5221 Route 14, 1999, non-contributing

This one-story modular home is located on the east side of Route 14 and has a small setback from the road. It has a concrete block foundation, vinyl siding, and a low-sloped cross-gable asphalt-shingle roof. The entry is at the south elevation, and there are paired and individual double-hung windows with false muntins. The house was constructed in 1999, and replaced a historic building with a similar footprint. It is non-contributing due to its age.

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The original building was the c. 1852 Charles Thurston house, a 2-1/2 story front-gabled building. Thurston was a carpenter, and lived here with his wife Susan and their family. He owned both this property and the lot to the south, property #12. In 1869, both lots were sold to Allen Hayes and Francis F. Holt, who owned a great deal of property in West Hartford. They used the building as a grain store, and sold both lots to Reuben C. Munsell in 1892 and 1893. A twentieth-century aerial photograph shows that a two-story full-façade porch had been added.

14. Butterfield-Hazen-Holt-Barrows House, 5235 Route 14, c. 1825, contributing

This 2-1/2 story Federal-style Georgian-plan house is located on the east side of Route 14 and has a moderate setback from the road. Behind the house are two barns (14A and B). The house has a side-gable five bay by two bay main block and a 2-1/2 story rear ell, a stone foundation bolstered with concrete, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof with a boxed cornice. Architectural trim has either been removed or is covered with vinyl. Centered on the front elevation is a pair of wood doors with horizontal panels and square lights, and the house has regularly-spaced six-over-six windows. In the gables are twelve-over-eight windows. Spanning the south and north eaves-walls of the rear ell are one-story shed-roofed additions, which give the whole building a square footprint. The house is now a duplex with a central party wall. The house is in good condition.

The house may date to as early as 1825. It probably was originally a single-family home with one front doorway. Judging by the style of the front doors and the history of the house, it was converted to a duplex about 1905. The twelve-over-eight windows in the gables suggest that the original windows in the house were the same. Otherwise, beside the addition of vinyl siding, the house does not appear to have any other alterations. The 1867 flood moved the house slightly south of its original location.

The house was probably constructed for James Butterfield, who bought the lot from John Downer in 1825. In 1822, Downer had bought John D. Hazen's farm, which stretched from property #7 to property #34, then subdivided it. Butterfield sold the property in 1827 to Solomon Downer, who rented it to John Pink. Pink and Hiram Parkhurst bought the property in 1832, and in 1839, Parkhurst sold it to Henry Blaisdell, while Parkhurst was living in the house. It is possible that Pink and Parkhurst lived in the house at the same time, so perhaps it has always been a two-family house. In 1843, Blaisdell sold the property to blacksmith Seymour Hazen. Hazen lived there with his wife and family and probably worked in a shop across the road, that was destroyed in the 1867 or 1927 flood. Hazen sold the property in 1861, and it was purchased in 1865 by Francis F. Holt. Holt owned a great deal of real estate in West Hartford and was a merchant at both properties #11 and 13. He lived in the subject house. After his death in 1904, the house became a tenement, and then in 1928 was purchased by Elmer Barrows, probably because his own house up the street had been destroyed in the 1927 flood. His wife Emma inherited his estate, and sold it in 1952.

14A. Wagon shed, c. 1880, contributing

This 1-1/2 story shed is located southeast of the house. It has a narrow rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, wood shingle siding, and a side-gable open-eave overhanging

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asphalt-shingle roof. The first story of the front (north) elevation is open. The knee wall above contains an off-center vertical board hay door. It is difficult to date this vernacular structure, but it appears to date to about 1880. It may have been constructed for Francis F. Holt, who owned the property from 1865 to 1904, and would have needed a place to store wagons and other implements for his stores.

14B. Horse and Carriage barn, c. 1880, contributing

This 1-1/2 story barn is located behind (east of) the house, in close proximity to 14A. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road and perpendicular to 14A, wood shingle siding, and a side-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof. Spanning most of the front (west) elevation are three barn door openings. The left opening has been infilled with plywood, a modern pedestrian door and a three-pane horizontal window. The other two openings have hinged vertical-board doors; each leaf has a three-pane horizontal window. Above the right door opening is a vertical-board hay door. The north gable wall has two regularly-spaced two-over-two windows with flat-stock casings and the gable has a small square window.

It is difficult to date this vernacular structure, but it appears to date to about 1880. It may have been constructed for Francis F. Holt, who owned the property from 1865 to 1904, as it had previously been occupied by Seymour Hazen, who is not listed in any agricultural censuses, and was used as a tenement afterwards.

15. Gaffield-Tenney-Hayes House, 5255 Route 14, c. 1825, contributing

This Cape Cod house is located on the east side of Route 14 and has a small setback from the road. The house has a long one-story modern rear ell, a one-story side addition, and a detached garage in the rear (15A). The symmetrical five bay by two bay main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, a side-gable standing-seam metal roof with boxed cornices, and an exterior gable wall brick chimney. The ell has a poured concrete foundation, clapboard siding, and a gabled standing-seam metal roof with a boxed cornice and a recessed porch spanning the north elevation. The side addition has a greenhouse-type gambrel roof with a standing-seam metal upper slope and opaque lower slope that meets a short knee wall with horizontal windows.

Architectural trim at the main block includes corner pilasters, a flat-stock frieze with bed moldings, flat-stock gable rake, and flat-stock door and window casings. The front entry also has a flat cornice. The main block has regularly-spaced replacement windows and a modern paneled wood door. The porch at the rear ell projects north of the main block and has square posts. The north elevation of the ell has six-pane horizontal windows and two modern paneled wood doors. The south elevation has paired and individual modern six-over-six wood windows.

The main block house was constructed c. 1825. While its general appearance is probably original, all of the exterior materials have been replaced and the trim does not match the original trim. The side addition dates to 1985, and the rear ell replaced the original ell in 1998. However, the house

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retains enough integrity to qualify as a contributing resource. A barn stood on the property until the 1930s.

The house was probably constructed for Riford Gaffield, who only lived there for a couple of years. In 1829, the property was purchased by Ira Tenney (1794-1842), who lived there with his wife Sophia Hazen Tenney (1795-1880) and their family. After Ira's death, the family moved to Newbury, Vermont, and the property was sold in 1851 to farmer Allen Hayes, who was also Francis F. Holt's partner in a grain store (#13) and real estate dealings. Hayes lived there with his wife Rosetta and son Henry, who was a clerk in the grain store and later inherited the subject property. In 1893, Henry subdivided the property and sold the rear portion to the West Hartford Creamery Association, which built a processing plant. He sold the front portion to Ann Lamb. After her death in 1904, the house was sold to Frank Morse. He sold the property to his housekeeper Beatrice Coutermarsh in 1930, who sold it to Warren Ballam and Roy Knights in 1941 (see 14B), rejoining it with the rear parcel.

15A. Garage/Office, 1988, 2000, non-contributing

This one-story garage is located about 100 yards behind (east of) the house. It has clapboard siding and a front-gable open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal roof. Spanning the south elevation is a shed-roofed office addition, and at the left end of the front gable wall is a projecting entry vestibule with a half-gabled roof. Centered on the front gable wall is a large garage door. At the vestibule is double-leaf pedestrian door. The office addition has paired sliding windows with false muntins. The garage is occupied by a sign manufacturer and was constructed in 1998. The office addition dates to 2000. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

The West Hartford Creamery was located near the garage. It was a 1-1/2 story vernacular wood frame structure that was probably constructed in 1893, the year that the West Hartford Creamery Association was incorporated, and the year that the subject property was subdivided and this portion was sold to the Association. The Association discontinued about 1927, and in 1941, the lot was sold along with the homestead premises to Warren Ballam and Roy Knights, who operated a dog food plant there until about 1953. The horses were brought in via train, and the plant's engine created noise pollution twenty-four hours a day. The creamery building was demolished in the 1980s.

16. Congregational Church of West Hartford, 5275 Route 14, 1832, 1860, 1884, 1891, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival church is the grandest building in the historic district. It is located on an open knoll and has a large setback from the street. The structure has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a cut granite foundation, an exposed basement, and a front-gable slate roof with boxed cornices. Centered on the pedimented front gable wall is a pedimented entrance pavilion, which rises into a bell tower with a tall square base and an octagonal bell chamber. The base has an overhanging flat roof, and the bell chamber has a large setback from the edge of the base and has an octagonal inflected dome. At the basement there is novelty siding, at the main level and pavilion there is clapboard siding, and the pediments and tower

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have shiplap siding. The bell chamber has copper roofing with a copper finial. Spanning most of the rear gable wall is a gable-roofed shallow projection that is almost as tall as the main block.

Architectural trim includes heavily molded cornices and gable rakes, flat stock cornerboards and door and window casings, and pilasters framing the four window openings of the bell chamber and the four blank sides. Centered on the entry pavilion is a large double-leaf door; each leaf has three long narrow vertical panels over three short vertical panels. At the left side of the basement level of the front gable wall there is a four panel door. At the main level of the main block, there are paired vertical window openings flanking the entry pavilion. At the main level of the side elevations, there are regularly-spaced paired vertical window openings sharing a window transom. At the right side of the basement level of the front gable wall there is an individual vertical window opening. The window openings at the main level contain Queen Anne stained glass windows, and the window openings at the basement level contain four-pane windows and a two-pane transom. At each side wall of the entry pavilion, there is a vertical Queen Anne stained glass window. Centered on each face of the tower base are blind round-arched windows. At the north side wall of the rear projection there is a door with two lower vertical panels and tall upper vertical lights. Modern concrete steps and a metal pipe railing lead to the front entry. The church has been subjected to deferred maintenance for many years and is in fair condition.

The church dates to 1832, when it was known as a meeting house, and is similar to the Congregational Church of Hartford Village, located about five miles downstream. It was constructed without its extant basement level, and the stained glass windows are not original. In 1860, according to local historian and West Hartford resident William H. Tucker, "The pews were changed, the gallery was lowered a few feet, the walls were papered and the floors were carpeted. A new pulpit was built, and nice lamps were affixed to this and to the walls of the house."

In 1884, \$1,200 was spent on the church. According to Tucker, "The Pews, pulpit and gallery for the choir, were constructed anew. The gallery was placed in the corner of the house to the left of the pulpit and facing the pews. New carpets were laid, new windows and blinds substituted for the old, new pulpit furniture and new heating apparatus supplied, and the walls handsomely kalcomined." In 1891, the building was raised to its current height. The front entry was historically accessed by wooden steps with wood paneled cheek walls.

The first religious society in Hartford was probably the Congregational society that began meeting in Centreville (between Hartford Village and West Hartford), in 1805, although preaching may have begun as early as 1774. The first organized Congregational society in Hartford was formally established in January 1828, in White River Village (now Hartford Village), and was called the Congregational Society of White River Village. A meeting house was constructed the same year. The Congregational Society in West Hartford was organized in January 1829, and its eighteen original members included citizens who had attended religious services in Hartford Village, Centreville, the Dothan church (a couple of miles northeast of West Hartford), and Baptist meetings in Col. Joel Marsh's house and the brick school house, both in West Hartford. The Dothan church society started meeting as early as the 1770s, and its meeting house was constructed in 1798. The first preacher in West Hartford was Azel C. Washburn.

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The first meeting of the West Hartford Congregational Society was held in the "little brick schoolhouse" in West Hartford Village. This building was located on the bank of the river, and is no longer standing. The church was officially named "The Congregational Church of West Hartford" in 1830, and at that time, there were thirty-seven members. In 1893, it was renamed the "West Hartford Congregational Church and Society."

A 1912 photo reveals that there was a large horse shed between the church and the schoolhouse to the north. It had the same setback as the church, and a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street. It was removed at an unknown time.

The church maintained regular services until 1961. In 1969, the United Church of Christ opened its "Great Hartford Parish" in the building, but it did not remain for long, because the 1973 Vermont Historic Sites and Structures survey form for the building does not list a present use. In 1983, it was owned by the Fundamental Baptist Church. The current owner is the West Hartford Church, but it is unused.

17. District #5 Schoolhouse, 5309 Route 14, 1884, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate former schoolhouse sits on an open knoll and has a large setback from the street. In front of the building there are a few scattered trees, and to the rear is the West Hartford Cemetery. At the north elevation, a breezeway connects the schoolhouse to a two bay garage (A). The schoolhouse has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, either a poured concrete foundation or the original foundation bolstered with concrete, clapboard siding, and a front-gable standing-seam metal roof with a boxed cornice. The front gable wall has a full façade porch, a square belfry emerges from the roof ridge near the front gable wall, and there is a large exterior brick chimney near the right end of the north elevation.

Architectural trim includes corner pilasters, thin molded cornices, cornice returns and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings. The three bay Italianate porch has square tripartite posts with incised bases and scrolled brackets, and a hipped standing-seam metal roof with a molded cornice and a cross gable spanning the middle bay. Within the gable is a sunburst design. The belfry has clapboard siding, vertical louvered openings, and an overhanging standing seam metal pyramidal roof.

The off-center front entry contains a modern wood door and half-length sidelights. To the left of this is a tripartite of fixed multi-pane square windows. The second story of the front gable wall has three regularly-spaced eight-over-sixteen windows, and centered in the gable is an enclosed vertical opening. Centered on the first story of the south elevation is a triplet of six-over-six wood windows. To the left of this is a shorter six-over-six window and to the right of this is a six-over-six window. At the second story of the south elevation there are four irregularly-spaced eight-over-sixteen windows.

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The breezeway spans the left half of the north elevation and is accessed from the garage. At the right end of the breezeway is the side door to the main block. Between the breezeway and the chimney there is a horizontal window opening, and directly adjacent to the right edge of the chimney is a narrow vertical window opening. At the second story of the north elevation there are three regularly-spaced eight-over-sixteen windows. The wood frame breezeway has a side-gable standing-seam metal roof and has a central square post at the front and rear openings. The building was recently rehabilitated and is in excellent condition.

The schoolhouse was constructed in 1884 and was originally one story. The second story was added by the 1890s. The belfry and front porch are not original; the belfry was added in 1903 when the school children raised the funds to purchase a bell, and it is unknown when the porch was added. The first story of the front gable wall originally had a door at each end, flanking a six-over-six window. The side elevations originally had four six-over-six windows with louvered shutters at each level. By the early twentieth century, additional matching windows were added between the second and third, and third and fourth windows at each level. The extant side vertical windows are in original locations but several window openings have been eliminated. The tripartite window at the south elevation recently replaced a Chicago window. The second story of the front gable wall originally only had the two outer windows. The roof was originally shingled, although it is unclear in historic photographs if the shingles are wood or slate. All of the original windows have been replaced with true divided light wood windows. The clapboards and metal roof are of a recent vintage. The breezeway dates to the late twentieth century.

The schoolhouse was constructed in 1884, and was the third schoolhouse in West Hartford. The first school classes in Hartford were taught in Reuben Hazen's house in West Hartford (on the west side of the river), starting in 1795. There is no recorded evidence of any other school in town before 1805. In 1807, the town was divided into seventeen school districts, and West Hartford Village was District #5. The first schoolhouse in the village was built across the street from the church (#16) at an unknown time, and was converted to a dwelling in 1820, when the second schoolhouse was constructed, also on the bank of the river. It was brick and remained in use until the extant schoolhouse was constructed. Neither of these buildings are standing (the second schoolhouse was destroyed in the flood of 1927). The school closed in 1946 (most of the town's district schools closed in the 1940s), and remained empty until 1953, when it was leased by the town to the West Hartford Community Center. Lack of use caused the center to close in 1960, and in 1963, the town sold it and it became a private home. It has had the same owner since 1969.

17A. Automobile Garage, c. 1960, non-contributing

This two-bay wood frame garage has clapboard siding, a front-gable standing-seam metal roof, and two modern wood garage doors. Centered on the north elevation is a six-pane fixed window. It appears to date to c. 1960, and was originally unattached to the house. The window may be a sash reused from the schoolhouse. The garage is in excellent condition, and is non-contributing due to its age.

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18. Kenyon, Richard and Katherine, House, 5337 Route 14, 1970, non-contributing

This ranch house is located on the east side of Route 14 on a small flat lot and has a large setback from the road. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the street and a small side wing that connects to a two-bay garage. The house has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and a side-gable standing-seam metal roof. The left half of the front elevation has an individual and a pair of one-over-one windows. The right half of the front elevation is slightly recessed and contains the front entry and a triplet window containing single-pane vertical upper sashes over awnings. The front-gable garage has two paneled garage doors. The house was constructed in 1970 on land subdivided from property #19. It is non-contributing due to its age.

19. Kenyon, Ralph and Mary, House, 5363 Route 14, c. 1955, c. 2000, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Neo-Cape Cod house is located on the east side of Route 14 on a knoll supported by a railroad tie retaining wall. The house has a rear ell attached to a garage (19A). The main block has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and an open-eave slightly overhanging asphalt-shingle roof with a centered brick ridge chimney and two regularly-spaced gabled dormers. The front elevation has an off-center doorway; on one side is a paired double-hung window and on the other side is a bay window with double-hung windows. These windows and the rest of the regularly-spaced windows are double-hung with false muntins. The building is in very good condition. The small ell has vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingle gabled roof, and double-hung windows with false muntins. It is attached the garage (19A), which is northeast of the house.

The house was constructed c. 1955 as a ranch house for Ralph and Mary Kenyon, and recently substantially altered. The original low-sloped roof was raised and dormers added, the window and door openings were altered and windows replaced, and the original siding was removed or concealed. Therefore, even if the house was more than fifty years of age, it is non-contributing due to alterations.

The c. 1955 house replaced the Thomas Crandall farmhouse, a Cape Cod type house constructed c. 1818. Later owners include John Porter, Jacob M. Clark (#23), Francis F. Holt (#14), John Harrington, Roy and Florence McCloud, and William and Mildred Spaulding. The Kenyons bought the original house and replaced it with the extant one. During Holt's ownership in the 1870s and 1880s, and possibly the 1890s, the house was occupied by Susan Hazen Tucker and her children. Tucker had moved here from the family farmstead (#26) after her separation from William H. Tucker, the author of the 1889 *History of Hartford*. Her son William H. Jr., and his wife Ella, repurchased the family farmstead in 1907. A historic photo shows that the Cape Cod house had continuous architecture, with two large barns. The barns were probably demolished when the c. 1955 house was constructed.

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19A. Garage, c. 1955, non-contributing

This garage is northeast of the house and is attached to the house via an ell. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, vinyl siding, and an asphalt-shingle roof. The garage bay is at the left end of the south eaves elevation. At both gable ends are one-story shed-roofed additions; both have T-111 plywood siding at the outer facades and vinyl siding at the sides. The front addition has two full-height bay openings. The garage appears to be contemporaneous with the house, and was originally detached from the house. The front and rear additions, alteration of windows and doors, and vinyl siding result in a non-contributing status.

20. Richardson-Currier House, 5399 Route 14, c. 1817, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Cape Cod type house is located on a small flat lot near the southeast corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road. A large open lawn is north of the house, on a separate parcel (#34), and the house has a moderate setback from the road. The symmetrical five bay by two bay structure has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a stone foundation, clapboard siding, an open-eave slightly overhanging sheet metal roof, and a concrete block center ridge chimney. Centered on the front elevation is a large, hip roofed, enclosed entry porch. It has clapboard siding, an asphalt-shingle roof, and a wood entry door with horizontal panels and a square light. Flanking the door are one-over-one windows, and the side elevations of the porch are spanned by banks of three one-over-one windows.

Architectural trim of the main block is limited to flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and gable rakes. At the left end of the front elevation is a horizontal picture window. Elsewhere are regularly-spaced two-over-two windows with horizontal muntins, except the north gable wall, which has a door adjacent to a square window, and a one-over-one window in the gable. The house is in fair condition.

The house may have been constructed as early as 1817, but may also be a replacement after the 1867 flood. A 1927 photograph shows it with a full-façade porch, a north kitchen wing/shed, and a raking window in the gable of the main block, above the wing. It is unknown when the porch was replaced and the wing was removed, but perhaps they were damaged in the 1927 flood and removed shortly after. The two-over-two windows probably date to the mid twentieth-century.

The first owner of the property was Stephen Richardson, who purchased the empty lot, which at that point was 20 acres, in 1817. In 1838, he sold the property with at least one building but only two acres, to John Downer and Lucius Hazen, who were very active in real estate at the time. They converted it to the Congregational Church parsonage, and sold it to Reverend William Claggett in 1847, with 1-1/8 acres. Claggett sold it to farmer Solomon Clement in 1851, who sold it at an unknown time. In the 1850s or 1860s, the property was purchased by railroad employee William Renehan, who lived there with his wife May. A newspaper article describing the flood of 1867 notes that the home of Renehan was damaged in the flood. In 1867, the Renehans sold the property to carpenter John Currier, who lived there with his wife Laura. They sold it to Francis F. Holt in 1870, who already owned numerous properties in West Hartford including the ones to the north

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(#34) and south (#19). It is unclear who the house was conveyed to after Holt's death in 1904, but it may have been Hattie Davis.

21. Clement, Oliver and Clarinda, House, 5505 Route 14, c. 1850, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Greek Revival house is located on a knoll at the northeast corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road. It has a moderate setback from Route 14 and a large setback from Tigertown Road. Behind the house is a large barn (21A). The sidehall plan front-gable main block is oriented perpendicular to Route 14. A 1-1/2 story rear ell addition is currently being constructed. It is flush with the north eaves side of the main block and projects south of the main block. The three bay wide main block has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a standing-seam metal roof with boxed cornices. Architectural trim includes architrave corner pilasters, a full entablature, cornice returns, and architrave window casings with cornerblocks. The front entry has a two-paneled door and sidelights framed by architrave casings with cornerblocks. The front window openings contain twelve-over-twelve windows at the first story and twelve-over-eight windows at the second story. The south elevation has two six-over-six windows, and the north elevation has two one-over-one windows. The main block is in good condition.

The house was constructed c. 1850, and the main block does not appear to have had any major alterations, except for the loss of a full-façade Queen Anne porch. The addition is replacing a historic rear wing that was almost as large as the main block. Although the addition is large, the main block and the setting retain enough integrity to qualify the property as a contributing resource.

It is possible that David Wilson constructed a house in this location in the 1810s or 1820s, as he owned this property and is listed previous to David Hazen in the 1830 census. The Greek Revival style did not appear in Vermont until about 1835, but Wilson did not sell the property until 1837, so it is not out of the question that he built the house c. 1835. However, it is unlikely he would have built it after owning the property for about twenty years. Wilson owned the sawmill on a separate parcel that is now the rear section of this property. The remains of a stone retaining wall on the Tigertown Brook indicate the location of the sawmill or of a mill dam associated with it. Wilson moved to Illinois in 1837 and sold the house property to his son-in-law Noah Dutton, who may also have constructed the subject house. Dutton sold the property in 1843 to Isaac Dexter, who also owned #22, and it is unclear where he actually lived.

The earliest evidence of a house in this location is the 1855 Doton map, which labels the house O. Clement, who is painter Oliver Clement. Clement purchased the property at an unknown date, and he and his wife Clarinda sold it in 1866 to Henry West. In 1869, farmer Nathaniel Leavitt bought what are probably both properties #21 and 22. In 1882, both parcels were sold to Elisha and Mary Colby, who sold both parcels to Fred Barrows in 1903. In 1920, the Barrows estate was sold to Coyt and Lucy Dimick, who sold it to George and Barbara Fox in 1926. The Foxes redivided #21 and 22, selling #22 in 1948. The parcels were later rejoined and now share the same owner.

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21A. Barn/Greenhouse, c. 1985, non-contributing

This large detached 1-1/2 story wood frame barn is located behind the house. It is set into a bank and has an exposed basement at the south and east sides. The main section of the barn is oriented parallel to the road and has a one story two-section addition at the front. The main section of the barn has rough horizontal siding, a sheet metal roof, and six-pane and eight-pane horizontal windows. The addition is also set into the bank, with an exposed basement at its south eaves side. The section adjacent to the barn is a greenhouse with plastic sheathing, and the smaller front section has rough vertical siding. At the basement of the addition are two modern garage doors. The front addition has multi-pane fixed windows.

The barn probably dates to 1985, when the property became a Community Supported Agriculture Farm (CSA). It is non-contributing due to its age.

22. Hazen-Lowe House, 5519 Route 14, c. 1820, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame Cape Cod type house is located on a knoll on the east side of Route 14. It has a main block oriented perpendicular to the road and a 1-1/2 story wing offset on the east gable wall of the main block. At a distance behind (east of) the house is a pig house and a chicken house (22A and B).

The asymmetrical Hall-and-Parlor plan main block faces south and has a rusticated concrete block foundation, aluminum and clapboard siding, and a side-gable standing-seam metal roof with boxed cornices. The aluminum siding partially covers the original clapboard siding. At the south roof slope is a long shed dormer. Architectural trim includes molded gable and eave fascia, gable bed moldings, and cornice returns. The off-center front entry has a wood door with horizontal panels and a square light. On each side of the door is a two-over-two window. The dormer has four eight-pane horizontal windows. The west gable wall, which faces the road, has two two-over-two windows at the first story, and a six-over-six window in the gable.

The wing is approximately the same size as the main block. It sits back from the south elevation of the main block and projects north of the main block. It has aluminum siding and a standing-seam metal gabled roof. At the right end of the south elevation is a small projection with a garage door. Adjacent to the garage projection is an entry with a gabled door hood and a wood door with horizontal panels and a vertical light. This elevation also has a two-over-two window and a small six-over-six window. The gable facing the road has a twelve-over-eight window.

The house or the wing may date to as early as 1820. They were built next to each other and the wing was moved and attached to the main block about 1860. Both sections appear on the 1855 Doton map. Both sections would have originally had clapboard siding and multi-pane sash windows. Before the 1927 flood, the main block had a brick foundation with a full-height exposed basement at the west gable wall facing the road. After the flood, the house was moved back slightly from the road and the exposed basement was eliminated. The shed dormer appears to date to the

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late twentieth century. Despite the alterations, the house is a good example of an early village farmhouse.

The house may have been constructed by David Hazen, who built a tannery to the rear of the house about 1819. Hazen married Nancy Savage (#26) and they acquired her family's farm. About 1834, the subject property was sold to Noah Dutton, who also operated the tannery, as well as the adjacent sawmill (now part of property #21). Dutton sold the property to Isaac Dexter in 1842, who sold it to Willard W. Lowe and Calvin Rumrill. The 1855 map labels both houses (now the main block and wing) as Low. Low probably joined the two houses together, and then sold the property in 1864. After a few conveyances the property was bought in 1869 by farmer Nathaniel Leavitt. At this point, this included properties #21 and 22. Subsequent deeds are confusing, but the chain of title is probably similar to that of property #21 at this point. The Foxes probably lived at #21 and rented the subject house. In 1948, the Foxes sold the subject property to their daughter. Properties #21 and 22 were later rejoined and now have the same owner.

22A. Pig House, c. 1985, non-contributing

This one-story wood frame shed has a rectangular footprint, rough horizontal board siding at three sides, and a saltbox shape sheet metal roof. The shed appears to have been constructed about 1985 and is in poor condition. It is non-contributing due to its age.

22B. Chicken House, c. 1985, non-contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame shed has an L-shaped footprint, rough vertical board siding, a saltbox shape wood shingle roof, and horizontal window openings containing former 4-pane wood storm windows and pairs of six-over-six window sash. The shed appears to have been constructed about 1985 and is in poor condition. It is non-contributing due to its age.

23. Sargent, Frank and Gladys, House, 5561 Route 14, 1956, non-contributing

This wood frame ranch house is located on a knoll on the east side of Route 14, and is surrounded by mature evergreen and deciduous trees. It has a large setback and a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. At the north gable wall is a small wing, which is attached to a garage that projects east of the house, creating an L-shaped footprint for the complex. Northeast of the garage is a detached shed/garage (#23A). The house and garage have a concrete foundation and aluminum siding, and the wing has clapboard siding, and all three sections have standing-seam metal roofing.

The main block has a projecting enclosed gabled entry vestibule, and would be symmetrical except for the different types of windows on each side of the vestibule. To the left is a Chicago window, and to the right are paired one-over-one windows. The wing has two one-over-one windows at the front elevation, and a wood veneer door at the north elevation. The front-gable one-bay wide garage has a modern paneled garage door at each end. The house was constructed in 1956, and has probably not had any major alterations, and the wing appears to have been an addition to connect

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Vermont Historic Sites and Structures survey form for the building does not list a present use. In 1983, it was owned by the Fundamental Baptist Church. The current owner is the West Hartford Church, but it is unused.

17. District #5 Schoolhouse, 5309 Route 14, 1884, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate former schoolhouse sits on an open knoll and has a large setback from the street. In front of the building there are a few scattered trees, and to the rear is the West Hartford Cemetery. At the north elevation, a breezeway connects the schoolhouse to a two bay garage (A). The schoolhouse has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, either a poured concrete foundation or the original foundation bolstered with concrete, clapboard siding, and a front-gable standing-seam metal roof with a boxed cornice. The front gable wall has a full façade porch, a square belfry emerges from the roof ridge near the front gable wall, and there is a large exterior brick chimney near the right end of the north elevation.

Architectural trim includes corner pilasters, thin molded cornices, cornice returns and gable rakes, and flat-stock window and door casings. The three bay Italianate porch has square tripartite posts with incised bases and scrolled brackets, and a hipped standing-seam metal roof with a molded cornice and a cross gable spanning the middle bay. Within the gable is a sunburst design. The belfry has clapboard siding, vertical louvered openings, and an overhanging standing seam metal pyramidal roof.

The off-center front entry contains a modern wood door and half-length sidelights. To the left of this is a tripartite of fixed multi-pane square windows. The second story of the front gable wall has three regularly-spaced eight-over-sixteen windows, and centered in the gable is an enclosed vertical opening. Centered on the first story of the south elevation is a triplet of six-over-six wood windows. To the left of this is a shorter six-over-six window and to the right of this is a six-over-six window. At the second story of the south elevation there are four irregularly-spaced eight-over-sixteen windows.

The breezeway spans the left half of the north elevation and is accessed from the garage. At the right end of the breezeway is the side door to the main block. Between the breezeway and the chimney there is a horizontal window opening, and directly adjacent to the right edge of the chimney is a narrow vertical window opening. At the second story of the north elevation there

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25. Worthley, Harry and Reba, House #2, 5575 Route 14, c. 1928, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Craftsman bungalow is located on the east side of Route 14 on top of a ledge. It has a large setback from the road and is fronted by a thick row of deciduous trees. It shares a driveway with the house to the south (#24). To its northeast is a detached garage (#25A). The house has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the street, a concrete foundation, aluminum siding, and an open eave widely overhanging asphalt-shingle roof. Centered on each roof slope is a large gabled dormer with an open-eave overhanging roof. Spanning most of the front gable wall is a one-story gabled projection with an open-eave overhanging roof. Off-center on the north eaves wall is a shallow gabled entry vestibule. To the right of this is an exterior brick chimney.

The first story has double-hung windows arranged individually, in pairs, and in triplets. They are a variety of three-over-one, four-over-one, and five-over-one windows with vertical panes in the upper sash. The dormers each have a bank of five square windows. The east gable wall has a bank of four square windows. There are entries to the house in the east gable wall and the north entry vestibule. The front projection has a bank of five five-over-one windows at the front façade and paired five-over-one windows at the sides. The house is in fair to good condition.

Besides the addition of aluminum siding, the house does not appear to have had any alterations, and is a good example of a Craftsman bungalow. It is also the only Craftsman-style building in the historic district. It was constructed in either 1927 or 1928 for owners Harry and Reba Worthley, and occupied by Harry's father Frank. Frank owned the F.L. Worthley general stores (#10 and 11), which were operated by the two men. Harry lived in the house to the south (#24). Both houses were sold in 1938 to Gladys Jamieson.

25A. Garage, c. 1928, contributing

This one-bay garage is located northeast of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road and faces east. It has clapboard siding, a front-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof, a boarded up garage bay in the east gable wall, two horizontal six-pane windows at each side elevation, and a vertical six-pane window in the gable above the garage bay. The garage may be contemporaneous with the house and is in fair condition.

26. Savage, Francis W. and Abigail, House, 5769 Route 14, c. 1795, contributing

This 2-1/2 story wood frame Federal style farmhouse is probably the oldest building in the historic district. It has a moderate setback from the road, sits on an open knoll in a two-acre field that backs up to woodlands, and there are scattered mature trees on the property. The five bay by two bay symmetrical Georgian-plan house has rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, a fieldstone foundation, clapboard siding, and a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with a boxed cornice. Emerging from the center of the roof ridge is a large square brick chimney. Attached to the right end of the south gable wall is a small one-story wing with a full-façade porch. Attached to the south gable wall of the wing is a large modern two-bay barn/garage. There is a small private cemetery south of

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the garage (26A), a small farm stand (26B) in a field south of the cemetery, and a small milk house (26C) just north of the house.

Architectural trim includes thin eave and gable moldings and door cornices, cornice returns and gable rakes, eave bed moldings; and flat-stock cornerboards and window and door casings. The front entry contains a modern wood paneled door and a multi-pane transom window. The regularly-spaced window openings contain wood twelve-over-twelve windows.

The wing has clapboard siding and a side-gable corrugated metal roof. The deep porch has a shed roof and Queen Anne posts. From the porch are entries into the main block and wing. The barn has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, clapboard siding at the front elevation and rough vertical siding at the south gable wall, an overhanging open-eave standing-seam metal roof with a projecting ridge for a hay pulley, and two barn door openings in the front elevation with 1/3 width transom windows. The south gable wall has a pedestrian door and two six-pane windows at the first story, an oversized hay door opening at the upper level flanked by paired six-pane windows, and a vertical multi-pane window near the ridge.

The house, wing and barn/garage are all in excellent condition. The house was constructed c. 1795, possibly as early as 1790, and does not appear to have had any major alterations, except for the roof structure, which was originally hipped and was replaced at an unknown time. Evidence of the original roof remains in the attic. The clapboards, front door, and windows have been replaced in-kind. The Queen Anne porch dates to the late twentieth-century, and the barn/garage replaced a historic attached barn in 2000. The historic barn was slightly smaller than the extant barn and was spanned by two large barn door openings. A large dairy bank barn once stood north of the house, near the milk house (26C).

The house was built for Francis Whitmore and Abigail Hazen Savage, about 1795. The Savages were both from the Christian Street area of the northeast corner of Hartford, and were married in 1790. Both acquired land that became the subject farmstead. All of the land of the historic district was originally owned by Thomas Hazen, part of a 1,500 acre parcel in the northwest corner of Hartford. Hazen divided up the land for his children, and apparently the subject property was conveyed to his son Joshua, who settled on Christian Street. At an unknown time, Joshua conveyed part of the subject property to his daughter Abigail (1768-1847). He died in 1796, so it was no later than this date. Francis (1762-1817) bought a part of the subject property in 1794, and another part in 1797, so the house probably dates to no later than this latter date.

The house was the third inn located in Hartford, and is the probably the oldest inn that remains standing. Savage operated the inn there, as well as a farm, until his death in 1817. Their daughter Nancy (1797-1879) married David Hazen (1791-1854) in 1819, and the property was conveyed to them in 1834. Hazen had been a tanner in West Hartford for many years, as well as being a farmer. At the time of his marriage, Hazen was living down the road at property #22, where the tannery was located. He is listed in the 1850 agricultural census, the first census to list individual farms, as having a 200 acres farm, an above-average size for the area. He had three horses, five cows, and two oxen, 105 sheep, an average number at the time, and grew average amounts of wheat, rye, corn, oats,

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peas & beans, and potatoes. He produced an average amount of wool, orchard products, butter, cheese and hay, and was one of the only farmers in the area to produce honey. The Hazens' daughter Susan (born 1826) married William Howard Tucker (born 1826) in 1849, and another daughter Amanda married William's brother Samuel B. Tucker, and the Tucker men jointly purchased the farmstead in 1858.

The Tuckers had come to West Hartford with their father Alvan in 1832. Alvan was a house painter, the first proprietor of the "hotel" in West Hartford (which stood across the road from #12), a farmer, and a local manufacturer. Like his father, William Tucker had a long diverse career, first starting as a house painter with his father, then a Vermont Central Railroad survey engineer, then a farmer with his father, then a construction supervisor on the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad, then a survey engineer for the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad, then a traveling salesman for the Tucker Manufacturing Company of Boston. In 1858, he became a traveling salesman for the Mitchell & Rammelsburg furniture company. Due to the fact that he was a salesman to the southern slave states, he lost his position in 1860 when trade between the North and South was suspended. He then worked as a clerk for an Ohio Railroad, then worked for the military in a variety of positions, and returned to Vermont in 1866, and in 1869 prepared a history of Hartford for publication in Hemenway's *Vermont Gazetteer*. In 1873, he and his wife Susan were separated. Later he served as a reporter, and from 1875-1880 he worked in the wholesale lumber business in White River Junction. From 1876 to 1887, he was the Vermont manager of the New York Associated Press. He prepared the *History of Hartford* from 1885-1889. It was published in 1889 and is the only comprehensive history about the town.

The 1860 agricultural census lists Samuel Tucker as the principal farmer of the property. At this point, the property had 200 acres, two horses, four cows, two oxen, seven other cattle, seventy sheep, five swine, and produced wool, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, orchard products, butter, cheese, hay, and an above-average amount of maple sugar.

In 1863, Samuel sold his share of the farm to William, and moved down the road to a house that is no longer standing, between properties #19 and 20, and then moved to New Jersey about 1866. About this time, William sold the farm to farmer John B. Hazen, Thomas Hazen's grandson. He lived there with his wife Mary Ann and their family. The 1870 agricultural census reveals that the farm had been reduced to 100 acres. Hazen had two horses, two cows, two other cattle, forty-six sheep, four swine, and produced rye, corn, oats, buckwheat, wool, peas and beans, potatoes, orchard products, butter, hay, and maple sugar. When the farm was sold to the Hazens, Susan Tucker and her children moved down the road to property #19.

In 1878, the Hazens sold the farm to William H. Gile. At this point, the property was bounded by the Sharon town line and crossed the Norwich town line. The 1880 agricultural census lists the farm as being 100 acres, with only 15 acres of woodland. Gile had two horses, two cows, sixty sheep, two swine, thirty-five poultry, and produced butter, eggs, wool, corn, oats, wheat, apples, and cordwood. After moving to Providence, Rhode Island, and leasing the property to Chester Doubleday, Gile sold the property in 1907 to William H. Tucker, Jr., William H. and Susan Tucker's son. Tucker lived there with his wife Ella. After her death in 1929, the 110 acre farm (55

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acres in Hartford, 55 acres in Norwich) was sold to farmer Dennis Murphy and his wife Nellie. In 1945, the farm was purchased by Harmon and Ida Ingham, who sold it in 1951 to Wellington Perley, who lived there with his wife Goldie. The Perleys subdivided the farm (which included what is now properties #24 and 25), and the current 2.5 acre house lot was sold in 1978 to the current owners.

26A. Cemetery, c. 1817, contributing

South of the house is a small private cemetery, with about twenty-eight graves ranging in date from 1817 (Francis Savage) to 1885 (Mary Francis Hazen, daughter of David and Nancy Hazen). The gravestones are slate and marble vertical slabs, and range in condition from poor to good.

26B. Farm Stand, 1985, non-contributing

South of the cemetery, in a field, is a small wood frame farm stand. It has an L-shaped footprint, rough vertical siding, a side-gable sheet metal roof, and a recessed porch with square posts. At the north gable wall are paired six-pane windows with a braced shed hood. The structure is in good condition, and is non-contributing due to its age.

26C. Milk Shed, c. 1930, contributing

This tiny shed is located north of the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, clapboard siding, and a front-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof. At the front gable is a paneled wood door. The structure is in fair condition. It is the only above-ground evidence of the general location of the dairy barn that once stood north of the house.

27. West Hartford Cemetery, Route 14, c. 1820, contributing

This cemetery is located on a gently sloping rectangular 2-acre parcel parallel to the road. It is bounded to the west by properties #17 and 18, to the east by the railroad tracks, to the south by property #15, and to the north by property #19. The West Hartford Congregational Church (#16) is near the southwest corner of the cemetery. The cemetery is accessed from Route 14 by a gravel driveway between properties #16 and 17, and the driveway continues along the western border of the cemetery.

The cemetery contains about 200 graves, and a wide variety of marble and granite gravestones, mostly dating to the nineteenth century. The dates, materials, and types of stones are mixed throughout the cemetery, which has no rows, but the most recent stones are generally towards the front (west side) of the cemetery. Most of the marble gravestones date from the 1830s to the third quarter of the nineteenth century, and are either rectangular slabs or obelisks. Granite gravestones from the late nineteenth-century and twentieth century are decorated rectangular blocks or obelisks. The cemetery is in good condition and regularly maintained.

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The oldest marked grave is that of West Hartford's first postmaster Phineas Parkhurst, who died in 1830, but that it was likely that people had been buried there for some years before this. During the construction of the railroad tracks in 1847, the east side of the cemetery was lost to railroad land and several graves were removed. The cemetery fell into poor condition by the 1880s, when improvements were made and it was enlarged. In 1921, the West Hartford Cemetery Association was incorporated. The cemetery is also called the Tucker Cemetery.

28. Clifford's Loam and Gravel, 37 Harper Savage Lane, c. 1960, non-contributing

This industrial site is located on a flat lot on the south side of Harper Savage Lane, between the railroad tracks and properties #8, 9 and 10. It contains two large industrial buildings. The primary resource is a garage/office structure, that faces and has a moderate setback from Harper Savage Lane, and the other is a garage/warehouse structure that stands behind properties #8 and 9 (28A).

The 71' x 67' garage/office was built in two sections. One is a one-story front-gable structure with a oriented perpendicular to Harper Savage Lane, and its shed-roofed addition spans the west elevation. Both sections have concrete block walls and sheet metal roofs. Both the front and rear gable walls have two full-height off-center garage bays. To the left of the north bays is a pedestrian door under a double-hung window. To the left of the south bays is a one-story gabled addition. The north end of the shed-roofed addition contains the office, which has paired one-over-one windows in former window openings that have been reduced in size. Centered on the north wall of the addition is a hooded entry. There is also a multi-pane industrial window at the west elevation. This gabled section of this building was constructed about 1960, and its addition was probably constructed soon after. The north elevation was originally spanned by five full-height garage bays; three in the gable wall and two in the addition. The building is non-contributing due to its age.

28A. Garage/Warehouse, c. 1970, non-contributing

This 98' x 45' two-story structure is located south of the primary resource and is oriented parallel to Route 14. It has sheet metal siding, and a virtually flat front-gabled roof. At the north gable wall are four large garage bays. At the roof eaves are regularly-spaced narrow vertical one-over-one windows. This building was constructed about 1970 and is non-contributing due to its age.

Both buildings were constructed for Clifford's Loam and Gravel, which operated from 1960 to 1997. Erwin and Selma Clifford had purchased the two parcels that the buildings stand on in 1959. One parcel was part of the former 100 acre Harrington farm, which was mostly on the east side of the railroad tracks. The other parcel fronted Harper Savage Lane, and once contained a house and store, lastly known as the Aldrich place.

29. Rear Ell of Harper T. Savage Store, 42 Harper Savage Lane, c. 1900, contributing

This two-story wood frame vernacular building has a moderate setback from the north side of Harper Savage Lane and sits on a small lot in front of scattered mature deciduous trees. Between the building and the road is a garage (29A). The building has a square footprint, stone foundation,

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clapboard siding, and an open-eave overhanging sheet metal roof. It has two sections; the east half is two stories and has a front gable, and the west half is one story and has a shed roof that slopes away from the east half. An interior square brick chimney emerges from the intersection of the roofs. There is also a full-façade shed-roofed porch with square posts, and a shallow shed-roofed rear addition. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, gables rakes, cornices, and window and door casings. The entry is at the left end of the front elevation, and there is a two-over-two window at each story of the gabled section. The west elevation has two two-over-two windows, and the east elevation has two two-over-two windows and a boarded up doorway. The building is currently used as a residence and is in poor condition.

This was reportedly the rear ell of the store that once fronted Depot Street. A seam in the clapboards of the front elevation may indicate where the buildings were connected. The store was constructed by Harper T. Savage no later than 1855, when it appears on the Doton map. He had also built a store at property #11 in 1849. The subject store was a 2-1/2 story front-gable building with a centered doorway and regularly-spaced two-over-two windows. It was owned by Charles M. Hazen in the late nineteenth-century, then operated by the Munsell family until 1920. It is unknown when the store was closed or demolished, but it was still standing in the 1960s. The ell does not appear in an 1890s photograph of the store, but judging by its appearance, it probably dates to not much later than this.

29A. Garage, c. 1970, non-contributing

This one-bay garage is located adjacent to the road and has a long narrow rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It faces west and has T-111 plywood siding, a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof, a modern garage door, and a horizontal window in the south elevation. It is in poor condition and is non-contributing due to its age.

30. Railroad Storehouse, 56 Harper Savage Lane, c. 1870, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular building is located on a small steeply sloping lot on the north side of Harper Savage Lane and just west of the railroad tracks. The garage across the road (30A) is now associated with this property. The former storehouse has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road and a full exposed basement on the west side due to the slope of the lot. The building has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, an open-eave overhanging sheet metal roof, and regularly-spaced one-over-one vinyl windows. The entry is at the left end of the east elevation and has a gabled entry porch with square corner posts. Off-center on the south gable wall is an exterior brick chimney. The building is now a residence.

The building is difficult to date due to its simple appearance. It originally had six-over-six windows, and was constructed as a railroad storehouse, so it probably dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth-century. By the turn of the twentieth century, the building was in private ownership, and about 1920 may have been used as a storehouse for the store to the west (#29). The vinyl siding and windows date to 1996. Although the building has been altered, its massing and roofline have been preserved, and it has historical significance due to its association with the former West

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Hartford railroad station that stood across the tracks. Therefore, it qualifies as a contributing resource.

30A. Shed/Garage, c. 1880, contributing

This two-bay shed/garage is located on a tiny sloping lot on the south side of Harper Savage Lane, and is just west of the railroad tracks. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, clapboards siding, a steep front-gable open-eave overhanging sheet metal roof, and a shed-roofed rear addition. Near the rear of the roof ridge is a square brick interior chimney.

Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and gable rakes and eave cornices. At the front gable wall are two modern overhead garage doors and a one-over-one window in the gable. The east elevation has a paneled wood door and two-over-two window, and the west elevation has a broken two-over-two window, and a horizontal multi-pane window at the addition. The building is in fair condition.

The building was probably constructed in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Its original use is unknown, but the chimney suggests it was a workshop. It was part of a complex of buildings known as the Aldrich Store, that probably also included a residence. These buildings were demolished by the 1950s. The subject building was probably converted to a garage in the 1960s.

31. Dunley, Patrick and Bridget, House, 83 Harper Savage Lane, c. 1870, contributing

This 1-1/2 story Cape Cod type house is located just east of the railroad tracks, and has a large setback from Harper Savage Lane. The symmetrical three bay by two bay house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the railroad tracks, clapboard siding, a side-gable open-eave overhanging asphalt-shingle roof, and a concrete block exterior chimney off-center on the south gable wall. Spanning the rear elevation is a flat-roofed addition. Architectural trim includes flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, and gable rakes and cornice eaves. The centered doorway contains a wood door with two lower vertical panels and two upper vertical lights. The regularly-spaced window openings contain two-over-two units, except for the north gable wall, which contains a six-over-six window, a modern paired casement window, and a three-over-three window in the gable, which has vertical muntins. The house is in fair condition.

The house was constructed sometime between 1860 and 1870, but possibly as late as 1870 as it does not appear on the 1869 Beers map. Except for the rear addition, chimney, and north gable wall windows, it does not appear to have had any alterations, and is a good example of a railroad worker's house. The house was constructed for railroad section hand Patrick Dunley and his family. Dunley, an immigrant from Ireland, probably arrived in West Hartford to work on the railroad in the 1850s. In 1860, he lived in West Hartford but did not own any real estate. By 1870 he did own real estate, presumably the subject house. By 1880, farm laborer Lewis Jarvis and his wife Rosie were living in the house, and they bought it from Dunley in 1882. Rosie sold it in 1892, and it had several owners until 1906, when it was purchased by Fred Gifford. Fred's widow Minnie, who had remarried to Fay Munsell, later lived in the house. She lived there until her death in 1950, when it was sold to Annie Wilkinson. It remained in the Wilkinson family until 2001.

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32. Savage, Harper T., House, 7 Stetson Road, c. 1846, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame modified Classic Cottage is located on the south side of Stetson Road, just east of the railroad tracks. It sits on a large sloping open lot and has a small setback from the road. Southeast of the house is a large dairy barn (32A). North of the barn, a stone wall and row of trees line the road. The house has a long narrow rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, and a shed/garage wing attached to the east gable wall. The house has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, a side-gable overhanging roof with boxed cornices, and two brick ridge chimneys. Architectural trim includes cornice returns, flat-stock cornerboards, window and door casings, gable rakes and friezes, and molded eaves and gable fascia and bed moldings.

The house appears to have been constructed in two phases. The right 2/3 of the asymmetrical front elevation appears to be a five-bay symmetrical Classic Cottage with a central doorway flanked by two windows on each side. The east section of the house, and the cross gable above the left pair of original windows, were probably added later. The doorway has gabled entry porch with square posts and a vertical board railing, and a wood door with two lower vertical panels and two upper vertical lights. The Classic Cottage section of the house has regularly-spaced two-over-one wood windows, and there are two two-over-one windows at the left end of the front elevation, and a two-over-one window in the cross gable. The house is in fair condition. The shed/garage has a mix of clapboard and rough vertical board siding, a gabled sheet metal roof, and a modern garage door in the east gable wall. It is in poor condition.

The western 2/3 of the house was constructed in 1845 or 1846, and the rest of the house was probably constructed about 1865. The wing is difficult to date due to its poor condition, but it probably dates to the nineteenth century. The front porch appears to date to the early twentieth century. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations.

The house was constructed for Harper T. Savage, who bought the empty lot in 1845. Savage built two stores in West Hartford (#11 and 29). In 1848, he sold the property to Calvin Dimick of Boston, and farmer Joel Dimick resided there afterwards. In 1861, Calvin Dimick sold the property to Joshua Allen, who shortly thereafter sold it to Frederick Page. Page sold the property to farmer Harlan Holt, who lived there with his wife Ellen and family. The 1870 agricultural census lists Holt as having a modest farm of 14 acres, two horses, one cow, and six sheep, producing corn, beeswax, potatoes, orchard products, butter, hay and maple sugar.

In 1876, Holt's estate was sold to Francis F. Holt (relation unknown, but it was not father-son). Francis Holt purchased a great deal of real estate in West Hartford from the 1860s to the 1880s, and eventually owned many adjacent properties such as #34, 20 and 19, and nearby properties #12, 13 and 14. Holt leased the property to farmer Christopher C. Rowell and his wife Mary, who purchased the property in 1883. Lucy Newton acquired the property in 1887, then married Sheldon Dimick. She sold the property to farmer Elmer Newton and his wife Flossie in 1924. Later deeds are confusing, but it is likely that the Newton family owned the property until 1972. It is possible

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that there was a second house on the property, which might be the railroad worker's shack located to the south on the railroad tracks, which is now under separate ownership.

32A. Dairy Barn, c. 1925, contributing

This large wood frame dairy bank barn is located southeast of the house and has a large setback from the road. It has three sections that generally form a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. The main section is a front-gable gambrel-roofed structure facing the road. Spanning the right 2/3 of the front gable wall is a four-bay deep gambrel-roofed wing, which has a lower roofline than the main barn. Spanning the west elevation of both these sections is a shed-roofed two-story ground level stable barn that has a lower grade than the other sections. All three sections have novelty siding and sheet metal roofs, and the ground level section has a poured concrete foundation. Architectural trim on the gambrel sections includes corner pilasters, cornice returns, and molded eave and gable fascias.

The main barn has an off-center sliding vertical-board barn door at the east eaves elevation, and a six-over-six window at the front gable wall under a large horizontal boarded up opening. The gable has a square window. The front projection has a two-over-two window at the right end of the gable wall, a square window in the gable, and four stable windows at the east eaves elevation. Spanning the basement of the front projection is a shed-roofed addition in a state of collapse. Both the main barn and front projection have gabled ventilators with louvered sides. The ground level stable barn has regularly-spaced nine-pane stable windows at the first level. Over every other one of these windows is a six-pane horizontal window. The dairy barn in general is in fair condition.

The barn is the largest barn in the historic district as well as the only remaining dairy barn. The gambrel sections were probably constructed about 1924, but possibly earlier. The ground level stable barn probably dates to not much later than this.

33. Fuller, John and Caroline, House, 98 Stetson Road, c. 1841, contributing

This farmstead is perched on a hill on the north side of Stetson Road and there are a few mature deciduous trees around the complex. A fieldstone retaining wall runs parallel to and west of the connected structures. The complex consists of a Greek Revival house, wing, and connected sheds, which form an L-shaped footprint, a bank barn (33A), a front-gable barn (33B) and two sheds (33 C and D). 33B, C and D are east of the house, forming an enclosed yard between the house and outbuildings, and 33A is north of the other structures. It was once connected to the house/sheds structure via a large shed that has collapsed.

The sidehall plan main block and rear wing of the house are both 1-1/2 stories and form a long rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road. The house has a cut stone foundation, clapboard siding, and a front-gable slate roof with boxed cornices. The main block has an interior brick ridge chimney. The west roof slope of each block of the house has a narrow gabled dormer. Architectural trim of the main block of the house includes flat-stock cornerboards, door and window casings, heavily molded entablatures and gables, and a front entry with a full entablature

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and paneled pilasters. The front entry also has leaded glass 3/4 length sidelights over paneled bases, and an eight-panel wood door. The house has a variety of six-over-six, two-over-two and one-over-one windows. Centered on the west elevation of the main block is a wood door with two lower vertical panels and two upper vertical lights. The house is in poor to fair condition.

Attached to the rear gable wall of the wing is shed that is oriented parallel to the road. Its west gable wall is flush with the west elevation of the wing, and it has clapboard siding and a slate roof. Projecting east of this is another shed, with rough vertical siding, a shed roof, and a carriage bay. Both of these attached outbuildings are in a state of collapse.

The house was constructed about 1841, and the wing may be original. The house does not appear to have had any major alterations except for the replacement of the original six-over-six windows and the late nineteenth-century side door. The shed attached to the wing may also be original, and the other shed appears to date to the twentieth century. The property is an excellent example of continuous architecture and a farm complex in general, and the intact Greek Revival house has the best example of an ornamental doorway in the historic district. This property also has the longest history of family ownership, being in the Stetson family since 1870.

The house was probably constructed for farmer John Fuller, after he bought the property in 1840. However, it is possible that it was constructed for David Ingraham, but he sold the property in 1834, a transitional time between the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Fuller operated the nearby sawmill (the remains are now on property #21). In 1849, Fuller married Caroline Savage, Francis Savage's (#26) daughter. The 1850 census lists Fuller as a farmer with 100 acres, one horse, two cows, two oxen, and forty-six sheep. He produced under-average amounts of rye, corn, oats, wool, potatoes, orchard products, butter and hay. In 1854, he sold half of the farm to his brother Abner, and the brothers and their families shared the house.

In 1859, the farm was sold to farmer Carlton Hazen, who lived here with his wife Francis, as well as Abner Fuller and his wife Mary. Hazen had more farm animals and produced more than Fuller. In 1860, he was one of the only farmers in the area to have orchard products, and produced one of the highest amounts of maple sugar in the area (1,500 pounds). In 1870, Hazen sold the farm to Ralph N. Stetson. After his death, the farm was conveyed to his son William O. Stetson, who conveyed it to his son Ralph W. Stetson. Ralph Stetson's son Charles S. Stetson inherited the farm in 1992.

33A. English Bank Barn, c. 1841, contributing

This 1-1/2 story English bank barn is located north of the house and has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road. It has a fieldstone foundation, rough vertical board siding, and a gabled slate roof. There is an exposed basement at the south and west elevations. The east 1/4 of the barn does not have a basement, and is supported by the bank and open to below. At the north eaves elevation is a full-height off-center barn door that has been infilled with vertical boards. At the south eaves elevation are four square stable window openings at the basement level, and one at the first story. The barn is in poor condition. It is possible that barn was originally constructed

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without a basement and the east 1/4, at the same time the house was built. It is one of only two historic English barns in the historic district.

33B. Shed, c. 1900, contributing

This tiny shed is located east of the sheds attached to the house. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, clapboard siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. It is in poor condition.

33C. Front-gable barn, c. 1900, contributing

This 1-1/2 story barn is located east of the house wing. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, rough vertical board siding, and a front-gable asphalt-shingle roof. Spanning the front (west) gable wall is a shed-roofed porch. In the front gable is a six-pane vertical window. The barn is in poor condition.

33D. Shed, c. 1960, non-contributing

This tiny shed is located east of the house and adjacent to the road. It has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, rough vertical-board and horizontal-board siding, and a front-gable roof with rolled roofing. At the front (west) gable wall is a vertical-board door. The shed is in good condition and is non-contributing due to its age.

34. Holt-Barrows House, 49 Tigertown Road, c. 1880, contributing

This 1-1/2 story wood frame vernacular Italianate house with continuous architecture is located on the south side of Tigertown Road, on a narrow flat spot between the railroad tracks and a ledge. The parcel extends below the ledge to the corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road, where the small Tigertown Brook runs through the property. The house has a moderate setback from the road, and the property consists of a front-gable main block, rear wing, attached rear barn, and detached modern garage (34A).

The house and wing have rectangular footprints oriented perpendicular to the road, and the barn is parallel to the road. The three bay wide sidehall plan main block and its attachments have wide clapboard siding, open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal roofs, and the main block has an interior corbelled brick ridge chimney. Spanning the west elevation of the main block is a shed-roofed one-bay deep addition. The wing sits back from the east elevation of the main block and is flush with the west elevation of the addition. The gable walls of the 1-1/2 story barn are flush with the side walls of the wing.

Architectural trim includes flat-stock window and door casings and cornerboards. Entries to the main block are in the third bay of the front gable wall and the first bay of the side addition. Most of the regularly-spaced window openings contain two-over-two windows with wood storm windows.

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The wing also has a long horizontal eight-pane window. The barn faces west and has a hinged vertical board door beneath a braced hay door. The structure is in very good condition.

It is difficult to date this house. Its vernacular Italianate appearance suggests it was constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. However, deed records indicate there was a house at the southeast corner of Tigertown Road, west of the railroad tracks, as early as the early 1840s, when Harper T. Savage owned the parcel, which had a dwelling on it. The 1855 Doton map and 1869 Beers map show a house on this parcel, but closer to Route 14. The earliest evidence of a house in this location is the 1906 USGS map, which shows a house in this location, and no house closer to the corner. The house and its attachments do not appear to have had any major alterations since the late nineteenth-century, although the siding is probably not original. The barn also appears to date to about 1880.

The first known property owner is Harper T. Savage, who probably acquired the property about 1845, the year he bought the parcel to the east (#32). In 1846, Savage sold a small strip of land on the subject property to Rufus Simons in order for Simons to build a carriage shop on the Tigertown Brook. This shop was located at the corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road. In 1848, Savage sold the rest of the property to Solomon Clement for \$650, an amount that indicates there was an existing building. Clement bought Simons' parcel with the shop in 1852, and in 1854, Clement sold both parcels, which included a house and shop, to Alvan Tucker.

Tucker (1803-1878) had operated the West Hartford hotel, which stood across the road from property #12, from 1837-1840. The 1855 Doton map shows that he lived in a house on the subject property, which stood between the shop on the corner and the ledge, on a spot that is now vacant. At this point he was a house painter, and used the shop on the corner as a paint shop. Later, he manufactured spring-beds, hand rakes, etc., possibly at this location. He moved to Indiana in 1875, and it is unclear what happened to the property. Francis F. Holt bought it from Tucker, possibly in 1868, when Tucker retired as a manufacturer.

It is possible that the first resident of the house was Hamilton Barrows, and it is certain that toward the end of the nineteenth-century, the house was rented to farm laborer Elmer Barrows and his wife Emma, who purchased it from Holt in 1904. Deeds mention the "Holt Red House," but it is unclear if this refers to the subject house or the Tucker house. Two houses owned by Barrows, including the one he lived in, were destroyed in the flood of 1927, but it is unclear if one of these was the Tucker house.

In 1934, Barrows sold the property to William A. and Marion S. Avery. The deed is confusing but indicates that there were two parcels, one with the Red House parcel, and another parcel, which could be where the subject house stands. In 1956, the Averys sold the property to the current owners, as two parcels, one with the subject house and the other is the Red House premises, without buildings.

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34A. Garage, 1983, non-contributing

This two-car garage is located southwest of the barn, and faces north. It has a rectangular footprint oriented perpendicular to the road, T-111 plywood siding, and a front-gable open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal roof. Centered on the front gable wall is a double-width modern overhead garage door. To the left of this is a pedestrian door. Centered on each side elevation is a one-over-one window. The garage is non-contributing due to its age.

35. Simons House, 147 Tigertown Road, c. 1845, contributing

This property is located on the east side of Tigertown Road, and backs up to property #33. It has a Cape Cod house with a moderate setback from the road, and a barn (35A) northwest of the house, fronting the road. The structures sit at the base of an open hill. The house has a rectangular footprint oriented parallel to the road, and a side wing at its north gable wall. It has a stone foundation, clapboard siding, a side-gable asphalt-shingle roof with boxed cornices, and a concrete block interior chimney centered on the front roof slope. Off-center on the south gable wall is a two-bay flat-roofed shallow projection. The rear roof slope has a full shed dormer.

The front entry is off-center, and there is also a side entry at the south gable wall. Both doorways contain a modern door. The front elevation of the main block and wing both have two window openings, and the gable walls have regularly-spaced window openings at both stories. All openings contain vinyl double-hung windows. The house is in good condition.

The house originally had an 18 foot by 28 foot footprint. In the late nineteenth-century, a ten foot deep shed-roofed section was added across the entire rear elevation. In 1968, the roofline was changed to the extant double slope. In 1971, a very old shed was removed from the north gable wall, and replaced with the extant wing. The house has lost integrity due to the change in roofline, replaced shed, and replacement windows and doors, but retains enough historic features to convey its significance as a vernacular farmhouse.

The house was constructed as early as 1844 by John Gilman, or 1845 by Elisha Culver. In 1848, Culver sold the property to Clark Simons, who sold it in 1849 to Charles Simons, who sold it in 1850 to Horace Simons. At the latest, the house was constructed shortly after this, as the house appears on the 1855 Doton map. In 1860, Simons' estate was conveyed to his widow Cynthia, which included a house, outbuildings, and a mechanic's shop. In 1864, the property was sold to wheelwright Laben Warren, who lived here with his wife Helen. They sold the property in 1886 to Lewis Harrington, who sold it in 1890 to dressmaker Isabel Bruce. Bruce lived here with her husband Samuel, who was a carpenter. The Bruces sold the property in 1918 to Lucy Dimick, who also owned property #32, where she lived with her second husband Sheldon Dimick. Lucy rented the subject house to Lucy's son Erwin Newton. In 1946, this part of Lucy's estate was sold to Erwin, and the property is now owned by his grandson.

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35A. Horse and Carriage Barn, c. 1830, c. 1890, c. 1980, contributing

This three-section barn is located northwest of the house, with no setback from the road. It has a two-story main block, one-story north ell, and a one-story east wing. The barn has board-and-batten siding and open-eave overhanging standing-seam metal roofs. The main block's west gable wall faces the road, and the ell projects north from the north eaves elevation. A shed-roofed square addition is in the corner formed by the intersection of the two sections. Spanning the right half of the south elevation is a deep gabled porch. At the left end of the south elevation is a large bay opening. Under the porch is a modern pedestrian door. The second story of the south elevation has a hay door and two boarded up square window openings. The west gable wall has a vertical opening in the gable.

The current owner reports that the barn was originally a one-story 18 foot by 22 foot shop constructed prior to the house, which explains its location fronting the road. (Barns were typically built to the side or rear of farmhouses.) Prior to 1900, a one-story 10 foot by 18 foot addition was constructed toward the road and the second floor was added. This is probably when the shop was converted to a horse and carriage barn. The north and east sections were added within the past twenty-five years. In 1973, the historic board-and-batten siding was replaced in kind. Because the historic appearance of the main block has been retained and it is distinct from the new smaller sections, the barn retains enough historic integrity to qualify as a contributing resource.

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Statement of Significance

The West Hartford Village Historic District in Hartford, Vermont, is significant for its distinctive characteristics as a historic Vermont agricultural and commercial community located on the important transportation networks of the Central Vermont Railroad and the White River Road. The historic district retains numerous nineteenth-century homes, several historic outbuildings, two historic stores, a historic library, a historic church, a historic schoolhouse, and two historic cemeteries. The historic resources depict the architecture, and agricultural, commercial and institutional activities of a typical small-scale Vermont river valley railroad village that evolved from a mill and agricultural hamlet at the turn of the nineteenth-century to a bedroom community at the mid twentieth-century. The majority of historic resources are quite old, dating to the first half of the nineteenth century. The historic district meets National Register Criterion A for its importance to the history of Vermont's agriculture, industry and commerce, and transportation. The historic district meets National Register Criterion C as an example of a small agricultural and commercial village with a variety of resources found in a typical small Vermont village. The period of significance of the historic district is 1795-1954, spanning the time between the construction dates of the oldest remaining structure in the historic district to fifty years ago.

The West Hartford Village Historic District holds significance in Vermont's historic contexts of industry and commerce, historic architecture and patterns of development, agriculture, and transportation. West Hartford Village was historically the location of a railroad station, a commercial and rest stop along the White River Road, a bridge crossing across the White River, a handful of stores, several industrial establishments, a creamery, and two cemeteries. The village was also supported by an agricultural community that existed during Vermont's agricultural periods of subsistence/diversified farming, agricultural processing, sheep breeding, orchard farming, and dairying.

As in all two-hundred year-old villages, many historic resources in West Hartford village are gone. However, the historic district has experienced a higher than average loss due to factors beyond the control of its inhabitants, including two devastating floods in 1867 and 1927, the loss of railroad service in the 1950s, and the decrease in agricultural activity locally and around Vermont during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Despite the loss of historic resources, the village retains enough integrity to depict its rich history. Nineteenth-century features include the village's linear plan bounded by the White River and late 1840s railroad tracks, its row of nineteenth-century farmhouses on the east side of Route 14, its three rural farmsteads on the east side of the railroad tracks (#32, 33 and 35), its distinct southern and northern gateways to the village, and a distinct focal point, where there is a historic bridge crossing, a historic library (#9), and two historic stores (#10 and 11), although only one is currently used as a store (#10).

There are forty-one historic resources, including a stylistically diverse collection of nineteen historic vernacular houses that were constructed from about 1795 to the late 1920s. Also dating from the nineteenth century are an 1832 Greek Revival church (#16), an 1884 schoolhouse (#17), and five

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barns. Significant structures from the early twentieth-century include a large dairy barn (#32A) and the West Hartford Library (#9). The two late twentieth century commercial sites (#2 and 28) are intrusions, but help to economically sustain the village.

Remaining railroad resources include the railroad tracks that pass through the historic district, a railroad storehouse (#30), and a railroad worker's house (#31). The cemeteries remain intact (#26A and 27). The only vestiges of industrial resources are the remains of fieldstone walls along the two brooks in the village, the Tigertown Brook and the Creamery Brook. The creamery has vanished, but many farmsteads survive. Most of the lost historic resources, particularly the mills and creamery, are documented in town records, photographs, maps, and the History of Hartford (1889).

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. Most settlers of the 1760s spent the warmer months clearing land and returned to Connecticut for the winter. Permanent settlement in Hartford began in the 1770s in the hills, and along the river valleys, such as in West Hartford, in the 1790s.

An undated (1760s or 1770s) Hartford proprietors map shows that the northwest corner of Hartford, including the historic district, was owned by Thomas Hazen III, who had come to Hartford as a land speculator in the 1760s. 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 the family's large size, a dozen Hazen farmsteads were settled in the northern sections 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.

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, Thomas Hazen received the "Hazen Grant," 1,560 acres in northwestern Hartford. Earlier, in 1761, the original proprietors voted "to reserve and sequester in the north-west corner of the township in a square body, 'to lie to make those proprietors good whose lots were not as good as the proprietors have in general.'" All of what is considered West Hartford is part of this land.

The first settlers in the historic district were farmers and mill owners. This is typical of late eighteenth-century riverside villages in Vermont. In West Hartford village, all of the mill owners were local citizens, and many lived near the mills.

Most of the historic district was acquired by Francis Savage (1762-1817) and his wife Abigail Hazen (1768-1847), who was Thomas Hazen's granddaughter. She had acquired most of the property from her father Joshua Hazen (mentioned above), who lived in the Christian Street hamlet of Hartford. The Savages' property in the historic district was all the land north of property #6. About 1795, they built the first house in the historic district, a two-story hipped-roofed Federal style

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house that remains standing, although it now has a side-gabled roof. The first cemetery in the historic district is just south of the Savage farmhouse, and has always been a private burial ground.

About 1800, Francis Savage sold the south half of his tract to his wife's brother John D. Hazen, and kept all of the property in the historic district north of Stetson and Tigertown Road. In the 1810s, Savage sold much of this northern tract, that later became properties #21, 22, 23, 33 and 35. John D. Hazen (1790-1846) built a farm at property #9, and sold most of his land to John Downer in 1822. Downer (1770-1863) built a new home on Hazen's farm in 1832, and there is no trace of the original John D. Hazen farm. Downer conveyed all of his parcels to his son-in-law Lucius Hazen (1801-1862), who was Thomas Hazen III's grandson. Downer and Hazen were very active real estate partners in West Hartford during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Thomas Hazen III conveyed the tract at the southern end of the historic district, now properties #1 to 6, to his son Solomon Hazen, who in 1794 sold it to Daniel Ransom, who in 1802 sold it to E. and B. Bill, who in 1804 sold it to Abel Camp (1756-1839). Camp was the first to settle on this property. He had brought his family to West Hartford from Tunbridge, Vermont, in 1804. They lived in a house that is no longer standing, between properties #2 and 3. Camp's son David (1788-1871) was elected Vermont lieutenant governor in 1836, the same year he became the first president of the Vermont Senate. David married Francis Savage's daughter Sarepta.

The only one of Thomas Hazen III's children to settle in West Hartford was Reuben Hazen, who lived on the west side of the White River, outside of the historic district. Later, several children and grandchildren of Thomas Hazen's son Hezekiah lived near each other in the historic district. These include Silas Hazen (#9), Levi (#1), Hoyt (#8), and Dan (#7). Thomas Hazen's granddaughter Lois lived at property #1, and her brother David married Francis and Abigail Savage's daughter Nancy, and they lived at the Savage Farm (#26). Lois and David's sister Sophia lived at property #15.

Route 14, first known as the White River Road, was apparently an important early travel route in Vermont, because in 1800 The White River Turnpike Company was established in order to make the road into a toll road. This included the eight-mile length of the road through Hartford. Although the White River Road was laid out in 1767, it is possible that at this point it only went as far as Centreville, which was located a couple of miles southeast of West Hartford Village. It is unknown when this road was extended north to the Sharon line, but it is likely there was a well-traveled lane there by the 1790s. A toll gate was erected near Abel Camp's house. The turnpike reverted to a public road in 1852.

Two other roads in the historic district are also probably over two hundred years old. Tigertown Road was originally known as the "road to Beaver Meadow," and Stetson Road was originally known as the Jericho Road, as it led to the hamlet of Jericho a couple of miles to the northeast. They remain narrow gravel roads with many historic rural farmsteads.

The Savages' farmhouse was probably not the first structure built in the historic district, nor was the original focus of the village where it is now, at the corner of Route 14 and Harper Savage Lane.

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In 1794 (twenty-five years after the first saw mill had been constructed in Hartford), Daniel Ransom built a saw mill on the Tigertown Brook near what is now the bottom of Tigertown Road (rear of property #21). Shortly thereafter, an addition was constructed for wool dyeing and carding. The mill was replaced in 1813 by David Wilson's saw mill, which was operated by Wilson until he moved to Illinois in 1837. It is unknown when the mill was removed, but it was still standing in 1889. The intersection of Route 14, then known as the White River Road, and Tigertown Road, then known as the road to Jericho, became the focus of construction in the village from the 1810s until the 1820s, after the first bridge across the White River was constructed in the village, in the location of the extant bridge. This new focal point was made permanent in the late 1840s, after the 1848 opening of the railroad station off Harper Savage Lane.

Growth in West Hartford village was stagnant until the late 1810s. In 1815, the three farms and saw mill mentioned above were the only structures. About 1817, a house was constructed near the southeast corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road (#20), which may be the extant house. About this time, saw mill owner David Wilson built a house at the northeast corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road (#21), but it is probably not the extant house. About 1818, a Cape Cod style house was built for Thomas Crandall (#19), which was replaced by a Ranch house about 1955.

About 1819, a tannery was constructed north of the saw mill, by David Hazen (the Savages' daughter's husband). There was also a residential property and several acres of land associated with the tannery. Hazen's house may be the extant house at property #22, or its rear wing. The tannery and house were sold in 1835 to Noah Dutton, who sold it in 1843 to Isaac Dexter, who sold it in 1845 to Willard W. Low. Low died in 1868, and tanning ceased in the village.

By 1820, at the corner of Route 14 and Tigertown Road, there were also three workshops, one on the west side of Route 14 and the others on the east side, and two houses on the west side of the road. It is unknown what the original industries of these shops were, but one later became a castings shop, then a paint shop.

Until bridges were constructed in Hartford, ferries were the only means to cross the Connecticut and White Rivers. The first ferry service in West Hartford started no later than the 1810s, and the river was forded near Abel Camp's house (between #2 and 3). At the time, this was the best way to travel to Woodstock and Pomfret from the east side of the river.

The first bridge across the White River in Hartford was constructed in 1795 in what is now Hartford Village, which is about five miles southeast of West Hartford. The first bridge in West Hartford was constructed in 1820 across Route 14 from what is now the library (#9). It was an open King Post bridge built of timbers floated down the river. It was considered "ungainly" and replaced with a covered bridge in 1827 or 1828. The second bridge was destroyed in the Flood of 1867, and was replaced with another covered bridge.

After the first bridge was constructed, there was more growth in this section of the village and along Route 14 in between Tigertown Road and the bridge, on both sides of the road. West Hartford village's first store was opened by John Tenney about 1820, at property #8. He also built a potash

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works and cooper's shop, probably across the road. The first flood in West Hartford village occurred in 1827, and destroyed Tenney's structures on the west side of the road. The Greek Revival house at #8 is the store, or a front addition to the store. Lucius Hazen operated a store and post office here from 1850 to 1860. Nearby, in 1820, Ira Prouty built a Federal style house (#6). Next to this, in 1828, Burpee Prouty built a Cape Cod house that is no longer standing, but the property retains what may be one of the oldest barns in the historic district (#5A).

Across from property #13, Joel Marsh built a house about 1821, where he also started a brewery/distillery. In the 1830s, this was converted to a tavern. Also in the early 1820s, a turning lathe shop was built, which was possibly later converted to the blacksmith shop that stood just north of the brewery. This blacksmith shop was operated until at least the 1860s, and may have been destroyed in the 1867 flood. It was associated with the c. 1825 Federal house at #14, later occupied by blacksmith Seymour Hazen. Just north of this house is a c. 1825 Cape Cod-type house (#15).

Growth during the 1810s and 1820s resulted in what could be considered a true village, and there was a demand for institutions such as a school, church, post office, and a village cemetery. The first school classes in Hartford were taught in Reuben Hazen's house, from about 1795-1805. In 1807, the town was divided into seventeen school districts, and West Hartford Village was District #5. The first schoolhouse in the village was constructed across the road from property #16 in the 1810s. It was converted to a dwelling in 1820, when the second schoolhouse, a brick structure, was built just to its south. The second schoolhouse was replaced by the extant 1884 schoolhouse (#16), and later used as the village library. The library was destroyed in the flood of 1927.

Local religious services began in Centreville about 1774, and the first informal religious society in town was probably the Congregational Society that began meeting in Centreville in 1805. The first organized Congregational society in Hartford was the Congregational Society of White River Village, established January 1828. (White River Village is now Hartford Village). A meeting house was constructed the same year. The Congregational Society of West Hartford was organized January 1829. Its eighteen original members included citizens who had attended services in White River Village, Centreville, the Dothan church (a couple miles northeast of West Hartford village), and Baptist meetings in Col. Joel Marsh's house and in the brick former schoolhouse in West Hartford. The first preacher in West Hartford was Azel C. Washburn. The West Hartford Cemetery was probably created in the 1820s, and is located just northeast of the church (#27). Internments continue there to this day.

The first meeting of the West Hartford Congregational Society was held in the brick former schoolhouse. The society was officially named "The Congregational Church of West Hartford" in 1830, and at that time, there were thirty-seven members. The extant church structure was constructed in 1832, and was also considered a meeting house at the time. Stylistically, it is very similar to the Congregational church in Hartford Village. It was originally one story, and the second story was added in 1891. In 1893, it was renamed the "West Hartford Congregational Church and Society." Although there is no village common or green in West Hartford, the 1829 deed that describes the sale of the church lot notes, "common to remain in front of proposed meeting house."

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In 1830, the first postmaster in West Hartford village was Phineas Parkhurst. The post office was probably in his home, which was in an undetermined location. Later that year, Baxter B. Newton became postmaster, and the post office was at property #8. It remained in this location until at least 1854, possibly as late as 1888, when Reuben Munsell became postmaster. Munsell operated the post office, possibly out of his first store (#13), until he bought one of the Holt stores (#10) in 1904. Munsell remained postmaster at this latter store until his death in 1927. There is still a post office in West Hartford village (#1).

Once West Hartford was an established village with a store, church, school, and post office, new farmhouses were built on subdivided lots. This included a c. 1831 vernacular farmhouse (#3), a c. 1839 Classic Cottage-type farmhouse (#1), a c. 1830 Cape Cod-type house (#7), an 1832 brick Federal style farmhouse that once stood at property #9, a c. 1841 Greek Revival style farmhouse (#33), a c. 1846 Classic Cottage (#32), a late 1840s Cape Cod type farmhouse (#35), and a c. 1850 Classic Cottage-type farmhouse (#4).

The White River Road (Route 14) was historically part of the main travel route between Boston and Montreal. The traffic generated due to this resulted in the construction of commercial establishments such as stores and taverns. The first tavern in Hartford was Tilden's, which was operating as early as 1775, in Centreville. However, Tilden was a farmer, and his farmhouse doubled as a tavern. The first building constructed specifically as a tavern may have been Burch's, which opened in the 1770s or 1780s in Quechee. The third tavern established in Hartford was the Savage farmhouse (#26). It is probably the oldest tavern standing in Hartford, and is intact.

The second tavern located in West Hartford was opened in 1838 by Alvan Tucker, and was located across from property #12. As mentioned above, it had been a c. 1821 house constructed for Joel Marsh. In 1823, it was mortgaged to Katurah Camp (Abel Camp's wife). Camp sold it in 1839 to Samuel Sawyer, and subsequent owners included James Merchant, John Downer, Albert E. Williamson, Charles Thurston, Harrison Cutting, Francis F. Holt, Frank Wheeler, and James Harvey. An 1867 photograph shows that it was a two-story Georgian plan Federal-style house with twelve-over-twelve windows and a full-façade one-story porch. Projecting from the south gable wall was a three-bay carriage barn. In the late 1880s, when it was known as the West Hartford Hotel, the main block was doubled in length, expanding it from a five-bay wide building into a ten-bay building, and the windows were replaced with two-over-two windows. It also had a new full-façade Italianate porch with tripartite posts. The building burned down in 1919.

Several industries operated until the third quarter of the nineteenth-century. From 1856-1858, Alvan Tucker manufactured spring-beds, hand-rakes and other objects with the use of steam power. This probably took place on property #34. From 1830 to 1838, Peter Whitney and his sons John and Ebenezer manufactured castings with the use of a furnace. The Whitneys moved to Ohio in 1838, and Zavan Hazen carried on the business until 1843, when he too moved west to Indiana. This may have taken place in a shop on the west side of Route 14 near Tigertown Road. For a few years after 1854, Carlos Hazen manufactured tin and sheet iron in a shop previously used by cabinet-maker James Wade. Hazen also moved away, but instead of out west, was drawn to the

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mills of Lowell, Massachusetts. Amos Bartholomew had a wheelwright business for many years. The saw mill remained in use until the late nineteenth century.

The railroad arrived in West Hartford in the late 1840s. On June 26, 1848, the first train to travel in Vermont, the Vermont Central Railway's "Winooski," ran 27 miles along the White River from White River Junction to Bethel, Vermont. This line was subsequently extended north to Burlington. A railroad depot opened in West Hartford in 1849, just west of the tracks at the end of Harper Savage Lane, then known as Depot Street. It was a small one-story wood frame building with a widely overhanging roof.

By 1849, White River Junction was the most important railroad village in northern New England, and West Hartford continued to grow and prosper due to its railroad station's proximity to White River Junction. The advent of the railroad in Vermont had a profound effect, changing the primary commercial and postal routes from stagecoach lines and waterways to railroad lines. This in turn caused economic decline in many villages not served by the railroads and economic prosperity in the towns along rail lines, like West Hartford. The existing local industries could receive materials and ship their goods, and the railroad station served the surrounding towns of Sharon, Norwich and Pomfret. Travelers on the railroad could stay overnight in West Hartford and shop in its stores. It is likely that the West Hartford farmers were shipping their butter and cheese to New York and Boston. The 1851 advent of the iced butter car enabled year-round shipments.

Local resident Harper T. Savage seized the opportunity to capitalize on the advent of the railroad. He purchased all the land on the newly laid-out Depot Road, and in 1849, he built a store at the northeast corner of the White River Road and Depot Street (#11). Most subsequent commercial development in the village was concentrated around this intersection. The 1855 Doton map of West Hartford village shows that Savage had also built two other buildings by this point, each on one side of Depot Street. The one on the north side of the street was reportedly originally a storehouse for the 1849 store. It was similar in size, massing and appearance as the other store. In the late nineteenth-century, it was Charles M. Hazen's store, and in the early twentieth-century, it was one of the Munsell stores. It has been demolished, but its rear ell remains (#29). The building on the south side of Depot Road may have been his home. It burned down in the 1940s. Savage also purchased two lots on Tigertown Road and Stetson Road (#32 and 34), and built at least one house about 1846 (#32).

At the other corner of the White River Road and Depot Street, another store was constructed about 1856. The New England Protective Union purchased the lot from Harper T. Savage and built a 1-1/2 story store (#10). In 1859, it was purchased by Francis F. Holt, who also purchased the Savage store in 1867. After this, the Union store became a storehouse. Reuben Munsell acquired the storehouse in 1904, enlarged it to its current size, and operated a general store and post office there, as well as a community hall. This building has remained a general store to this day.

One surviving historic resource that relates to the advent of the railroad is the c. 1870 vernacular house near Depot Street, on the east side of the railroad tracks (#31). It was built for railroad section hand Patrick Dunley, who immigrated from Ireland in the 1850s along with thousands of

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other Irish who came to the United States in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth-century to work on the construction and operation of the railroads. Another Irish railroad worker was William Renehan, who owned property #20 during the 1860s. Another surviving railroad resource is a c. 1870 vernacular storehouse that was built just west of the railroad station (#30).

The flood of 1867 damaged or destroyed many structures in the historic district. Freshets were common in the White River valley during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries due to fact that the hills had been stripped almost bare of trees, allowing a great deal of rapid runoff during snow melts and rain storms. In this case, a heavy rain storm occurred during a snow melt, and an ice dam broke just north of the village, causing quick and severe flooding and ice damage. It destroyed the 1827 covered bridge, which was carried several hundred feet downstream. 1867 accounts describe damage to several buildings in the village, but it is unclear which ones, and they were probably mostly on the west side of Route 14, which currently has no historic buildings except for property #1.

The flood did not prevent Francis F. Holt (1825-1904) from becoming West Hartford village's most successful businessman and real estate investor. Holt resided at property #14, which he had purchased in 1865 (this was one of the houses damaged in the flood), and over the course of about twenty years he acquired over one thousand acres in West Hartford. As mentioned above, he purchased the New England Protective Union Store in 1859. In 1865, he purchased the farm at property #19, in 1870, he purchased property #20, and in 1880, he purchased a house that was probably in between property #19 and 20. In 1876, he acquired the Harlan Holt property (#32). In 1877, he purchased the saw mill property. At this point it contained a saw, grist and cider mill. He also owned the West Hartford Hotel for a period of time. Holt retained ownership of most of these properties until his death in 1904.

Many of Holt's business ventures were undertaken with his next-door-neighbor Allen Hayes (#15). In 1867, Holt and Hayes purchased the Savage store (#11), changed its name to F.F. Holt, and updated its Greek Revival appearance with an Italianate porch and new two-over-two windows. In 1869, they purchased the lot to the north (#12 and 13), which included the c. 1852 Thurston house (#13). This 2-1/2 story front-gable building became the Holt and Hayes grain store. The 1880 agricultural census reveals that Hayes and Holt also had a partnership in a farm. They shared eighty-five acres of farmland and forty acres of woodland, had six cows and eighty sheep, and produced a large amount butter, as well as wool, eggs and cordwood. The 1884 town directory lists Holt as a "dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing, crockery, paints and oils, flour, meal and feed, hardware, etc., owns saw-mill, dealer in lumber, farmer 540 [acres], and 500 [acres] pasture and timberland." In 1893, Holt was one of the first six subscribers to the West Hartford Creamery Association.

Although most of the mill and shop industries in West Hartford village were gone by the end of the nineteenth-century, West Hartford's commercial success of the first three quarters of the nineteenth-century continued into the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century. There were four stores (#10, 11, 13 and 29), a stockyard near the railroad siding, where Charles Udall (#4) raised and sold livestock, which was shipped on the railroad, and in 1893, the West Hartford Creamery

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Association was formed. It built a creamery on a parcel at the rear of property #15, near the railroad tracks, and was active until about 1927. It was the only creamery located in the town of Hartford that lasted for more than one year.

West Hartford's successful economy was not only due to its mills, railroad station, and commercial properties. Like other rural areas of Hartford and Vermont, West Hartford village has a long agricultural history that spans all of Vermont's agricultural periods, and the village would not have been so successful without its local farmers. All of these activities were related, because farmers and mill owners used the railroad and shopped at its stores, and railroad and White River Road travelers often stayed overnight in the West Hartford Hotel.

The landscape and structures in the historic district depict its rich agricultural history. The historic district contained nineteen farmsteads during the nineteenth-century (#1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 32, 33, 34 and 35). Most of these retain intact agricultural outbuildings (#4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 26, 32, 33, and 34), and a non-agricultural property has an intact horse and carriage barn (#12).

The early 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.

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 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. It is possible that the barn at property #5 survives from the early sheep-raising period, as well as the English Barn at property #33.

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 West Hartford farmers continued to grow staples such as corn, oats, wheat, potatoes, peas and beans, and hay, and produce wool, butter, cheese, orchard products, cordwood, and maple sugar. Despite competition from the west and the repeal of the wool import tariff in 1846, sheep farming remained the dominant agricultural activity in Hartford during this period, and in addition to being raised for wool, sheep breeding was also important. West Hartford village sheep farmers in 1850 included Silas Ingraham

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(#1), who had twenty sheep, Lucius Hazen (#9), who had one hundred and twenty-five sheep, David Hazen (#26), who had one hundred and five sheep, and John Fuller (#33), who had forty-six sheep. Farmers Lorin Dudley (#3) and Dan Hazen (#7) did not have any sheep at all despite having enough acreage to support a herd, which was unusual in Hartford in 1850.

The 1850 agricultural census, the first one to list individual farms, reveals that the historic district farmers had farms ranging in size from seven acres (probably #21) to two hundred and fifty acres (#9). The farmers all had horses, milk cows, other cattle, pigs, and produced corn, oats, potatoes, butter, and hay. Some also grew wheat and produced wool and cheese, and only one produced maple syrup (#9), at a time when about half of Hartford farmers were producing maple sugar.

Geologist Edward Hitchcock wrote in 1861 that Hartford had "highly cultivated fields, and is an excellent farming town." Of the five local farmers that could be found in the 1860 agricultural census, only two had sheep, while most farmers in Hartford still maintained herds of an average of fifty sheep. These were Samuel Tucker (#26), who had seventy sheep, and Otis Pitkin (#6), who had only eight sheep. Most of the five farmers (#1, 3, 6, 26 and 33) had a few horses and cows (typical for the time), and produced typical crops of corn, oats, and potatoes. All five produced typical amounts of butter, hay, cheese and maple sugar, except for Silas Ingraham, who produced an above-average amount of butter, cheese and maple sugar. He was also one of the only farmers in Hartford to produce beeswax and honey. At this point, more cheese than butter was being produced by Hartford farmers.

Soon after, the major dairy product changed from cheese to butter, and only about half the farmers in Hartford were still producing cheese. None of the four farmers in the historic district that could be found in the 1870 agricultural census (#1, 9, 26 and 32) were producing cheese, and all produced butter. They only each had a few cows, which was typical for the time. All but one still had substantially-sized sheep herds.

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 six at the Holt and Hayes Farm (#14?), an average amount in Hartford at the time. However, only about half the local farmers raised sheep, although some still had herds of over two hundred. Of the five farmers in the historic district that could be found in the 1880 census, three maintained sheep herds.

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 local 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. The first creamery in town was established in Centreville in 1888, but it closed soon after. As mentioned above, a creamery was constructed in the historic district in 1893, which served several farmers in West Hartford and beyond. 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. About 1920, a large dairy barn was

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**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

constructed at property #32, and about 1930, a dairy barn was constructed at property #1. A large dairy barn also once stood north of the farmhouse at property #26.

The flood of November 4, 1927, was the worst flood in the history of Vermont. It was due to heavy and consistent rainfalls during October, then on November 2, 3 and 4. During these three days, eight inches of rain fell over much of Vermont, including in Hartford, causing rivers to overflow and erode river banks. West Hartford village was one of the hardest hit communities in the state. In the village, most of the bank of the White River was washed away, destroying all of the buildings on it. Six houses were destroyed, as well as the village library, the bridge across the White River, and many barns. Several houses on the east side of Route 14 were damaged, and the only brick house ever built in the historic district, the c. 1832 Federal style John Downer house, was destroyed (#9).

Despite the flood, the village continued to prosper. The library was replaced with a new one in the location of the brick house, on land donated by the Wilkinsons and Places, the owners of the house. Citizens of the town of Hartford, Connecticut, donated \$14,000 to Hartford, Vermont, to aid in reconstruction after the flood, and \$5,000 of this was used to construct the new Colonial Revival West Hartford library. The library opened on November 23, 1928. Two new houses were also constructed after the flood. The Savage Farm (#26) was subdivided and two c. 1928 houses were constructed (#24 and 25), one a Craftsman bungalow (#25). These houses were inhabited by Frank and Harry Worthley, the proprietors of one of the stores in the village (#10).

Agricultural activity continued in the historic district into the 1930s on properties #1, 6, 14, 26, 32 and 33. A decline in agricultural activity took place in the historic district during the 1940s. This was not uncommon when compared to the rest of Hartford and Vermont. Compared to the Jericho and Christian Street hamlets in Hartford, West Hartford maintained more farms per household in the 1950s than Christian Street, but less than Jericho, which is the best preserved rural area of town.

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.

By 1941, there were only five farmers in the historic district, Carl Norin (#1), Dennis Murphy (#26), Elmer Newton (#32) and Ralph Stetson (#33), plus Vinon Wilkinson (#6) who worked on a farm that may have been on the other side of the railroad tracks from his home. Only five other households in the historic district had heads of households that worked in the village. Seymour Hazen was a blacksmith (#4), John Harrington was a carpenter (#13?), Mary Kenyon was the West Hartford postmaster (#19), George Fox (#21) was a grain dealer in the village, Arthur Aldrich had a meat market, where he also lived (#30 or building now gone at #28), and Erwin Newton, who was a carpenter (#35).

By 1954, the last year of the period of significance of the historic district, there were only three farmers in the historic district. Alson Wilkinson worked on the John H. Hazen Farm just south of

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**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

the historic district (#31). The two remaining farms were operated by Elmer Newton (#32) and Ralph Stetson (#33), who both lived on Stetson Road. Only five other households in the historic district had heads of households that worked in the village. Joseph Krivak (#1) worked at Clifford's Garage (#2), Frank Sargent (#6) operated an excavating company (#6A), Ruby and William Smith operated Smith's store (#11), Orris Bushway (in between #19 and 20?) was the West Hartford postmaster, and Erwin Newton was a carpenter (#35).

Railroad service in West Hartford ended about one hundred years after it started, in the 1950s, about the end of the historic district's period of significance. The railroad depot was dismantled, and all visible evidence of it has vanished. New industries opened in the historic district around the mid twentieth-century, helping to sustain its economic vitality. From 1941 to 1953, a dog food plant operated on the creamery site (#15). Seymour Hazen was a blacksmith from the 1920s to the 1950s (#4). (He was the second Seymour Hazen to be a blacksmith in the village.) In 1950, an excavating company was established by Frank Sargent in a garage at #6A. The Sargents built a new ranch house up the road in 1957 (#23), on the site of the c. 1853 Jacob Clark house, which had been destroyed in the flood of 1927. Another ranch house was constructed about 1955, on the site of the c. 1818 Thomas Crandall house (#19). Later ranch houses were built in the 1960s (#5 and 18); one of these (#5) was built on the site of an early house.

Most of the historic buildings in the historic district date to the first half of the nineteenth-century, and there is a wide variety of vernacular interpretations of the Federal and Greek Revival styles. There are three two-story Federal style houses (#6, 14 and 26). Cape Cod houses of the 1810s and 1820s are located at properties #7, 15, 20, 22 and 35. Classic Cottage houses of the 1840s are located at #1, 4, and 32, and front-gable Greek Revival houses are located at #8, 21 and 33. Later nineteenth-century houses include a c. 1880 vernacular Italianate house (#34) and a c. 1893 Classic Cottage (#12). Historic homes from the twentieth-century include the village's only Craftsman-style house (#25), and a vernacular bungalow (#24). The only Colonial Revival structure is the library (#9).

Architecturally, the most significant building in the historic district is the Greek Revival Congregational Church (#16). It has a pedimented entrance pavilion, a bell tower with an octagonal bell chamber with pilastered openings and an octagonal inflected dome, heavily molded cornices and gable rakes, large paneled double-leaf doors, and Queen Anne stained glass windows.

Few of the houses have decorative details. Exceptions include the Eastlake porch at property #4, which has a stickwork grooved railing, chamfered posts with Eastlake carvings at the railing level and scrolled brackets, and a modillioned cornice over an architrave frieze over cut-out brackets. Two Greek Revival houses have decorative entries. The house at #21 has a paneled door with sidelights framed by architrave casings with corner blocks. The house at #33 has an eight-panel door and leaded-glass sidelights framed by a full entablature and paneled pilasters. The Craftsman bungalow has unusual multi-pane windows with vertical muntins (#25).

There are several remaining intact agricultural outbuildings in the historic district. This includes a small English Barn that may be contemporaneous with the first house on the property, which was

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**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

built about 1828 (#5A). There is also an English Barn that appears to have been a ground-level barn later moved to create a bank barn (#33A). Property #12 has a c. 1893 horse and carriage barn, and property #32 has a large gambrel-roofed c. 1920 dairy barn. Smaller agricultural buildings include a milk shed at property #26. Six farms have continuous architecture (#3, 4, 6, 26, 33 and 34), where the main block of the house is connected to a barn via a wing or ell. However, the complex at #3 has been altered and is no longer a contributing resource, and the barn at #26 has been replaced. There are two historic garages in the historic district (#25A and 30A).

The West Hartford Village Historic District depicts the two hundred year history of West Hartford Village. Its architecture, two working albeit small-scale farms, and village and rural landscapes are visual reminders of a railroad, commercial and agricultural community that has survived two severe floods, the loss of railroad service and the loss of most agricultural activity. There are currently no threats to the future integrity of the historic district.

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Section 9 Page 1

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

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**West Hartford Village Historic District
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Boundary Description

The boundary of the West Hartford Village 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 map #2. The Hartford tax parcels whose perimeter property line is part of the district boundary include: 2-115-1, 2-102, 2-102-1, 2-101, 2-100, 2-72, 2-71, 2-70, 2-69, 2-68, 2-65, 2-63, 2-61, 2-58, 2-57, 2-56, 2-55, 2-54, 2-32, 2-31, 2-30, 2-29, 2-28, 2-27, 2-26, 2-13, 2-11, 2-67, 2-59, 2-60, 2-66, 2-73-1, 2-32, 2-34, 2-30-1, and 2-35.

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary is determined by surrounding late twentieth-century intrusions and geography. At the north and south boundaries there is a visual transition between historic buildings and late twentieth-century development. North of the boundary, there are several late twentieth-century suburban-types homes. South of the boundary, there are a late twentieth-century property and a stretch of vacant road. The east edge of Route 14 forms the western boundary, as there are no historic resources between Route 14 and the White River, which would be a geographical boundary. The one exception is the property at the south end of the historic district, which lies between Route 14 and the White River (property #1, tax parcel 2-115-1). Most of the eastern boundary is railroad tracks. Four properties east of the railroad tracks have been included in the historic district due to their visual and historical connection to the village (properties #31, 32, 33 and 35, tax parcels 2-73-1, 2-33, 2-34, 2-35); the two most easternmost properties are bounded to the east by Interstate Route 89 (#33 and 35). Properties not included in the historic district that lie between the railroad tracks and Route 89 date to the late twentieth-century, and have no visual connection to the historic district. The historic district boundary is sufficient to convey the historic significance of the West Hartford Historic District.

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Section Photograph Labels Page 1

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

The following is the same for all photographs:
West Hartford Village Historic District
Town of Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont
Photographs by Paula Sagerman
April 2004
Negatives on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph #1
Facing north on Route 14 from White River
Bridge

Photograph #2
Facing north on Route 14 toward #17, 16, 15
and 14

Photograph #3
Facing east toward #33 and 32

Photograph #4
Facing NE on Route 14, #20 is on the right

Photograph #5
Property #1
Facing west toward Ingraham-Hazen House

Photograph #6
Property #1A
Facing west toward Garage

Photograph #7
Property #2
Facing northeast toward Clifford's Garage

Photograph #8
Property #3
Facing northeast toward the Holden-Dudley-
Hazen House

Photograph #9
Property #4
Facing northeast toward the Dutton-Clark
House

Photograph #10
Property #5
Facing east toward the Hathorn House

Photograph #11
Property #5A
Facing northeast toward English Barn

Photograph #12
Property #6
Facing east toward the Ira Prouty House

Photograph #13
Property #6
Facing east toward the Prouty House
outbuildings

Photograph #14
Property #6A
Facing east toward the Sargent Excavating
Co. Garage

Photograph #15
Property #7
Facing northeast toward the John Downer
House

Photograph #16
Property #7A
Facing east toward the Downer Barn

Photograph #17
Property #8
Facing northeast toward the Tenney-Downer-
Steele House & Store

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Section Photograph Labels Page 2

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

Photograph #18
Property #9
Facing northeast toward the West Hartford
Library

Photograph #19
Property #10
Facing northeast toward the New England
Protective Union Store

Photograph #20
Property #11
Facing northeast toward the Harper T.
Savage/F.F. Holt Store

Photograph #21
Property #12
Facing east toward the Reuben & Addie
Munsell House

Photograph #22
Property #12A
Facing southeast toward the Munsell Horse
& Carriage Barn

Photograph #23
Property #13
Facing northeast toward the Burnham House

Photograph #24
Property #14
Facing northeast toward the Butterfield-
Hazen-Holt-Barrows House

Photograph #25
Property #15
Facing south toward the Wagon Shed

Photograph #26
Property #14B
Facing southeast toward the Horse &
Carriage Barn

Photograph #27
Property #15
Facing northeast toward the Gaffield-Tenney-
Hayes House

Photograph #28
Property #15A
Facing east toward Garage/Office

Photograph #29
Property #16
Facing northeast toward the West Hartford
Congregation Church

Photograph #30
Property #17
Facing northeast toward the District #5
Schoolhouse

Photograph #31
Property #18
Facing northeast toward the Richard &
Katherine Kenyon House

Photograph #32
Property #19
Facing east toward the Ralph & Mary
Kenyon House

Photograph #33
Property #20
Facing northeast toward the Richardson-
Currier House

Photograph #34
Property #21
Facing east toward the Oliver & Clarinda
Clement House

Photograph #35
Property #21A
Facing northeast toward the Clement Barn

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Section Photograph Labels Page 3

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

Photograph #36
Property #22
Facing northeast toward the Hazen-Lowe House

Photograph #37
Property #22A & B
Facing east toward the Hazen-Lowe Sheds

Photograph #38
Property #23
Facing east toward the Frank and Gladys Sargent House

Photograph #39
Property #23A
Facing northeast toward the Sargent Garage

Photograph #40
Property #24
Facing northeast toward the Harry & Reba Worthley House #1

Photograph #41
Property #25
Facing southwest toward the Harry & Reba Worthley House #2

Photograph #42
Property #25A
Facing northwest toward the Worthley House #2's Garage

Photograph #43
Property #26
Facing northeast toward the Francis & Abigail Savage House

Photograph #44
Property #26A
Facing east toward the Savage Cemetery

Photograph #45
Property #26B
Facing northeast toward the Savage Farm Stand

Photograph #46
Property #26C
Facing northeast toward the Savage Milk Shed

Photograph #47
Property #27
Facing northeast toward the West Hartford Cemetery

Photograph #48
Property #28
Facing northeast toward Clifford's Loam and Gravel

Photograph #49
Property #28A
Facing southeast toward Garage Warehouse of Clifford's Loam and Gravel

Photograph #50
Property #29 and 29A
Facing northeast toward the Ell of the Harper T. Savage Store

Photograph #51
Property #30
Facing northeast toward the Railroad Storehouse

Photograph #52
Property #30A
Facing southeast toward the Railroad Storehouse's Garage

Photograph #53
Property #31
Facing southeast toward the Patrick & Bridget Dunley House

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Section Photograph Labels Page 4

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

Photograph #54
Property #32
Facing southeast toward to the Harper T.
Savage House

Photograph #55
Property #32A
Facing southeast toward the Harper T. Savage
Barn

Photograph #56
Property #33
Facing southeast toward the John & Caroline
Fuller Farm

Photograph #57
Property #33
Facing northeast toward the John & Caroline
Fuller House

Photograph #58
Property #33A
Facing northwest toward the Fuller English
Barn

Photograph #59
Property #33C
Facing northeast toward the Fuller Front-
Gable Barn

Photograph #60
Property #34
Facing southeast toward the Holt-Barrows
House

Photograph #61
Property #34A
Facing south toward the Holt-Barrows
Garage

Photograph #62
Property #35
Facing southeast toward the Simons House

Photograph #63
Property #35A
Facing southeast toward the Simons Barn

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Section Table of Properties

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

Map #	Address	Historic Name of Property	Date Built	Style	Contributing or Non-Contributing
1	4784 Route 14	Ingraham-Hazen House	c. 1839	Classic Cottage	C
2	4775 Route 14	Clifford's Garage	c. 1945	Commercial	NC
3	4923 Route 14	Holden-Dudley-Hazen House	c. 1831	Cape Cod	NC
4	4967 Route 14	Dutton-Clark House	c. 1850	Classic Cottage	C
5	5001 Route 14	Everett and Allegra Hathorn House	1967	Ranch	NC
6	5031 Route 14	Ira Prouty House	c. 1820	Federal	C
7	5083 Route 14	John Downer House	c. 1830	Cape Cod	C
8	5099 Route 14	Tenney-Downer-Steele House & Store	c. 1820	Greek Revival	C
9	5133 Route 14	West Hartford Library	1928	Colonial Revival	C
10	5187 Route 14	New England Protective Union Store/Munsell's Store	c. 1856, c. 1905	Vernacular Shingle Style	C
11	5203 Route 14	Harper T. Savage Store/F.F. Holt Store	1849	Greek Revival	C
12	5213 Route 14	Reuben & Addie Munsell House	c. 1893	Classic Cottage	C
13	5221 Route 14	Burnham House	1999	Modular	NC
14	5235 Route 14	Butterfield-Hazen-Holt-Barrows House	c. 1825	Federal	C
15	5255 Route 14	Gaffield-Tenney-Hayes House	c. 1825	Cape Cod	C
16	5275 Route 14	Congregational Church of West Hartford	1832	Greek Revival	C
17	5309 Route 14	District #5 Schoolhouse	1884	Vernacular Italianate	C
18	5337 Route 14	Richard and Katherine Kenyon House	1970	Ranch	NC
19	5363 Route 14	Ralph and Mary Kenyon House	c. 1955, c. 2000	Neo-Cape Cod	NC
20	5399 Route 14	Richardson-Currier House	c. 1817	Cape Cod	C
21	5505 Route 14	Oliver and Clarinda Clement House	c. 1850	Greek Revival	C
22	5519 Route 14	Hazen-Lowe House	c. 1820	Cape Cod	C
23	5561 Route 14	Frank and Gladys Sargent House	1956	Ranch	NC
24	5573 Route 14	Harry and Reba Worthley House #1	c. 1928	Vernacular	C
25	5575 Route 14	Harry and Reba Worthley House #2	c. 1928	Craftsman	C
26	5769 Route 14	Francis and Abigail Savage House	c. 1795	Federal	C
27	Behind 5309, 5337, 5363 Route 14	West Hartford Cemetery	c. 1800	n/a	C
28	37 Harper Savage La.	Clifford's Loam and Gravel	c. 1960	Industrial	NC
29	42 Harper Savage La.	Rear Ell, Harper Savage Store	c. 1900	Vernacular	C
30	56 Harper Savage La.	Railroad Storehouse	c. 1870	Vernacular	C
31	83 Harper Savage La.	Patrick and Bridget Dunley House	c. 1870	Cape Cod	C
32	7 Stetson Road	Harper T. Savage House	c. 1846	Classic Cottage	C
33	98 Stetson Road	John and Catherine Fuller House	c. 1841	Greek Revival	C
34	49 Tigertown Road	Holt-Barrows House	c. 1880	Vernacular Italianate	C
35	147 Tigertown Road	Simons House	c. 1845	Cape Cod	C

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Section Property Owners Page 1

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Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|--|
| 1. | Dana and Gail Whitney
P.O. Box 27
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 10. | Rickey and Tina Thibodeau
P.O. Box 109
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 2. | Dayco Inc.
P.O. Box 125
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 11. | Spencer Stremlau
P.O. Box 77
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 3. | Michael Thibodeau
P.O. Box 83
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 12. | Stephen and Cheryl Gilbert
P.O. Box 29
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 4. | Julius and Rosalind Anderson
P.O. Box 323
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 13. | Jason and Sharon Burnham
P.O. Box 5
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 5. | Everett and Betty Anne Hathorn
P.O. Box 75
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 14. | Andrew and Nancy Hilliker
P.O. Box 9
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 6. | Bruce and Mary Ann Conrad
P.O. Box 312
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 15. | Stephen Arkwright and Kathy Manning
P.O. Box 91
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 7. | Lynda Bowen c/o Lynda Hart
P.O. Box 30
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 16. | West Hartford Church
c/o Cheryl Gilbert
P.O. Box 28
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 8. | Jimmie and Jennie Watrous
P.O. Box 96
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 17. | James Woods
P.O. Box 8
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 9. | West Hartford Library/Town of
Hartford
P.O. Box 26
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 18. | Raymond and Carol Rivard
P.O. Box 31
West Hartford, VT 05084 |

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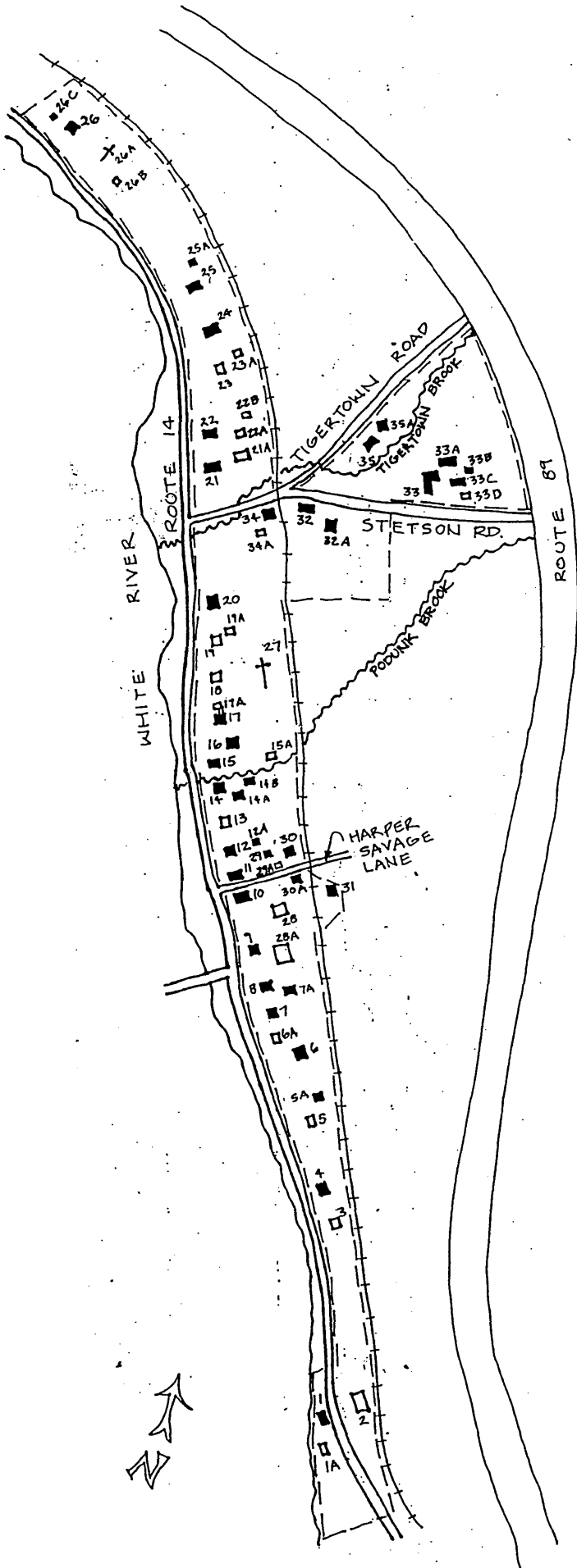
Section Property Owners Page 2

**West Hartford Village Historic District
Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont**

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 19. | Kevin and Laura Remmy
P.O. Box 74
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 28. | Dayco Inc.
P.O. Box 125
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 20. | Dawn Houston
P.O. Box 4681
White River Junction, VT 05001 | 29. | Reginald Burnham
P.O. Box 3
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 21. | William Cleland
P.O. Box 30
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 30. | Denis Carpenter
Carpenter Road
Sharon, VT 05065 |
| 22. | William Cleland
P.O. Box 30
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 31. | James and Harriet Royea
P.O. Box 6
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 23. | Edna Hood
P.O. Box 13
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 32. | Michael and Sandra Anderson
7 Stetson Road
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 24. | Noel Bergeron
P.O. Box 311
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 33. | Charles Stetson
P.O. Box 51
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 25. | Jeffrey and Penni Dawson
P.O. Box 73
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 34. | Wendall and Theresa Kenison
P.O. Box 19
West Hartford, VT 05084 |
| 26. | John and Bonnylee Hooper
P.O. Box 87
West Hartford, VT 05084 | 35. | John and Margaret Newton
147 Tigertown Road
White River Junction, VT 05001 |
| 27. | West Hartford Cemetery Assoc.
c/o Betty Cross
323 Frary Road
South Royalton, VT 05068 | | |

WEST HARTFORD VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

TOWN OF HARTFORD
WINDSOR COUNTY
VERMONT



- Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource
- - - Historic District Boundary
- == Road
- + Cemetery
- + + Railroad
- ~ ~ ~ Brook

SCALE: 1" = 400'