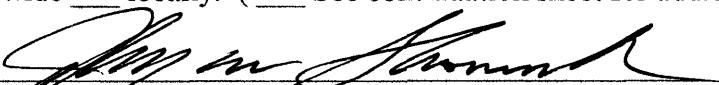


38X
5**1. Name of Property**historic name Bolton Green Historic Districtother names/site number NA**2. Location**

street & number The Green; 219, 220, 222, 228, 233, 266 Bolton Center Road; 3 Hebron Road
 not for publication NA
 city or town Bolton
 state Connecticut code CT county Tolland vicinity NA
 code 013 zip code 06043

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


 Signature of certifying official

02/27/01

Date

John W. Shanahan, Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

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

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register*Elsau F. Beall* 4-12-01 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): *None**Elsau F. Beall*
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>9</u>	<u>5</u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u>2</u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>16</u>	<u>6</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NAName of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: dwellings.

<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>tavern</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>city hall</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>school</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>fields</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>green</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: dwellings.

<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>city hall</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>church</u>
<u>AGRICULTURE</u>	<u>fields</u>
<u>LANDSCAPE</u>	<u>green</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

COLONIAL/Post Medieval English
EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
LATE 19C AND 20C REVIVALS/Colonial Revivals.

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, brick
 roof wood, asphalt, roll
 walls brick, wood
 other _____

7. Description

The Bolton Green Historic District is located approximately in the center of the Town of Bolton in Tolland County, Connecticut, about 13 miles east of Hartford. The Green is a triangular open space at the intersection of Bolton Center, Hebron, and Toomey Roads, surrounded by buildings which served or still serve such essential community functions as store, tavern, church, and Town Hall. The adjoining Minister's Farm, which was closely associated with the early history of the church, is also included in the district.¹ (See District Map.)

The Green is oriented in the north-south direction.² The Town Hall, church, and former tavern are on its northeast side, the former store on the west. A 19th-century frame house is on the southeast, and the Minister's Farm, consisting of farmstead buildings and agricultural fields, is to the east. A non-contributing frame house on the west is included in the district for the sake of visual continuity around the Green. There are eight properties in all.

The Green is open space without landscape features other than trees and two war memorial boulders with accompanying hedge. The buildings facing the Green are well-spaced from one another with appropriate plantings and shade trees. The farmstead complex of frame house and barns and other outbuildings of the Minister's Farm is located at the southwest corner of the agricultural acreage it serves.

The following inventory gives a description of each resource.

Inventory

Each entry is preceded by the letters C or NC, indicating that the resource is considered to be contributing (C) to the historical and architectural significance of the district or to be non-contributing (NC) to the significance. Dates are taken from the Bolton Assessor's records, unless otherwise indicated. The three numbers separated by hyphens at the end of each entry are the map, block, and lot number of the property from the assessor's records.

¹A second open space almost adjoining the Green to the northwest, called Crossroads Common and sometimes known as Library Green (see USGS map for "Library") or Bolton's Second Green, is not included in the district. Crossroads Common was created by State Highway Department improvements. It was dedicated on October 14, 1990. See Neustadter, Crossroads Common (Library Green).

²While this open space is now referred to as the Green, the term probably was not used at the time the town was established. Church notes that the location of the first meetinghouse was specified in language adopted at a town meeting held on November 17, 1721, reading, "Voted that the Meeting House shall stand a little north of the pound...", with no mention of the Green. (Church, p. 2.) When the term Green came into general use is not known, but perhaps during the 19th century.

C The Green Long side of triangle forming Green, which is its western boundary, is oriented in north-south direction for about 325 feet along top of Hebron Road. Bolton Center Road approaches Green from northwest, is its northeast edge for 260 feet, and then continues on east. Third and shortest (200 feet) edge of Green is roadway angled to northeast connecting Hebron Road to Bolton Center Road. Green is a well-kept flat open space, dotted with mature oak, maple, and spruce trees. Green's shape and size are essentially unchanged at least since 1865, although Bolton Center Road was re-aligned by Connecticut Department of Transportation in 1930s, then given back to town in 1962. .38 acre. (Photographs 1, 2)

C, C Large U-shaped hedge at southeast end of Green is setting for flagpole and two war memorials which are boulders carrying large bronze plaques. (Photograph 3) One plaque, under "1914 1918 HONOR ROLL OF BOLTON BOYS IN THE WORLD WAR," lists 16 names. Plaque design includes classical foliate border. (Photograph 4) Second memorial and plaque commemorate World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.

C 219 Bolton Center Road 1750 Post Office and General Store Frame 2-story 5-bay central-entrance central-brick-chimney Colonial house, covered with wooden shingles. 38' x 30' with 12' x 26' enclosed porch to south and 20' x 30' ell. Colonial Revival entrance flanked by sidelights under flat cornice. Stone foundation. 1.26 acres. 13-8-24A. (Photograph 5)

NC Garage 1989

C 220 Bolton Center Road 1780 Stagecoach Tavern Brick 2-story 5-bay central-entrance twin-chimney Georgian/Federal-style house; 36' x 24'. 12' x 23' added side porch on east and 16' x 10' ell. 12-over-12 windows. Wood-shingled roof. Stone foundation. Hipped-roof altered central front-entrance porch supported by wrought-iron posts. Front elevation is plain in Georgian mode, but west side elevation has recessed door under fanlight transom and semi-elliptical blind window in pedimented gable end, reflecting Federal influence. 21.32 acres 21-11-2. (Photographs 6, 7)

NC Garage 1989

C 222 Bolton Center Road 1914 Town Hall T-shaped 1-story frame hipped-roof Colonial Revival building, covered with clapboards. Stem of T projecting toward street is 30' x 52'. Cross piece is 84' x 28'. Cobblestone foundation and chimney. 12-over-2 windows under 8-light transoms. Brick 1-story 19' x 37' addition on northwest side, 1959. On interior, stem of T is meeting hall; wings are devoted to offices. Southeast wing has cobblestone chimneypiece. Building was erected by Bolton Hall and (Grange) Library Association and also housed school. Former library in central space is now occupied by Town Clerk; former school in southeast wing is now Selectmen's offices. Converted to Town Hall in 1950s. 1.16 acres. 21-11-4. (Photographs 8, 9)

C 228 Bolton Center Road Bolton Congregational Church 1848 Moved several feet and remodeled with new entrance and spire 1851. Spire removed 1896. High 1-story gable-roofed 34' x 56' Greek Revival structure with two Ionic columns *in antis* in 4' x 16' recessed porch. On high basement of massive stone blocks, exposed because grade falls off. Covered with aluminum siding except on front to height of columns, where flushboarding continues to be exposed. Wide stone steps with five risers lead to

recessed porch flanked by Ionic pilasters. Similar pilasters at corners of building. Pilasters and columns support plain architrave and frieze under solid pediment formed by horizontal and raking cornices. 2-stage square tower above. First stage plain, with very low gable; second stage has bell louver on each face flanked by fluted engaged Ionic half-columns and corner pilasters in repetition of *in antis* arrangement below. Four 20/20/20 tall-pane (10" x 19-1/2" in bottom and top sash, taller in middle sash) thermal aluminum windows (grid in sandwich) on each side under entablature that returns from front elevation. (Photograph 10)

Front door opens to narthex leading to 25-foot-high sanctuary which is divided by two aisles, providing 40 pews with seating capacity for perhaps 160 people. Beadboard dado under wallboard makes up walls, while ceiling is tiled; both walls and ceiling are painted white. Adamesque pulpit is in front of arched end wall recess embellished by raised Adamesque arch and paired columns. Ceiling cornice consists of crown molding over dentil course; cornice stops well back from arch on front wall. Rear balcony has plain balustrade decorated only with fascia under dentil course at mid-point. Present appearance of sanctuary is largely 1960s work of Malcolm Robinson Knox, architect. (Photograph 11)

NC Educational Building/Chandler Hall 1963 Malcolm Robinson Knox, architect. Frame gable-roofed 64' x 118' building with cross gables; covered with vinyl siding. Rectangular structure in three sections of increasing height. Side windows 8-over-8 grids in groups of three. Interior laid out with rooms on either side of central hall. Large space on north side is Fellowship Hall, 36' x 57', seating 288. (Photograph 12)

21-11-3 (.59 acre), 21-11-3A (.38 acre).

C 233 Bolton Center Road 1830 2-story gable-roofed Greek Revival 3-bay house covered with clapboards, on brick and stone foundations. Consists of original front section and large rear addition, for overall size of 24' x 54'. On front elevation, front door is recessed in right (south) bay. Windows are 6-over-6. Horizontal cornice forms pediment with heavier raking cornices. Four windows on side elevation arranged in 2 - 2 sequence. No chimney in front section. Rear section slightly narrower and lower; three windows; chimney. 2.7 acres. 21-5-13. (Photograph 13)

C c. 1940s 2-car garage

C 266 Bolton Center Road House c.1830 (Church); c.1835 (Alvord) Minister's Farm Farmstead of house, barn, and other outbuildings at southwest corner of farm. Existing house constructed by Reverend James Ely to replace original built by Reverend James White. 2-story 3-bay Greek Revival front section with added rear section offset to east, creating L shape filled by Queen Anne porch. Windows 6-over-6. Covered with wood shingles. Front door presumably was in right bay, now replaced by window. Rectangular fascia windows in rear section suggest that it is old, but juncture of its roofline with main block is awkward for original construction. Stone foundation. (Photograph 15) Outbuildings include:

C, C c. 1848 2 open carriage sheds, moved from Congregational Church 1947³

C c. 1922 Chicken coop, built by George Rose

³Church, p. 21.

- NC 1980 Frame milking barn
- C 1908 (signed board in hay mow⁴) Hay barn
- NC 1983 Silo, porcelain, 14' diameter x 40' high (replaces earlier silo)
- NC Frame shed, garage
100 acres. 21&22-11-1 (Photographs 14, 15, 16)
- NC 3 Hebron Road 1957 2-story frame gable-roofed 34' x 26' frame house on slab covered with synthetic siding. Shed roof of wide front porch supported by slender turned posts which are connected by high railing. Windows 8-over-8. Attached garage north. Built on site of 1870s house destroyed by fire. Considered non-contributing because age is less than 50 years, but included in district in recognition of its historic site and for visual continuity around Green. .89 acre. 13-8-VI (Photograph 17)

⁴Richard Rose, conversation, July 5, 2000.

8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B moved 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)

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

ARCHITECTURE.

Period of Significance 1740-1940s.

Significant Dates NA.

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) NA

Cultural Affiliation NA

Architect Malcolm Robinson Knox.

8. Significance

Summary

The Bolton Green Historic District is significant historically and architecturally because it is a well-preserved open space dating from early in the 18th century surrounded by buildings and agricultural land associated with the community's early history and its civic development into the late 20th century. The Green is intact as open space maintained for public use, while its neighboring buildings are good examples of several historic architectural styles.

History

When first settled, c. 1716/18, by the 42 original proprietors, Bolton was part of the Town of Hartford, located on the Hartford to Lebanon Road. Bolton was split off from Hartford to be incorporated as a separate town in October 1720.⁵ Fifty lots, each of 100 acres, were set out in the plantation, the 50th being designated for the minister. Erection of the first meetinghouse was voted at a town meeting held on November 17, 1721, providing for a frame 40' x 35' edifice to be located on the present Green, without heat or steeple. The congregation began to meet in the building as soon as it was covered, but construction continued over a period of 24 years.

Coincident with organizing the ecclesiastical society and erecting the meetinghouse came the need to call a minister. The Reverend Jonathan Edwards (1703-1758), a 20-year-old graduate of Yale College, was called in 1723, and made written acceptance, but did not serve. Instead, Edwards went on to claim fame with the Great Awakening. In his place, his classmate, the Reverend Thomas White (c. 1703-1763), became the first pastor at Bolton in 1725. At a Bolton town meeting held on February 9, 1726, it was "voted that the improvement of the parsonage lot be put in the hands of ye Rev. Mr. White...,"⁶ thus documenting at an early date the close relationship between the church on the Green and the Minister's Farm adjacent to the east.

The first meetinghouse was demolished and replaced on the same site with the second church building in 1768. The new edifice was 43' x 58', x 25' high from sill to plate, with front entrance in the broad dimension, facing south, and galleries on three sides. It had no heating and no steeple, and was painted yellow.⁷

Since Bolton was on the Hartford to Lebanon Road, there had been a tavern at Bolton to accommodate travelers before the Revolutionary War. When this section of the road became part of the Hartford to Norwich

⁵Initially, the Town of Bolton was a long narrow strip of land, nine miles in the north-south direction and two/three miles east-west. To mitigate the long travel distance to church on Sundays, a North Bolton Ecclesiastical Society was formed, leading, in 1808, to the splitting off of the northern section to become part of the new Town of Vernon.

⁶Church, p. 4.

⁷"Old Bolton

Proud People

Yellow Meeting House

No Steeple" Church, p. 10.

Turnpike, traffic increased, as did trade at the tavern, 220 Bolton Center Road. A Post Office and General Store was established across the street at 219 Bolton Center Road. It continued in this function as late as 1919.

However, from the 1720s, a church has been dominant on the Green, as the current building, the third meetinghouse, continues to be. Construction of the third meetinghouse 1848 was encouraged and facilitated by an arrangement for the town to rent the basement for the conduct of town business. Dedication occurred on November 14, 1848. The selection of a new site across the roadway from the original site was driven, at least in part, by the economy associated with constructing a lighted basement on the site's downhill grade. Pews were low-backed from the first, but the pulpit was high until 1884. The basement continued to be the scene of all church and public affairs, such as voting, Grange meetings, dances, and suppers, until Community Hall (222 Bolton Center Road) was built in 1914. Town meetings were held in the church basement until 1934, when the town finally ceased use of the church building.⁸

The 1950s brought the beginning of an extensive campaign for changes to the church which are detailed below. Also, with the 1950s came realization that space requirements of the Sunday School had outgrown the church basement. As a result, the Educational Building/Chandler Hall was erected to the design of Knox, and dedicated on March 10, 1963. The traditional church presence, first on the Green in the 1720s, and in the mid-20th century continued that tradition by construction of the Green's latest and largest building.

The Minister's Farm, the 50th of the original proprietors' grants, was set aside from the first as the parsonage lot.⁹ It was part of the agrarian, subsistence economy of the town, devoted to production of household and family needs, rather than of produce for sale. The use of the land changed with the times as cultivation and transportation as well societal changes evolved. In the 20th century, the farm has assumed its place in Connecticut's dairy industry, acquiring, for example, the tile silo essential for winter storage of cattle food.

An event of historic significance occurred on the farm from June 21-June 25, 1781, when General Comte du Rochambeau's troops made it their fifth camp site while en route through Connecticut from the Rhode Island state line to the New York state line as part of their journey from Newport to Yorktown. The minister then resident, the Reverend George Colton, was described in the French records as "...a large, fleshy man, very prosperous, married, but childless."¹⁰ Acceding to Church, Rev. Colton entertained the officers of the Rochambeau forces at the Ministers Farm on their way to and from Yorktown, the return visit occurring on November 4, 1782.¹¹

Built on the site of an earlier cigar-making shop, the 1914 hall, library, and school building was an early 20th-century additional development in the scope of community activities conducted on the Green. The building's mid-century conversion to use as the Town Hall was consistent with the centuries of dedication of the

⁸ Another landmark event was the sale in 1947 of the horse sheds (no longer used) which stood northeast of the church. The purchaser was George Rose, then owner of the Minister's Farm. (Church, pp. 20, 21.)

⁹ The Minister's Farm passed from ministerial ownership after the dismissal of the Reverend James Ely in 1846. Samuel P. Wrisley bought the property from Rev. Ely in 1848. It then went through ownership of several members of the Sumner family to 1922, when it was bought by George O. Rose, whose descendants are the present owners. See Exhibit A and Church, p.86..

¹⁰ Selig, pp. 66, 67 and Site 9, and Church, pp. 54, 86.

¹¹ Church, p. 86.

Bolton Center Green to the service of the town. The community center developed over the centuries around the Green, starting with the essential animal pound, soon followed by the meetinghouse, and then tavern, store, post office, school, and Town Hall. The Green was, and is, the civic, religious, and social core of the town, providing a classic example of the disposition of New England village facilities.

Architecture

The Bolton Green Historic District contains examples of work in seven historic architectural styles. The oldest building, the Post Office and General Store, 219 Bolton Center Road, 1750, is a typical Colonial five-bay central-entrance central-chimney frame house of standard rectangular shape and size. Its additions to south and west perhaps housed the early functions of Post Office and General Store, so essential to the community.

Across the street, another essential need on the Turnpike was met by the stagecoach inn and tavern at 220 Bolton Center Road, 1780. The five-bay configuration is combined with paired chimneys at gable ends, rather than a central chimney. Presumably, a central hall took the place of the central chimney, these changes being consistent with the Georgian style. The west end elevation of the house, however, makes its own stylistic statement in the later Federal mode which featured delicate and attenuated shapes and forms such as the radial fanlight over the door and the semi-elliptical window in the gable end above.

The most pervasive style in 19th-century American architectural history, the Greek Revival, is represented in the district by three good examples. The house at 233 Bolton Center Road, 1830, exhibits the gable-end-to-street Greek temple form adopted by the style, with customary three bays and pediment above, where a rectangular window is located. An addition is to the rear. A similar house at the Minister's Farm, 1835, has had its front door replaced by a window but still has its rectangular pediment opening, while its rear addition is lower and set to one side.

The largest and most academically correct statement of the Greek Revival style in the district is the Congregational Church, 1848, 228 Bolton Center Road, whose Ionic columns *in antis* demonstrate awareness, probably on the part of a country builder, of pattern books which made possible such sophisticated design in country towns. Not only the profiles and details of the elevations but also the proportions of width to height, pitch of the roof, and relative dimensions of the tower's stages appear to have faithfully followed the guidelines available in published sources such as builders' pattern books.

By the time the next building, 222 Bolton Center Road, 1914, now the Town Hall, was built, the Colonial Revival style was in full swing. The hipped roof, pedimented entry, white clapboards, and small-pane windows under transoms all bespeak this era. A second style also popular at the time, the Arts and Crafts or Rustic style, is simultaneously part of the design, as represented by the cobblestone foundation, chimney, and chimneypiece.

The continued vogue of the Colonial Revival style through the century is evidenced in the district by interior alterations to the church and erection of its Educational Building, both projects being sympathetic to one another in design, and both by the same architect, Malcolm Robinson Knox, AIA, of Hartford. On the

church interior, the narrow beadboard ceiling was replaced and a parishioner, Mr. Hutchinson, put up the ceiling cornice. On the exterior, aluminum siding was added in 1972, as well as thermal aluminum windows. The alterations were planned and coordinated by Knox, who presumably was responsible for the Colonial Revival treatment of the pulpit and the wall behind it where the Adamesque pulpit with raised-panel front, approached by steps from either side, is in front of a high altarpiece roughly derived from the design of a Venetian window, the whole set in a deep coved recess, which may have been the location of the original high pulpit.

These alterations were well-designed in line with the popularity of the Colonial Revival movement of the day. The evidence suggests that they were motivated and carried out in the cause of making improvements, rather than in the name of doing archaeologically correct historic rehabilitation. These alterations at the front of the sanctuary include delicate, curved lines and shapes, purposely recalling the Federal style earlier found on the west end elevation of the Tavern, while the Educational Building is a simplified statement of the Colonial Revival, sensitive to the clarity and lack of embellishment of contemporary modern architecture.

The outbuildings at the Minister's Farm, including barns, sheds, and silo, are representative of agricultural buildings once common throughout Connecticut, but now becoming increasingly rare. While they are vernacular buildings, they contribute significantly to the architectural history of the Bolton Green Historic District.

The Colonial style of the store and post office, the Federal style of the tavern, the Greek Revival style of the church and two houses, the Colonial Revival style of the school/library/Town Hall and the church education building, and the vernacular character of the farm outbuildings together present a clear record of architectural development in a New England village. They unquestionably depict the development of civic, religious, and agrarian components of the local society over the centuries.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alvord, Samuel Morgan (attr.). Notebook. c. 1920s. (See Exhibit A.)

A Historical Sketch of Bolton, Connecticut, for the Bolton Bicentennial Celebration, September 4, 1920. Manchester, Connecticut: Herald Printing Company, 1920.

Bolton Assessor's field cards.

Church, Robert Crandall. *A Documentary History of the Three Bolton Congregational Churches, 1725, 1768, 1848.* Bolton: Bolton Congregational Church, second edition, 1986.

Neustadter, Mary. Bolton Center Green, Statewide Survey of Town Greens. Hartford: Connecticut Historical Commission, 1992.

Crossroads Common (Library Green), Statewide Survey of Town Greens. Hartford: Connecticut Historical Commission, 1992.

Selig, Robert A. *Rochambeau in Connecticut: Tracing His Journey, Historic and Architectural Survey.* Hartford: Connecticut Historical Commission, 1999.

Tolland County Atlas, 1865.

Town of Bolton, Survey of Historical and Architectural Resources, 1978.

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 repositories: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 129

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	18/4627770/714440		B	18/4627260/714120	
C	18/4627070/713280		D	18/4627630/713180	
E	18/4627620/713600		F	18/4627830/713600	
G	18/4627840/714140				

Verbal Boundary Description

The district boundary is composed of the rear property lines of properties fronting on the Green, the roadway which is the southeast boundary of the Green, and the north, east, and south limits of the Minister's Farm, as shown on the District Map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary is drawn to include the properties which contribute to the significance of the district, the properties fronting on the Green for their Architectural and Community Development significance, and the abutting Minister's Farm for its associated Agricultural significance. The Minister's Farm originally was 100 acres and is 100 acres today, although it has experienced changes in size and shape, as has the site plan of the Green.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David F. Ransom, reviewed by John F.A. Herzan, National Register Coordinatororganization Architectural Historian date June 2000street & number 83 Avery Heights telephone 860 953-8626city or town Hartford state CT zip code 06106

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

List of Photographs

Photographs were taken in May 2000 by David F. Ransom. Negatives are on file at the Connecticut Historical Commission.

Photograph 1

The Green
View south

Photograph 2

The Green
View east

Photograph 3

The Green
Hedge and War Memorials
View southeast

Photograph 4

The Green
World War I Plaque
View southwest

Photograph 5

Post Office and General Store
219 Bolton Center Road
View west

Photograph 6

Stagecoach Tavern
220 Bolton Center Road
Front elevation
View north

Photograph 7

Stagecoach Tavern
220 Bolton Center Road
West side elevation
View east

Photograph 8

Town Hall
222 Bolton Center Road
View northwest

Photograph 9

Town Hall
222 Bolton Center Road
Schoolroom chimneypiece
View north

Photograph 10

Bolton Congregational Church
228 Bolton Center Road
View southeast

Photograph 11

Bolton Congregational Church
228 Bolton Center Road
Sanctuary
View east

Photograph 12

Bolton Congregational Church
228 Bolton Center Road
Educational Building
View southeast

Photograph 13

233 Bolton Center road
View southeast

Photograph 14

Minister's Farm
266 Bolton Center road
Farmstead
View east

Photograph 15

Minister's Farm
266 Bolton Center Road
House
View north

Photograph 16
Minister's Farm
266 Bolton Center Road
Frame barn
View east

Photograph 17
3 Hebron Road
View west

