

Quechee Historic Mill District

Historic Tour No. 2 in the Town of Hartford, Vermont

Quechee Village is one of five villages in the town of Hartford, located in the southwestern corner. The Quechee Historic Mill District's identity and history is tied to the Ottauquechee River that runs adjacent to Quechee Main and River Streets. Mills built by the river brought jobs, housing and commercial buildings, creating a prosperous village in the late 18th century.

Early Town proprietors saw the value of river land. In 1765, they voted to grant 600 acres adjacent to the river falls as an incentive to attract saw and grist mills. They envisioned mills bringing the Town job and growth benefits. By 1774, the Town conveyed land to John Marsh providing he establish a saw and grist mill within two years. Both mills were built and operational within four years. Over the next forty years, the mill property changed hands many times. John Downer and Company built a six-story brick mill but the business failed in the first year. The property continued to change hands, and after 1857 achieved stability when purchased by J.C. Parker and Denison Taft from Barre, Vermont.

J.C. Parker and Company produced some of the country's finest baby flannel material, also used for petticoats, men's shirts and pajamas. In 1870, the mill generated 37 percent of Vermont's woolen industry's \$3.5 million revenue. Water and horse power operated 26 looms, 28 card sets and an elevator.

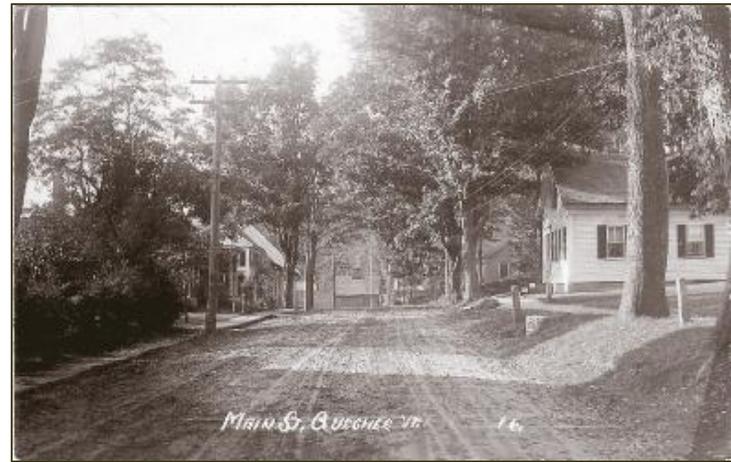
As first planned, the mill brought employment and growth. In 1870, forty-five people were employed, producing about 100 yards of fabric each day. Mill houses sprung up in the village to accommodate workers. In the late 19th century, about 100 houses clustered around the large woolen mill. Businesses evolved as the mills were built. There was a grist and flouring mill, sawmill, blacksmith shop, tannery, shoemaker, laundries, millinery shop and other small shops. Fueling village growth was the arrival of the Woodstock Railroad in the late 1870's, and a nearby east-west roadway.

J.C. Parker continued to operate the woolen mill with different partners, including W.S. Dewey and William Lindsay. Harris, Emery Company bought the mill in 1908 and over time, the mill's output doubled. The building was expanded in 1915 and additional mill housing was built in the village. Harris, Emery Company continued to manufacture white baby flannel until the 1920s, and expanded its product line to outing (cotton) flannel.

Quechee's future looked bright until changes began to appear in the 20th century. The railroad stopped operating in 1933 and the railbed became the main road, the present Route 4. In 1951, the Harris, Emery Company closed the mill, and eventually sold it to William Tarbox Dewey and John

Cone, Sr. in the late 1950s. With the loss of this major industry, the once thriving village continued a downward trend. The village population decreased, and the mill and many homes were left vacant and deteriorated. In 1964, parts of the mill building were considered a safety hazard and were demolished.

But in 1967, a new plan emerged for the village. Land and buildings were acquired by Quechee Lakes Corporation, a development company that envisioned the mill district as an ideal location for a four-season planned community. Older homes were purchased and restored, and new homes and condominiums sprang up on the surrounding hillsides. Amenities were established outside the village including a ski area



View down Main Street

with a 2,700-foot chairlift, riding stables, clubhouse, and a 36-hole golf course.

Buildings restored by Quechee Lakes Corporation were sold to private owners with uses controlled by the development's master plan and deed restrictions.

Irish glass blower Simon Pearce purchased the former woolen mill in 1980. The building that drove the village economy for about 100 years again took on a new commercial use, this time for glass and pottery production and fine dining.

Today, most of the village buildings are residential, with shops, offices and bed and breakfast inns. Institutional buildings include the library, church, post office and school. Quechee Main Street continues to be the center of the Village, and is a good place to view the adaptive reuse of these historic properties.

The Quechee Historic Mill District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 3, 1997.

1. Burch House, 2496 Quechee Main Street, c. 1980: This simple 19th century house with clapboard siding is on the northwestern edge of the historic district. It gets its name from May Burch who bought the house from George Burch and Scott Tinkham. She lived there from 1898 to 1943. A c. 1920 gable-front barn with clapboard siding is east of the main house.

2. House, 2371 Quechee Main Street, c. 1850: not an historic site due to alteration.

3. Gay House, 2295 Quechee Main Street, cc. 1850: Deed records show this house was known as the John Gay Homestead. It was sold to F.C. Brown by Sarah Gay in 1886. An historic photograph shows the house once had an attached barn and sheds on the east side.

4. House, 2081 Quechee Main Street, c. 1920 & c. 1980: not an historic house due to alteration.

4A. West of the house at 2081 Quechee Main Street is a c. 1850: Former brick blacksmith shop that was converted to a garage.

5. House, 2063 Quechee Main Street, c. 1950: not an historic site.

6. Carter House, 2039 Quechee Main Street, 1850: This brick house, known as Carter Place, had been owned by W.S. Carter. He was an influential community member and became a partner in A.G. Dewey and Company in 1858. Markings on the brick front outline a former porch.

7. Farrington House, 2029 Quechee Main Street, c. 1910: A Vermont governor lived in this house. Julia Farrington sold this property in 1911 to Samuel Pingree. Pingree was a lawyer, Hartford town clerk in 1861, states attorney from 1867-1869 and governor of Vermont from 1884-1886. West of the house is a c. 1940 garage.

8. Charles Tinkham House, 2015 Quechee Main Street, 1859: Charles Tinkham was a local merchant and village postmaster (1867-1887), perhaps best known for his collection of minerals, shells and other items in 1869. His collection described as having “curious and interesting matters.” The Greek Revival and Italianate-style house was built for him using clay bricks that had black specks and came from Brickyard Farm in Quechee.

9. Parsonage 1995 Quechee Main Street, 1873: This house became a parsonage after Mary E. Carter sold the Congregational Church land for \$700. The Second Quechee Meeting House Society built a home for their pastor. The land was known as the Brick Store Lot as it was the site of the former Barron & Ransom store. The church sold the house in 1953.



Parker Mill

10. Quechee Library, Quechee Main Street, 1974/1995: not an historic site.

11. Fogg-Sperry House, 1931 Quechee Main Street, c. 1850: Though locally known as the Abel Barron House because Barron owned the property in 1819, he probably did not build it. George Fogg bought the land from Charles Tinkham in 1850 and the house may have been built by Fogg. Dr. Charles Sperry the village physician bought the property from Fogg in 1880 for \$1,800. This brick house is one of two mansard-roofed buildings in the historic district.

12. Quechee Community Church, 1905 Quechee Main Street, 1873: This church is on land that once had a brewery building. It was designed by Boston architect Thomas W. Silloway, who designed the Vermont State House exterior in 1857. The church is a High Victorian Gothic Revival wood-frame building erected by the Second Quechee Village Meeting House Society. Windows on the centered gable have panes of etched glass with a margin boarder of dark glass. The steeple is shingled and has leaded glass windows with stenciled margins at its base.

13. House, 1833 Quechee Main Street, c. 1870: This house was at one time attached to a brick dwelling on its east (#14) as its carriage house and kitchen.

14. William Burtch House, 1827 Quechee Main Street, c. 1800: William Burtch built this Georgian plan Federal brick house. Burtch operated a brickyard. In the 20th century, the house was owned by two mill owners, J.C. Parker Co., and later at the Harris, Emery Company. Mill deeds refer to this property as the Brick Dwelling House.

15. Dinsmore House, 1815 Quechee Main Street, c. 1850: This house gets its name from Dr. Dinsmore whose office was in a single-story wing on the west side. However, the building is also

referenced as the Congregational Church Parsonage from 1865 to 1882, though the church built another parsonage in 1873 (#9).

16. Quechee Grammar School, 80 Bluff Road, 1920-21: A brick Renaissance Revival-style school opened in 1921 for grades 1-10 with four classrooms and rooms for manual training, domestic science and assemblies. It was designed by Boston Architect James Murphy. His plan for the building included metal brackets with rosettes, wreaths and foliate volutes decorating the eaves. The school is on a hill overlooking Quechee Village. It closed in 1994 when a larger school was built nearby. It is now used as a private school.

17. Russ House, 91 Bluff Road, c. 1878: Located east of Quechee Grammar School, this Classic Cottage was known as “Russ Place,” named for George Russ who purchased the land from Charles Whitman in 1878. Part of the property later became cemetery land when William S. Dewey conveyed land to the Quechee Cemetery Association. Dewey bought the house from Russ in 1903.

18. Former Quechee Library, 1798 Quechee Main Street, c. 1909: Over the years, Quechee Library Association, formed in 1884, housed its collection in a millinery shop (#32), general store (#20) and a bandstand. They raised \$5,000 to construct this small brick building and bought the land from the estate of Peter Barker. Sheltering the doorway of this single-story building is a pedimented portico supported by two Roman Doric columns. In 1993, the Chamber of Commerce bought the property. Later, the building became privately owned.

19. Scott Tinkham House, 1781 Quechee Main Street, c. 1880: Scott Tinkham (1851-1924) was proprietor of a village business block east of this house and also invested in a lot of Quechee real estate. He was married to Nellie Lindsey, daughter of mill owner, William Lindsey. This wood-frame structure was the Tinkham’s house. In later years, the building became apartments. Part of this property has a c. 1880 barn with clapboard siding and a field foundation. The barn is a good example of a late 19th century storage building.

20. Tinkham Block, 1761 Quechee Main Street, c. 1875: This vernacular Italianate-style commercial building was built by the Tinkham family to house Tinkham’s general store, a post office and an express office. The Quechee Library occupied the building from 1888 to 1891, and again in 1994. The structure has clapboard siding and retains storefronts flanked by pilasters.

21. Tenement/Commercial, 1769–1781, Quechee Main Street, c. 1830/c. 1980: not an historic site due to renovation.

22. Concrete Structure, Quechee Main Street, c. 1920: This structure is an entry to water mains serving Quechee village. Located at the base of High Street and fronting on Quechee Main Street, the poured concrete structure has a two-panel door flanked by dry fieldstone walls.

23. Storehouse 6, 4 High Street, c. 1890: The J.C. Parker & Co. mill once owned this utilitarian building. West of the storehouse is a small, c. 1890 building with clapboard siding and a sliding door.

24. Lamphire House, 56 High Street, c. 1869: This house was bought for mill housing by the J.C. Parker Company in 1911 and sold in 1954. Originally, Eliza Lamphire bought the land in 1868 for \$200 from Joseph Parker, William Dewey and William Lindsey.

25. Davidson House, 64 High Street, c. 1860: Two women bought this property 1859 and owned it until 1903. Marie Davidson and Olive Davis purchased the property from Joseph Egerton. The

house has remained in private ownership several years, and Quechee Lakes Corporation owned it from 1968 to 1976.

26. Shattuck House, 72 High Street, c. 1860: Charles Shattuck bought this property in 1859 from Joseph Egerton for \$225. The 1 1/2-story gable-front house once had an attached two-story barn and an attached single-story shed.

27. Mill House, 90 High Street, c. 1850: The westernmost of three mill houses owned and built by J.C. Parker Company, this house has retained most of his history. It has clapboard siding, a granite foundation, plain cornerboards and an attached barn. All three of the mill houses were owned by J.C. Parker and later Harris, Emery until 1954, when they became privately owned.

28. Mill House, 98 High Street, c. 1850: Like its neighbors, this former 1 1/2-story gable-front mill house has clapboard siding. Its entrance has a glass-and-panel door, with 3x3 upper lights, is flanked by full sidelights and capped by an entablature lintel.

29. Mill House, 108 High Street, c. 1850: This house has been altered more than the other two neighboring mill houses, and has aluminum siding and a three-sided bay window on the front.

30. Hilltop Cemetery, Old Quechee Road, 1903+: The more recent of two cemeteries in this historic district, it also is known as the “new” or “upper” cemetery. It is accessed by Cemetery Road from Old Quechee Road. Headstones are mainly granite and the oldest date to the early 20th century. The land for the cemetery was donated in 1903 by William S. Dewey, George Spencer, Lorenzo Shattuck and Frank Saxie.

In the southwest part of the cemetery is a c.1910 single-story gable-front shed.

31. Old Cemetery, Quechee Main Street, 1774+: The oldest legible tombstone in this cemetery is for Abida Marsh, dated 1774. This cemetery was the burial ground for village residents from the late 18th century until the early 20th century. Buried here are Joseph Marsh, the first Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, and soldiers from the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War. Older markers are of slate with urn motifs and later ones are made from marble and granite. The cemetery is located near Old Quechee Road. Across from Old Quechee Road and built into the hillside is the c. 1829+ town tomb of large, rough-faced granite blocks and a double door. Fieldstone retaining walls are located on each side with inscribed dates of 1829-1899 and 1960. Town mausoleums were built as a secure place for those who died in the winter until they could be buried in the spring.

32. Jennings House, 1623 Quechee Main Street, c. 1820: This building once housed the Quechee Library. In the late 19th century, M. Antoinette Kendall ran a millinery shop in the building. In 1884, she offered to act as librarian and house 285 Quechee Library Books in return for 50 cents a week. A deal was struck and lasted until 1888 when the library was moved to the Tinkham Block (#20). The house was originally known as Enos Jennings Place, as he owned the property in the mid 19th century. Over the years, the house was owned by J. Parker Company and Harris, Emery Company. In 1937, it returned to private ownership after being purchased by Mary Davis.

33. The Emporium, 1732 Quechee Main Street, 1970: not an historic site.

34. The Mill, 1760 Quechee Main Street, 1870/1915/1982: The village’s past has relied on this mill as a source of economic growth and employment. Mills have operated in this area since the town was settled, to take advantage of the Ottauquechee River’s water power. John Downer & Co.

bought the land in 1825 and built a six-story brick building overlooking the dam. But his mill failed financially and changed hands several times. In 1840, Francis K. Nichols & Co. became the first mill in the country to manufacture a fabric of reused soft rags and new wool, known as shoddy. J.C. Parker owned the mill from 1857 to 1906. J.C. Parker's mill reportedly became the largest United States producer of fine, white, soft flannel for baby clothes. The mill building has undergone several structural changes over the years. High water caused the north wing to collapse in 1869.

It was rebuilt in 1870, including a three-story brick addition. Harris, Emery Company enlarged the mill in 1915, replacing the wing attached to the 1870 addition with a new drying room and sales area and enlarging the weaving room. In 1926, a cement dam was built to replace a wooden crib dam. Harris, Emery closed the mill in 1951. It changed hands a few times and ended up owned by John Cone, Sr. in the 1950s. Cone considered the upper floors of the building and the eastern wing a safety hazard and had them demolished. Quechee Lakes Corporation bought the building in 1969 and added the wooden annex on the east end. In 1980, Simon Pearce bought the building, renovated the inside for a glass blowing operation, and added a hydroelectric plant in 1982. He has since installed a pottery and gourmet restaurant.

35. Parker House, 1792 Quechee Main Street, 1857: This elaborate house was built in 1857 for



Parker House

J.C. Parker, the same year he and a partner acquired the adjacent mill from William Jarvis. Parker was well-known in the Quechee community. He was a member of the Vermont General Assembly from 1867-1868, the State Senate in 1874 and treasurer of the Vermont Agricultural Society in 1869, remaining a director until his death in 1898. Parker also maintained more than 1,600 acres of farm land, raising sheep and breeding Hambletonian, Clay and Morgan horses. The house is an excellent example of the French Second Empire style. A two-story brick building, it has a mansard roof with a combination fish scale and regular slate shingles. The rectangular house has a variety of projections including bay windows and porches. Behind the house is a two-story brick wing. Maps show there were several small barns at the rear of the property at one time.

36. Wolcott-Lindsey House, 1820 Quechee Main Street, c. 1845: Land for this Greek Revival brick Classic Cottage was first purchased by Henry Wolcott from Lyman Raymond for \$400 in 1842. Wolcott's daughter, Laura, sold the house to mill owner William Lindsey (1833-1912) for \$2,500 in 1876. Lindsey added a portico over the front door in 1884. Southeast of the house is a c. 1850 barn. A pyramidal capped cupola is on the roof.

37. Cushing House, 1830 Quechee Main Street, c. 1810: This farm was owned by Daniel H. Cushing, a farmer who was more a builder and dealt extensively in Quechee real estate. He was also town treasurer in 1867, a Vermont General Assembly member in 1882-3 and State Senate member in 1886-7. The two-story building is one of several plankhouses in the village. This farm once was comprised of about 180 acres and included the adjacent red dairy barn.

38. Riverside Barn, 1856 Quechee Main Street, c. 1810 & 1825/1964: not an historic site due to renovation, from a dairy barn into residential and office condominiums.

39. Village Green Building, c. 1850 and 1992: not an historic site due to alteration and age.

40. Bandstand, 1985: not an historic site.

41. Head House, 1930 Quechee Main Street, c. 1880: In 1875, Lucy and John Head deeded the property to their son Ornan B. Head, with certain stipulations—life use and if he married and they did not want to live with the newlyweds, the parents got the house. This house probably replaced an earlier brick one. Ornan Head made improvements to the property in 1888. In recent times, the house had fallen into disrepair. East of the house is a c. 1900 two-story outbuilding on the side of a hill.

42. Frink-Billings House, 1952 Quechee Main Street, c. 1890: This house has an entrance door with a large, upper glass pane and decorated panels below. Hartwell and Melinda Frink built the house shortly after purchasing the land from Ornan Head in 1889. They owned the property until 1911 when it was sold to Clarence Billings who lived there until 1952. Southwest of the house is a c. 1890 two-story, gable-front barn.

43. Gage House, 1974 Quechee Main Street, 1812: There is little known about William Gage other than he was a gentleman farmer who built this house during the War of 1812, and he died in 1851. The brick house is a good example of vernacular Federal-style architecture with a Georgian plan.

44. Scott Tinkham Tenement House, 1996 Quechee Main Street, c. 1880: So named when Scott Tinkham remodeled two tenement houses in 1888, the house was built by Asa Russ. Deeds show this was once the home of Eula Patterson. The house has been changed over the years. There is a small Queen Anne-style window with multicolored panes is on the east side.

45. Panchard House, 2010 Quechee Main Street, c. 1880: This house has a single-story porch supported by chamfered posts, and a single-story ell on the east side.

46. The Tontine, 2024 Quechee Main Street, c. 1810: Apparently not built as a single-family home, some say this building may have been a gambling house or hotel during the late 1880s. Its name dates to an 1828 deed. Merriam-Webster dictionary defines a tontine as, “A joint financial arrangement whereby participants usually contribute to a prize, awarded to the participant who survives all others.” Behind the house is a c. 1940 shed.

47. Brady House, 2050 Quechee Main Street, c. 1840: The house is an intact example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture. At the building corners, pilaster strips give rise to a plain frieze. It was moved to its present location by Margaret Wiggin, from a location known as Brady House premises. Wiggin had the house moved after purchasing land from Scott Tinkham in 1915.

48. Potters Shop, 2066 Quechee Main Street, c. 1820: A deed for adjacent land refers to this property as a Potters Shop as early as 1828. This 19th century building has been expanded and altered in recent years, and converted to apartments.

49. Warner House, 2090 Quechee Main Street, c. 1876: Melissa Warner purchased the land in 1876 for \$200 and had the simple clapboard house built shortly thereafter. West of the house is a c. 1940 outbuilding.

50. Former Schoolhouse #3 (Carnes-Gobie House), 2138 Quechee Main Street, c. 1850: Over its history, this building has been a school and private residence. John Porter, on behalf of the school district, sold the school land and buildings to Joseph Parker in 1872. Parker sold it the next year to James and Nora Carnes, who later gave it to their daughter, Jennie Gobie. East of the house's ell is a small, c. 1900 ice house.

51. Barron-Perkins House, 2258 Quechee Main Street, c. 1840: Quechee village had a postmistress, Vera Perkins, whose father probably built this Greek-Revival house. An early deed shows Edward McCabe acquired the property in 1870 from Thomas McHugh. Later deeds refer to the Ed Barron house, and E.J. Barron owned it in 1899. West of the house was a c. 1900 freestanding barn, now connected to the main house.

52. O'Neal House, 2308 Quechee Main Street, c. 1870: This house has been changed a lot over the years. A building west of the house may have been the original barn.

53. House, 2346 Quechee Main Street, c. 1870: not an historic site due to alteration.

54. Bythrow-Cole House, 2514 Quechee Main Street, 1927/c.1950: not an historic site. Also known as a catalog house, it was purchased as a kit in 1927 from Montgomery Ward, with all parts delivered by rail and truck.

54A. Garage, c. 1940: East of the house at 2514 Quechee Main Street is a c. 1940 two-car garage.

55. Yattin-Baker House, 2596 Quechee Main Street, c. 1877: Lewis Yattin, a farmer, bought the land for this house in 1877 for \$700. He built the house, and sold it in 1884 to Misael Baker for \$1,825. North of the house is a c. 1920 small garage.

56. House 239 River Street, c. 1930: not an historic site due to alteration.

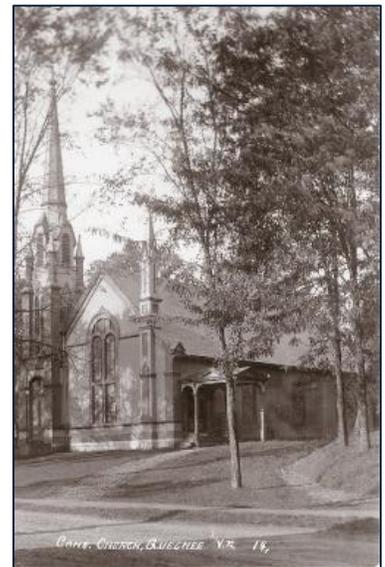
57. House, 197 River Street, c. 1850: not an historic site due to alteration.

58. Manley House, 134 River Street, c. 1980: not an historic site.

59. House, 77 River Street, c. 1850: not an historic site due to alteration.

60. Veyette House, 77 River Street, 1924: The Veyette house is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial Style. It replaces one that burned at this site in 1923. Land for the house was purchased by Moses Lemay in 1878 and 1893. He sold the property to John Vyette, the local barber, and his wife Laura in 1905. The house was built by the Veyettes and the property remained in their family until 1968. At that time, Veyette's daughter, Dorothy O'Neil, sold it to Quechee Lakes Corporation. In 1976, the house returned to private ownership. Northeast of the house is a c. 1924 single car garage.

61. Former Methodist Church, 61 River Street, 1887: Designed by B.D. Price of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and built by J.M. Quimby of White River Junction, the former church has a Gothic Revival style. When built, the cost, including furnishings, the land and design, was \$2,317.13. The church originally had a 60-foot high steeple on the southeast corner with a 518-pound bell cast by



Congregational Church

H.H. McShane of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1950, the bell was removed and the steeple torn down. The building was sold to the Congregational Church in 1912 and used as a parish hall for about 60 years. It became a private residence in 1978. In the 19th century, an old sawmill, grist mill and cider mill were located east of the site.

62. Bragg House, 72 River Street, c. 1830: William Bragg (1812-1898) was a prosperous merchant and land owner who ran the general store east of the covered bridge. His son, Elmer, was captured by Confederate soldiers on May 12, 1864 in Spotsylvania, Virginia. He died three months later in Annapolis, Maryland. The Bragg family is buried in the Quechee cemetery.

63. Mill House, 108 River Street, 1884: This is one of the houses built for mill workers and owned by J.C. Parker, a mill owner in the late 19th century. It was later acquired by Harris, Emery Company along with most of the mill holdings in the village. In 1950, the house became a private residence.

64. Mill House, 122 River Street, 1884: This is another gable-front house built as mill worker housing. It is also an example of New England connected farm buildings, with an ell and attached barn. Local mill owners owned the property until sold for private use in 1950.

65. Mill House, 134 River Street, 1923: A mill workers house at this address is typical of building styles in 1923. It is identical in design to its western neighbor (#66). A local newspaper story in 1923 relates, "Mr. Anais and his men are painting the new houses of the Harris, Emery Company". The house went into private ownership in 1950. Behind the house is a c. 1940 two-car garage. East of the house is a c. 1925 garage with vertical boards and double doors.

66. Mill House, 146 River Street, 1923: Like its neighbor (#65) this wood-frame house was built by mill owners for their employees. It was sold into private ownership in 1950 to Walter and Elizabeth Spencer. The Spencer family owned the property until 1993. West of the house is a c. 1940 single story garage.

67. Yattin House, 200 River Road, c. 1870: Land for this house was sold by members of the Gilson family to Lewis Yattin in 1884 for \$150. An 1884 newspaper reported Yattin built a new house on Woodstock Avenue, selling his River Road house to Misael Baker (#55).

67A. Barn, 1890: East of the house is a detached 1 1/2-story barn with simple cornerboards.

68. Meeting House, 87 Waterman Hill Road, 1833/1871: Built in 1833 by the First Meeting House Society of Quechee, the original entrances were on the gable end facing River Street (then known as Church Street). In 1871, the simple federal form was embellished with Italianate brackets and a cupola when it was converted to educational use by T.W. Silloway, architect for the 1857 Vermont State House. The school building had its new doors on the side, housed grades 1-12 on the first floor and had a large, open space and stage on the second floor. After the last class graduated in 1920, a grocery store operated on the first floor.

The second floor auditorium became a village hall, a roller skating rink, and movie theater with a projection booth. By 1959, the building became an educational facility for special needs students. By 1981, the building was abandoned and fell into disrepair. It was rescued by private owners who rehabilitated the building into a furniture restoration workshop on the first floor and a private residence on the second and third floors.

69. Covered Bridge, over Ottauquechee River, 1933 & 1969: not an historic site due to age

and alteration.

70. House, 86 Waterman Hill Road, c. 1870: Built into the side of Waterman Hill, it once had a two-story barn on its southern end.

71. House, 104 Waterman Hill Road, c. 1870: This building has been a tenement for most of its life. At the turn of the century it may have served as a grocery store. In recent years, it was rehabilitated into apartments. At the back of the house, the terrain drops steeply towards the Ottauquechee River.

72. Barron House, 176 Waterman Hill Road, c. 1795: Overlooking the Ottauquechee River, this Georgian-style house was owned by Asa T. Barron in the 19th century. Barron was a wealthy landowner with holdings that stretched from this area to the White Mountains in New Hampshire. In New Hampshire, he owned three resort hotels and more than 3,000 acres of farmland. In 1985, the house became a bed and breakfast.

73. Page House, 157 Waterman Hill Road, c. 1850: Set near the top of Waterman Hill, this house has been changed over the years. The front of the house has a c. 1940 porch and a single-story wing. West of the house is a c. 1940 single-car garage with shiplap siding.

73A. (Secondary) House, 157 Waterman Hill Road, c. 1940/1988: not an historic site due to alteration and age.

This web site recreates a brochure prepared with local funds from the Town of Hartford and a matching grant from the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation through the U.S. Department of the Interior under provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Hartford is one of thirteen Certified Local Governments in Vermont and therefore is eligible for these grant funds through the Hartford Historic Preservation Commission.

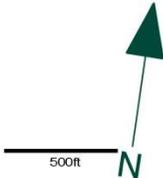
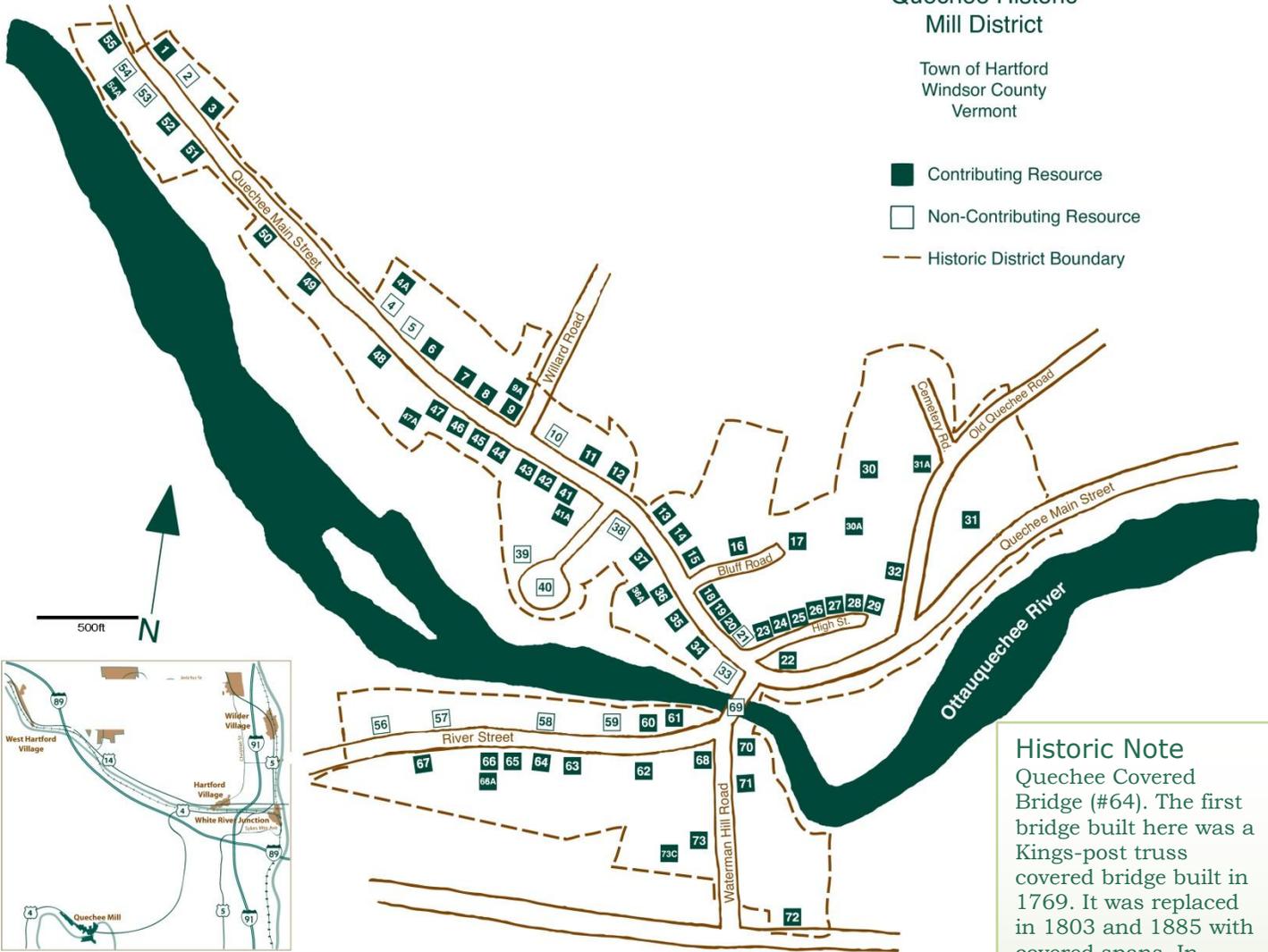
For more information, contact the Hartford Department of Planning and Development Services, 171 Bridge St., White River Junction, VT 05001 or (802) 295-3075.

All photos courtesy of Hartford Historical Society.

Quechee Historic Mill District

Town of Hartford
Windsor County
Vermont

- Contributing Resource
- Non-Contributing Resource
- Historic District Boundary



Historic Note
 Quechee Covered Bridge (#64). The first bridge built here was a Kings-post truss covered bridge built in 1769. It was replaced in 1803 and 1885 with covered spans. In 1933, a steel and concrete bridge was put in. In 1969, the Quechee Lakes Corporation wanted it covered again as it is the visual entrance to the village. A wooden "cap" was prefabricated in Portsmouth, NH and the dedication of "the new" covered bridge was held in 1971.