



White River Junction Historic District

*Historic Tour No. 1
in the Town of
Hartford, Vermont*

White River Junction is one of five villages in the Town of Hartford that owes its growth to the influences of the railroad between 1848 and 1952. The Village's location, near the confluence of the Connecticut and White Rivers, proved significant as railroad lines traversing to the area encouraged businesses, commerce, industry, hospitality services and housing.

The Vermont Central Railway and Connecticut River Railroad began building rail lines through White River Junction in 1847. Although the railroad continues to be an active part of the Historic District today, the oldest remains of railroad history are the 1848 abutments and piers (#48) on Bridge Street that originally were constructed for the Boston & Maine Railroad Bridge. The first train to travel through Vermont was the "Winooski" in 1848, from White River Junction to Bethel, Vermont. The railroad continued to expand, and at one point there were fourteen railroad tracks in White River Junction, making it the most important northern New England railroad village by the 1890s.

Spin-off growth from the railroad increased steadily. The Junction House hotel, opened in 1850 by Samuel Nutt, was located on the site of the current Hotel Coolidge (#18). The first post office opened in 1849. Businesses that grew in the Village in the mid and late 19th century included the A.B. Tinkham & Co. store, the Grover building and E.K. Smith cracker and confectionary factory. Mae Gates (1860-1900) was instrumental in developing the Village, both with houses and the commercial Gates Block, built in 1890. Housing construction in the 1870s climbed, with many modest wood-frame vernacular Italianate homes built on North Main Street, South Main Street, Gates Street, Church Street and Bridge Street. These include the c. 1872 Huntoon House (#3) and the c. 1875 Tewksbury House (#67).

Church Street and the west part of Gates Street were laid out in the 1870s, and the overall population of the Village grew by 19 percent to 474 people during that time. By the 20th century, the Historic District became densely settled with diverse occupants, and became the primary cultural, political and commercial center of Hartford.

Architectural styles from the turn of the 19th century are a rich mixture of Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Stick Style, High Victorian Gothic, Romanesque, Colonial Revival, Neo-Classical Revival, Neo-Gothic Revival, Art Deco and American International Style. The oldest buildings date from the 1870s.

Located near the confluence of the Connecticut River and White River, the District includes North Main Street to the Route 5/Route 4 bridge over the White River, much of South Main Street, all of Bridge Street, two bridges over the White River, Gates Street between the railroad tracks and Church Street, all of Railroad Row and Currier Street. North and South Main Streets form the spine of the District.

Although the warehouses are gone on Railroad Row and there are 21st century vehicles coming and going, the frequent freight trains and twice-daily passenger train service are reminders of White River Junction's rich industrial and transportation history.

White River Junction was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 22, 1980. On December 20, 2002, the district was expanded.

1. Excelsior Carriage Company, 193 North Main Street, 1895: What started as a horse-drawn carriage dealership evolved over time into a car dealership. Like many White River Junction structures, the Excelsior Carriage Company building has changed a lot over the years. Its history began when Henry R. Miller was hired to establish a branch dealership in White River Junction. The building had sales rooms and display areas for carriages and sleighs. An attached stable was removed c. 1930. By 1907, Miller and his sons, Herbert and Garfield, established Miller Automobile Company on Gates Street and the carriage buildings became storage buildings. In 1920, the property was purchased by Shepard Corporation, wholesale plumbers and heating jobbers. The property is located on the east side of North Main Street, at the historic district's northern end.

3. Huntoon House, 128 North Main Street, c. 1872: This wood-frame dwelling on the southwest corner of North Main and Church Streets is actually two connected houses. The North Main Street house was built around 1872 for William Huntoon. The Church Street structure, built at the same time, was originally a barn. The houses were connected by 1901. Huntoon was manager of the Western Union telegraph office and an agent for the U.S. and Canada Express Company. The North Main Street property was owned by his family until 1948. It was home to the Watson & West Insurance Agency in 1955 and in recent years, the building was a doctor's office and private residence.

5. Barnes/Leonard Apartment House, 98 North Main Street, c. 1900: This 2 1/2-story wood-frame building was built between 1894 and 1901. It was a time when White River Junction was in the midst of economic growth and there was a demand for worker housing. Located on the west side of North Main Street, it has always been an apartment house, first with three units and then in 1961 increased to six units.

6. Vermont Baking Company, 85 North Main Street, c. 1880, 1910, c. 1940, c. 1965, 2001: Once described in 1924 as the largest bakery in northern New England, the Vermont Baking Company occupied a building with a rear section that once had a c. 1880 stable for the adjacent Smith Cracker Factory. George Smith, owner of Smith Cracker Factory, White River Paper Company and president of the First National Bank of White River Junction, bought the Vermont Baking Company in 1899. He built the front part of the building in 1910 when the company outgrew its space. The structure continued to be used the same way after it was purchased in the 1940s by the Ward Baking Company, makers of Tip Top Bread. They ceased business in 1974. Since then, this building on the east side of North Main Street was rehabilitated and has housed a printmaking studio, artists, a furniture maker, interior design studio, internet service provider and a restaurant.



Junction House

9. Gates Memorial Library, 70 North Main Street, 1907: This Neo-Gothic Revival building on the west side of North Main Street was the first and only library building in White River Junction. Prior to 1907, there were only library rooms—in a schoolhouse, in Smith’s factory and in the railroad freight depot. That changed when the Loyal Club was established in 1891 and offered to operate a library. Land donated by Amos Barnes of Boston became the library site. It was built as a memorial to the late George W. Gates (1824-1887), superintendent of construction and repairs at West Union Telegraph Company and a key figure in the development of White River Junction. After 93 years of service, the library closed in 2000 as it lacked maintenance funds. Since then, the Good Neighbor Health Clinic has occupied the building.

10. Home Auto Supply, 59 North Main Street, 1949: This building is on the site of the c. 1871 Smith Cracker Factory, an important business in White River Junction for more than 50 years. In 1884, Smith’s building was rebuilt after a fire. In 1886, the First National Bank of White River occupied the second floor, joining other tenants Bogle’s Jewelry and Vermont Baking Company. Smith family members continued to operate the building until a lack of sales led to its closing in 1934, and it was razed in 1942.

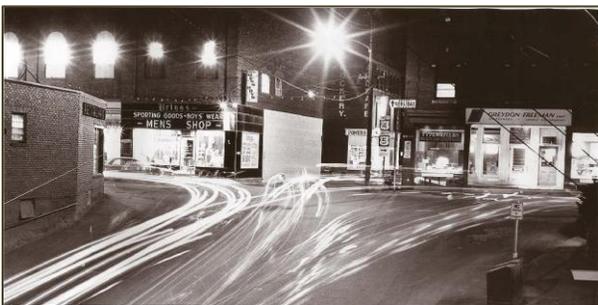
12. Falzarano Restaurant, 57 North Main Street, 1949: This building also is on the site of the Smith Cracker Factory. The restaurant was built in 1949 on the east side of North Main Street. The building is attached to 53 and 59 North Main Street. The storefront may date to the 1980s. Originally built for Lawrence Falzarano of Falzarano Restaurant, the building was leased by Main Street Furniture in 1989. It is a good example of mid-20th century commercial building.

13. Fonda’s Dress Shop, 53 North Main Street, 1952: What started as a dress shop owned by Fonda Fucci became a law office for Fucci’s husband and then a used furniture store. This American International Style brick building is on the north corner of North Main and Bridge Streets. Like the building at 59 North Main Street (#10), it was built on the former site of Smith Cracker Factory.

14. Barnes Building/White River Paper Company, 42 North Main Street, c. 1905: This Neo-Classical Revival brick commercial building on the southwest corner of North Main and Currier Streets once housed the White River Paper Company and a Masonic Hall in 1906. Built around 1905, it may have been named for the late George W. Barnes, a well-known local businessman or named for a member of his family. The original storefront was changed in the 1950s. In 1997, the building was rehabilitated by Provisions International, a wholesale specialty food company.

15. Theriault Block, 27 North Main Street, 1949: Built on the foundation of a 19th century wood-frame building that burned down, this one-story brick veneer building was constructed by Leon Theriault. It replaced a 1860s hardware store. The site had been known by many names, such as The Smith-Bagley Block, The Waverly House, The American House, The Adams House and Teddy’s Hotel, as it once housed a hotel and boardinghouse. In 2005, a fire destroyed the building.

17. Gates Block, 5 South Main Street, 1890: This three-story Colonial Revival brick commercial building was built for Mae Gates (1860-1900), the daughter of well-known businessman George W. Gates (1824-1887), who owned most of the land in the White River Junction Historic District. Its three stories make it one of White River Junction’s tallest buildings. It has seen a variety of occupants over the years. Two of the first were the U.S. Post Office, and Gates Opera House, which provided performance space until the 1950s. Occupying the building in 1894, was Hotel St. George,



Briggs and Phillips’ Store (#17) in 1950s

and in 1900, Hartford Hardware Store, the Hartford Rubber and Truss Company, and Bogle Brothers' Jewelry Store. The 1920 census shows the building included tenement space for five families. By 1938, this building at the intersection of North and South Main Streets was renovated for J.J. Newberry Stores. In 1952, Briggs and Phillips men's clothing moved into the block and remained there until 2002. Frederick and Margaret Briggs purchased and renovated the building in 1972, converting the second and third floors to offices, adding an elevator and replacing some storefronts. They opened the Briggs Opera House in the early 1980s and the space was used periodically. Since 1997, Northern State Theater Company has used the theater for year-round performances.

18. Hotel Coolidge, 39 South Main Street, 1926: This site has a history of endurance, especially after fires destroyed the buildings on that location in 1878 and in 1925. The most recent is the 1926 Italianate-style hotel at the northwest corner of South Main and Gates Streets, one of the larger structures in the historic district. It was built for Major Nathaniel P. Wheeler (1863-1930), who also owned a 700-acre farm known as Hotel Coolidge Farm, which provided the hostelry with dairy products and produce. The hotel's history began when Samuel Nutt saw the location's value because the land was near the first railroad depot that opened in 1849. He moved the Grafton House from Enfield, New Hampshire, to the site and re-opened it as the Junction House. It was sold a few times and enlarged by adding another hotel in 1852. In 1878, a fire destroyed the Junction House and a new hotel was built a year later. In 1901, Lyman Gibbs and Nathaniel Wheeler bought the hotel. Gibbs sold his share to Wheeler in 1923. Wheeler renamed the hotel in honor of his friend John Coolidge, father of President Calvin Coolidge. After the hotel burned in 1925, it was again rebuilt. Through the years, the wood-frame building continued as a hotel with storefronts. A familiar sight in the district has been its distinctive clock on the south tower. The clock has faces on the west, north and east sides of colored glass set in bronze with Roman numerals.

19. Post Office, 46 South Main Street, 1934: Built in 1934 as a WPA Project, this building has seen life as a post office, Vermont District Court and as a privately owned office building. Located at the northeast corner of South Main and Gates Street, it is a Neo-Classical Revival-style brick building with a round, arched opening and the inscription "United States Post Office" on its front. The first post office in White River Junction opened in 1849 after the town became a major railhead and was located at or near the train depot. It moved in 1890 to the Gates Block and subsequently relocated to this building in 1934. It was replaced by a new distribution center, built outside the historic district in 1964.

21. Warehouse, 87 South Main Street, c. 1915: This two-story concrete block building has always been a warehouse. Located behind 93 South Main Street, it is the historic district's oldest remaining concrete block building.

22. Carlo/Saia Fruit Store, 89 South Main Street, c. 1910: This building was originally the Carlo Fruit store, run by Italian immigrants Charles Carlo and Michael Saia. Built between 1906 and 1913, the two-story wood frame building is located on the west side of South Main Street. The fruit store continued after Michael Saia sold the building to the Little Fruit Store. Store-fronts were added in 1938. In recent years, the Hartford Housing Authority purchased the building, and a store occupies the first level and rental housing is located on the second floor.

23. Colodny's Surprise Department Store, 92 South Main Street, c. 1929: The Colodny Surprise Department Store building is on the site of a former c. 1890 restaurant, pool hall and boarding house. This three-story brick Art Deco commercial building on the east side of South Main Street was built by Russian immigrant Calman Colodny. His first store was in the Junction House in 1918, a hotel that burned in 1925. The department store is unique, as it is the only Art Deco building in the historic district. Its facade consists of bronze-framed single pane display windows

over an Antique Verde marble skirt that was quarried in Rochester, Vermont. The store stayed in business until sold in 1991 to Vermont Housing Enterprises. Since then, the upper floors have served as senior housing. In recent years, the first floor has been occupied by the Center for Cartoon Studies.

24. Falzarano Commercial Block, 93 South Main Street, 1946: Built as a commercial block for Lawrence and Alfonse Falzarano, this two-story building of concrete block with brick veneer is located on the west side of South Main Street. It replaced a small c. 1850s wood-frame building used as a shoe store/cobbler shop.

25. White River Savings Bank/Edson Grocery, 104 South Main Street, c. 1880 and c. 1900: White River Savings Bank was one of the earliest known businesses in this three-story wood-frame commercial building on the east side of South Main Street. There was a meat market in the basement, a drug store in the first story and the bank and a photography studio in the second story. A third story was added sometime between 1894 and 1901. The American Legion owned the building from 1953-1973. Originally sheathed with clapboard siding, it was refurbished with aluminum and false brick siding.

26. Parker Commercial Block, 112 South Main Street, c. 1930: Located on the footprint of the c. 1890 J. O'Neill & Co. shop, this two-story wood-frame commercial block is on the east side of South Main Street. The first known occupants were Howard and Janice Parker who in 1941 leased space for a restaurant, tenement and barber shop. The Parkers subsequently bought the building in 1946.



Gates Library before the street was paved

29. Bugbee and Williams Block, 132 South Main Street, c. 1890: Built sometime between 1889 and 1894, this is a vernacular Italianate building on the east side of South Main Street. It once housed the Warren L. Bugbee store where harnesses, whips and blankets were sold. At the same time, the F.T. Posey Williams store sold pictures, molding and wallpaper in the building. The building later became residential. It was razed in 2001.

30. House, 145 South Main Street, c. 1880: This 2 1/2-story vernacular Italianate house with a one-story ell has been a residence on the west side of South Main Street. A drawing of the village may date the house as early as the 1870s.

31. Talbert Bakery/Fong's Chinese Laundry, 153 South Main Street, c. 1880 and c. 1920: Talbert Bakery and Fong's Chinese Laundry occupied the building around 1917-1918. Frank Talbert operated the bakery and Charlie Fong opened the laundry in 1917. The rear section of this wood-frame South Main Street building could date as early as the 1870s and the front section was added in the 20th century. This is one of several buildings on the west side of South Main Street owned by Robert E. Smith. Smith also owned the George W. Smith and Son cracker and candy factory (#10).

32. Swift & Company, 158 South Main Street, 1908, c. 1950, 1991, 1993: This structure is at the same location as a c. 1884 building that was destroyed by fire in 1908. Rebuilt in 1908, Swift & Company meat packers occupied the building until the 1960s. Years later, from 1986-1998, the Catamount Brewery operated at the site. Cover Home Repair owns the building located on the east side of South Main Street. The front section of the building is at least 50 years old, and the rear section and north addition are modern.

35. Progressive Market, 173 South Main Street, c. 1922: Family-operated Italian markets occupied this building, one of many Italian businesses along South Main Street from 1890 to World War II. Giachino Romano first operated a grocery store here until he moved to Italy in 1922. Guarino family members continued to run the meat market and grocery store. In 1946, the property was purchased by Ralph Falzarano and Frederick Gobeille. Falzarano ran the business as a meat and grocery store until he died in 1994. The Falzarano family operated the grocery store until 2001, after purchasing the property from Frederick Gobeille. It was called “Falzarano’s Progressive Market, Italian Deli and Specialties”. The main section of this two-story building was built in 1922 with building blocks from the Hartford Pressed Stone Company. The concrete block rear ell was added sometime between 1925 and 1941.

36. Butman House, 183 South Main Street, c. 1905: The origin of this building’s name is unknown, but a Butman name appears in a 1920 deed. In the early 1900s, it was owned by Robert E. Smith, of George W Smith & Son cracker and candy factory. The house was purchased in 1915 by Mary Coochier, a hotel kitchen worker who had rented it.

37. Windsor County Farmers’ Exchange, 186 South Main Street, c. 1930: Windsor County Farmers’ Exchange was established in 1917 and was the first business to occupy the building, selling feed, farm supplies and equipment. In the 1970s, Agway purchased the building and sold comparable items. Pots & Pans, a restaurant supply store, opened here in 2000. The large, one-story concrete block commercial building is on the east side of South Main Street.

38. Freight House, 188 South Main Street, 1930: This building is in the location of a c. 1873 train engine roundhouse for Vermont Central Railroad. It is also in the location of the c. 1849 A. Latham and Son Iron Works complex, with a machine shop, car shop, foundry, forging shop and offices—the first industrial business in White River Junction. All these 19th-century buildings were destroyed by a fire in 1860. The Freight house, built in 1930, is an excellent example of an early 20th century railroad/industrial brick building. Concrete plaques in north and south elevations read, “1930” and “Central Vermont RY Inc., Boston and Maine RR, Freight Office”. In the south section a metal sign reads, “Eastern Farmers Exchange.” The adjacent Agway building (#37) leased the Freight House, located behind buildings at 188 South Main Street, in the 1970s. It now houses various retail businesses and a restaurant.

39. House, 191 South Main Street, c. 1880: The house is a good example of a late 19th-century vernacular residence. History records show it has always been used as a single family house.

40. Central Vermont and Woodstock Railway Bridge, Bridge Street, c. 1910: This bridge is an example of a 20th century railroad bridge with 19th century granite abutments and 20th century steel technology. It was built between North Main Street and Railroad Row to carry the Central Vermont and Woodstock railroad tracks over Bridge Street.

42. Acme Steam Laundry/Vermont Baking Co./Interstate Tire, 55 Bridge Street, 1890: This Greek Revival building was torn down. It had been built for George W. Smith who leased it to Acme Steam Laundry. Smith bought Vermont Baking Company in 1899, moving it into this building. The laundry later moved to West Lebanon, New Hampshire. The bakery needed more space and moved in 1910 to North Main Street. The building was used as a hardware store and in 1943, by Interstate Tire Company.

43. Fire District No. 1 Station, 58 Bridge Street, 1893 and 1919: After area residents petitioned selectmen for fire protection, a two-square mile district was established in 1893 and the fire house built in White River Junction’s first fire district. The building began as a 1 1/2-story barn-like

structure. In 1913, it was raised four feet to accommodate a new iron bridge across the White River. In 1919, its height was again increased with the addition of a second-story tenement for the Fire Chief and a tower for drying hoses. No. 1 Station remained a fire house until 1978 when a new station was built outside the historic district. The building was used by the town water department and as a civic building. The Main Street Museum purchased the building in 2003, renovating it for artist studios, a library and museum space.

45. Hartford High School, 171 Bridge Street, 1884 and 1895: A 1953 town vote saved this historic school from being demolished. The building served two consolidated school districts in 1884. The north half was built with four classrooms. The south half of this High Victorian Gothic building was identical to the north half and was added in 1895 to address an increasing student population, only to become overcrowded again in 1905. A new high school was built north of the historic district on Pine Street, and the original structure held classes without high school students. In 1948, the building was declared a health and safety hazard because its 1884 foundation was settling and spreading. Despite repairs, the town voted to build a new elementary and junior high school, completed in 1952. This left the old school vacant. Though demolition was recommended by a building committee, the town voted against it and the building was rehabilitated in 1955 for town and other offices.

46. Morse House, 172 Bridge Street, c. 1880: This vernacular Italianate house with an ell and two porches was likely built in 1880 after Lydia and William Morse bought the vacant lot. In 1892, the house was sold to Mary Allen. After her death, her husband, Samuel, sold the house in 1898 to Francis M. Taylor who owned it until 1935.

47. Williams House, 176 Bridge Street, c. 1885: This wood-frame house with a porch and bay window is the only Stick Style house in the historic district. It was built for Leonard Williams and sold to Sarah Talbert around the turn of the 20th century. In 1943, Sara Talbert sold the house to George and Mary Reeves, and the Reeves family lived there until the 1990s. In more recent years, Williams House was used as a residence and bicycle shop.

48. Boston & Maine Railroad Bridge, White River, 1848 (abutments and piers), and c. 1939 (bridge): This bridge's c. 1847/1848 abutments and massive cut stone piers are the oldest surviving structures in the historic district. The bridge carried the former Boston & Maine railroad tracks over the White River, near its confluence with the Connecticut River. It is built with 10-foot tall riveted plate girders connected with an open-web trestle. Around 1929, a newer bridge replaced an iron truss bridge built sometime between 1889 and 1894.

49. H.A. Perkins & Sons/Twin State Fruit, 37 Railroad Row, c. 1921, c. 1930, c. 1960, c. 1980: This building was demolished. It once housed a large industrial complex with three sections and was located between Railroad Row and the Central Vermont Railroad Tracks. Built as a warehouse for the feed and grain business of H.A. Perkins and Sons, it was sold in 1925 to the Vermont Warehouse Company. The building was sold again in 1927 to Twin State Fruit Corporation, a fresh fruit and vegetable wholesaler. In recent years, it was replaced with an office building.

51. Boston & Maine Union Station, 100 Railroad Row, 1937: This building was an important part of railroad growth in White River Junction. At one point, 14 railroad tracks traversed the village and White River Junction was known as an important railroad center. The first train to travel in Vermont was Vermont Central Railway's "Winooski" traversing the 27 miles from White River Junction to Bethel, Vermont on June 26, 1848. The depot opened in 1849 in the general area of the current station. It was destroyed by fire in 1861, as was the 1862 passenger depot. The c. 1880 station was lost to fire in 1911. Union Station was built in 1937 by the Boston & Maine Railroad company on the foundation of the 1880 building. This Colonial Revival station with a locomotive

weathervane atop its cupola, serves as a Vermont Welcome Center, office complex, transportation museum, and an Amtrak “Vermont” train stop.

52. Boston & Maine R.R. Locomotive #494, Railroad Row, 1892, moved to site in 1993: This historic coal-fired steam locomotive and caboose are considered rare. The engine and 19-foot long tender were built in 1892 by the Manchester Locomotive Works in New Hampshire. The 33-foot long caboose was built in 1921 by the Laconia Car Co. also of New Hampshire. The locomotive and tender were acquired by Railroad Enthusiasts, Inc. in 1938 and moved to White River Junction in 1957. The caboose was moved to White River Junction in that same year. The locomotive is a 33-foot long American type, coal fired, with a 4-4-0 wheel arrangement, a wagon-top cylindrical boiler, box headlight, smokestack, brass bell, sand dome and steam dome.

53. Cross-Abbott Grocery, 4 Gates Street, 1894 and 1953: This two-story wood-frame Italianate commercial building was occupied by Cross-Abbott Grocery, a wholesale grocery business established by Charles A. Cross and Charles C. Abbott. They moved to their new warehouse outside Hartford Village in 1956. White River Paper Company moved in, staying until relocating to a larger building in Hartford in 1989. In more recent years, Vermont Salvage, which sells architectural salvage, occupied the building.

54. The Landmark/Right Printing, 14 Gates Street, c. 1885 and c. 1905: This building has a history tied to one of today’s newspapers in the Upper Valley, the Valley News. The first building occupants were a print shop, barber shop and business office. Sometime between 1901 and 1906 The Landmark newspaper was in the Queen Anne-style building. The newspaper, established by A.A. Earle in 1881, was sold to Charles Jamason in 1888. He sold it to Alfred T. Wright in 1922. Wright operated the paper as well as Right Printing Company. In 1952, the Valley News of West Lebanon, New Hampshire bought the paper. Right Printing Company remained in the building until the 1980s. In recent years, a canopy was built to provide protection from the elements.

55. National Bank of White River Junction/White River Savings Bank, 28 Gates St., 1892, 1904, 1915: This brick building was constructed for the First National Bank of White River Junction. It was built in three sections—a c. 1892 two-story Romanesque main block, a c. 1904 three-story Romanesque addition and a c. 1915 Neo-Classical Revival addition. It was expanded in 1956. The c. 1904 block was designed by Louis Sheldon Newton, a well-known Hartford architect. White River Savings occupied the section he designed. Over the years, the building has served as a bank and office space.

56. Greenough Block, 60 Gates Street, c. 1910: The three-story Greenough Block was originally a boardinghouse, probably built by Frank Greenough. He is listed as a lodging house proprietor in the 1920 census. The building replaced a c. 1884 wood-frame store, also called the Greenough Block. It is a good example of an early 20th century commercial block. A storefront dates from the 1970’s.

59. United Methodist Church, 106 Gates Street, 1878: This wood-frame Gothic Revival church is the oldest surviving church in the historic district. It was built after the Junction House, a hotel, burned in 1878, where Methodist preaching started. The church was constructed on land owned by George W. Gates at a cost of \$2,700. It has a bell tower and octagonal cupola with a spiked steeple which was added in 1990, replacing the former steeple that was removed in 1962 for safety reasons. It has undergone other changes over the years such as a front entrance in 1899, renovation of the vestibule and sanctuary in 1937, and the addition of a Parish Hall in the rear in 1957.

60. New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, 119 Gates Street, 1922, 1961, 1975: Building additions by New England Telephone and Telegraph Company have made this the tallest

structure in the historic district. Constructed on the former location of a c. 1890 Queen Anne house that was moved across the street in 1917, the two-story Colonial Revival brick building has a four-story rear addition and a four-story brick building attached to the west side. The attached addition was built to house a central directory assistance service for Vermont, toll equipment and other equipment, opening in 1975. The Telephone exchange originally opened in 1894 in the Junction House. It moved to the Hartford Savings Bank building until the 1922 structure was finished.

61. Daley House, 128 Gates Street, c. 1895: This Queen Anne-style house is one of the many built by the Gates family, who invested in White River Junction real estate. It was built for Dr. Olin W. Daley and his wife Mary “Mae” Gates Daley. Daley was a general practitioner and Mae Gates (1860-1900) worked in the family real estate business. She was the daughter of George Gates (1824-1887), a well-known local businessman. After Mae Gates died, the house underwent several changes of ownership, and was once owned by Huber Kendall who had the garage on Gates Street that became part of Miller Automobile Company.

62. Wilson House, 140 Gates Street, c. 1890, moved 1917: This Queen Anne-style house was one of four identical neighboring houses. Mae Gates may have built all four houses as a real estate investment. Originally located at 119 Gates Street, the house was moved in 1917 to its present location, probably during construction of Currier Street. In 1919, it was owned by Charles L. Wilson.

63. Brown/Landon House, 146 Gates Street, c. 1880: By the 1880s, this house was divided into two separate units. Charles H. Brown, a hardware merchant, and J.N. Landon, an electrician, are the earliest known occupants. The house may have been constructed by George W. Gates or Mae Gates. A concrete-block garage is located behind the house, built sometime between 1925 and 1941, replacing a late 19th century wood-frame hen house that was converted to a garage in 1910.

65. Lyon/Currier House, 160 Gates Street, c. 1880: The first known occupants of this house were R. Henry Lyon and C.T. Currier, who lived there in the 1880s. Behind and detached from the house is a wood-frame barn/garage. The barn is the only intact barn in White River Junction’s historic district. This vernacular Italianate house with Tuscan columns may have been built by George W. Gates or Mae Gates, as Mae Gates sold the property in 1891. This house and 146 Gates Street were originally identical. The building at 160 Gates Street was converted to an office and apartment building.

66. Landon, W.D. and Isabelle, House, 178 Gates Street, c. 1880: This house is the only Second Empire-style building in the historic district. W.D. Landon, a telegraph line foreman, and his wife, Isabelle, were the first-known occupants. Like the house at 160 Gates Street, George W. Gates or Mae Gates may have built it. Mae Gates sold the property to the Landons in 1889.

67. Tewksbury House/St. Anthony’s Parsonage, 15 Church Street, c. 1875: Originally called the Tewksbury House, this house was purchased by St. Anthony’s Church in 1896 and converted to a parsonage. It has continued its connection to the church since then. The building became a church rectory in 1907. After a new rectory was completed in 1969, the 2 1/2-story wood-frame vernacular Italianate building was again converted to a parsonage.

68. St. Anthony’s Catholic Church, 41 Church Street, 1898: With the arrival of railroads to White River Junction in the mid-19th century, a large number of Irish Catholics came to Hartford. In response, St. Anthony’s parish was established in 1869. In 1870, the parish bought properties on South Main Street, converting two houses to a chapel and a rectory. In 1896, the parish needed more space and purchased the Tewksbury property, using the house on Church Street, and a new church was built. The church is a well-known landmark in White River Junction and an example of

a late 19th century High Victorian Gothic style. It has a 1 1/2-story front-gable sanctuary, a three-story south tower and a four-story north tower. Second story tower surfaces have leaded glass oculus windows with a bull's eye cast stone casing. The front gable and towers have crosses at their peaks.

69. Nichols House, 36 Church Street, c. 1905: This vernacular Queen Anne house was built and first occupied by George and Ethel Nichols who married in 1904. George Gates Nichols came to White River Junction in 1888, working at the White River Paper Company and became president of the company in 1913. The Nichols lived in the house the rest of their lives.

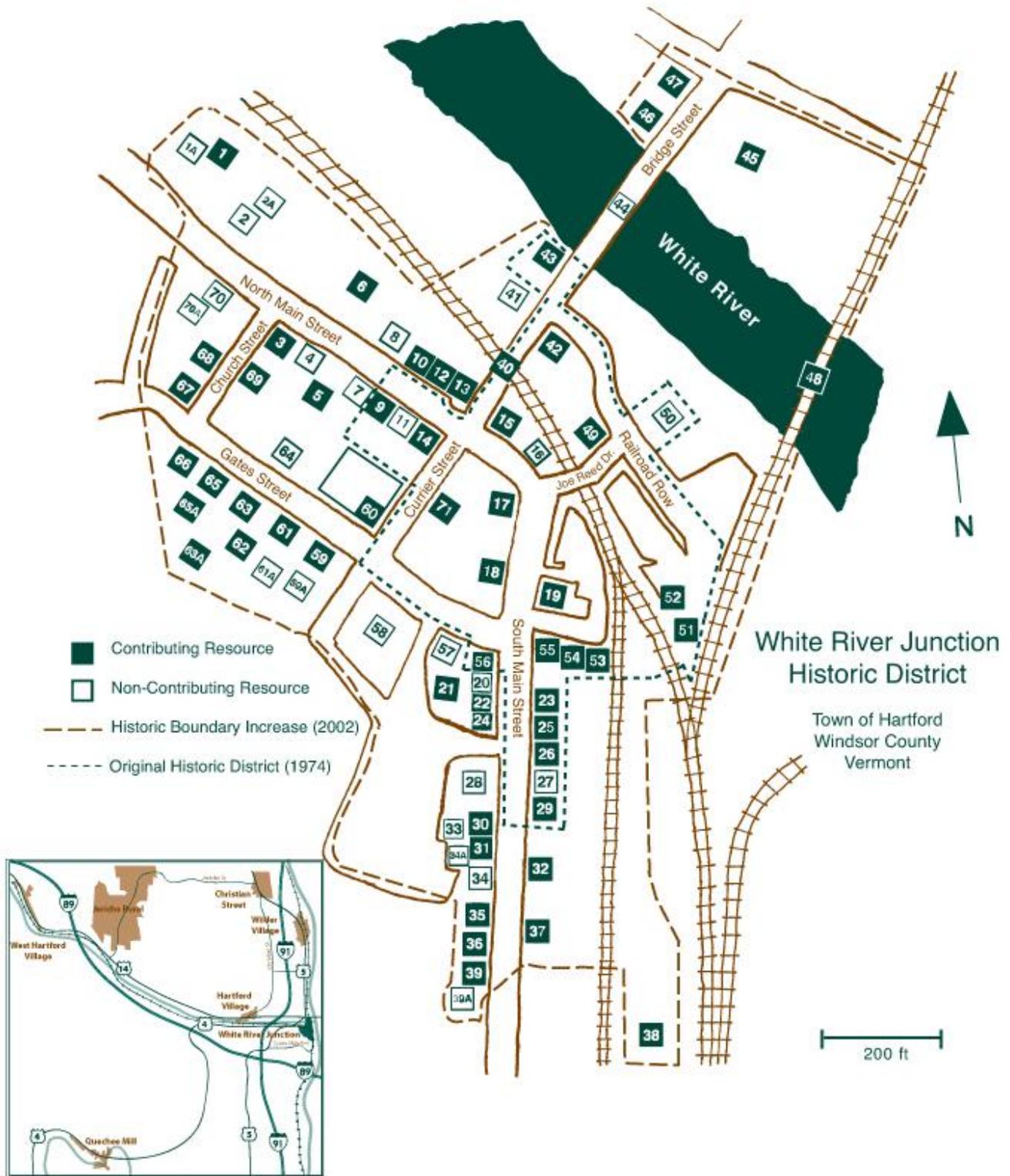
71. Daley/Powers Block, 71 Currier Street, 1909: This three-story brick commercial block was built by Dr. Olin W. Daley, probably as a real estate investment. He had inherited all the Gates properties when his wife, Mae Gates died in 1900. The building was rented to and later purchased by Norman C. Powers. He founded Powers furniture, hardware and appliance store. His son, Mark, inherited the business and the store remained active until 1979.

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.

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Only contributing properties are included in the text