The Jonathan Thompson House sits close to the street and is bounded on the north, south, and east by industry. It is bordered on the west by trees.
This small Cape-style building features five bays and a center chimney. Half-height, Greek Revival-style windows are found along the eaves. A modest transom extends over the front door and a side addition exists on the south elevation.

In 1806 Elisha Pratt, Sr. and his son Elisha, Jr. sold several 200-acre pieces of land with buildings to Jonathan Thompson for $2350 (FLR 35:181). It is Thompson who probably built this house by 1836 as the features are characteristic of the Greek Revival style built in this period. After his death in 1836, the property passed to his sister Harriet Thompson. During the same year, she sold two 200 acre pieces of land to Frederick Benton and David Brooks, both of New Marlborough, Massachusetts (FLR 47:188). Little is known about these men, except that in 1839 Brooks quit-claimed his interest for $1,010 (FLR 45:298) to Frederick Benton. Benton next sold the farm "west of the highway passing through" to Lambert Hitchcock of Barkhamsted. He is famous for revolutionizing the marketing of furniture by developing "knock-down" kits to be assembled on delivery. This enabled peddlers to carry more wares and eventually led to the formation of the Hitchcock Chair Company. The farm, now much smaller, sold for $1300 (FLR 48:148). Hitchcock added to his 47 acres by buying additional land, especially land with timber, as he established a furniture shop in Unionville for about eight years. He mortgaged his house and 300 acres through the State of Connecticut (FLR 47:48). At his death his inventory (FPR 11B,125) listed 90 acres of land and buildings on the west side of the highway and 208 acres on the east side of the highway. His house consisted of only five rooms: a south room, dining room, and north room on the first floor and a garret and north bedroom on the second floor. His estate was quit-claimed to Hiram H. Chidsey in 1853 (FLR 51:345, 50:460). Chidsey, a farmer, married Abigail Calkins and formed a partnership with her brother, Aaron J. Calkins. In 1855 Calkins quit-claimed his share of the property to Chidsey (FLR 54:49). During the same year Chidsey...
sold both the Lambert Hitchcock estate of 200 acres and a 12 acre wood lot to Loren A. Curtiss of Wethersfield (FLR 54:77). Curtiss married Jane H. Smith in 1876 and raised three daughters: Mary H., Sarah P., and Virginia. He continued to pay on the mortgage deed established by Lambert Hitchcock (FLR 64:349) and took out a second mortgage from the Farmington Savings Bank (FLR 63:252). Curtiss died in 1888 and the bank gained title of the 200 acres and house, quitclaiming it by 1899 to Charles N. Hart (FLR 67:273) for $1150 through a probate sale (FLR 74:47). Eventually the land was sold off and by 1914 Joseph J. Bailey (b. 1874), son of J.J. Bailey and Emma C. (Smith) Bailey, purchased the 30 acre piece of land with this house and sold it to Anton Hak (FLR 77:546). Antonio and Marie (Weber) Hak lived in the house and in 1920 sold the land to the Atlas Sand and Gravel Company, reserving themselves "use of the house and barn for 3 years and the 6 acres surrounding" (FLR 79:243). Since that time it has changed owners several times.

Although the exact owner and construction date of the Jonathan Thompson House is difficult to determine, it is historically important due to its association with Lambert Hitchcock. It is also one of the few remaining, Cape-style houses with Greek Revival-style details in Farmington.