This building sits at the southwest corner of Main and Elm streets, just west of Unionville’s commercial district. The surrounding neighborhood contains a variety of single- and multi-family dwellings erected in the last half of the nineteenth century.
Built in 1849, this L-shaped Domestic-style dwelling features elements of the Greek Revival style. The gable end facing the street exhibits four-over-four paired windows and two six-over-six windows on the first floor. Note the raking cornice which terminates in slight cornice returns, an open porch with a shed roof, the square posts and the solid wood-shingled balustrade which extends across the facade of the ell. Decorative stickwork is found on the eastern end of the porch's roof. Three-panel eyebrow windows, which are characteristic of the Greek Revival style, are found throughout the house under the eaves. Two interior brick chimneys rise from each ell. Six-over-six sash are featured throughout and a rear ell with shed roof extension extends from the southern elevation. Note the tall brick chimney protruding from the rear roof extension.

This building was erected by William Platner and Samuel Q. Porter to house local workers of their paper mill. In June of 1849 Platner and Porter purchased this empty plot of land for $500 from John T. Norton, Abner Bidwell and James and Augustus Cowles (FLR 52:2). The building had been erected by the following February when Platner and Porter mortgaged the land with buildings to Daniel A. Tuttle (FLR 52:95). According to Mabel Hurlburt's chapter on "Unionville in the Past" this house was built for Mr. Daniel Tuttle by the Platner and Porter Company (p. 337).

The Platner and Porter Company was established in 1847 when William Platner and Samuel Q. Porter purchased a mill in Unionville at the north end of the upper canal from the firm of Stone and Carrington. Platner and Porter operated a successful paper mill at this location for many years. Their early newsprint was produced from a rag base and later they switched to wood pulp to make paper. In 1853 after leasing more water rights along the canal, the firm erected another mill building. The company was incorporated in 1860 with a capital of $85,000, and soon after, started producing a finer grade of paper. Operations continued until 1887 when the plant closed. The plant reopened under the name of Platner and Porter Paper Manufacturing in 1889 and produced a high-grade paper used by insurance companies. The firm was absorbed by the American Writing Paper Company in 1899.

This dwelling remained the property of the Platner and Porter firm until 1878 when they sold "all the land on which all the dwelling and boarding houses stand of said (see cont)"
manufacturing company" to Franklin Chamberlin of Hartford (FLR 62:524-26). In 1882 Chamberlin sold this property to W.W. Woodford with the "homestead now occupied by said Woodford" (FLR 65:610). William Wesley Woodford (1852-1890) was born in West Avon to Corydon and Sylvia Woodford. He married Laura Bronson (1852-1917) of Litchfield and was employed at different times as a clerk, bookkeeper, and salesman. In 1889 W.W. Woodford quit-claimed the property to his brother Matthew C. Woodford (FLR 69:161). Born in Burlington, Matthew C. Woodford (1837-1914) was employed as a merchant. Later he is recorded as a farmer (FVR:4:1). In 1904 he married his third wife, Ada C. Tracey, daughter of John C. and Lucy L. (Adams) Tracey of Newington. Ada received the property from her husband's estate in 1915 (FLR 74:300), and she sold it to the present owner in 1940 (FLR 94:332).

Historically the Platner and Porter Rental House #6 is significant as one of the area's earliest rental dwellings. Architecturally the house stands as a well-preserved mid-nineteenth-century vernacular dwelling influenced by the Greek Revival style.
