Town of South Windsor
Historic Resources Survey
Phase I

Prepared for
The South Windsor Historic District Commission

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METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Phase I Historic and Architectural Resource Survey of South Windsor, Connecticut, was completed by Stacey Vairo of Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc. Copies of the final report were delivered to the South Windsor Town Clerk, the Wood Memorial Library, the South Windsor Public Library, and the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, Historic Preservation and Museum Division, 59 Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut, 06106-1901.

The survey represents an inventory of specific architectural and historic resources in the Town of South Windsor, Connecticut. Archaeological sites were not investigated in this report.

AREA SURVEYED AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

The Historic and Architectural Resource Survey of South Windsor, Connecticut, was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for Identification and Evaluation (National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1983). Criteria used for evaluation of properties were based on those of the National Register of Historic Places, administered by the National Park Service under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Properties listed on the National Register include districts, sites, and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture, and which contribute to the understanding of the states and the nation. The National Register’s criteria for evaluation state the following:

a. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess the integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and

b. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history, or

c. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or

d. that embody the distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a distinctive and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or

e. may have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

This survey goes slightly beyond the strict criteria of National Register eligibility to include structures that may not meet those standards, but that may be associated with important persons of local or regional significance. In some cases an historical figure or
family may be of national significance but live in a home that may not necessarily be significant architecturally. Other homes may not be exceptional, but may represent an important pattern in the development of the town or represent a style of building that is significant for the area.

This study is the first segment of a multi-part survey that will eventually include the entire town. This segment of the survey referred to as Phase I will include properties located along Main Street and some of the ancillary side streets. Eight threatened properties located outside of the Main Street area have also been included in this phase of the study. The housing stock in the study area of South Windsor can be broken into three periods. The first includes houses built from around 1700 – 1830. These include New England Colonials, Capes and Federal homes. Although some houses from this period include Georgian embellishments, with the exception of the Watson House at 1876 Main Street, there are no truly Georgian style residences in the study area. The next period dates from 1830-1900 and includes New England Vernacular homes with Greek Revival and Italianate embellishments. There are also fine examples of Carpenter Gothic, Queen Anne and Victorian houses in the area. The third period from 1890 to 1965 includes Shingle, Colonial Revival and American Four-Square styles.

A total of 156 sites were included in this study. Archival black and white photographs of the houses were taken by Nancy Gardner in April – November 2004. Digital photos of additional properties were taken from January – May 2006. Those properties without photographs were not accessible from the road and the owner’s permission could not be obtained.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW

The architectural and historical overview of the sites and structures within South Windsor was prepared by utilizing primary and secondary sources. Each property was examined in the field and the appropriate sources were employed to complete the evaluation. The most significant sources included municipal land records, assessor cards, maps and directories. The Wood Memorial Library was a rich source of historic photographs, newspapers, written and oral histories and secondary works. Finally the Connecticut State Archives in Hartford and the archives of the Connecticut Historic Preservation Office both provided a great deal of information on the history and architectural history of the town.

INVENTORY FORM

The standard Connecticut Historic Resources Inventory Form was completed for each property according to the guidelines set forth by the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism. Each form consists of three sections: the name and location, the architectural description and the local, state, and national significance. Sites are organized alpha-numerically by street name and street number. Each site is numbered on
the inventory form and corresponds to the number on both the map and the list of photographs. All names of owners as of 2000 were taken from GIS maps. Approximate dimensions were obtained from the South Windsor Assessor’s Office.

This survey concentrated on exterior architectural evaluation only. All structural systems were determined by educated guesses corroborated by research from the assessor’s office and building records. While many houses in the area are definitive examples of a particular architectural style, others are simply defined as “vernacular.” Vernacular can loosely be defined for the purposes of this survey as a structure without any particular association with a specific style (e.g., Greek Revival or Federal). The survey was completed using the terminology set forth in Virginia and Lee McAlester’s Field Guide to American Houses (New York, 1984), and John B. Blumenson’s Identifying American Architecture: A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945 (New York, 1981).

Below are the descriptions, modified to acknowledge their vernacular nature, of the most frequently found styles in the South Windsor survey area.

NEW ENGLAND COLONIAL (1600-1750)

New England Colonial homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one-room, two-story, gable-roofed homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. They often began as one room and chamber that were expanded upon as families grew or as they prospered. A curious regional element is the “coffin door” or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimney, a variation on the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights (panes of glass). The centrally placed chimney helped to combat the New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. “Saltboxes” were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

CAPE (1700-1750)

A modest building type, this small home was popular in New England during this time period due in part to the fact that the small plan made it easier to heat the home in the winter. It typically is one-and-one-half rooms deep by two rooms wide with a central chimney and entrance on the long main façade. Federal or Greek Revival-style detailing can sometimes be found on these houses. Up until the eighteenth century most Capes were characterized by low eaves and eight-foot tall corner posts, which afforded very little usable space on the “second story.” In the nineteenth century the corner posts were raised to twelve feet to increase the amount of usable space.
GEORGIAN (1700-1800)

The Georgian design aesthetic was one of the most widely utilized in the eighteenth century and has its origins in classically inspired English architecture. This was the style chosen by those citizens prosperous enough to incorporate fashion into the design of their buildings. Georgian buildings are characterized by a long elevation with symmetrically placed bays, and a formal central hall plan with chimneys placed at the gable ends of the home. The long elevation typically faces the street, and will sometimes contain pedimented windows or dormers or a central front pedimented portico or porch. Often there is dental molding or other heavy molding at the cornice line with heavily paneled entry doors. Windows are typically twelve over twelve with double-hung sash. Entries often display pilasters and a small row of lights beneath the crown.

FEDERAL (1790-1820)

The entrance is the focal point of all Federal buildings. They are typically subdued in their detailing with the minimum in classical elaboration. The gable end often faces the road and contains the main entrance, although some homes had the main entrance on the long elevation of the home especially those in early New England. Sidelights, transom or fanlights are a prevalent feature on these homes and their decoration tends to be light and delicate – employing what is often referred to as Adamesque details such as classical swags, shields or dentil moldings.

GREEK REVIVAL (1830-1860)

This style became so popular in this time period in America that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

ITALIANATE (1840-1880)

The Italianate style is identified in residential applications through the use of wide, overhanging, bracketed eaves and tall, narrow windows often with arched or crowned hoods. The windows often are grouped into pairs or triplets with continuous hoods and lintels, and the roofs are often flat or hipped. This style came into vogue in the middle of the nineteenth century as part of the Romantic movement. As opposed to the classicism favored at the beginning of the century, this style was much less formal and the many variations found throughout America were patterned on variations of the Picturesque.
movement first seen in England. During the 1850s, Andrew Jackson Downing helped to popularize this style through his widely read, illustrated pattern books. Vernacular versions have shallow-hip roofs with heavy overhanging cornices and rectangular windows, which are sometimes graduated in height and arranged in the traditional three-bay pattern with off-center doorway.

**GOTHIC REVIVAL (1830-1870)**

This style of architecture was employed for ecclesiastical and domestic architecture and became a widely built style throughout the United States in the early to middle part of the nineteenth century, thanks in part to the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing and Alexander Jackson Davis. The style became most popular in South Windsor in the latter part of the nineteenth century and persisted to influence builders into the early twentieth century. Gothic Revival structures are characterized by decorated verge boards at the gables, single story porches, lancet or arched windows, and steeply pitched roofs.

**QUEEN ANNE (1880-1910)**

Typically asymmetrical in plan, Queen Anne houses were popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Steeply pitched hipped roofs or irregular, intersecting roof-lines often are the hallmark of these homes. The porches can be single and wrap-around or partial and located in a number of spots. The embellishment on this type of house came from the sheathing, which is often a patterned shingle or multi-colored brick, and also from the decorative elements on the porches such as turned spindles. The placement and style of the windows on these houses are varied as well and serve as another form of decoration.

**COLONIAL REVIVAL (1890-2000)**

Colonial Revival is a style favored in America and particularly in Connecticut in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes, is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout the town. Modern variations (dating from after 1940) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic.
CRAFTSMAN/BUNGALOW (1910-1930)

The Craftsman style home reached its zenith of popularity in the early 1920s. Beginning around 1903 the style gained attention in California, but the livable design and the simplicity of the Asian-inspired woodwork soon brought this style to national attention. These one-and-one-half-story homes, characterized by low pitched roofs and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, tapered porch columns and heavy massing, became one of the most popular building types in America. Variations on the Craftsman or Bungalow style continued to be produced into the 1930s and are sometimes referred to as Bungaloid.

FOURSQUARE (1900-1930)

The Foursquare is characterized by its simple square structure, four-room floor plan and low-pitched hipped roof. A folk variety of the Colonial Revival movement this style was well suited to small lots, as its design offered maximum interior space. As suburbs around the country grew rapidly, this housing style became ubiquitous. The roofs often feature a central dormer and the height is typically two or two-and-one-half stories. A full width, open porch is typically found across the façade and the detailing throughout is usually simple, influenced by the Craftsman/Bungalow style.

TUDOR REVIVAL (1890-1940)

The Tudor style was a popular choice for builders in suburban New England. Tudor homes retained a sense of grandeur and history, based on their English prototypes. Elements of the style include a steeply pitched roof, a cross gable or L-shaped plan, large brick chimneys and half-timbered walls. Although there are many variations on this style, many exhibit tall, narrow, multi-paned windows that are often grouped in pairs or triplets.

DATES OF CONSTRUCTION/DIMENSIONS

Dates of construction were based upon architectural evaluation supported by South Windsor Tax Assessor’s records, land records, map research and records kept at the Wood Memorial Library. All of the dates of construction on the survey forms are *circa*, meaning they generally represent the middle of a ten-year period of time, unless sufficient evidence to prove the exact date of construction was found. Additional information was obtained from the South Windsor Historic District Commission files.

The South Windsor Assessor’s records were also used to determine the dimensions of the main blocks of each building and additions are noted.
MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS

As can be expected, many of the homes in South Windsor have been altered in some way or another. Despite this fact, the condition of most of the buildings in this survey was categorized as “good.” The categorization of “good” is used to describe buildings without any visible deterioration or other obvious problems. A rating of “fair” means that there are some exterior problems such as missing or cracked details, badly peeling paint and/or any other obvious deterioration. Only a few “deteriorated” structures made it on to the list due to the fact that a deteriorated structure may not merit inclusion, if it has been left without maintenance for too long. “Deteriorated” buildings have very obvious exterior problems and appear to receive no maintenance to rectify those problems. Any known threats to surveyed structures were noted.

SIGNIFICANCE

The architectural significance of a property is assessed by evaluating not only the aesthetics of the structure, but more importantly by determining if a structure has or appears to have retained the majority of its historic building fabric. Does the building itself add to the character of the particular area? Is it a good example of a particular or particularly innovative style or architect? Are the materials used unusual or interesting in any way? Does it embody or evoke a period of time with its design and style? In this instance, since the area being surveyed is already included in two National Register districts, a certain level of significance is assumed to be extant.

The historical significance of each structure was evaluated by using historical maps, and records. Miscellaneous materials available at the Wood Memorial Library, previous research files, directories, newspapers and photographs were also utilized. In South Windsor, a number of the structures have been inhabited by locally or regionally significant people.

The majority of information gathered in the following overview has come from The History of Ancient Windsor: Volumes I and II by Henry R. Stiles. The information gathered from these and other texts was supplemented by the research performed on the individual properties as well as records and writings found at the Connecticut Historical Society and in Historic Preservation in Connecticut, Volume III – Central Valley Historical and Architectural Overview and Management Guide, by Jan P. Cunningham and the Connecticut Historical Commission.
HISTORICAL AND AGRICULTURAL OVERVIEW

I. Introduction

South Windsor is one of forty-one towns located within the Central Valley Historic Context, an area that encompasses a 25-mile-wide swath of central Connecticut. The Central Valley begins at the border of Massachusetts and ends at Long Island Sound and includes one quarter of the State’s land mass. The terrain is characterized by gently rolling hills interrupted by the Metacomet Ridge, which rises to its highest point almost 900 feet above sea level. This ridge separates the Central Valley into two distinct regions dominated by the Connecticut River on the east and Farmington River on the west. The Connecticut River, which extends from Canada to Long Island Sound, is located within the Connecticut Valley region. The Farmington River unites with the Connecticut at Windsor.

The population of the Connecticut Valley is very dense, with 1296 persons per square mile versus the state average of 683 (Cunningham, 7). Hartford and New Haven are the largest cities in the Central Valley and account for 14 percent of the overall regional population. The surrounding suburbs of Hartford and New Haven as well as the former manufacturing centers of Middletown, Meriden and New Britain all exhibit similarly dense settlement patterns.

Approximately 25,000 years ago, glaciations, which had been taking place in the Northern Hemisphere for almost five million years, began to shape the Central Connecticut Valley. As the glaciers advanced southward across Connecticut to meet the ocean, all of the northeastern United States became covered in thick blankets of ice. Some 7,000 years later the glaciers slowly retreated to the north, eventually forming the topography of the land that would become Connecticut. Glacial till, consisting of clay, gravel, silt and sand, was left in the glacier’s wake throughout the Central Valley region, allowing for a finer texture of soil than found elsewhere in the state. The resulting till and clay provided material for making bricks, used locally. Red sandstone, which was abundant in the valley, was used in buildings throughout the country in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Connecticut River, the valley’s most vital resource, was initially formed as a large lake stretching 140 miles from Vermont to Rocky Hill. It slowly drained and scored a path through the rocky stretches of land to reach Middletown and eventually Old Saybrook and the ocean.

The remaining soils brought south by the glaciers, along with the annual alluvial deposits, proved to be easily workable and fertile for the first settlers of South Windsor. Large stretches of virgin forest blanketed the areas surrounding the open meadows, which the Native Americans had burned clear along the riverbanks and elsewhere. Throughout the small towns beginning to form in Connecticut during the early colonial period, agriculture was the chief means of survival. Such was the way of life in early Windsor,
but the presence of the Connecticut River set Windsor apart from most other inland communities.

The history of South Windsor prior to 1845 mirrors that of its "parent towns", East Windsor and Windsor. The Connecticut River proved a natural boundary for the division of East Windsor from Windsor in 1768. As the population throughout the area increased and new parishes were established, the Towns of Ellington (1786) and South Windsor (1845) were formed.

The Connecticut River was the most powerful presence in the lives of Windsor’s first settlers. It afforded them food, facilitated transportation and communication, created opportunities for trade, and replenished topsoil through annual spring flooding. Windsor became an important colonial shipping port and enjoyed remarkable prosperity due to its location at the head of such an easily navigable river. Shipbuilding and seafaring trades also brought a level of wealth and sophistication to the Windsors, not seen in many other inland agricultural communities of the time. The mild terrain of this area did not provide sufficient water-power to drive the large mills seen elsewhere in the growing state, but some smaller mills were arranged along the banks of the Scantic River and Broad Brook.

Today, South Windsor is located in Hartford County and is bounded by the towns of East Windsor and Ellington on the north, Vernon on the east, East Hartford and Manchester on the south, and across the River, Hartford and Windsor on the west. The total area of the town is approximately 28 square miles. Despite recent commercial and residential growth, South Windsor remains a fairly sparsely settled, suburban community. Significant changes have occurred in the last century, but the town’s history has remained a central focus of its identity. Preservation efforts have helped this town to preserve a large swath of its past in the form of the East Windsor Hill and the Windsor Farms National Register Historic Districts, yet many of its resources (many related to its history of tobacco growing) are threatened by development.

The area surrounding “Old Main Street” has the highest concentration of historic properties in the Town. It is included as part of two National Register Districts as well as a local district under the purview of the Town’s Historic District Commission. As an “offspring” of one of the oldest recognized towns in Connecticut, South Windsor has done much to retain the historic character of a suburban community, yet it remains vulnerable to the effects of urban sprawl.

Since 1990, the population and number of housing units have increased rapidly, but at a pace slower than the state average (4% vs. 7%). Town demographics indicate that the largest group (36%) of the Town’s residents are people between the ages of 25-49. Many of the towns in the Central Valley have an increasing elderly population, and many of the homes that were built for growing families in the 1950s and 1960s are still being inhabited by their first owners.
II. Colonial Period 1634-1780

The colonial history of South Windsor runs parallel to that of East Windsor, the town from which it was formed in 1845. East Windsor was, in turn, formed from the Windsor Plantation in 1768. The term used to describe South Windsor during the Colonial Period was “Windsor East of the River” or “Windsor Farms.” Land grants from the original settlement of Windsor included home lots on the western side of the Connecticut River and “planting lots” on the east side of the river. As populations increased with each new family arriving from Massachusetts or England, the eastern side of the river was settled. The Puritan ideology of religious freedom often resulted in divisions among the settlers. Towns quickly broke apart into smaller parishes as ecclesiastical disagreements and the long distances required to travel to Sunday services split the citizenry of Connecticut’s first small towns.

Throughout the colonial period, tensions ran high between the English and some of the more powerful Native American tribes. Lingering resentments and increasing English immigration continued to fuel conflicts that engulfed the New England States and in 1675 resulted in King Philip’s War (Cunningham, 11). Nearly 100 years later, the Revolutionary War galvanized the colonists against a common enemy. Whereas before the war they existed in somewhat disjointed settlements of Plantations and Towns, they now became members of an organized and independent government.

Native Americans

Ancestors of the Native Americans encountered by the colonial settlers had been living in the Connecticut River Valley since 10,000 B.P. Throughout Connecticut and New England, numerous tribes were found, ten alone within the bounds of Windsor, all of which fell under the purview of the Algonquin group. South Windsor was in the domain of the Podunks. These tribes were hunter-gatherers and skilled horticulturalists, who lived in small, semi-sedentary family groups (Cunningham, 12). According to historian Henry R. Stiles, the Podunks “bore the reputation of being a ferocious and warlike people” (Stiles, 113), though elsewhere they were cited as peaceful. There is no evidence of any conflicts with the English.

The sachem of the East Windsor Podunks, Waguinacut, along with other delegates from the “Windsor Tribes”, traveled to the Massachusetts Colony and the Pilgrims at Plymouth to promote English settlement in their area in the early 1630s (Stiles, 113). Many of the smaller tribes welcomed English settlement as a means of trading goods and as protection against the more aggressive Pequots and Mohawks. Although the tribes sought out the English for protection, their arrival actually proved to be a significant threat. Smallpox and other European diseases killed nearly 90 percent of the Native Americans, first in the epidemic of 1614 and again in 1634, when a second epidemic spread across the state (Cunningham, 14). In addition, English farming practices and concepts of land ownership.
clashed with those of the native people who were soon crowded out of their former planting and hunting grounds.

The murder of John Oldham off Block Island was the beginning of a breakdown of trust between the English and various Native American groups. This mistrust erupted into violence after April 23, 1637, when a group of Pequots went to Wethersfield and killed three women and six men as they worked on the banks of the River. Joined by Mohegan and Podunk warriors, John Mason of Windsor led soldiers from the three river towns to attack the Pequots at Mystic (Cunningham, 12). The resulting massacre took the lives of nearly all the Pequots in the village.

Locally, despite tensions, the River Tribes and the early settlers shared a fairly amicable relationship. As many smaller tribes succumbed to the rapid English settlement of their lands, those such as the Wampanoags under Metacomet (known as Philip) chose to fight. In 1675, escalating disputes between various Indian tribes and the colonists erupted into King Philip's War. In the years between 1675-1676, Windsor men left home for Massachusetts to fight, but the River Tribes did not participate in these conflicts (Cunningham, 16). Localized acts of violence did however occur, such as when Edward Elmer was killed in 1676, while farming his land located in the meadows of Windsor Farms (now South Windsor). To protect against these threats, Nathaniel Bissell’s house on the east side of the river, south of the Scantic, was garrisoned during the war (Stiles, 225-26). Following the defeat of King Philip in 1676, an increased sense of safety led to the influx of more European settlers into the region. Widespread disease had ravaged the Native American population upon the arrival of the first settlers; now the further restrictions placed on their hunting lands and trade routes made life as they had once known it impossible. Many simply left for the more remote areas of Upstate New York. Others stayed on to live fairly isolated and restricted existences.

Town Formation and Settlement Patterns 1634-1780

Early European settlement in Windsor was a disorganized and fraught affair. The first European to see South Windsor was Adrian Block, who sailed up the Connecticut River in 1614. He landed at a point on the east side of the River, now part of South Windsor, called Nowashe by the Indians who lived there. This early exploration led to the Dutch establishing a trading post on the Connecticut River at Hartford. In 1631, feeling the need of protection from the Pequots and Mohawks, members of the River tribes, led by the Podunk sachem Wahquinnicut (Stiles, 113), traveled to the Plymouth Colony to persuade the Pilgrims to establish a trading post on their lands. The offer did not tempt the Pilgrims, nor the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, whom the Indians also approached. Later a second party of Indians, led by Attawanot of the Windsor tribes, pled their case again to the Pilgrims. This time their offer was accepted, and in 1633 members of the Plymouth Colony landed at the mouth of the Farmington River and set up a trading post.
One year later, the Dorchester Party, a group of recent émigrés from England, who had settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, arrived in Windsor; between 1634 and 1642 thousands of families (over 120,000 people) left England for America as part of the Great Migration (Cunningham, 17). The newcomers from Dorchester far outnumbered the Pilgrims, and despite protests, began to divide the land into home lots. The meadows were especially coveted, because they provided cleared and fertile land for growing the crops necessary for survival. After a great deal of animosity and wrangling over land titles and boundaries (and the intervention of a third party, the Lords and Gentlemen, represented by Francis Stiles), a compromise was reached: since the Pilgrims had already settled the 100 acres called the Plymouth Meadows, the Dorchester Party took the 600-acre Great Meadows situated north of the Tunxis (Farmington) River (Stiles, 24-63). In April of 1636, according to a ‘record of purchase’ cited by Stiles (127-28), settlers of the ‘Dorchester Plantation’ purchased from the Podunks ‘the land on the east side of the Great River, between Scantock (Scantic) and Podunk [Rivers]’. This tract beyond the east bank of the Connecticut River is located in what eventually became South Windsor.

In 1635, the settlement of Connecticut was officially approved and the right to swear a constable for the Connecticut Colony was established. Two years later, the settlers named their plantation Windsor. While not technically a part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the three River Towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield remained loosely under its control. The General Court of Connecticut was formed in 1639, the same year in which the Fundamental Orders (considered by many to be the Nation’s first Constitution) were drafted by the River Towns. The Towns formally established a governor in John Winthrop, Jr., and a legislature made up of two houses of elected officials. In 1662, Winthrop moved to obtain a royal charter, which allowed the Fundamental Orders to be enacted (Fraser, 19). The population of colonial Windsor was divided into four classes: inhabitants, householders, proprietors and freemen. Inhabitants were those who were simply admitted to live in the community; householders were heads of family, male or female, who owned a specified amount of real state; a proprietor was considered to be one of the group who had originally purchased the lands within the settlement territory; and freemen were inhabitants over the age of 16 who had both taken an oath of fidelity and had earned the trust of the town.

Townsmen were elected by freemen and served the same function as modern-day selectmen, although their powers were more varied. They oversaw all of the general operations of the town (Stiles, 172). As the population of Windsor increased, and the town became more developed, a series of officials was elected that included, surveyors, recorders and town criers.

Representatives from Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor including Town Clerks, were chosen to oversee “Courts of Probation”. These were established to handle all legal documents including wills and estates. As a result, the distribution and control of lands became a more organized business. The first Town Clerk in Windsor was Dr. Bray Rossitor and the first constable was Mr. Henry Wolcott (Stiles, 84).
Home lots were located west of the Connecticut River (in present-day Windsor), while planting lots were located on the eastern side of the River (in present-day East and South Windsor). Each recipient of a home lot received a planting lot in kind. With the homesteads divided as such, it became necessary to establish a ferry to take supplies, oxen and harvested crops back and forth across the river. John Bissell began running his ferry in 1641 from a point north of the Scantic River. As early as 1642, the court gave permission for the town of Windsor to operate a ferry, and in 1648-49 the court formalized a contract with Bissell. John Bissell was one of the “founders” of South Windsor; as early as 1659-1660, he built his home near the ferry landing south of the Scantic River on the east side of the Great River (Stiles, 409). His sons, John and Nathaniel, also moved east of the river, making them one of the first families to do so (Stiles, 77).

By 1660, talk of constructing a road on the eastern side of the river is documented in the town records, and by 1670 the General Court had ordered that “the selectmen shall lay out a Highway” but the work was not undertaken for over twenty years (Stiles, 537-38). The resulting thoroughfare (Old Main Street) was first named “King’s Highway” in honor of Edward King, one of the first men to own land east of the River (Stiles, 119).

Soon more settlers built their homes along King’s Highway. The Reverend Dr. Thomas Robbins stated in his dairy:

“The Population of East Windsor was found along the great thoroughfare on the east side of the river, leading from East Hartford to Springfield. It was early designated The Street. It runs a little way back from the meadows on the second bank of the river, out of the way of all floods, but near rich meadow lands…” (Stiles, 735).

Building on the Land 1634-1780

Certain characteristics are common to the settlement patterns of all three River Towns (Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor). Since the river served as the eastern boundary for each, roads were generally built in a north-south direction running parallel to the river. Sparse but consistent settlement continued east of the river in Windsor Farms. Main Street was constructed in 1679, “six rods wide upon the upland of the east side of the Great River, that men may pass to their Lotts there as occasions shall require” (Stiles, 538).

The original settlement patterns associated with the long lots of the first inhabitants are still visible despite the fact that there has been some infill housing. The first lots extended three miles inland from the river – creating “Long Lots.” These lots were traversed by “the Street” which soon became lined with homes. One of the oldest surviving of these homes is the house at 1835 Main Street. It was built by Benjamin Bissell in 1694 (Burgdorf, 38).
The shelters of the first settlers were small, consisting of two open, square rooms. Many of these were two stories high. One universal element seen in all early Colonial building was a reliance on local building materials. Many early structures in the River Towns carried on the English tradition of thatched roofs because of their proximity to the river grasses (Cunningham, 18). The heavy timber used in English framing practices was easily found throughout the Central Valley and post-medieval English building practices such as post and beam construction were in use throughout the colonial period.

In the Connecticut Colony, a general lack of religious consensus was pervasive. As ecclesiastical governments were formed, a number of different parishes broke off to form new towns throughout the State. In Windsor, a second church was established to meet the needs of the growing population east of the River. By 1699, a separate parish had been formed known as the Second Church and Society. This trend of splintering parishes enabled Connecticut to grow quickly during the colonial period. By December of 1768, Erastus Wood and Josiah Bissell appointed a committee to initiate a break between the East and West parishes of Windsor. In 1768, the Second Society was incorporated as the independent town of East Windsor which included present-day South Windsor and Ellington as well as East Windsor. A burying ground was established adjacent to the meeting house in 1707 (now the Old Burying Ground). The first interments began in 1708 with the death of Thomas Morton, who fell from a tree and “broke his neck” (Stiles, 734).

By the middle of the eighteenth century, Main Street was thriving with various shops and craftsmen. Shipyards and merchant shipping flourished as local goods were traded for products from the West Indies, England and Spain. The area at the north end of Main Street near Ferry Lane was known as East Windsor Hill. According to Stiles, for many years it was here that the “bulk of the wealth and cultured influence was found” (Stiles, 735). After a ride down Main Street in 1771, America’s second president, John Adams, wrote in his diary:

“I have spent this morning riding through paradise. My eyes never beheld so fine a country. From Bissell’s Tavern, to Hartford Ferry, eight miles, is one continued street, houses all along, and a vast prospect of level country on each hand, the land very rich and the husbandry very good” (Diary of John Adams, June 8, 1771).

Agriculture 1634-1780

The area of the Central Valley differs from much of Connecticut in that it benefits from fairly level terrain and rich, rock-free, alluvial soils. Also the river provided colonial farmers with an easy way to ship goods to and from market. These beneficial circumstances allowed many of the farmers in the Central Valley to profit from the trade.
of their goods beyond the usual level of subsistence farming. This area was known as the country’s first “wheat belt”, due to the vast fields of grain that were once grown here (Cunningham, 29).

Agricultural practices of the colonists were similar to the land use patterns used by the English in their native land. There was, however, a great deal to be learned from the Native American methods of cultivation. Crops such as corn and tobacco were new to the settlers, but came to be an important part of their agricultural systems. Open-field farming was the dominant practice, with large lots based on the typical English manor village (Cunningham, 29). Specialization of crops occurred early in the Central Valley. In the Windsors, these specialty crops included potatoes, rye and most importantly, tobacco. The “weed” was brought from Virginia to Windsor in 1640 and soon thrived in the alluvial plains of the Connecticut River. It became a principal commercial crop for the Wolcott, Ellsworth and Bissell families among others and was sent to South America, the West Indies and Europe. Tobacco was pressed into large bails or casks (many of which weighed 400 pounds) for shipment overseas. Within town, large transactions took place between farmers and merchants. Merchants often made their fortunes by purchasing tobacco and horses from East Windsor residents and shipping them to Barbados (Stiles, 767). Another important crop was rye, large quantities of which were raised in the northern part of town.

Commerce and Industry 1634-1780

Two of the oldest industries practiced in Windsor Farms were farming and shipbuilding. While the former is a predictable pursuit for an inland Colonial town, the latter is perhaps less so, yet the proximity of the Windsors to the Connecticut River made the maritime trades an important element of Colonial life. Beginning in 1660, the three ports of the River Towns became the portals through which all of the trade of the Connecticut Valley passed.

Shipbuilding was not the only maritime trade practiced in Windsor. Trading with domestic ports, Europe and primarily the West Indies brought wealth and sophistication to the town throughout colonial times. Among the residents of East Windsor Hill, Captain Ebenezer Grant was the most prosperous. Grant’s house was modeled on that of one of his business associates, John Hancock of Boston. Both men employed the same architect to create a sense of power and place within their communities (Stiles, 768). Grant exported a number of goods, including pelts, laths, cider, and perhaps most importantly, tobacco. He also imported rum, molasses and spices. To create his fleet, he established a shipyard which operated at the mouth of the Scantic River from 1728 to 1779 (Stiles, 767). Here local shipwrights Ebenezer Bliss, Charles Gaylord and Ebenezer Watson built Grant’s brigantines and sloops (Burgdorf, 80).

Mills were an integral part of colonial life and the first mention of a mill in South Windsor was of one operated on the banks of the Scantic by Nathaniel and John Bissell in
the mid-1600s (Burgdorf, 11). A second mill operated by Samuel Rockwell was built on the Podunk River in 1750. Corn, buckwheat and rye were all processed at Rockwell’s mill. Due to the flat nature of the terrain in the Connecticut Valley, few streams provided effective waterpower.

As a result of the successful mercantile trade in the Central Valley towns, a gentry class was established, which created a high demand for finely made fashions and furnishings and handicrafts. Grant had much of his furniture made by Eliphalet Chapin, a famous East Windsor cabinet-maker (Burgdorf, 80). Smith Bailey was a goldsmith and silversmith, who once filled an order for a penknife placed by George Washington (Burgdorf, 27). Bailey, along with his brother Richard, also repaired watches and made spoons in a shop that was attached to the East Windsor Hill Post Office (Burgdorf, 19). Daniel Burnap, a brass founder, clockmaker and silversmith, whose work is valued by museums today, also worked in East Windsor Hill. One of his apprentices was Eli Terry, who later created an inexpensive, mass-produced “Yankee Clock”. Terry’s innovation, patented in 1797, made it possible for people of lesser means to place clocks in their homes.

One of Colonial South Windsor’s best-known inventors was a man named John Fitch. Fitch was born in 1743 on King Street and sold goods to soldiers during the Revolutionary War. He was hired to map the western territories and was inspired by the vastness of the Mississippi River to invent a steam-powered boat. He exhibited his invention at the Constitutional Convention in Delaware in 1787, but it generated little interest. Credit for the invention of the steamboat instead went to Robert Fulton. A marker on Old King Street commemorates Fitch’s innovation and finally acknowledges the South Windsor native who changed the way the world traveled.

**Society and Religion 1634-1780**

As the population east of the river continued to grow, residents found it more and more difficult to travel the distances required (six to twelve miles) to attend meetings and religious services (Stiles, 614). By 1691, approximately fifty families brought a petition before the General Court to keep a separate church east of the river. Their request was granted and three years later they hired a minister – Reverend Timothy Edwards (Stiles, 552). Edwards, a well-respected son of a Hartford merchant, was pastor of his South Windsor congregation from 1694 to 1758. The first meeting house was constructed at the northeast corner of the old burying ground near the current site of the Masonic Hall (Stiles, 554). By 1699, Edwards’ parishioners were divided from the Ecclesiastical Society at Windsor proper and named the Second Church and Society in Windsor (Stiles, 557). Timothy Edwards was not only a preacher but an educator who prepared young men for entrance into Yale. Edwards believed that young women as well as men should be educated – an unorthodox view at the time that was perhaps influenced by the fact that he had ten daughters and only one son. Timothy Edwards served his parish for 63 years until his death in 1758 at the age of 89 (Stiles, 577). The Society voted to construct a new
meeting-house near the same site in 1710, but a great deal of debate went into its planned location. The petition brought before the General Court stated that there were 37 families located north of the house and 57 were located to the south. The southern parishioners lost their debate and the house remained in place.

Windsor Farms was largely made up of wealthy and headstrong farmers and merchants who often disagreed with their pastor. Religious debate flourished throughout Connecticut, beginning in the 1740s. This movement for change, known as the Great Awakening, was driven by the sermons of the Reverend George Whitfield. Whitfield spoke out against the Puritan belief system and encouraged an individual, evangelical form of worship. The traditional Puritan Church or the “Old Lights” became pitted against the followers of Whitfield, known as “the New Lights.” As it grappled with this internal conflict, the church continued to lose influence over the lives of the colonists. Timothy Edward’s son, Jonathan, was one of the most important New Light preachers in Connecticut and one of the most prominent philosopher-theologians of his day.

Jonathan was born along the Street in 1703 (his birthplace is indicated by an historical marker today). He graduated from Yale at 17 and became pastor of the Northampton Church, where he incited a number of religious revivals. Edwards was a controversial figure, who challenged the Standing Order with his orthodox views. By 1748, he had alienated a large number of his congregation by insisting that only those who followed this orthodox tract could partake of Communion. After being dismissed from his post, he completed his best-known work, The Freedom of the Will, and later became president of Princeton University. His grandson, Aaron Burr, became third vice-president of the United States.

Three years after their pastor’s death, the Second Society constructed a third Meeting House with a steeple and “edifice paid for mainly by the sale of tobacco” (Stiles, 585). It stood until 1845 on a site just southeast of the existing Congregational Church.

In 1708, the Saybrook Platform was enacted, which sought to centralize the church by codifying its governance. Instead of centralizing the Church, however, the Platform served to provide many with the tolerance needed by dissenting groups to form a number of Anglican and Baptist churches (Cunningham, 27). This tolerance was pervasive in South Windsor, where the first Baptist meetings were held in private homes. The clandestine meetings were controversial affairs and participants, such as the Reverend Mr. Marshall of Windsor Farms, were often fined (Stiles, 789).

**Education and Society 1634-1780**

The Code of 1650 indicated that every town in the Connecticut Colony that had 50 or more families was also to have a school master. Schools statewide were placed under the control of local ecclesiastical societies after 1711. By the year 1712, each town in the state received money to maintain their parish schools based on the grand list. By 1717, it
was mandated that schools had to be maintained for at least 11 months of the year, since before this time many were operating erratically at best.

In East Windsor, the first mention of schools was made in a town vote, wishing to establish a school in April of 1698. Two years later, the system came under the care of Reverend Edwards. A vote from 1702 mentioned that "there shall be a school, and divided as it was last year...and...a man to keep school" (Stiles, 407). By 1718, the school was kept in two places: one below and one above the Meeting House on Main Street. By 1724, there were six schools, which employed "master during the winter months and school dames in the summer" (Stiles, 408). The writings of Mehetabel Stoughton, dated 1726, indicate that the Englishwoman was teaching a small group of students in a private home at that time (Stiles, 749).

In the strictly stratified society of Windsor Farms, certain men stand out – whether by birth or station. One of the most prominent citizens, General Roger Wolcott, Colonial Governor from 1750 to 1754, lived in Windsor Farms, as did his son Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence and Governor of Connecticut from 1796-1797. Another citizen of note was the town's first doctor, Elihu Tudor, who practiced in East Windsor between 1740 and 1790. More unusual for the time was a contemporary of Tudor's, Doctor Primus: Primus Manumit was a slave who belonged to Dr. Alexander Wolcott of Windsor. Upon being freed by Wolcott, Primus moved to East Windsor and practiced medicine. He rented a lot located behind the Eliakim Cook House at 1575 Main Street for a number of years (Burgdorf, 87).

One final place that is important to note is the Bissell Tavern. The tavern was a major landmark, a place where stages and coaches were changed, and more importantly, where men came to meet and discuss their affairs. It was here that John Adams spent the night on his way to Wethersfield. The Tavern stood in East Windsor Hill and was torn down before 1905 (Burgdorf, 24).

**American Revolution 1775-1781**

At the beginning of the Revolution, Windsor was an established and flourishing community. Trade provided a way for Windsor's farmers to profit considerably from the many goods grown throughout the Valley; the populace was fairly wealthy, educated and sophisticated. Yet, dissatisfaction was growing towards the Crown, and as the freedoms enjoyed by the Colony of Connecticut began to come at a price, the ideals of patriotism and independence spread. Shortly before the Revolution, Connecticut was virtually free to govern itself. The State had a powerful bi-cameral General Assembly that was sanctioned by charter from England. Each town had two local, elected officials that would serve in the General Assembly's House of Representatives. In the period before the Revolution, Connecticut grew into a fairly stable and politically autonomous state, but after the Peace of Paris in 1763 new taxes were levied against the colonies and dissension grew.

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A meeting was held in East Windsor in 1775 to discuss the “distressed condition of the Town of Boston”. As a result of the meeting, donations of grain were sent to that suffering city (Stiles, 627). The following year, a “Committee of Safety” was created to keep a watch on potential Tory sympathizers and to find out where each member of the community stood in relation to the impending conflict. Members of the Committee of Safety included William and Erastus Wolcott, Capts. Ebenezer Grant and Lemuel Stoughton, Deacon Benoni Olcott, and Messrs. Charles Ellsworth, Daniel Ellsworth, Jr., and Edward Chapman (Stiles, 628).

Train-bands (military companies of men) had been formed in the River Towns prior to the start of the War. In what is now South Windsor, there were two – the Wapping band under the control of Matthew Grant and the South Parish band under the order of Captain Amasa Loomis. In response to the “Lexington Alarm” on April 19, 1775, East Windsor sent four companies of men to battle – the North Parish (currently in East Windsor) under Lemuel Stoughton, the South Parish, Wapping Parish and Ellington Parish under the command of Charles Ellsworth (Stiles, 630). Most East Windsor men ended up fighting under Colonel Benjamin Hinman as part of the Fourth Continental Army.

East Windsor was also designated as a “provision town” during the war. The townspeople’s clocks and leaded windows were collected and melted down to produce ammunition under the direction of Deacon Benoni Wolcott. Merchant Ebenezer Grant was in charge of organizing the collection of clothing and cloth and Lemuel Stoughton supplied the Continentals with foodstuffs such as beef, pork, and flour (Stiles, 639). British prisoners were also billeted at the homes of Old East Windsor residents. Major General Prescott resided at the Major F. W. Grant house for nearly a year after his capture in 1777. Prescott was a British aristocrat who looked down upon his captors. The diary of Dr. Gillette states, “His guard used to amuse themselves by annoying him and listening to his wholesale curses against Americans” (Stiles, 659). Benjamin Franklin’s son William, Royal Governor of New Jersey, was also kept along Main Street under the watch of two fourteen year old boys, Dyer Newberry and Benjamin Skinner (Stiles, 660).

During the spring of 1778, General Lafayette kept his quarters in Nathaniel Porter’s House on Main Street (no longer extant), where he was visited by General Washington. In 1781, there were 19 British officers with 43 servants and 43 Hessian officers with 93 servants – and two German chaplains (Stiles, 675). To busy the many Hessian soldiers quartered in town, Lafayette ordered them to plant rows of elm trees along Main Street. Perhaps this order was meant to dissuade the men from engaging in a more favored activity – gambling on the horse races which took place along “The Street.” The citizens of East Windsor disapproved of these races. General Rochambeau's French troops were also stationed in South Windsor at the same period as Lafayette. Many balls and parties were given in their honor, and the townsmen and ladies attended.

Away from the battlefield people felt the strain of war. Clothing and provisions were scarce for the army and for those at home. Few men were available to work the fields.

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and a depleted number of men deemed necessary to the proper function of the town, such as millers and ferrymen, were left to coordinate the operations of the town and to serve as home guards.

Post-Medieval and Georgian Architecture 1634-1780

Features common to all early Colonial housing styles include heavy timbered framing and a large centrally placed chimney and gable roofs (although some houses also exhibit a gambrel roof line). A massive central chimney often dominated the plan of the house, and provided much needed warmth to all of the rooms and cooking space. A small number of later homes feature instead a pair of free-standing chimneys.

South Windsor was more stylistically advanced than most other inland communities; therefore the earliest surviving homes do not reflect their original design. Instead houses such as the Benjamin Bissell, the earliest in the district at 1835 Main Street, were “updated” to include more modern elements.

The more modest Cape style of house was often one story high with a shallow, pitched gable roof. This style also featured a central chimney with two large chambers located across the front and one long chamber across the back. Occasionally, twelve-foot corner posts would also allow for use of the second story. The entry was often located centrally in front of the chimney and was flanked by a pair of windows on either side. The saltbox is a variation on this same style and seems to have evolved out of a need for increased space. Saltboxes were similar to the two-story Capes in plan, often being two rooms wide with a central stair and large back room. There are no Capes remaining from the colonial period on Main Street, but an example of a saltbox can be seen at the Matthew Sadd house built in 1750 at 1732 Main Street.

Classic New England Colonials, two rooms deep, by two rooms wide, by two stories high can be seen throughout South Windsor. Most often built after 1730, this style of gable-roofed house allowed for use of the attic space in addition to that of the second story. A unique local example, dating from c. 1743, can be found at the Moses Wells House, located at 1712 Main Street. This house has a highly unusual double-hipped roof with three hipped-roof dormers. A peculiar regional architectural element found in the houses of the River towns is the side entry or “coffin door”. Coffin doors were often found in the region after 1700 (Cunningham, 38). Since the front entranceways were too narrow to maneuver a coffin through, these doors were built directly onto the mourning rooms or parlors so that the dead could be brought in and out of the house easily. They were placed on an end elevation and served as the entry for the family of the house.

There is only one example of early Georgian architecture remaining in the Main Street area, but the sophistication and wealth of the citizenry created a demand for this elaborate fashion, which paid homage to the classical motifs and symmetry of renaissance builders.

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This style, which was wildly popular among the upper classes in England, was another way for the gentry of South Windsor to display their wealth.

Another element specific to the region is the Connecticut River Valley doorway. These doors and their accompanying surrounds were built to indicate the inhabitants’ status in society – most were successful merchants. Common elements include classically inspired columns, scrolled pediments, and elaborately carved lintels. Almost all varieties of this doorway exhibit double-leaf paneled doors (Cunningham, 40). The Ebenezer Grant House at 1653 Main Street retains an excellent example of a Connecticut River Valley doorway.

III. Agriculture and Early Industrial Period 1780-1850

Following the Revolution, Connecticut was in a state of complete social and economic disarray. There were no set rules in place to deal with the changes wrought during the war. Poverty, crime and disease all grew at alarming rates as the gap between the classes widened. Merchants and tradesmen had prospered from the war and small farmers had suffered. As the demand for commercial activity increased among the wealthier classes and available lands diminished, the problem intensified.

A new way of life was moving in to replace the old: religion became further decentralized throughout the state; immigration introduced more religious groups and served to further fracture the solid Congregational core of worship; programs of social reform were put into place, and libraries, colleges and museums were built.

Advancements in transportation, seen in the form of steam power and the new turnpike system, further facilitated trade and industry. As the Farmington Canal was built and new railway tracks were laid throughout the region, manufacturing began to take on a new importance. By 1850, one half of the state’s men were employed by industry. Yet in East Windsor, agriculture would remain a way of life during this period. Outside of East Windsor, over-farming brought blight as overworked soil would no longer yield crops. Large-scale emigrations to the west and south left Connecticut with a labor shortage that was assuaged only by the large-scale immigration of foreign-born workers.

Transportation 1780-1850

The Connecticut River remained an important transportation link during the beginning of this period. However, that began to change when the Hartford Bridge was built in 1808, obstructing navigation on the Connecticut River. This, combined with European wars, the shifting of the river channel, and competition from the railroads, made shipping unprofitable and it was slowly eliminated.

By the end of the Revolution, roads throughout the state remained in poor condition. Turnpikes were established so that roads could be maintained without causing an expense.

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to the taxpayers of the towns. Instead, tolls were paid by those who utilized the roads. By 1798, the Hartford-New Haven Turnpike was operating from the South Green in Hartford to Hillhouse Avenue in New Haven (Cunningham, 56). “The Street” remained the principal thoroughfare in East Windsor with coaches making regular stops at the Bissell Tavern on their way to and from Springfield. The Post Road between Boston and New York (Route 1) along the coast provided a more efficient means of communication along its route. The turnpike era in Connecticut was relatively short lived, since payments often did not cover maintenance costs and businesses were forced to abandon the roads.

Railroad tracks were laid throughout the State beginning in the 1840s. Railroads had an effect on nearly every aspect of Americans’ lives – from communication to construction, and revolutionized the way goods were produced and delivered to consumers. Although there were no railroads in South Windsor until the early 1870s, the lines running in and out of Hartford and East Hartford provided local farmers with an expanded consumer base.

**Commerce and Agriculture 1780-1850**

Agricultural operations were still of premier importance to the people of Old East Windsor, and would continue to be for many years. Advancements in the science of agriculture would lead to a specialization of products throughout the Central Valley. In Connecticut’s “Tobacco Valley” which stretched from Hartford to Springfield, Massachusetts, tobacco would become the most important specialty crop.

In 1801, Mrs. Prout, the wife of a Main Street tobacco farmer, became the first person to roll a cigar in the United States. She had protested against her husband’s wasteful practice of shipping his tobacco to the West Indies to be rolled and then shipped back. Instead, she made and sold cigars of broadleaf tobacco out of a wagon along with a group of other tobacco farmer’s wives.

River yards were still in operation and trade with the West Indies remained important for the towns in the Central Valley, particularly after Europe went to war in the period between 1793 and 1807 (Cunningham, 50). Trade had opened up with China, but on a limited basis for the River Towns. In fact, while still a source of income, the interior ports were not as active as those found elsewhere along the coast and further south along the River. The majority of the shipping trade shifted to New Haven and New London and more prominently to New York and Boston. By the end of the period, shipbuilding had all but ceased in South Windsor as the majority of firms dissolved or moved to the shore.

On the agricultural front, advancements were made out of sheer necessity. Land throughout the state was at a premium, since many of the original fields were now overworked and blighted. It was during this time that mass emigrations took place......
westward to New York, Pennsylvania and the Western Reserve of Ohio. Crops such as wheat could no longer be grown in the fields of Connecticut, yet the fertile lands of the west could easily support them. The emigrations grew to such a number after 1812, that a severe labor shortage was felt throughout the state (Cunningham, 53). As a result, the people of the Central Valley coped by turning to smaller and more specialized crops. Tobacco remained an important crop for the residents of South Windsor – not only because it was profitable, but because it did not deplete the soil as other crops such as wheat or flax did. Therefore, a kind of reverse trend took place, as smaller, individually owned farms were consolidated by larger landowners.

**Industry 1780-1850**

South Windsor was not a manufacturing town. Despite some small concerns dotted along the Scantic River, the only manufacturing center was found at Broad Brook. There a small village was centered around the Phelps Manufacturing Company, where a woollen mill was established in 1847 (Stiles, 746). A number of small paper mills were found along Pleasant Valley Road – then known as Paper Mill Road. The diary of Abner Reed states that farming was the principal business and “of manufacturers there were none to my knowledge” (Stiles, 769). Reed also indicated that commerce consisted mostly of the shipment of tobacco to the West Indies.

Rye remained an important crop for the northern part of town, and a number of distilleries sprang up to make use of the grain (Stiles, 770). Despite these small operations, South Windsor did not take part in the beginnings of the industrial revolution felt in the larger cities of the Central Valley area.

**Town Development 1780-1850**

In 1768, the Second Church and Society separated from Windsor to form the independent town of East Windsor. Nearly twenty years later, in 1786, the northernmost portion of that town was divided to form Ellington. The population of East Windsor continued to grow at a slow but steady pace. Once again, attendance at town meetings became difficult for the members who lived at a distance from the Meeting House on Main Street. In May of 1845, Harvey Elmer and others petitioned the General Assembly to allow the Town of South Windsor to divide from East Windsor. The new town included “all that part lying south of a line commencing at the mouth of the Scantic River, and running south...then east to Ellington Town line” (Stiles, 789). The designated area was approved without much hesitation by the General Assembly that same year, and South Windsor was incorporated. Town officers were chosen including Ebenezer Pinney as Town Clerk and Benoni King as Representative to the General Assembly (Stiles, 789). While most other towns in the state struggled with their formation and development during this period, East Windsor Hill, now part of South Windsor, had existed as a long standing, albeit changing community.
From 1800 to 1850, a large number of new religious groups were formed, and religion in Connecticut was further decentralized. Anglicans reorganized themselves as Episcopalians, Roman Catholics established churches, and beginning in 1843, Jewish synagogues were built (Cunningham, 43). Following the great famine, Irish immigrants began to move to Windsor in the early 1820s. The first Catholic mass was performed in Windsor in 1828, but a church wasn’t built there until 1852 (Stiles, 776). A Methodist Episcopal Meeting House was built at Warehouse Point in 1822 (Stiles, 744). A Baptist meeting house was built on Main Street, East (now South) Windsor, in April of 1823, much to the consternation of Reverend Thomas Robbins, who saw potential competition from the new denomination (Stiles, 790). Robbins was pastor of the Congregational Church in East Windsor from 1808 to 1827 and an ardent Federalist, who had a penchant for history. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Historical Society and was an active member of the American Antiquarian Society (Stiles, 727). In 1845, the old Congregational Meeting House was dismantled and replaced by the present structure (Stiles, 730). One of the most unusual faiths practiced in South Windsor belonged to a group known as the Millerites. Led by farmer William Miller, of upstate New York, believers readied themselves for a second coming on October 22, 1843 – a date that was calculated by Miller using the scripture as a guide. Dressed in ascension robes and climbing to the top of the tallest roof or haystack to be closer to God at the moment of rapture, a good many of that faith were disappointed and the movement quickly died out.

**Politics, Education and Social Reform 1780-1850**

Federalists, members of what was known as the “Standing Order,” maintained control over much of the state throughout this period. The Federalist Party consisted of members of the powerful and privileged gentry. Opposition and resentment slowly grew against the party and finally reached its peak during the War of 1812 (Cunningham, 44). The Federalists’ negative reaction to the War and the refusal of Connecticut and Massachusetts to participate labeled the party as traitorous.

The stratification of classes became even more pronounced after the war (Cunningham, 45). Urban masses of debtors and poor rural farmers were in stark contrast to those merchants and tradesmen who had profited from the battle. Poverty and epidemic disease were rampant throughout the state, but were most acutely felt in the urban centers of Hartford and New Haven (Cunningham, 45).

Crime was most prevalent in the larger cities, but had an effect on the smaller towns of the valley as well, since they were often the ones who hosted the institutions in which the criminals were held. Local criminals were held at the former Newgate Copper Mine in East Granby until a new prison was built in Wethersfield in 1827. Poorhouses and poor farms were established to try to address the problem of poverty in rural areas. In 1851, the Bissell Farm near the ferry landing was sold to Elihu Drake, who, in turn, sold the property to the Town. South Windsor operated the “Poor Farm,” which later became known as the “Town Farm,” out of this house until 1925. Occupants of the farms raised
tobacco to pay for their keep. The Town Jail was also kept here in the rear ell; whoever
was in charge of the Town Farm was also put in charge of the jail. The original “irons”
made by Increase Clapp can still be seen in the “cells” (Burgdorf, 10).

In this period, prior to 1853, all theatrical performances, musical recitals and circuses
were banned by the Protestant Church (Cunningham, 48). This paints a rather grim
picture of the time, but a large number of public libraries and art museums were
established throughout the state, including the Wadsworth Atheneum, to provide more
“appropriate” forms of entertainment (Cunningham, 48).

The 1st School Society of South Windsor was composed of five districts – four on Main
Street and one on Long Hill (Stiles, 754). As the population grew, the educational system
expanded to meet the growing demand. By 1869, there were 12 school districts in South
Windsor. These typical one-room houses were built around the middle of the nineteenth
century and served the community until brick replacements were constructed near the
turn of the twentieth century. Some of the houses remain throughout town, but one of the
most notable, the District #5 school house, is located on Ellington Road and is now
owned by the South Windsor Historical Society.

In addition to the public schools, a private school known as the Academy was formed in
1800 by a small group of prominent citizens including Amasa Loomis, Dr. Elijah Fitch
Reed and Aaron Bissell (Burgdorf, 43). It was housed on the 2nd floor of the District #1
public school building. The teachers consisted of Yale graduates whose goal was to
prepare the young men (and some young ladies) of East Windsor Hill to follow in their
footsteps. It was in a state of decline, when it was absorbed by the Theological Institute in
1835. The District school continued in use until 1900.

The Theological Institute was formed in response to a conference of Congregational
Ministers which was held in 1833. They called the conference to address the liberal
to changes taking place within the Congregational Church and to find ways to rectify the
situation. Erastus Ellsworth, a native of South Windsor who made his fortune as a
merchant in Brooklyn, NY, donated land for the building and the corner stone was laid in
1834 (Stiles, 757). Unfortunately, the Institute was doomed from the start by its isolated
location and lack of social outlets. This was only exacerbated by the construction of
railroads throughout the area except for South Windsor. The largest number of students
attending at one time was 34. By 1854, it was in a state of decline and by 1865 the
Institute had removed to Hartford (Stiles, 757) and is now known as the Hartford
Seminary. The Chapel became the Dixieland nightclub in the 1920s, which drew crowds
to see burlesque shows. William Wood, Erastus Ellsworth’s grandson, was disturbed by
this use of the premises, and repurchased the property 100 years after his grandfather had
donated it to the Seminary. He gave the property to the town as the site of South
Windsor's first high school. The Seminary buildings were demolished in 1935, but the
bricks were recycled in the construction of Ellsworth High School on Main Street.
A school of “Art and Design,” according to historian Henry Stiles, was also operated by Deacon Abner Reed out of his engraving establishment along Main Street. Here he primarily taught his apprentices the art of engraving bank notes, which would often be left out on a line in his back yard to dry (Stiles, 755).

**Neo-Classical and Romantic Architecture 1780-1850**

Wealthy merchants and members of the “Standing Order” demanded houses that spoke of their status and sophistication, and many high style Georgian and Federal houses can be found throughout the Central Valley. Federal style architecture, like most other influential building designs in early America, derived from an English precedent. In the period between 1790 and 1820, Architect Robert Adam began building simple yet classically proportioned homes for the gentry of Great Britain. In America, Asher Benjamin created pattern books, which popularized the Federal style house in this country. The most notable stylistic detail in Federal building is a fanlight, which was placed above the front entry. Beyond this embellishment, entry-ways were often comprised of classical pilasters and tall entablatures (Cunningham, 68). Many of the early Federal houses were variations on the Colonial center hall plan, although some feature end chimneys. Brick versions of the Federal style are found throughout the towns lining the Connecticut River. The Eli Haskell House (1812) at 1909 Main Street, the Aaron Bissell House (1813) at 1891 Main Street and the Epaphras Bissell House (1816) at 1837 Main Street, are all excellent examples of this type.

The Georgian style (1700-1800) persisted through this period in the Central Valley, with the addition of Palladian design elements. One important surviving example in South Windsor is the John Watson House at 1876 Main Street. It is the only remaining three-story Georgian house in the Connecticut Valley and is an excellent high style model. Georgian elements such as hipped roofs and quoining were also often combined with Federal details. The gable-end version of this style was most popular after 1800 and was usually three bays wide with an off-center doorway. These precursors of the subsequent Greek Revival style have more delicate detailing.

The Greek Revival style was to become the most popular building style in the country after 1830. This style was influenced by the country’s fascination with the Greek democratic ideal. Classically inspired design elements, based on the pediments, columns and pilasters found on Greek temples, provided inspiration for this style. While often seen in public buildings throughout the Connecticut Valley, residential varieties were most prevalent during this period. The outstanding example of the style locally is the Jonathan Cogswell house at 1752 Main Street, built for the Chair of Ecclesiastical History at the Theological Institute. It later housed the President of the Institute, Bennet Tyler. The dominant pedimented portico, with massive Doric columns, reflects the influence of a Greek Temple. The house at 1713, built for a Reverend William Thompson of the Theological Institute in 1847, is a more modest example of the style.
In the 1840s, a number of Romantic styles, such as Gothic Revival and Italian Villa, were popularized through Andrew Jackson Downing's book *Cottage Residences*. The Gothic Revival style utilized steeply pitched gables and tall, narrow lancet windows. Another proponent of the style was Alexander Jackson Davis who designed the house at 660 Main Street, constructed in 1851 for Commodore Charles Greene. He also designed the "Castle" portion of the Wadsworth Atheneum.

**IV. Industrial and Urban Growth Period 1850-1930**

The Industrial and Urban Growth Period is primarily characterized by the population explosion that took place in Connecticut's urban centers. As immigrants flooded into Connecticut's cities to work semi-skilled and unskilled jobs, the populations not only grew but the demographics of many cities experienced a significant shift. Over 70 percent of the population of the Central Valley were first or second generation immigrants by the year 1930 (Cunningham, 86). The Civil War, while a boost to the industrial economy of the state, cost many lives throughout the Central Valley. Abolitionist activity prior to the war grew in Hartford and New Haven, and strong support of the Union went relatively unchallenged.

Agriculture was still the most important way to make a living in Connecticut at the beginning of this period, but as manufacturing and industry grew, an increasing number of farms suffered from lack of labor and land. The Agricultural Experiment Station was opened in 1875 to try to devise solutions for the many problems faced by the Central Valley's farmers.

Advances both in transportation – such as automobiles, trolley cars, and bridges, and in communication – with the invention of the radio and telephone, had major effects on the lives of those living in the Central Valley. The trolley in South Windsor began its runs up and down Main Street in 1902.

South Windsor did not feel the effects of industry to the same degree as the larger cities of the Central Valley such as Hartford or New Haven; perhaps this was due, in part, to the fact that the railroad came so late to this town. The Central Connecticut Railroad was chartered in 1871. The line running from East Hartford to Springfield was opened in 1876. This "Springfield Line" was leased to the New York and New England Railroad in 1880 and later became a part of the vast New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad network. There were three train stations in town by 1888: East Windsor Hill, Burnham's and South Windsor (Stiles, 788).

The effect of the automobile on American culture during this period was just beginning to be felt, but it was the streetcar that would dominate the world of transportation around the turn of the twentieth century. Early transportation methods were slow and at the mercy of poor roadway conditions. Coach lines operated before the electrified trolley line was completed in 1902. Trolley lines were used for shopping, picnics, and by commuters. The
streetcar was an affordable alternative that was available to all classes and allowed people to live at a distance from their places of employment. The trolley not only changed the way people commuted into work, but also how they went about their every day lives. People no longer needed to rely on local shops or door-to-door sellers since shopping could all now be done at once in the city. One of the main trolley routes between Hartford and Springfield ran the length of Main Street in South Windsor. Of note is the fact that the cross streets ending at Main Street provided the names for the station stops (e.g., Newberry Road was known as Station 43). As the period drew to a close, trolleys were replaced by automobiles and buses as the preferred means of transportation.

Between the years of 1903 and 1913, the trunk line highways system was established in Connecticut (Connecticut Department of Transportation: 100 Year Anniversary Online), and soon after, in the 1920s, roads throughout the state were straightened and repaired. During the 1920s there were over 250,000 cars in the state. Many road “improvements” required the demolition of the historic fabric in cities and towns.

Civil War 1861-1864

During the 1850s, Connecticut was in political turmoil. While the questions of the Union and slavery remained subjects of intense debate, most in Connecticut were firmly behind the Union or Republican cause by 1861. Abolitionism grew in small but strong pockets across the state and was spurred on by the Amistad incident in 1839. Slavery ended in Connecticut in 1848; but blacks were still forced to live on the fringes of white society. African-Americans in Connecticut continued to experience discrimination and inequality in education, employment and public services throughout this period.

The Republican Party in the state was against slavery and invited Presidential Candidate Abraham Lincoln to speak in Hartford. Lincoln spoke to passionate crowds also in Middletown, New Haven, Waterbury and Norwich, and easily won the state’s vote in the election in 1860. Lincoln’s visit to the Connecticut Valley further solidified the people of Connecticut behind the Republican cause. Thirty eight South Windsor men volunteered to fight in the war by 1862. Women of the town formed the Union Soldier’s Aid Society to make blankets and bandages for soldiers.

Over 50,000 men were sent to fight from Connecticut and almost 20,000 ended up as casualties (Cunningham, 88). As the war progressed and casualties to Connecticut troops mounted, anti-black sentiment rose in the state. Further unrest came after the national draft was introduced in 1862. In 1863, William H. Gilbert was the only South Windsor man who had been drafted by the Union Army. He had tried to enlist, but had been rejected because he was hearing-impaired (Stiles, 798). Many men from Connecticut fled to Canada to escape the draft. The following year, when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed, support for Lincoln fell sharply.
After the war, support for Connecticut’s African-Americans was all but nonexistent. Jobs and educational opportunities were still beyond the reach of most. By law, all of the state’s public schools were integrated in 1869, but much stood in the way of racial equality in Connecticut.

Immigration Urbanization /Changing Communities 1850-1930

Industry quickly became the focus of life in Connecticut’s urban communities. Despite its size, Connecticut ranked fourth among the industrialized states in 1850. The cities of Hartford and New Haven were particularly affected by this surge in growth. South Windsor’s close proximity to Hartford, coupled with advancements in transportation, opened it up to a new demographic of inhabitants – those who commuted to jobs in the city.

The need for immigrant labor to fill the ever-increasing jobs in factories (and in South Windsor’s tobacco fields) meant that the mostly Anglo-American population of South Windsor would experience a drastic change, as Irish, Italian, German and Polish immigrants all began to move into Hartford and its surrounding towns. Between the years of 1840 and 1850 the state’s population jumped from 60,000 to 370,000 (Cunningham, 95). Approximately one tenth of this new population consisted of immigrant workers. Changes to communities such as South Windsor were thus inevitable.

Prior to the start of the Civil War, Irish workers came to South Windsor to work in the tobacco fields. A large number of Irish families settled on King Street (now North King Street). According to former Main Street resident Barney Daley, the road was known as Cork Lane at the time. As the farmers became wealthier, they also required servants in their homes and on their farms; these positions were so popular among the Irish that, as Daley said, “The Irish Brogue was as common as the Yankee twang” (Daley, 36). In addition to the Irish population, according to Daley, there was a large number of Lithuanians living in and around South Windsor.

As the Town continued to grow, an increased need for schools became apparent. Schools were centralized into multi-story, brick buildings, such as the Union School on Main Street, which was built in 1908-1909 to replace three one-room schoolhouses.

Public utilities were expanded to meet the increasing demand that was placed on the town’s resources, and rural towns were ushered into the modern world by the turn of the twentieth century. In South Windsor, electric lights illuminated Main Street by 1916 and the rest of the town soon after (Daley, 21).
Recreation and Leisure Time 1850-1930

The massive expansion of cities during this time created the idea of the “country retreat”. Regulation of working hours for the first time in history left a new class of people with leisure time. Both the wealthy and working classes enjoyed the many parks that were built in Central Valley cities during this period. Hartford’s Bushnell Park is just one such example. Yacht clubs, golf clubs and resorts were opened throughout the state. The Western Uplands and the eastern coast both served as popular vacation spots.

Available income and affordable transportation by trolley car allowed for the idea of the “day trip.” The “Tea Tray” was a local restaurant operated by Miss Augusta Graves and Miss Mary Hovey out of the house at 1752 Main Street (Burgdorf, 53).

Agriculture and Rural Life 1850-1930

Between the Civil War and World War I, agriculture in Connecticut became much more specialized. This specialization came about as a way to compete with the large-scale producers located in the western and southern United States. Western competition forced many farmers to abandon their farms, resulting in a drop in the overall acreage in cultivated lands in the state. Concurrently, many of the forests that had been cleared for cultivation were again growing into woodlands.

At the same time that agricultural acreage was shrinking, the explosive growth of cities in the Northeast provided Connecticut farmers with the opportunity to market perishable items such as fruits, vegetables, and dairy products. The local Grange, known as “The Patrons of Husbandry,” was formed in 1867 (Daley, 17).

Crops such as broad leaf tobacco remained relevant to the economy of the Central Valley throughout the twentieth century. In fact, it was known as “Tobacco Valley.” Tobacco was the mainstay of South Windsor. Commercial fertilizers and modern farming techniques quickly improved the variety and quality of the crops.

Jean E. Shepard, Sr., founded the J.E. Shepard Company in 1888 and quickly became one of the most prominent growers in the Valley. Just after the turn of the century, shade tobacco was grown in South Windsor. South Windsor’s rich soil easily supported this delicate crop. Shade tobacco was grown beneath a tent, which resulted in a thinner and smoother leaf. This became the wrapper of choice for fine cigar manufacturers and provided a further boost to the tobacco business.

Victorian and Early Twentieth Century Revival Architecture 1850-1930

Innovations in construction techniques made the building of houses much easier than before. Balloon framing provided a quick and less expensive alternative to timber framing. Decorative elements were mass-produced by machine, and construction
materials became easily transportable by rail or road. This led to a tremendous variety of building stock of Connecticut.

The time between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the Great Depression brought a flood of picturesque styles and elaborate ornamentation to the building of residential structures. The industrial revolution also created a level of wealth not seen before and with that came an increased need to display that wealth with an elaborately constructed home.

Italianate styles found throughout Connecticut are identified by a flat or hipped roof, hooded or arched windows, commonly grouped, and wide eaves supported by scrolled brackets. Often a portico is found over the entry. One of the most notable in South Windsor is the John Ellery Tyler House at 1862 Main Street. Residential Victorian architecture is characterized by elaborate surface finishes, ornamentation and asymmetrical plans. Variations on the Victorian type can be seen in the Queen Anne, Stick and Shingle styles. Queen Anne’s were often rambling, asymmetrically planned structures that featured turrets, bay windows and intersecting roofs. An excellent example of the style can be found at 1063 Main Street – the John P. Jones House. A vernacular version of a Queen Anne house is found at the Judge Ralph M. Grant House at 1803. The Stick style used trim boards that served to articulate the structure’s framing system, while the Shingle style featured finely crafted shingle exteriors. All included porches trimmed with what was quite often elaborate millwork. Another style known as the “Second Empire” which incorporates a mansard roof and bracketed eaves was popular in the period between 1860 and 1875. The John Newberry King house at 793 is a good example of the style.

Bungalows and Craftsman houses were also popular housing styles for suburban communities after 1904. The Bungalow originated in California shortly after the turn of the century and quickly spread throughout the nation. Characterized by low pitched roofs and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, tapered porch columns and heavy massing, these homes shared many of the same stylistic elements, but Craftsmen houses also focused on natural motifs and finely carved wooden interior details. The Ida King House near the Masonic Lodge at 1569 Main Street is a typical Craftsman Bungalow. One interesting example of this style is reportedly a Sears Catalog home and can be found at 763 Main Street. Sears homes were part of a movement of pre-fabricated “kit” homes that were assembled onsite.

V. Modern Period 1930-2004

Although World War II brought about a brief boost in the State’s industrial economy, manufacturing establishments continued to close their doors in Connecticut. This period brought drastic changes to the economy seen in the extremes of the Great Depression and the boom following World War II. The advancements in transportation and the further decentralization of industry resulted in suburbanization. This mass movement of people
away from the nation’s city centers brought fundamental changes to the social structure of cities and towns.

National trends saw people moving out of the cities and into suburbs such as South Windsor. Like most other semi-rural communities, South Windsor’s population increased the most during the period following World War II. Route 5, and Interstates 84 and 91 changed the way people traveled, and provided quick access to Hartford for those working in the City’s flourishing insurance industry.

As populations fled the cities beginning in the 1950s, the businesses that they supported followed suit. Connecticut’s cities declined as the ever-growing middle-class developed the state’s towns. The demographics of the state shifted as cities such as New Haven and Hartford became home to new immigrant populations and many blacks fleeing from the segregated South. The resources of the cities soon became depleted without the steady tax base once provided by industry. School systems suffered, crime escalated, and building stock became dilapidated, while at the same time those who fled the cities were putting all of their resources into the small towns they now called home.

The Great Depression and Wartime Recovery 1930-2004

Unemployment in Connecticut between 1930 and 1931 rose from 7.5% to 25%. Businesses closed throughout the state, industry in the Central Valley suffered and banks were liquidated. National Relief programs such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) provided employment and assistance to the variously unemployed. Many of Connecticut’s town halls and post offices were built during this time. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) employed over 30,000 Connecticut men prior to 1942. The CCC helped to improve the state park and forest system and made it suitable for recreational use. Connecticut industry was helped by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and the National Industrial Recovery Act. The positive effects of these programs were undone by two disasters in the Central Valley region: the Flood of 1936 and the Hurricane of 1938, both of which had dire effects on the economy and morale of central Connecticut. In South Windsor, most of the tobacco crops were ruined by the storms (Daley, 32). Under the WPA, dikes were built to protect the City of Hartford from the Connecticut River (Cunningham 124).

World War II brought relief in the form of a boost to the area’s industrial operations. In the Central Valley in particular, companies such as Pratt & Whitney, which has a fuel cell division in South Windsor, made large contributions to the war effort. The many metal processing industries of the Central Valley were temporarily saved from extinction by the production needs of World War II.
Industry 1930-2004

During World War II, Connecticut industry temporarily regained its strength and production climbed to higher than pre-Depression levels. The Central Valley was the leader of this recovery with companies such as Pratt & Whitney. The production of war-related items such as metals, shipbuilding, munitions and aircraft throughout the area helped the state recover from its manufacturing lull; most of the manufacturing in South Windsor, even those companies that were operating on a small scale, had been closed by the time the war started.

Although small manufacturing operations remain today, the Town of South Windsor is almost completely without industry. Services account for 37 percent of the total revenues compared to only nine percent that comes from manufacturing and just fewer than four percent from agriculture. Tobacco no longer rules the economy in South Windsor. The Grand List is topped by Evergreen Walk Lifestyle Shops, an open-air mall located on Buckland Road. South Windsor has become predominantly a suburban and residential community.

Agriculture 1930-2004

Between 1930 and 1965, there was a dramatic loss of farmland in Connecticut. As property taxes increased, many farmers in the Central Valley were forced to subdivide or sell their property to developers. During World War II, large numbers of immigrant laborers came from the West Indies and Puerto Rico to the area to serve as temporary labor in the fields. Southern college students were often recruited to work in the fields in the summer as well. One notable Morehouse student, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., spent the summers of 1944 and 1947 on a Simsbury tobacco farm.

By 1955, the J. E. Shepard Company processed more than 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco each year, gathered from over 550 acres of land, making it the biggest cash crop in the Connecticut Valley. The company served major cigar manufacturers around the world and had a history of employees working for a long time in the business. Jean “Red” Shepard, Jr., staged Cigar Harvest Festivals in 1951 and 1952 to promote cigar smoking, which he thought was losing ground to cigarettes; tobacco “queens” were crowned at each event.

In 1968, an estimated 2,250 acres were being cultivated for tobacco in South Windsor. Two thousand acres were used to grow broadleaf and Havana seed – the two types commonly grown for cigar binders and wrappers; and two hundred and fifty acres were used to grow Cuban or "shade" tobacco. Since that time, the volume of tobacco grown has decreased and many of the farms have been abandoned. In 2004, South Windsor gained 3.3 percent of its annual revenue from agriculture, which is still above the state average of 1.1 percent.
Suburbanization 1930-2004

After World War I, the automobile made it possible to commute the eight miles to Hartford. Soon subdivisions cropped up all over town in place of open farmland. To meet the increasing demand on the school systems, by 2004 South Windsor had five Elementary Schools, one Middle School and one High School.

Another problem faced by growing suburbs was the destruction of historic properties and the creation of suburban sprawl. To combat the problem in town, the South Windsor Historic District was formed in 1970. It includes the houses from 1909 Main Street to 1533 Main Street and the houses on both sides of Ferry Lane. The district boundaries extend for 600 feet on either side of Main Street.

Today, widespread development threatens South Windsor’s historic resources as the town continues to grow as a suburb of Hartford.

Transportation

When the trolley lines stopped running in 1932, those living in the newly established streetcar suburbs turned to the automobile as their means of transportation. During this time, the railroads were also suffering. Buses and trucks had replaced the need to move large numbers of people and freight. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad went out of business after a brief boost in business seen during World War II.

As a suburb of Hartford, the people of South Windsor had an obvious need for transportation in and out of the Capital City. Route 5 was commissioned in 1926 and reached from New Haven to the Canadian border in Vermont. Originally, Route 5 traveled down Main Street until 1942, when it was to be widened to a four-lane highway. Protests from residents of Main Street moved the construction of the four-lane highway to the east, the current site of John Fitch Boulevard. During the 1950s, as the Cold War brought the subject of National Defense to the forefront, the need for strategic highways was recognized. The Federal Highway Act of 1956 ranked routes by their importance and established an interstate highway system. By 1958, I-84 was built from Danbury to Hartford and I-91 was built from Hartford to Springfield. In 1968, I-291, originally envisioned as a ring road, was planned to provide a direct connection between South Windsor and Interstates 84 and 91.

Modern Architecture

Predictably, there are not many examples of modern architecture along Main Street in South Windsor, but significant examples of the International Style can be found in neighboring Hartford’s skyline. The International Style in America was proliferated by a group of European expatriates including Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, Adolf Meyer and Mies van der Rohe, all of whom came to the US during the 1930s. The focus of the
International style was simplicity of form coupled with the complete removal of all superfluous embellishment. The form of the structure itself was the main source of design for each building.

Although some examples of this style can be found in various rural and suburban communities throughout Connecticut, South Windsor remained fairly conservative in its choice of building styles. New variations on the Cape or New England Farmhouse are seen throughout the Town’s suburban streets, often with the addition of Georgian embellishments.

The Post Modern building style can also be found in many homes built after 1970. These structures incorporate elements of the Colonial, Stick and Shingle styles with a basic center-hall Farmhouse core. Perhaps most closely associated with suburban living, the Raised Ranch and Split-Level California Ranch are represented in many of South Windsor’s newer neighborhoods.
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Many of the Town’s tobacco barns and farmland are being lost due to commercial and residential development. Many are simply dilapidated and are disappearing due to neglect. Upon completion of this report it is recommended that a survey of South Windsor’s historic tobacco barns be completed to determine the possibility of completing a themed National Register Study that would encompass the Town’s tobacco farming legacy.

The Phase I portion of this survey included most of the Town’s two established historic districts. They are as follows:

**East Windsor Hill Historic District** – Roughly bounded by the Scantic River, John Fitch Boulevard (U.S. Route 5), Strong Road, and the Connecticut River (added June 30, 1986).


The structures included in the two National Register Districts are listed at the end of this report. The key to the designations is: C = a Conforming structure, which is included in the National Register; and NC = a Non-Conforming structure which is not included in the National Register.

The Second Phase of this survey will encompass the remainder of the town.
SITES RELATED TO WOMEN AND MINORITIES

Many of the most prominent families of South Windsor kept slaves. The Old Burying Ground contains the graves of twenty-two black slaves, which date between 1736 and 1768. Of these men and women: eleven belonged to the Wolcotts, two to the Cooks, three to the Elmers, two to the Rockwells and one to the Ellsworths. Two are not related to any family (Stiles, 434). The Reverend Timothy Edwards also kept “[a] negro Tom” who tended his fires and performed various household tasks (Stiles, 555). In 1785, slavery was abolished in Connecticut. During the American Revolution manumission was granted to any male slave who enlisted in place of his owner, and such was the case in early Windsor. A man known only to us as “Prince Negro” went to war in place of his master, Tom Foster, in 1777 and was killed in battle that same year. Prince willed his estate to a servant of the Reverend Joseph Perry of South Windsor, Flora, and their son Prince, so that he might “purchase his freedom” (Burgdorf, 70).

One of the most prominent African-American residents and the town’s first African-American doctor was Primus Manumit. Primus was a slave of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, of Windsor, and served as his assistant on his rounds, helping to move patients, and set broken bones. He gained a great deal of medical knowledge and often prepared Dr. Wolcott’s medicaments. He also acquired some Latin, probably used in Wolcott’s written prescriptions. He was freed by Wolcott and moved to East Windsor where he served as a doctor and lived in a house located behind the Eliakim Cook House, now standing at 1595 Main Street. The only remaining description of Dr. Primus is found in Stiles, who states that he was a, “large, good-looking man, quite gentlemanly, and had considerable practice.” (Stiles, 458) His name also appears in a list of “Windsor Soldiers in the Revolutionary Service” as: Primus (“Doctor”), colored. (Stiles, 368)

Despite the fact that throughout South Windsor’s history women worked tirelessly both inside and outside of the home to keep themselves and their families, there are few women mentioned in the existing histories of South Windsor. A number of women owned land and homes in Colonial South Windsor and South Windsor’s first minister, the Reverend Timothy Edwards, believed in providing his ten daughters with education as well as his son. One South Windsor woman, a Mrs. Prout, was known as the first person to roll a cigar in the United States, having done so in 1801. Although the location of her home is lost to history, we know that she and her husband resided along Main Street.

The Watson sisters of East Windsor Hill, Amelia Montague (1856–1934) and Edith Sarah (1861–1944), were well-known, successful artists in their day: Amelia recognized for her translucent watercolors; Edith, who went on to master the new art of photography, for her
studies of working women in Canada. A high point in Amelia's career was when she illustrated an anniversary edition of Thoreau's *Cape Cod*. Acclaim came to Edith with the publication of *Romantic Canada*, illustrated with her photographs. Wood Memorial Library on Main Street has more than a dozen of their paintings and drawings, mostly of local scenes, on permanent display. The sisters were the great grandchildren of successful merchant, John Watson, whose large Georgian colonial still dominates the Main Street at East Windsor Hill.

Mary Janette Elmore, a seventh generation descendent of Edward Elmore, one of the first settlers on Windsor land east of the Great River, is remembered today because of a little book of "reminiscences" she wrote in 1911 about growing up in 19th century South Windsor. Educated far better then most women of her time, her account is a well written and intimate portrayal of daily life and local happenings, from details on how to bake in a bee-hive oven to the hazards of the blizzard of 1888. A woman of substance, she continued to run the family farm on Long Hill Road after her father's death, and her brother's career as legislator and banker took him to Hartford. Her book was printed as *Long Hill, South Windsor, Connecticut*, in 1976 by the South Windsor Historical Society. Another woman writer of South Windsor history was Miss Ruth Sperry, who worked with Henry Stiles to complete two volumes of *The History of Ancient Windsor* (Stiles, 9).

Two women from South Windsor were among the first female physicians in the United States. Both were trained for their profession at the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. Edla Sperry (1843–1880), whose parents had purchased the Bissell Tavern in East Windsor Hill, attended boarding school at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield, and then spent three years studying medicine in Philadelphia. After receiving her MD in 1871, she went abroad for one year to Paris, where she was given permission to work at La Maternité hospital, only the second American woman to do so. On her return to the United States, she established a practice in Pittsburgh, PA, which lasted a mere eight years due to her untimely death in 1880 (Stiles, II, 696).

Mary Tudor (1842–1917) followed a slightly different path, earning her MD in 1892 at the age of 52. After completing her schooling in South Windsor, Mary attended Miss Draper's Seminary in Hartford. In 1868, she spent six months at the Bishop Potter Memorial House in Philadelphia, training for home mission work. While there, she was introduced to the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, but it was more than twenty years later that she applied to enter their degree program. Upon graduation, she returned to South Windsor and opened her practice from the parlor of her home where she practiced until her death at age 75. She was the first woman doctor in South Windsor.
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*Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.*
*October 2007*
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<th>Street No.</th>
<th>Construction Date</th>
<th>Photo View</th>
<th>Slide No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>149.</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*South Windsor Historical Overview*
*Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.*
*October 2007*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Street No.</th>
<th>Construction Date</th>
<th>Photo View</th>
<th>Slide No.</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>1850-</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>150.</td>
<td>Barns, Corner of</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>S</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main &amp; Ferry</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td></td>
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<td>315</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>STRONG ROAD</td>
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<td>154.</td>
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<tr>
<td>155.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1850</td>
<td>SE</td>
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<td>SULLIVAN AVENUE</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>156.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1808</td>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC
---|---
2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
30 Main Street
4. OWNER(S)
John T. Cortese
5. USE (Present) (historical)
Single Family Residence
6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ YES</td>
<td>☐ NO</td>
<td>☐ YES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Italianate
8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
☐ Clapboard ☑ Asbestos siding ☐ Brick ☐ Other (Specify)
☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Asphalt siding ☐ Fieldstone ☐ Cobblestone
☐ Board & batten ☐ Stucco ☐ Cut stone ☐ Type:
☐ Aluminum Siding ☐ Concrete ☐ Type:
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
☑ Wood Frame ☐ Post and beam ☐ Balcony ☐ Structural iron or steel
☐ Load-bearing masonry ☐ Other (Specify)
10. ROOF (Type) (Material)
☐ Gable ☑ Flat ☐ Mansard ☐ Monitor ☐ Sawtooth
☐ Gambrel ☐ Shed ☐ Hip ☐ Round ☐ Other
11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
28 x 23
12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
☑ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated
☑ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated
13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
☑ On original site ☐ Moved
ALTERNATIONS IF YES, EXPLAIN
 ☑ YES ☐ NO Siding
14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
☑ Barn ☐ Shed ☐ Garage ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
☑ Carriage house ☐ Shop ☐ Garden
15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open land ☐ Woodland ☑ Residential ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ High building density
16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street near the East Hartford town line. It is set close to the street on an open lot with a chain link fence lining the front edge of the lot.
30 Main Street is a two-story Italianate-style house. There is a brick chimney located centrally along the roof and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed and bracketed eaves. A wide band of frieze molding lines the eaves and a single eyebrow window is located centrally along the façade. The façade of the building is 3/3 bays wide with an offset entrance topped by a flat-roofed portico supported by scrolled brackets. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. There is a bay located on the southern elevation and a two-story addition at the rear of the house. The house has been clad in asbestos siding which obscures many of the original features.

The Italianate style is identified in residential applications through the use of wide, overhanging, bracketed eaves and tall, narrow windows often with arched or crowned hoods. The windows often are grouped into pairs or triplets with continuous hoods and lintels and the roofs are often flat or hipped. This style came into vogue in the middle of the nineteenth century as part of the Romantic Movement. As opposed to the classicism favored at the beginning of the century, this style was much less formal and the many variations found throughout America were patterned on variations of the Picturesque movement first seen in England. During the 1850s, Andrew Jackson Downing helped to popularize this style through his widely read, illustrated pattern books. The District has no high-style examples. Vernacular versions consist of shallow-hip roof with heavy overhanging cornice, rectangular windows, which are sometimes graduated in height, are arranged in the traditional three-bay pattern with off-center doorway.
This house is located on the western side of the street on a rise above the street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

59 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story, Greek Revival-style house with a frontward facing gable roof. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake. A wide line of moulding is found along the eaves and rake and continues across the gable end to form a pediment. Flat siding is used to clad the house within the pediment. There is a wide frieze band found below the eaves on all elevations as well as wide, capped cornerboards. The facade of the house is 3/3 bays wide with a single window in the gable end. The door is recessed within an elaborate surround which is topped by a tall cornice and is flanked by wide pilasters. The door is flanked by 3/4 sidelights and topped with a transom. All of the windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with wide, detailed moulded trim. The window in the gable end features a slightly pedimented lintel. There is an ell on the southern elevation with windows and trim matching the house. There is a chimney along the ridge in the center of the ell.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The Greek Revival style was most popular between 1830 and 1860, but the style remained in favor well into the twentieth century in some rural communities. Greek Revival architecture was initially associated with the rise of a middle class in America which provided a new level of wealth among the general population. This wealth led to increased education, which when coupled with recent archaeological finds relating to the classical world resulted in a public fervor for all things classically inspired. The style is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. The corner boards found on this house are also indicative of the style. Greek Revival-style homes, such as this one often also featured a full Temple front.

SOURCE

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records,

PHOTO

Photographer: Nancy Gardner  Date: 11/2004

Nancy Gardner  Wood Memorial Library

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo  Date: 2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[-] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation: 
1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**

   **HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
   **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**
   
   **STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
   **COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
   
   59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
   (860) 566-3005

   **IDENTIFICATION**

   2. **TOWNSHIP**
   
   **VILLAGE**
   
   **COUNTY**
   
   South Windsor
   Phase I
   Hartford

   3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   
   67 Main Street

   4. **OWNER(S)**
   
   Frances Charon

   5. **USE (Present)**
   
   Single Family Residence

   **USE (Historic)**
   
   Single Family Residence

   6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

   **EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD**
   
   **INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE**
   
   IF YES, EXPLAIN

<table>
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<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>YES</th>
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</tbody>
</table>

   7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**

   Colonial Revival

   **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**

   1956

   8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

   - [ ] Clapboard
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Board & batten
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Other

   9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

   - [X] Wood Frame
   - [ ] Post and beam
   - [ ] Load-bearing masonry
   - [ ] Balloon
   - [ ] Structural iron or steel

   10. **ROOF (Type)**

   - [X] Gambrel
   - [ ] Flat
   - [ ] Mansard
   - [ ] Monitor
   - [ ] Round
   - [ ] Other

   **Material**

   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Roll Asphalt
   - [ ] Tin
   - [ ] Slate
   - [ ] Asphalt shingle
   - [ ] Built up
   - [ ] Tile
   - [ ] Other

   11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

   [ ]

   12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

   - [ ] Excellent
   - [X] Good
   - [ ] Fair
   - [ ] Deteriorated

   **(Exterior)**

   - [ ] Excellent
   - [X] Good
   - [ ] Fair
   - [ ] Deteriorated

   13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**

   WHEN?

   - [ ] On original site
   - [X] Moved

   **ALTERATIONS**

   IF YES, EXPLAIN

   - [ ] YES
   - [X] NO

   14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

   - [ ] Barn
   - [ ] Shed
   - [ ] Garage
   - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
   - [ ] Carriage house
   - [ ] Shop
   - [ ] Garden

   15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

   - [ ] Open land
   - [ ] Woodland
   - [X] Residential
   - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
   - [ ] Commercial
   - [ ] Industrial
   - [X] Rural
   - [ ] High building density

   16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   The house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the road on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

67 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style house. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a low brick chimney located on the southern side of the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake which are both lined with a row of dentils and there are returns at the gable ends. Two gabled dormers punctuate the roof on the façade. The façade is 3.3 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance topped by a gabled portico supported by Doric posts. The doorway is flanked by sidelights, but appears to be a modern replacement. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim and the windows of the bottoms story are topped by French arches. There is a single-story shed-roofed addition on the southern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Colonial Revival is a style favored in America and particularly in Connecticut in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout the town. Modern variations (dating from after 1940, such as this house) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

11/2004

VIEW

West

NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other

- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06108
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Historic

2. TOWN/CITY
   Village
   County
   South Windsor
   Phase I
   Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   90 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Charles and Carol Natitus

5. USE (Present)
   Historic
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   Exterior Visible from Public Road
   Interior Accessible
   Yes
   No
   Yes
   No

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
   1820

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   X Clapboard
   Asbestos siding
   Brick
   Other
   (Specify)
   Wood Shingle
   Asphalt siding
   Fieldstone
   Board & batten
   Stucco
   Cobblestone
   Aluminum Siding
   Concrete
   Cut stone
   Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   Wood Frame
   X Post and beam
   Balloon
   Load-bearing masonry
   Structural iron or steel
   Other

10. ROOF (Type)
    X Gable
    Flat
    Mansard
    Monitor
    Sawtooth
    Gambrel
    Shed
    Hip
    Round
    Other

    (Material)
    Wood Shingle
    Roll Asphalt
    Tin
    Slate
    Asphalt shingle
    Built up
    Tile
    Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    Approximate Dimensions
    2.5
    18 x 24, 16 x 18

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    Excellent
    X Good
    Fair
    Deteriorated
    Exterior
    Excellent
    X Good
    Fair
    Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    On original site
    Moved
    When?
    Alterations
    Yes
    No
    If Yes, Explain
    Enclosed porch and additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    X Barn
    Shed
    Garage
    Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    Carriage house
    Shop
    Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    Open land
    Woodland
    Residential
    Scattered buildings visible from site
    Commercial
    Industrial
    Rural
    High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

   The house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

90 Main Street is a two-story vernacular-style house. The plan of the house is L-shaped with the main block set perpendicular to the street. The side gabled ell has a short brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. The façade of the main block is 2/2 bays wide and there is a shed-roofed porch lining the interior of the L-shape. Windows appear to be replacements and are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim throughout. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and returns at the gable ends. The porch has been fitted with modern windows and screening. There is a single story addition at the rear.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a good example of a vernacular farmhouse dating from the first half of the nineteenth century. The form is very simple and derives certain elements from Greek Revival architecture (such as the returns at the gable ends). Although there have been a few slight modifications and additions to the original structure, the house retains its shape and form as well as its sense of place as part of a larger farmstead.

20. SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records,
Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner
11/2004

VIEW

East
NEGATIVE ON FILE

WOOD MEMORIAL LIBRARY

COMPiled BY

Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC  

2. TOWN/CITY  
VILLAGE  
COUNTY  

South Windsor  
Phase I  
Hartford  

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  

93 Main Street  

4. OWNER(S)  

Henry Cohen  

5. USE (Present)  
(Historic)  

Single Family Residence  
Single Family Residence  

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
IF YES, EXPLAIN  

□ YES  □ NO  □ YES  □ NO  

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Vernacular cottage  

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  
1943 earlier (1845) at the rear  

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  

□ Clapboard  □ Asbestos siding  □ Brick  □ Other  
□ Wood Shingle  □ Asphalt siding  □ Fieldstone  (Specify)  
□ Board & batten  □ Stucco  □ Cobblestone  
□ Aluminum  □ Concrete  □ Cut stone  
□ Siding  □ Type:  

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
□ Wood Frame  □ Post and beam  □ Balloon  □ Structural iron or steel  
□ Load-bearing masonry  
□ Other (specify)  

10. ROOF (Type)  
□ Gable  □ Flat  □ Mansard  □ Monitor  □ Sawtooth  
□ Gambrel  □ Shed  □ Hipped  □ Round  □ Other  

(Material)  
□ Wood Shingle  □ Roll Asphalt  □ Tin  □ Slate  
□ Asphalt shingles  □ Built up  □ Tile  □ Other  

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
1.5  

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
18 x 20  

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
□ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated  
□ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated  

(Exterior)  

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
WHEN?  
ALTERATIONS  
IF YES, EXPLAIN  

□ YES  □ NO  

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
□ Barn  □ Shed  □ Garage  □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)  
□ Carriage house  □ Shop  □ Garden  

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
□ Open land  □ Woodland  □ Residential  □ Scattered buildings visible from site  
□ Commercial  □ Industrial  □ Rural  □ High building density  

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
The house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the road on an open lot dotted with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE

93 Main Street is a two-story vernacular cottage. The main block of the structure is oriented with the ridge set perpendicular to the street. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the rake which is lined by wide cornice molding and there are returns at the gable end. At the front of the house there are a series of hipped roof additions which obscure the original shape of the house. These are one story in height and feature multi-paned bay windows and a modern entrance located beneath an integral porch. There is a hipped roof addition on the northern elevation as well. Windows on the main block appear to be 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The entire structure has been clad in narrow aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is an unusual vernacular-style cottage that appears to be a renovation of an earlier structure. The main block of the house appears to be a Greek Revival-style house dating from the middle of the nineteenth century. The returns at the gable ends and wide molding along the cornice are indicative of that style and time. The hipped roof additions were most likely added sometime in the 1940s.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER: Nancy Gardner
DATE: 11/2004
VIEW: West
NEGATIVE ON FILE: Wood Memorial Library

COMPiled BY

NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
DATE: 2/2006
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC
2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
99 Main Street
4. OWNER(S)
Cheryl Cohen
5. USE (Present)
Two Family Residence | Single Family Residence
6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
| EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD | INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE | IF YES, EXPLAIN |
| YES | NO | YES | NO |
7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular
8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
- □ Clapboard
- □ Wood Shingle
- □ Board & batten
- □ Aluminum Siding
- □ Brick
- □ Fieldstone
- □ Stucco
- □ Concrete
- □ Cobblestone
- □ Cut stone
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
□ Wood Frame
□ Post and beam
□ Load-bearing masonry
□ Other (specify)
□ Balloon
□ Structural iron or steel
10. ROOF (Type)
□ Gable
□ Gambrel
□ Shed
□ Hip
□ Monitor
□ Round
□ Other
11. NUMBER OF STORIES
12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
□ Excellent
□ Good
□ Fair
□ Deteriorated
□ Excellent
□ Good
□ Fair
□ Deteriorated
13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
□ On original site
□ Moved
□ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
□ Barn
□ Carriage house
□ Shed
□ Shop
□ Garage
□ Garden
□ Other
□ Scattered buildings visible from site
15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
□ Open land
□ Woodland
□ Residential
□ Commercial
□ Industrial
□ Rural
□ High building density
16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
The house is located on the western side of Main Street on a wooded lot. There are two large barns at the back which are dilapidated.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

99 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular house. The ridge is set perpendicular to the street and there is a brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake which are both lined with a narrow band of molding. The gable end is pedimented and there is a tripartite window located within the gable end. The façade appears to have been altered and is 1/2 bays wide with a full-width, shed-roofed porch. A gabled projection marks the entrance of the porch which is supported by turned posts and is lined by a balustrade featuring turned balusters. The openings on all elevations are not symmetrical and aluminum siding appears to have obscured all of the original features as well as one of the windows on the facade.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house has been modified from its original form by the addition of synthetic siding, replacement windows and a refurbished front porch, but the overall massing and shape of the original structure remains intact. It is a typical example of a vernacular style farmhouse found throughout Connecticut's urban communities. Examples of this style can be seen throughout cities such as Waterbury and Norwalk. In the cities these houses generally date from a time when they were in transition from rural to urban centers. Therefore, this style of house is at once typical and unusual to see in such a rural and open setting.

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records,
Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

<table>
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<th>DATE</th>
<th>VIEW</th>
<th>NEGATIVE ON FILE</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<td>11/2004</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Wood Memorial Library</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S □ □ NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Actual □ Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HISTORIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. TOWN/CITY                |
| VILLAGE                     |
| COUNTY                      |
| South Windsor              |
| Phase I                    |
| Hartford                   |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>222 Main Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.M. Jardine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Public □ Private</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5. USE (Present)                        |
| (Historic)                              |
| Two Family Residence                    |

| 6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:              |
|                                       |
| EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD       |
| □ YES □ NO                              |
| INTERIOR/ACCESSIBLE                     |
| □ YES □ NO                              |
| IF YES, EXPLAIN                         |

| 7. STYLE OF BUILDING                    |
| Vernacular                              |
| DATE OF CONSTRUCTION                   |
| 1890                                    |

| 8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate) |
|                                                        |
| □ Clapboard                                            |
| □ Wood Shingle                                         |
| □ Board & batten                                       |
| □ Aluminum Siding                                     |
| □ Brick                                                |
| □ Other (Specify)                                      |
| □ Post and beam                                        |
| □ Structural iron or steel                            |

| 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM                           |
| Wood Frame                                      |
| □ Post and beam                                |
| □ Load-bearing masonry                         |
| □ Other (specify)                              |

| 10. ROOF (Type)                               |
|                                             |
| □ Gable                                     |
| □ Gambrel                                   |
| □ Wood Shingle                              |
| □ Roll Asphalt                             |
| □ Metal                                     |
| □ Slate                                    |
| □ Other                                    |

| 11. NUMBER OF STORIES                        |
| APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS                       |
| 2.5                                        |
| 18 x 24                                     |

| 12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)        |
|                                            |
| □ Excellent                               |
| □ Good                                     |
| □ Fair                                    |
| □ Deterioriated                           |
| □ Excellent                               |
| □ Good                                     |
| □ Fair                                     |
| □ Deterioriated                           |

| 13. INTEGRITY (Location)                    |
| WHEN?                                      |
| □ On original site □ Moved                 |
| □ ALTERATIONS                              |
| □ YES □ NO                                 |
| IF YES, EXPLAIN                            |
| Siding                                     |

| 14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES |
|                                             |
| □ Barn                                     |
| □ Shed                                     |
| □ Garage                                  |
| □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify) |

| 15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT                 |
|                                             |
| □ Open land                                |
| □ Woodland                                 |
| □ Commercial                               |
| □ Industrial                               |
| □ Residential                              |
| □ Scattered buildings visible from site    |
| □ High building density                    |

| 16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS: |
| The house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot free of trees. |
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

222 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular farm house. The ridge is set perpendicular to the street and there is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake, which is lined by plain bargeboards. The façade is two bays wide on the second story and there is a single window located high in the gable end. The first story features an enclosed shed-roofed porch. Original windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with wide trim. The house has been clad in asbestos shingle siding which obscures many of the original features. There is a two story bay located on the southern elevation and there is a garage at the back.

18. ARCHITECT | BUILDER

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a typical vernacular farm house dating from the turn of the twentieth century. The simple shapes and lack of ornamentation are typical for this style. Vernacular architecture from this period draws on elements of the Greek Revival style such as the frontward facing gable and the wide overhang of the roof at the rake.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER | DATE

Nancy Gardner | 11/2004

VIEW | NEGATIVE ON FILE

East | Wood Memorial Library

NAME | DATE

Stacey S. Vairo | 2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC

2. TOWNCITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
244 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Robert E. Jones, Jr.

5. USE (Present) | (Historic)
Two Family Residence | Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ YES</td>
<td>☑ YES</td>
<td>☑ NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
 Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

- ☑ Clapboard
- ☐ Asbestos siding
- ☐ Brick
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)
- ☐ Wood Shingle
- ☐ Asphalt siding
- ☐ Fieldstone
- ☐ Cobblestone
- ☐ Board & batten
- ☐ Stucco
- ☐ Cobblestone
- ☐ Aluminum Siding
- ☐ Concrete
- ☐ Cut stone
  - Type:
- ☐ Wood Frame
- ☐ Post and beam
- ☐ Balloon
- ☐ Structural iron or steel
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)
- ☐ Load-bearing masonry
- ☐ Gable
- ☐ Flat
- ☐ Mansard
- ☐ Monitor
- ☐ Sawtooth
- ☐ Gambrel
- ☐ Shed
- ☐ Hip
- ☐ Round
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)
- ☐ Roll Asphalt
- ☐ Th
- ☐ Slate
- ☐ Asphalt shingle
- ☐ Built up
- ☐ Tile
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

- ☑ Wood Frame
- ☐ Post and beam
- ☐ Balloon
- ☐ Structural iron or steel
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)
- ☐ Load-bearing masonry
- ☐ Gable
- ☐ Flat
- ☐ Mansard
- ☐ Monitor
- ☐ Sawtooth
- ☐ Gambrel
- ☐ Shed
- ☐ Hip
- ☐ Round
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)
- ☐ Roll Asphalt
- ☐ Th
- ☐ Slate
- ☐ Asphalt shingle
- ☐ Built up
- ☐ Tile
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)

10. ROOF (Type)

- ☑ Gable
- ☐ Flat
- ☐ Mansard
- ☐ Monitor
- ☐ Sawtooth
- ☐ Gambrel
- ☐ Shed
- ☐ Hip
- ☐ Round
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)
- ☐ Roll Asphalt
- ☐ Th
- ☐ Slate
- ☐ Asphalt shingle
- ☐ Built up
- ☐ Tile
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES

- 2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural) | (Exterior)

- ☐ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Deteriorated
- ☑ Excellent
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) | WHEN?

- ☑ On original site
- ☐ Moved
- ☐ Original
- ☐ Moved
- ☐ Other
  - (Specify)

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- ☐ Barn
- ☐ Shed
- ☐ Garage
- ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- ☐ Carriage house
- ☐ Shop
- ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- ☐ Open land
- ☐ Woodland
- ☑ Residential
- ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Industrial
- ☑ Rural
- ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
The house is located on an open lot on the eastern side of Main Street adjacent to the former church building at 246 Main Street.
244 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular-style house. The plan of the house is L-shaped and there is a brick chimney located at the intersection of the ell and the main block. The principle façade is 3/3 bays wide set around a central entrance and there is a hipped roof wrap-around porch which continues to the rear ell on the southern elevation. The porch is supported by squared posts and is enclosed in the bottom half. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake which is decorated with carved bargeboards. There is a double window located high in the gable end of the façade. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with tall cornices and plain trim. There are fishscale shingles located in the gable end and the rest of the house is clad in clapboard.

This is a nice example of a vernacular house that utilizes elements of the stick style, such as the decorative bargeboards at the rake and the paired window in the gable end. The L-shaped plan was commonly used for vernacular farm houses.

Sources:

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records,
Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

Photographer: Nancy Gardner
Date: 11/2004

View: East

Negative on file: Wood Memorial Library

Compiled by: Stacey S. Vairo
Date: 2/2006

Organizational: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

Address: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. Threats to Building or Site

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other

- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>1. BUILDING NAME</strong> (Common)</th>
<th>Historic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. TOWN/CITY</strong></td>
<td>Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</strong></td>
<td>County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246 Main Street</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. OWNER(S)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert E Jones, Jr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. USE (Present)</strong></td>
<td>Historic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. ACCESSIBILITY</strong></td>
<td>Exterior Visible from Public Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Public:</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Clapboard</td>
<td>[ ] Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Wood Shingle</td>
<td>[ ] Asphalt siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>[ ] Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>[ ] Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Load Frame</td>
<td>[ ] Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Gable</td>
<td>[ ] Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>[ ] Gambrel</td>
<td>[ ] Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td>[ ] Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Asphalt shingles</td>
<td>[ ] Built up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. ROOF (Type)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Gable</td>
<td>[ ] Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Gambrel</td>
<td>[ ] Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td>[ ] Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Asphalt shingles</td>
<td>[ ] Built up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Dimensions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>16 x 40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>12. CONDITION (Structural)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Excellent</td>
<td>[ ] Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td>[ ] Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN?</td>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] On original site</td>
<td>[ ] Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Barn</td>
<td>[ ] Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Carriage house</td>
<td>[ ] Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Open land</td>
<td>[ ] Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Commercial</td>
<td>[ ] Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The structure is located on an open lot on the eastern side of Main Street adjacent to the house at 244 Main Street.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

246 Main Street is a single-story vernacular structure that appears to have once been a church. The long, narrow "shotgun shack" is oriented with the gable end facing the street. A wide brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. There is an integral front porch beneath the pedimented gable end. The porch is supported by squared posts. Openings are 1/1 double-hung sash replacement. The facade is three bays wide beneath the porch and there is a transom located above the door. The structure is clad in narrow clapboards and windows are spaced irregularly on the side elevations. The outline of a cross can be seen in the gable end.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although the origin of this structure is unknown, it appears to have been used as a church. The shadow outline of a cross in the gable end indicates this former use. The style of the structure is unusual and seen more commonly in the southern United States. The long and narrow plan consisting of a series of connecting rooms is often referred to as a "shotgun shack" in the vernacular. Its use in this rural New England setting is unique and therefore architecturally significant.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER  DATE
Nancy Gardner  11/2004

VIEW  NEGATIVE ON FILE
Southeast  Wood Memorial Library

COMPILED BY

NAME  DATE
Stacey S. Vairo  2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning  Explanation:

HIST-8 REV. 6/03 (Back)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - **HISTORIC**

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - **VILLAGE**
   - **COUNTY**
   - South Windsor
   - Phase I
   - Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 272 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Alfred Burnham

5. **USE (Present)**
   - (Historic)
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: ☑ YES ☐ NO
   - INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☑ NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - New England Colonial
   - DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1790

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - ☑ Wood Frame
   - ☑ Post and beam
   - ☐ Balloon
   - ☐ Structural iron or steel

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - ☑ Gambrel
   - ☐ Shed
   - ☐ Hip
   - ☐ Monitor
   - ☐ Round
   - ☐ Sawtooth
   - ☐ Other

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - ☑ Wire Shingle
    - ☐ Roll Asphalt
    - ☐ Tin
    - ☐ Slate
    - ☐ Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 1.5
    - 34 x 26 plus additions

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - ☑ Excellent
    - ☑ Good
    - ☑ Fair
    - ☑ Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - WHEN?
    - ☑ ALTERATIONS
    - ☑ YES
    - ☐ NO

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - ☐ Barn
    - ☐ Shed
    - ☐ Garage
    - ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - ☑ Residential
    - ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    - ☐ Commercial
    - ☐ Industrial
    - ☐ High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
   - The house is surrounded by mature trees and is set on an open lot on the east side of Main Street, approximately one mile north of the East Hartford Town line.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

272 Main Street is a two-story, gambrel-roofed New England Colonial. The roof is covered in asphalt shingle and there is no overhang at the rake. A brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge line and a second exterior chimney is located on the northern elevation. The facade is 3/5 bays wide. The upper story contains three original gabled dormers fitted with arched windows. The bottom story is symmetrically arranged around a centrally-placed doorway topped by an early, arched fanlight. The door is covered by a modern screen door and surround and there is a modern concrete step with wrought iron railings. On the southern elevation there is a "coffin door", a typical variant seen in early Colonial homes along the Connecticut River. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with narrow trim. The exterior is clad in vinyl and the house rests on a stone foundation covered in concrete. Review of the WPA survey indicates that many of the original details such as a main cornice featuring carved molding and guttae modillions have been obscured by the aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

New England Colonials are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six-over-six or six-over-nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes. In the early 1900's, the Johnson family lived here. Alfred P. Burham purchased this house from the Johnsons in 1902 or 1903. Burnham's son, Alfred B. Burham inherited the house in 1946.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTOGRAPHY

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

SE

Wood Memorial Library

COMPILATION

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
   HISTORIC

2. TOWNCITY  
   VILLAGE  
   COUNTY
   South Windsor  
   Phase I  
   Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
   285 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
   James W. Slater  
   [Public or Private? Public or Private]

5. USE (Present)  
   (Historic)  
   Single Family Residence  
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   [YES or NO]
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   [YES or NO]

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
   Vernacular
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
   1910

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
   [Clapboard or Asbestos siding]
   [Wood Shingle or Asphalt siding]
   [Board & batten or Stucco]
   [Aluminum Siding or Concrete]
   [Brick or Fieldstone]
   [Cobblestone or Cut stone]
   [Other (Specify)]

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
   [Wood Frame or Post and beam]
   [Load-bearing masonry or Structural iron or steel]
   [Other (Specify)]

10. ROOF (Type)  
    [Gable or Flat or Mansard]
    [Monitor or Round or Other]
    [Shed or Hip]
    [Roll Asphalt or Tin or Slate]
    [Asphalt shingle or Built up or Tile]
    [Other (Specify)]

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
    [APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS]
    2.5
    28 x 28

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
    [Excellent or Good or Fair or Deteriorated]
    [Exterior]
    [Excellent or Good or Fair or Deteriorated]

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
    WHEN?
    [On original site or Moved]
    ALTERATIONS
    [YES or NO]
    [IF YES, EXPLAIN Siding]

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
    [Barn or Shed or Garage]
    [Carriage house or Shop or Garden]
    [Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)]

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
    [Open land or Woodland or Residential]
    [Commercial or Industrial or Rural]
    [Scattered buildings visible from site or High building density]

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

   This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot lined at the front by trees.
285 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof, vernacular-style house. It appears to have been a Queen Anne-style house that has been significantly modified. The plan of the house is L-shaped with a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake, which are supported with a series of scrolled brackets. The windows on the house have been altered and on the façade one appears to have been removed. Those that remain are 6/6 double-hung sash replacements. A wrap-around porch has been enclosed along the width of the façade. Although this house has been significantly modified and many of the original features have been obscured, many of the alterations appear to be reversible and there may be many original features intact beneath the synthetic siding. A large single-story addition is located on the northern elevation.

Typically asymmetrical in plan, Queen Anne houses were popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Steepley pitched hipped roofs with irregular, intersecting roof lines often are the hallmark of these homes. The porches can be single and wraparound or partial and located in a number of spots. The embellishment on this type of house came from the sheathing which is often a patterned shingle or multi-colored brick and also from the decorative elements on the porches such as turned spindles. The placement and style of the windows on these houses are varied as well and serve as another form of decoration. This house is a modified version of the original plan. The siding and additions have altered the original shape of the structure, but the original massing can still be discerned.

**Sources**

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
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<tr>
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<th>PHOTO</th>
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<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Wood Memorial Library</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organization**

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

**Address**

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. Threats to Building or Site

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other

- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
Four Barns

2. TOWN/CITY  
VILLAGE  
Phase I  
COUNTY  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
347 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Myrtle and Barbara Odum  
Public  
Private

5. USE (Present)  
(Historic)  
Single Family Residence  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Federal

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
- Brick  
- Other  
- (Specify) vinyl

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- Wood Frame  
- Post and beam

10. ROOF (Type)  
- Gable  
- Shed  
- Hip  
- Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
2  
26 x 54

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
Excellent  
Good  
Fair  
Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
WHEN?  
ALTERRATIONS  
IF YES, EXPLAIN  
Additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- Barn  
- Shed  
- Garage  
- Carriage house  
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- Open land  
- Woodland  
- Residential  
- Scattered buildings visible from site  
- Commercial  
- Industrial  
- Rural  
- High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
The house is surrounded by mature trees and is set on an open lot on the west side of Main Street, approximately one mile north of the East Hartford Town line.
347 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story Federal-style house. The main block of the house is rectangular in plan. There is a large two-story addition at the rear of the house and a single-story perpendicular ell on the northern elevation at the rear. The gabled roof of the main block is oriented perpendicular to the street and the facade is arranged in a symmetrical 3/3 pattern. Numerous interior and exterior brick chimneys are located throughout the main block of the house and the later additions. There is a slight overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves. A rectangular window is located high in the gable end at the center of the pedimented gable. The entrance is located on the southernmost bay and consists of an elaborate surround. The door is topped by a tall cornice set above a transom light and is flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with tall lintels. The house is covered in vinyl siding which skews the profile of the original framing.

18. ARCHITECT

Elizur Drake

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is one of the best examples the Federal style along Main Street. The frontward facing gable, door surround and symmetry of form are all hallmarks of this style. It was built in 1837 by Elizur Drake. Five generations of Reardons have lived here. Dennis Reardon purchased this house on March 17, 1875 and lived there over thirty years until his death in 1907. James H. Reardon bought the house from Mary Riordon on July 25, 1918 (South Windsor Land Records, Volume 21. Page 343). Dennis and James Reardon were both successful tobacco growers. James Reardon died in Dec 26, 1929. James' wife Nellie P. Reardon lived here until her death on January 5, 1960. Harry and Myrtle Odum bought the house on October 19, 1961. Myrtle was a research historian for old houses, especially in the historic district. Many articles in Wood Library with historic references to South Windsor were documented by her. William F. Reardon was a Captain in the Medical Corps Reserve in World War I. Colonel Albert Drake died in service during the Civil War.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records,
Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

PHOTO

Wood Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
The house is located close to the street on a fairly open lot featuring mature trees on the east side of Main Street.
360 Main Street is a two-story, gable-roofed vernacular-style structure. The roof is aligned parallel to the street and is covered in asphalt shingles. There is a narrow interior brick chimney located off center along the ridge. The eaves are boxed and have only a slight overhang at the rake. The facade of the main block of the house is 3/3 bays and arranged around a centrally placed doorway. The door is topped by a tall cornice and is flanked by pilasters, but the entire surround has been encased in vinyl. The windows throughout are a mix of 6/6 and 1/1 double-hung sash with molded trim. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding which skews the profile of the original trim elements. A single-story, gabled-roof addition has been attached to the southern elevation.

This house is known as the George Gmundmann house - presumably after the first occupant. The house is a typical example of simple, straightforward vernacular building style which drew on elements of the higher Greek Revival and New England Colonial aesthetics. The overall shape of the house and its simplicity is derived from the New England Colonial plan; two rooms wide by two rooms deep with a central stairway. Although obscured, the shape of the door surround is reminiscent of those found on later Greek Revival-style structures with the tall cornice and flanking pilasters.
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>Arodi Wolcott House</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOWN/CITY</td>
<td>South Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
<td>369 Main Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER(S)</td>
<td>Beatrice Grigorian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE (Present)</td>
<td>Two Family Residence</td>
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<td>Single Family Residence</td>
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<td>ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
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<td>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
<td>New England Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>ca. 1788</td>
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<td>MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Clapboard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Board &amp; batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Aluminum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural iron or steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
<td>X Wood Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X Load-bearing masonry</td>
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<td>ROOF (Type)</td>
<td>X Gable</td>
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<tr>
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<td>X Gambrel</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td>X Wood Shingle</td>
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<td>X Asphalt shingle</td>
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<td>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</td>
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<td>CONDITION (Structural)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
<td>X YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td>Addition. Also restoration in 1980-1981</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</td>
<td>Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>X Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
<td>Shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>Open land</td>
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<tr>
<td>X Commercial</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High building density</td>
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</table>

This house is one of the oldest in the immediate area, but many of the surrounding homes are historic. It is situated close to the street on the western side of Main Street.
369 Main Street is an excellent example of a New England Colonial. The gambrel roof is oriented parallel to the street and a tall brick chimney is centered along the ridge. The house is two stories in height with a single-story gable-roofed addition at the rear and a single-story, gambrel-roofed addition on the southern elevation. The main block is five bays wide and centered around a Colonial doorway. The floating paneled door is surrounded by wide trimboards. The door hardware are exact reproductions of the original. The semi-circular granite steps leading up the doorway are original to the house. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with wide, plain trim. The windows at the front of the house were most likely lowered a bit from their original location. The house is clad in hand-hewn clapboards with cornerboards. The main block rests on a continuous cut stone foundation. Care has been taken to retain all of the original features whenever possible. On the interior many of the original features were uncovered and restored during the 1980-1981 restoration (see below).

This is one of the oldest houses in South Windsor. A corner stone found beneath the porch dates from 1788.

The first owner was Arodi Wolcott (1760 -1805). Wolcott, who was a part of one of Windsor’s oldest and largest founding families married Ruth Pitkin here in 1789. The house was sold by Arodi Wolcott to Thomas Alexander in 1800. In 1874, Charles Riordan sold the house to Mrs. Charles Riordan. It passed to their son, Patrick Riordan (owner during the WPA survey) and then to his wife Mrs Patrick Riordan. It next passed to the Russo Brothers and finally to Richard and Beatrice Grigorian in 1979. They undertook a massive restoration/renovation of the property in 1980-1981.

During the renovation the Gregorians removed the plaster around the chimney, removed dormer windows and replaced them with three skylights at the rear of the house. This restored the original appearance of the house from the street. An existing porch was also removed and all of the windows were restored to the original 12/12 configuration. The original fireplaces were exposed along with raised paneling in the living and dining rooms. The original flooring remains in most of the rooms and the original steps leading out to the porch area were removed and used as hearthstones for the fireplaces in the living room and kitchen.

South Windsor Land Records
House Files at the Wood Memorial Library
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3095

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Town No: Site No:
UTM: QUAD:
DISTRICT IF NR, SPECIFY
☐ S ☐ NR ☐ Actual ☐ Potential

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) Warehouse

2. TOWN/CITY VILLAGE COUNTY
South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) 372 Main Street

4. OWNER(S) J. E. Shepard Company

☐ Public ☑ Private

5. USE (Present) Tobacco Warehouse Tobacco Warehouse

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   ☑ EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD ☐ NO
   ☑ INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE ☐ NO
   IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☐ Clayboard ☐ Asbestos siding ☐ Brick ☑ Other (Specify)
   ☑ Wood Shingle ☐ Asphalt siding ☐ Fieldstone ☐ Cobblestone
   ☐ Board & batten ☐ Stucco ☐ Concrete ☐ Cut stone
   ☐ Aluminum Siding ☑ Concrete Type: poured

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☑ Wood Frame ☐ Post and beam ☐ Balloon ☐ Structural iron or steel
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry ☐ Other (Specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
    ☑ Gable ☑ Flat ☐ Mansard ☐ Monitor ☐ Sawtooth
    ☐ Gambrel ☑ Shed ☐ Hip ☐ Round ☐ Other

   (Material)
   ☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Roll Asphalt ☐ Tin ☐ State
   ☐ Asphalt shingle ☑ Built up ☐ Tie ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    3 146 x 48

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    ☑ Excellent ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHERE?
    ☑ On original site ☐ Moved

    ALTERATIONS IF YES, EXPLAIN
    ☑ YES ☐ NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☐ Barn ☐ Shed ☐ Garage ☑ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house ☐ Shop ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☐ Open land ☑ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial ☑ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
The factory is located on an open, corner lot located on the east side of Main Street at the corner of North King Street. The large water tower is located at the rear of the property, which is dotted with trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

372 Main Street is a three-story, flat-roofed industrial building. It is unique in that it is a rare example of a surviving nineteenth century, wood-framed industrial structure. The large, box-shaped building is incredibly simple in design. There is no extraneous ornamentation and openings are arranged symmetrically on all elevations. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim, except for on the first story where they are shorter to accommodate the banked position of the structure. A set of wooden, double doors with four-light windows in the upper half are located on the southern elevation at ground level. On the southeastern corner of the building there is a metal fire escape leading from the third floor down to the ground. At the rear (eastern) elevation there is a single-story addition with a large metal smokestack that perhaps was a drying room. The entire structure is clad in unpainted wood shingles.

The tallest structure in the area, a six-story steel water tower is located at the rear of the warehouse.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although it is now abandoned, this warehouse was at the heart of a busy tobacco business during the early twentieth century. Tobacco production was at its peak during the early twentieth century and the J. E. Shepard Company was South Windsor's largest grower. Tobacco was grown throughout Connecticut's Tobacco Valley in the eighteenth century but the trade didn't fully develop until growers began to specialize in the Connecticut Broadleaf variety. Due to its superior taste, broadleaf tobacco was used almost exclusively to wrap high quality cigars. Soon after its development nearly every farmer in South Windsor grew "Broadleaf". Many continued to grow this popular variety even after the new shade variety was cultivated. Numerous warehouses such as this one were constructed throughout South Windsor for the purpose of sorting and storing cured tobacco. This is one of the few and best surviving remnants of an industry that once drove the economy of this area.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
Wood Library House Files
"Tobacco History" File at Wood Library

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner 11/2004
Wood Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo 2/2005

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Town No: Site No:

UTM:

QUAD:

DISTRICT IF NR, SPECIFY
□ S □ NR □ Actual □ Potential

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) HISTORIC

2. TOWNCITY VILLAGE COUNTY
South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
379 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Robert Grillo

□ Public □ Private

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
Single Family Residence

6. EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: □ YES □ NO □ YES □ NO

IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
Vernacular 1916

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
□ Clay □ Asbestos siding □ Brick □ Other
□ Wood Shingle □ Asphalt siding □ Fieldstone (Specify) Vinyl
□ Board & batten □ Stucco □ Cobblestone
□ Aluminum □ Concrete □ Cut stone
Siding Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
□ Wood Frame □ Post and beam □ Balloon
□ Load-bearing masonry □ Structural iron or steel
□ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
□ Gable □ Flat □ Mansard □ Monitor □ Sawtooth
□ Gambrel □ Shed □ Hip □ Round □ Other

(Material)
□ Wood Shingle □ Roll Asphalt □ Tin □ Slate
□ Asphalt shingle □ Built up □ Tile □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
2.5 32 x 32

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
□ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN? ALTERATIONS IF YES, EXPLAIN
□ On original site □ Moved □ YES □ NO Siding

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
□ Barn □ Shed □ Garage □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
□ Carriage house □ Shop □ Garden

15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
□ Open land □ Woodland □ Residential □ Scattered buildings visible from site
□ Commercial □ Industrial □ Rural □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. The house is set back from the street on an open lot lined by nature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

379 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof vernacular-style house. The house is square in plan with a number of projections on the north and south elevations. There is a flat-roofed dormer on the façade and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves which are trimmed with a wide band of frieze molding. The façade is 2/2 bays wide with an offset entrance that appears to be modern with full-height sidelights. A porch spans the façade and wraps around to the southern elevation. The porch is supported by paired Doric posts and the entrance is topped by a pedimented gable. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash throughout. The house is clad in aluminum siding and there is a two-story, gabled bay on the southern elevation. The northern elevation also features a two-story bay.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a good example of a vernacular structure with Queen Anne-style influences. The hipped roof, wrap-around porch, double posts at the porch and projecting bays all indicate the influence of that style. This house is identical to the one found at 387 Main Street, although that house has undergone some slight modifications. The design of this house was also influenced by the Colonial Revival style—primarily the subset known as the Foursquare.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

11/2004

VIEW

West

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Memorial Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC
---|---

2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
387 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Donald W. Stetson

5. USE (Present)
(Historic)
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
- EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: Yes □ No □
- INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: Yes □ No X

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
- □ Clapboard
- □ Wood Shingle
- □ Board & batten
- □ Aluminum Siding
- □ Brick
- □ Fieldstone
- □ Stucco
- □ Concrete
- □ Cobblestone
- □ Cut stone
- □ Other (Specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
- □ Wood Frame
- □ Load-bearing masonry
- □ Post and beam
- □ Balloon
- □ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
- □ Gambrel
- □ Shed
- □ Hip
- □ Monitor
- □ Round
- □ Sawtooth
- □ Other (Specify)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
- 2.5
- 32 x 32

12. CONDITION (Structural)
- □ Excellent
- □ Good X
- □ Fair
- □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN? ALTERATIONS
- □ On original site
- □ Moved
- □ Enclosed porch, siding
- □ Excellent
- □ Good X
- □ Fair
- □ Deteriorated

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
- □ Barn
- □ Carriage house
- □ Shop
- □ Garage
- □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
- □ Open land
- □ Woodland
- □ Residential
- □ Scattered buildings visible from site
- □ Commercial
- □ Industrial
- □ Rural
- □ High building density

18. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a lot flanked by mature trees. A large barn is found at the southern side of the house.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

387 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof vernacular-style house. The house is square in plan with a number of projections on the north and south elevations. There is a flat-roofed dormer on the façade and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves which are trimmed with a wide band of frieze molding. The façade is 2/2 bays wide with an offset entrance that appears to be modern with full-height sidelights. A porch spans the façade and wraps around to the southern elevation. The porch is supported by paired Doric posts and the entrance is topped by a pedimented gable, but the entire porch has been enclosed with glass panes set in arched openings. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash throughout. The house is clad in wide aluminum siding and there is a two-story, gabled bay on the southern elevation. The northern elevation also features a two-story bay.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a good example of a vernacular structure with Queen Anne-style influences. The hipped roof, wrap-around porch with its double supporting posts and the projecting bays all indicate the influence of that style. This house is identical to the one found at 379 Main Street, although this house has undergone some slight modifications. The design of this house was also influenced by the Colonial Revival style—primarily the subset known as the Foursquare.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Memorial Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other
[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF NR, SPECIFY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Steamboat House</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. TOWNSHIP</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td></td>
<td>John Hartnett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present) (Historic)</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**DESCRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modified New England Colonial</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Clapboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Fieldstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Cobblestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Cut stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Post and beam</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Balloon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Structural iron or steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Gable</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X Flat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Mansard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Monitor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Sawtooth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Round</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Material)</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Shingle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Roll Asphalt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Tin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Slate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Asphalt shingle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Built up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Tile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 x 32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Excellent</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Good</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Poor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Deteriorated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X On original site</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Moved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ New</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X YES</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rear additions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Carriage house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Open land</td>
<td>ca. 1756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Woodland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Commercial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Industrial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ High building density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. RELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is set back from the street on an upward-sloping lot on the eastern side of Main Street. Mature trees are sparsely planted on the mostly open lot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC

Henry Holman House

2. TOWN/CITY
South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
407-409 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Concetta Jaskulski

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IF YES, EXPLAIN:

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Federal or Greek Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clapboard</td>
<td>Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>Cobblestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Cut stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Structural iron or steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. ROOF (Type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Type</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Roll Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansard</td>
<td>Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. NUMBER OF STORIES

2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  DETERIORATED

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
EXCELLENT  GOOD  FAIR  DETERIORATED

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage</td>
<td>Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High building density</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the western side of Main Street on an open lot. It is set amongst a number of houses of a similar style and age.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

407-409 Main Street is a two-story, Greek Revival-style structure. The gabled roof is set perpendicular to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. A wide cornice band is located beneath the overhanging eaves. This band extends around to the gable ends to form pediments on the eastern and western elevations. The facade is 3/3 bays wide with a square, multi-light window located high in the gable end. The entrance is located on the southernmost bay of the house and features a paneled door topped by wide molded trim and tall crown molding. Windows throughout are 12/8 double-hung sash with molded trim. The house is clad in wood shingles and rests on a stone foundation. There is a single-story, gable-roofed addition at the rear of the house that has been built in the same style as the main block.

18. ARCHITECT

Henry Holman

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is built in a typical vernacular variation of the Greek Revival aesthetic. The pedimented gable, wide band of cornice trim and the wide trim of the door surround are all markers for this style. The house was built ca. 1842 by Henry Holman on the site of a former house built by his father John. John was a tanner who learned his trade in Granby, he established a tannery store and married widow Remington. Henry served as a church deacon. The house was sold from the Holman family to Patrick Colbert. John B. Highland, Eli Bancroft, Samuel Bancroft and Jonathon Williams, Jr. were all subsequent owners of this property.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**
Augustus Fitch House

**2. TOWN/CITY**
South Windsor

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
447-449 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S)**
Joseph and Terry Kyc

**5. USE (Present)**
Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>X</strong> YES</td>
<td><strong>X</strong> NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**
New England Colonial

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
- **X** Brick
- **X** Fieldstone
- **X** Concrete

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
- **X** Post and beam

**10. ROOF (Type)**
- **X** Gable

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**
2

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
35 x 38

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**
- **X** Good

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**
- **X** On original site

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
- **X** Barn
- **X** Carriage house

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
- **X** Open land
- **X** Residential

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
This house is located close to the road on the west side of Main Street. The lot is studded with mature trees and the house is set amongst numerous houses of a similar style and age.
The house at 447-449 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The gabled roof is set parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is only a slight overhang of the roof at the eaves and no overhang at the rake. The facade appears to have once been a symmetrical 5/5 bays wide, however, a tripartite window has been added in the southernmost bay of the first story. The doorway is flanked by pilasters and is topped by a wide entablature. A four light transom is set above the paneled door. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with plain trim. There is a shed roofed addition on the first story of the southern elevation and a two story hipped roof addition at the rear. The house is clad in aluminum siding and rests on a continuous stone foundation. On the interior there are eight working fireplaces and original paneling. A dog-legged staircase in the front hall leads to the second story and a built-in corner cupboard can be found in the dining room. The dining room walls have raised paneling and the keeping room has two fireplaces and a beehive oven. There are four bedrooms on the second story, of which two have retained their raised paneling.

This house was built by Lieutenant Joseph Fitch around 1760. The date 1764 is carved in the foundation stone, but since the house burned to the ground shortly after and was immediately rebuilt, it is unclear which incarnation this stone refers to. Many outbuildings including a store and distillery were associated with this property. During the Revolutionary War, Hessian soldiers were billeted here (among other homes in the Town). Horse races were often held to keep the prisoners amused and this house sometimes served as the finish line. Betting was a common practice. Ebenezer Reed stated that "he had seen more guineas counted out to the winner on the door steps of M. Pinney's house than he could carry in his hat." Augustus Fitch and his brother John Fitch - inventor of the steamboat lived here for a short time. John Fitch completed the first successful steamboat run on the Delaware River on August 22, 1787.

Augustus' son, John Fields Fitch, operated the store and distillery. The house passed through the Hitchcock and Wolcott families before it was sold to Ebenezer Pinney around 1830. The Fitch store was moved back from the street to a knoll and converted into a dwelling house. The "Fitch Farm" also once had a tenement house, built ca. 1870, which stood west of the main building. Mr and Mrs. Joseph Kyck purchased the property in 1964.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
Wood Library House Files
Stiles, Henry. Volume 1: pg 676

Nancy Gardner 11/2004

Wood Library

Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   HISTORIC
   Single Family Residence

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   VILLAGE
   South Windsor
   Phase I
   COUNTY
   Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   452 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   Rosemarie and Harvey Lavack

5. **USE (Present)**
   (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   IF YES, EXPLAIN
   - YES
   - NO
   - YES
   - NO
   - YES
   - NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   Greek Revival

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - [ ] Clapboard
   - [x] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Other
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Asphalt siding
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Stucco
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Type:
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [ ] Type:

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - [ ] Wood Frame
   - [x] Post and beam
   - [ ] Balloon
   - [ ] Structural iron or steel
   - [ ] Load-bearing masonry
   - [ ] Other

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - [x] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Sawtooth
    - [ ] Gambrel
    - [ ] Shed
    - [ ] Hip
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Wood Shingle
    - [ ] Roll Asphalt
    - [ ] Tin
    - [ ] Slate
    - [ ] Asphalt shingle
    - [ ] Built up
    - [ ] Tile
    - [ ] Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    - 2.5
    - 18 x 24

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - [ ] Excellent
    - [x] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated
    - [ ] Excellent
    - [x] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    WHEN?
    ALTERATIONS
    - [x] YES
    - [ ] NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN
    Siding

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - [x] Barn
    - [ ] Shed
    - [ ] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings
      (Specify)
    - [ ] Carriage house
    - [ ] Shop
    - [ ] Garden

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - [ ] Open land
    - [ ] Woodland
    - [x] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
    - [ ] Commercial
    - [ ] Industrial
    - [x] Rural
    - [ ] High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot flanked by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

452 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house that has been modified. The ridge is set perpendicular to the street and there is a brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake which are lined with wide bands of trim. The gable end is pedimented and there is a single window located high in the gable end. The façade is 3/3 bays wide with an offset entrance. A single-story addition has been built on the southern elevation and a hipped roof porch covers the entrance to the main block and extends to this addition. It is supported by Doric columns and is lined by a balustrade featuring turned balusters. The entrance is flanked by full-length side lights and is topped by a transom. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash replacements and the house has been clad in synthetic siding which obscures all original features although it mimics the original wide frieze band and cornerposts.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This style became so popular in this time period in America that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front. Although this house has been covered in aluminum siding, many of the original features seem to have been merely covered over with the synthetic siding which mimics the original design.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

East

Wood Memorial Library

PHOTOGRAPHED BY

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known [ ] Highways [ ] Vandalism [ ] Developers [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal [ ] Private [ ] Deterioration [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
465 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Linda and Robert Miller

5. USE (Present)
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBL能力 FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
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7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular Queen Anne

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
<td>Asphalt siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobblestone</td>
<td>Cut stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
<td>Vinyl</td>
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9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Load-bearing masonry</th>
<th>Structural iron or steel</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td>Balloon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
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10. ROOF (Type)
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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gambrel</td>
<td>Roll Asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>Slate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asbestos shingle</td>
<td>Built up</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>Tile</td>
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11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)
<table>
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<td>Excellent</td>
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<td>Fair</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Deteriorated</td>
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13. INTEGRITY (Location)
<table>
<thead>
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<th>When?</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
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<tr>
<td>On original site</td>
<td>Moved</td>
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14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Use</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Shed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carriage House</td>
<td>Shop</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
<td>Garage</td>
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15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
<table>
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<th>Environment</th>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>High building density</td>
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16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on a wooded lot behind a stand of mature pine trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

465 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story vernacular Queen Anne-style house. The main block of the house is oriented with the ridge set perpendicular to the street and a brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. All gable ends are pedimented and there are single windows in each gable. The house features a full two-story bay on the southern elevation. The façade has been altered by the addition of a second story porch which has been enclosed. A full-width hipped roof porch spans the façade and is supported by grouped Doric columns. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash throughout and there are a series of shed-roofed overhangs and additions on all elevations. The house has been clad in synthetic siding.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Typically asymmetrical in plan, Queen Anne houses were popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Steeply pitched hipped roofs with irregular, intersecting roof lines often are the hallmark of these homes. The porches can be single and wraparound or partial and located in a number of spots. The embellishment on this type of house came from the sheathing which is often a patterned shingle or multi-colored brick and also from the decorative elements on the porches such as turned spindles. The placement and style of the windows on these houses are varied as well and serve as another form of decoration.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other: ____________________________

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning  ☐ Other: ____________________________

HIST-6 REV. 5/03 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC
---|---
2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) | 482 Main Street
4. OWNER(S) | Arthur and Janet Utay
Public | Private
5. USE (Present) | (Historic)
Single Family Residence | Single Family Residence
6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: | EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD | INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE | IF YES, EXPLAIN
| YES | NO | YES | NO | YES | NO |
7. STYLE OF BUILDING | New England Colonial | DATE OF CONSTRUCTION | ca. 1780
8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
| Clapboard | Asbestos siding | Brick | Other
| Wood Shingle | Asphalt siding | Fieldstone |
| Board & batten | Stucco | Cobblestone
| Aluminum Siding | Concrete | Cut stone
| Type: |
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
| Wood Frame | Post and beam | Balloon |
| Load-bearing masonry | | Structural iron or steel
| Other (specify) |
10. ROOF (Type)
| Gable | Flat | Mansard | Monitor | Sawtooth |
| Gambrel | Shed | Hip | Round | Other
| Material |
| Wood Shingle | Roll Asphalt | Tin | Slate |
| Asphalt shingle | Built up | Tile | Other |
11. NUMBER OF STORIES | APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS | 2 | 28 x 36
12. CONDITION (Structural) | (Exterior)
| Excellent | Good | Fair | Deteriorated | Excellent | Good | Fair | Deteriorated
13. INTEGRITY (Location) | WHEN? | ALTERATIONS | IF YES, EXPLAIN
| On original site | Moved | YES | NO | Addition to rear |
14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
| Barn | Shed | Garage | Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
| Carriage house | Shop | Garden |
15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
| Open land | Woodland | Residential | Scattered buildings visible from site
| Commercial | Industrial | Rural | High building density |
16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is set back from the road on an open lot on the east side of Main Street amidst numerous houses of a similar style and age.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

482 Main Street is a two-story New England Colonial with Greek Revival embellishments. The gabled roof is set parallel to the street and there is a narrow, corbelled brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake and the gable ends are pedimented. Small rectangular windows are found high in each gable end. A wide band of cornice trim is set beneath the eaves and there are wide corner boards. The facade is 5/5 bays wide with a central doorway on the first story. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The door surround features sidelights flanked by pilasters and topped by a cornice. Two concrete steps lead to the entrance. There is a two-story, shed-roofed addition at the rear of the house that features a double-height, porch.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a typical example of a New England Colonial which was later updated with Greek Revival elements. The symmetrical, 5/5 facade and central chimney are both elements found in Colonial architecture, while the wide overhang, and cornice trim as well as the corner boards are all indicative of the later Greek Revival style. Although there is no history available on this house it most likely was built and later updated by successful tobacco farmers.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor's Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner
11/2004
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC: Henry E. Pitkin House

2. TOWN/CITY  
VILLAGE  
COUNTY  

South Windsor  
Phase I  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
516 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Luchinda Reno  
☐ Public  ☑ Private

5. USE (Present)  
(Historic)  
Single Family Residence  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
☐ YES  ☐ NO  
☐ YES  ☑ NO  
☐ YES  ☐ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Vernacular  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  
ca. 1870

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
☐ Clipboard  ☐ Asbestos siding  ☑ Brick  ☑ Other  
(Specify) vinyl

☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Asphalt siding  ☐ Fieldstone

☐ Board & batten  ☐ Stucco  ☐ Cobblestone

☐ Aluminum Siding  ☐ Concrete  ☐ Cut stone

☐ Type:  ☐ Type:  

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
☐ Wood Frame  ☐ Post and beam  ☐ Balloon

☐ Load-bearing masonry  ☐ Structural iron or steel

☐ Other (specify)  

10. ROOF (Type)  
☐ Gable  ☐ Flat  ☐ Mansard  ☐ Monitor  ☐ Sawtooth

☐ Gambrel  ☐ Shed  ☐ Hip  ☐ Round  ☐ Other

☐ (Material)  

☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Roll Asphalt  ☐ Tin  ☐ Slate

☐ Asphalt shingle  ☐ Built up  ☐ Tile  ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

2  
34 x 32

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated  
☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
☐ On original site  ☐ Moved

☐ ALTERATIONS  
☐ YES  ☐ NO  
☐ IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
☐ Barn  ☐ Shed  ☐ Garage  ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

☐ Carriage house  ☐ Shop  ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
☐ Open land  ☐ Woodland  ☑ Residential  ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site

☐ Commercial  ☐ Industrial  ☑ Rural  ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the east side of Main Street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

516 Main Street is a two-story vernacular house with an L-shaped plan. The facade of the main block is 3/3 bays wide with an entrance on the southernmost bay. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and there are returns at the gable ends. Arched window are located in each of the gable ends. A full-width porch spans the western elevation and is supported by turned and bracketed posts. The porch is lined with a simple, straight balustrade and is accessed via a set of wooden stairs lined by a handrail. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house is clad in vinyl which alters the profile of the window and door trim and obscures the original detail.

18. ARCHITECT

Builder: Henry E. Pitkin

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is an example of a typical vernacular farmhouse which was built throughout the country during the nineteenth century. The symmetry of the openings brings to mind Greek Revival architecture while the machine turned woodwork exemplifies the Victorian aesthetic. The advent of the industrial age brought about the widespread use of elaborate trim work. The L-shaped plan was commonly employed in this type of vernacular architecture during the nineteenth century.

This house was built by Henry Evelyn Pitkin, a local farmer born in 1815. He married Melissa Amanda Loomis in November of 1876 and together they had three children which they raised at this house.

SOURCES

- South Windsor Assessor's Records
- Wood Library House files
- Stiles, Volume 1, page 619

PHOTO

- View: NE
- Negative on File: Wood Library
- Date: 11/2004
- Photographer: Nancy Gardner

COMPiled BY

- Name: Stacey S. Vairo
- Organization: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
- Address: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
- Date: 2/2006

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other
- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explaination:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
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<th>COUNTY</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>540 Main Street</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rose Cassarino</td>
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<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
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<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION ca. 1839</th>
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<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Clapboard</td>
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<td>□ Wood Shingle</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Board &amp; batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Aluminum Siding</td>
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<td>□ Other (Specify)</td>
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<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
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<tr>
<td>□ Wood Frame</td>
<td>□ Balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Load bearing masonry</td>
<td>□ Structural iron or steel</td>
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| 10. ROOF (Type) (Material)                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| □ Gable                                                  | □ Flat                             |
| □ Gambrel                                                | □ Mansard                          |
| □ Roll Asphalt                                          | □ Monitor                          |
| □ Other (Specify)                                       | □ Round                            |
| □ Asphalt shingle                                       | □ Sawtooth                         |

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<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 29 x 32</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

| 12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| □ Excellent                                             | □ Fair                            |
| □ Good                                                  | □ Deteriorated                    |
| □ Fair                                                  | □ Excellent                       |
| □ Deteriorated                                          | □ Good                            |

| 13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN? ALTERATIONS                |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| □ On original site                                       | □ YES                             |
| □ Moved                                                 | □ NO                              |

| 14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| □ Barn                                                   | □ Shed                            |
| □ Carriage house                                         | □ Garage                          |
| □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)        | ❌ |

| 15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| □ Open land                                              | □ Woodland                         |
| □ Residential                                           | □ Residential                      |
| □ Commercial                                             | □ Scattered buildings visible from site |
| □ Industrial                                             | □ Rural                            |
| □ Rural                                                  | □ High building density            |

| 16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---|
| This house is located on the east side of Main Street. The lot is lined by mature trees on its northern edge and there is a large, historic barn at the rear of the property. |

---
540 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story modified Federal-style house. The gabled roof is set perpendicular to the street and there are two low, brick chimneys located midway along the ridge line. There is a slight overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake, which are delineated by a wide band of molding. The facade of the main block is 3/3 bays wide with a rectangular window located high in the gable end. A full-width, single-story porch spans the facade of the house and wraps around to the north and south sides. There is a two-story, shed-roofed extension on the southern elevation and a two-story, gable-roofed extension at the rear. The rear extension appears to be from an earlier date. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung-sash with plain trim. The entire house has been covered in synthetic siding which has obscured many of the original details.

18. ARCHITECT

Eliakim Hitchcock

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Eliakim Hitchcock built this Federal style home in 1839. The next owner was Walter Woodworth, a native of Manchester, who lived here with his wife Ann and two children. Woodworth moved his family to New Britain and sold the house to George Roberts, from Brooklyn, NY, who shortly after, sold it to Edmund Snell of East Hartford. Snell purchased the house shortly after his marriage to Amanda Lilligrude. According to information compiled by local historian Myrtle Odlin, a Mr. Newton owned the house around the year 1890.

This house was once a good example of the Federal style.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHIC

Photographer:
Nancy Gardner

View:
NE

Negative on File:
Wood Library

COMPILED BY

Stacey S. Vairo

Organization:
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

Address:
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

X None known

☑ Highways

☐ Vandalism

☐ Developers

☐ Other

☐ Renovation

☐ Private

☐ Deterioration

☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 566-3005

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<td>NR</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Roderick King Barn</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. TOWN/CITY</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>559 Main Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharon Hansen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present) (Historic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ YES</td>
<td>□ NO</td>
<td>□ YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Clapboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Board &amp; batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Aluminum Siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24 x 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Exterior)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On original site</td>
<td>□ Moved</td>
<td>□ YES</td>
<td>□ NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Carriage house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This brick barn is the only one included in the survey. It is located on the west side of Main Street in the side yard of a newer Colonial Revival house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

559 Main Street is a typical Colonial Revival style house found throughout rural and suburban Connecticut. The brick barn located south of the house is unique and appears to be historic. The barn is a simple double-height, gable-roofed structure. The gable end is set perpendicular to the street and there is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles. There are few openings. Two vents are located in each gable end and there is a single door which is accessed via a short set of concrete steps on the northern elevation. There is no extraneous ornamentation on this structure, but there is evidence of numerous patches of mismatched brick most notable on the northwest and northeast corners.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The barn was built ca. 1900 by Roderick King of an unusual gray brick. King was a tobacco farmer of Irish decent. The barn was built with a full basement which was used to cure and sort tobacco while the upstairs was used for storage of the bales and for weighing the tobacco. It is an unusual structure and the only brick tobacco barn in the district and perhaps in the area.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

SW
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known

☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  | HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
564 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Michael Houle

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
- EXTERIOR VISIBLY FROM PUBLIC ROAD: ☑ YES ☐ NO
- INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: ☑ YES ☑ NO
- IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Colonial Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
- Clapboard
- Asbestos siding
- Brick ☑
- Fieldstone
- Other (Specify)
- Wood Shingle
- Asphalt siding
- Stucco
- Cobblestone
- Concrete
- Cut stone
- Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
- Wood Frame ☑
- Post and beam
- Balloon
- Structural iron or steel
- Load-bearing masonry
- Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
- Gable ☑
- Flat
- Mansard
- Monitor
- Shed
- Hip
- Round
- Other

- (Material)
- Wood Shingle
- Roll Asphalt
- Tin
- Slate
- Asphalt shingle
- Built up
- Tile
- Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
1.5

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
18 x 24

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
- Excellent
- Good ☑
- Fair
- Deteriorated
- Excellent
- Good ☑
- Fair
- Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
- ON original site ☑
- Moved

ALTERATIONS
- YES ☑
- NO
- IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
- Barn
- Shed
- Garage ☑
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- Carriage house
- Shop
- Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential ☑
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural ☑
- High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. The house is set back from the street on an open lot.
564 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there are external brick chimneys located at either gable end. The roof is punctuated by a series of three gabled dormers. The central gable connects to the façade of the house and features a large double window with a balcony beneath. Each of the two flanking dormers feature double windows as well. The façade is three bays wide set around an arched entrance. Windows of the main block are also paired and multi paned fixed sash. A single story garage is located on the northern elevation and a single story screened porch is located on the southern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Colonial Revival is a style that was favored in rural and suburban parts of Connecticut (as well as the rest of the country) in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout South Windsor. Modern variations (dating from after 1940) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic. This house plays on a special subcategory of the style which incorporated elements of Spanish Colonial design as well as seen in the stucco siding and arched windows.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [x] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [ ] Developers
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Renewal
- [ ] Private
- [ ] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
This house is located on a gently sloping, wooded lot on the western side of Main Street. It is surrounded by numerous, closely built historic homes.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

567 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style structure. The gambrel roof is set parallel to the street and there is a low, brick chimney located off-center along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and cornice trim "returns" at the base of the gambrel. There are three dormers on the façade, with the central dormer being a pair of windows. The southern half of the bottom story is an enclosed porch while the northern half features a short tripartite window. The entrance is located centrally beneath the paired dormer. The door is fitted with nine lights on the upper half and is flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/1 double-hung sash with wide trim. There are bay windows on the first story of the north and south ends. There is a second integral porch at the rear of the house. The entire structure is clad in wood shingles and features a wood shingle roof.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Colonial Revival is a style that was favored in rural and suburban parts of Connecticut (as well as the rest of the country) in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout the Town of South Windsor. Modern variations (dating from after 1940) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renovation  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation: ____________________________
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Actual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - VILLAGE
   - COUNTY
   - South Windsor
   - Phase I
   - Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 585 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Charles and Sue Shepard
   - ☐ Public
   - ☑ Private

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
   - ☑ EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   - ☑ INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Colonial Revival

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - ☑ Brick
   - ☐ Other
   - ☐ (Specify)

   - ☑ Wood Shingle
   - ☐ Asbestos siding

   - ☑ Board & batten
   - ☐ Stucco

   - ☑ Aluminum Siding
   - ☐ Concrete

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - ☑ Wood Frame
   - ☐ Post and beam

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - ☑ Gambrel
    - ☐ Flat
    - ☐ Mansard
    - ☐ Monitor
    - ☐ Round
    - ☐ Sawtooth
    - ☐ Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    - 2 stories
    - 50' x 30'

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - ☑ Excellent
    - ☑ Good
    - ☐ Fair
    - ☐ Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - ☑ On original site
    - ☐ Moved

---

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - ☑ Barn
    - ☑ Shed
    - ☑ Garage
    - ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - ☑ Open land
    - ☑ Woodland
    - ☑ Residential
    - ☒ Scattered buildings visible from site

---

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

---

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1941
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

585 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house. The gambrel roof is arranged parallel to the street and there is a low brick chimney located off center along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves. Two symmetrically placed, single-bay, gabled dormers pierce the roof expanse. The facade is three bays wide and arranged around a central doorway. The door is flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. Windows throughout are 8/8 double-hung sash with plain trim. There is a single story, flat-roofed addition on the southern elevation and a breezeway connected to a single-story gable-roofed addition, which is arranged with the gable set perpendicular to the street.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The original house on the site was built by Samuel Wolcott ca. 1800. Wolcott was commissary in the Revolutionary War and was a native of South Windsor. He married Jerusha Wolcott and together they had eight children who they raised at this site.

Colonial Revival is a style that was favored in rural and suburban parts of Connecticut (as well as the rest of the country) during the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout South Windsor. Modern variations (dating from after 1940) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

PHOTO
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [ ] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [ ] Developers
- [ ] Other

- [ ] Renewal
- [ ] Private
- [ ] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
**Identification**

1. **Building Name (Common):** Hitchcock-Wolcott House
   2. **Town/City:** South Windsor
   3. **Street and Number (and/or location):** 588 Main Street
   4. **Owner(S):** Jane Goodwin Robinson
   5. **Use (Present):** Single Family Residence
      (Historic)
   6. **Accessibility to Public:**
      - Exterior Visible from Public Road: ☑ Yes, ☐ No
      - Interior Accessible: ☐ Yes, ☑ No
      - If Yes, Explain: 

**Description**

7. **Style of Building:** New England Colonial with Greek Revival modifications
   8. **Date of Construction:** 1756/1813 (front)
   9. **Structural System:**
      - Post and beam
      - Other (specify)
   10. **Roof (Type):**
      - Gable
      - Other (specify)
      (Material)
      - Wood Shingle
      - Other
   11. **Number of Stories:** 2
   12. **Approximate Dimensions:** 38 x 33
   13. **Condition (Structural):**
      - Excellent, ☑ Good, ☐ Fair, ☑ Deteriorated
   14. **Integrity (Location):**
      - When?
      - Alterations: ☑ Yes, ☐ No
      - If Yes, Explain: Aluminum siding and additions.
   15. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
      - Barn
      - Other (specify)
   16. **Surrounding Environment:**
      - Residential
      - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
      - Scattered buildings visible from site
      - High building density

**Additional Information:**
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street on an open lot lined with mature trees. The surrounding houses are of a similar style and age.
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

HISTORIC

---

**2. TOWN/CITY**

VILLAGE

COUNTY

South Windsor  
Phase I  
Hartford

---

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

595 Main Street

---

**4. OWNER(S)**

Ronald Pizzanello  
Public  
Private

---

**5. USE (Present)**

Single Family Residence

---

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
IF YES, EXPLAIN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

---

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**

Colonial Revival

---

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

- [ ] Clapboard  
- [ ] Wood Shingle  
- [ ] Board & batten  
- [ ] Aluminum siding  
- [ ] Concrete

- [ ] Brick  
- [ ] Fieldstone  
- [ ] Cobblestone  
- [ ] Cut stone  
- [ ] Other (Specify)

---

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

- [ ] Load Frame  
- [ ] Post and beam  
- [ ] Balloon  
- [ ] Structural iron or steel

- [ ] Other (Specify)

---

**10. ROOF (Type)**

- [ ] Gable  
- [ ] Gambrel  
- [ ] Shed  
- [ ] Hip

- [ ] Flat  
- [ ] Mansard  
- [ ] Monitor  
- [ ] Round

- [ ] Other

(Material)

- [ ] Wood Shingle  
- [ ] Roll Asphalt  
- [ ] Tin  
- [ ] Slate

- [ ] Asphalt shingles  
- [ ] Built up  
- [ ] Tile  
- [ ] Other

---

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 x 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**

- [ ] Excellent  
- [ ] Good  
- [ ] Fair  
- [ ] Deteriorated

(Exterior)

- [ ] Excellent  
- [ ] Good  
- [ ] Fair  
- [ ] Deteriorated

---

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**

When?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

- [ ] Barn  
- [ ] Carriage house  
- [ ] Shed  
- [ ] Shop

- [ ] Garage  
- [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

---

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

- [ ] Open land  
- [ ] Woodland  
- [ ] Residential  
- [ ] Commercial

- [ ] High building density

---

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is set back from the street on an open lot lined with mature trees on the western side of Main Street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

595 Main Street is a two-story Colonial Revival-style brick house. The gabled roof is arranged parallel to the street and there are interior brick chimneys located close to each gable end. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the rake but a narrow overhang at the boxed eaves. The facade of the house is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entry. Windows throughout are 8/1 double-hung sash with plain trim and stone sills. The entry is shielded by a flat-roofed portico supported by brick pillars and lined by a narrow balustrade and is reached by a set of four brick steps. There is an enclosed, single-story, flat-roofed porch on the southern elevation and a porte-cochere on the northern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Colonial Revival is a style that was favored in rural and suburban parts of Connecticut (as well as the rest of the country) in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout South Windsor. Modern variations (dating from after 1940) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>VIEW</th>
<th>NEGATIVE ON FILE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Wood Library</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☑ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explaination:
1. **Building Name (Common)**
   - **Historic**

2. **Town/City**
   - Village: South Windsor
   - County: Hartford

3. **Street and Number (and/or location)**
   - 618 Main Street

4. **Owner(s)**
   - Frank Pierce

5. **Use (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence
   - **Historic**
   - Accessibility to Public:
     - Visible from Public Road [x] Yes [x] No
     - Interior Accessible [x] Yes [ ] No

6. **Style of Building**
   - Vernacular
   - Date of Construction: ca. 1890

7. **Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - [x] Clapboard
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [x] Fieldstone (Specify)
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Asphalt siding
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Board & batten
   - [ ] Stucco
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [ ] Concrete Type:

8. **Structural System**
   - [ ] Wood Frame
   - [ ] Post and beam
   - [x] Balloon
   - [ ] Structural iron or steel

9. **Roof (Type)**
   - [x] Gable
   - [ ] Flat
   - [ ] Mansard
   - [ ] Monitor
   - [ ] Round
   - [ ] Sawtooth
   - [ ] Other
   - (Material)
     - [ ] Wood Shingle
     - [ ] Roll Asphalt
     - [ ] Tin
     - [x] Slate
     - [ ] Asphalt shingle
     - [ ] Built up
     - [ ] Tile
     - [ ] Other

10. **Number of Stories**
    - 2

11. **Approximate Dimensions**
    - 26 x 36

12. **Condition (Structural)**
    - [x] Excellent
    - [x] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. **Integrity (Location)**
    - [x] On original site
    - [x] Moved
    - Alterations:
      - [x] Yes
      - [ ] No

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features**
    - [ ] Barn
    - [x] Shed
    - [x] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - [ ] Carriage house
    - [ ] Shop
    - [ ] Garden

15. **Surrounding Environment**
    - [ ] Open land
    - [ ] Woodland
    - [x] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
    - [ ] Commercial
    - [ ] Industrial
    - [ ] Rural
    - [ ] High building density

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
    - This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street on an open lot studded with matured trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

618 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story vernacular house. The plan of the house is L-shaped with the main block arranged perpendicular to the street and the southern ell arranged parallel to the street. There is a wide overhang at the bracketed eaves and rake. There are tall brick chimneys; the first is set centrally along the ridge of the main block and the second is located at the intersection of the main block and the ell. The facade is 3/3 with an arched window located high in the gable end. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. The entrance is trimmed with wide molding and is topped with a tall cornice. A hipped-roof porch fills in the space between the main block and side ell and there is a bay window on the southern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a typical example of a vernacular farmhouse with elements of Greek Revival and Italianate styles. The arched window in the gable end is a typical Italianate feature, while the frontward-facing gable, symmetry of the openings and the wide molding around the entrance are all hallmarks of Greek Revival architecture. Farmhouses such as these are seen throughout rural New England, the purity of the form and lack of ostentatious decoration made this style of house ubiquitous.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

E
Wood Library

COMPiled by
Stacey S. Vairo

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other  ☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
Tudor Farm

2. TOWNCITY  
South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
621 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Robert and Edith Starr

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
- EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: X YES □ NO  
- INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: □ YES □ NO  
- IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Georgian

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
- X Clapboard  
- □ Wood Shingle  
- □ Board & batten  
- □ Aluminum Siding  
- □ Brick  
- □ Fieldstone  
- □ Cobblestone  
- □ Concrete  
- □ Cut stone  
- □ Other (Specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- □ Wood Frame  
- □ Load-bearing masonry  
- □ Post and beam  
- □ Balloon  
- □ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)  
- □ Gable  
- □ Gambrel  
- X Hip  
- □ Flat  
- □ Shed  
- □ Mansard  
- □ Monitor  
- □ Round  
- □ Sawtooth  
- □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
- □ Excellent  
- □ X Good  
- □ Fair  
- □ Deteriorated  

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
- □ X ON ORIGINAL SITE  
- □ MOVED

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- □ Barn  
- □ X Shed  
- □ X Garage  
- □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- □ Open land  
- □ Woodland  
- □ Residential  
- □ Scattered buildings visible from site

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. The house is arranged on an open lot dotted by mature trees.
621 Main Street is a two-story Georgian-style home with a hipped roof and two interior chimneys located close to the hip junction. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and a wide band of frieze molding that is interrupted by a series of narrow clerestory windows. The facade of the house is an even 3/3 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The entrance is shielded by a flat-roofed portico that is supported by Ionic columns. The paneled door is topped by a transom and flanked by sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house is clad in narrow clapboards with wide cornerboards. A two-story, flat-roofed addition is located on the southern elevation.

This house was built in 1839 by David McClure Tudor for his new bride Elizabeth Green. Ms. Green was daughter of Commodore Green who lived at 660 Main Street. They moved in shortly after they were married. It was passed on generation to generation until the Starr family in the 1980s. A newspaper article from The Inquirer written in 1966 states that the original home on this site was built in the early 1700s by the Reverend Samuel Tudor a man "of very high classical attainment." He moved here shortly before his death in 1757 of "camp distemper" which his son Theophilus brought back from war. Another son, Dr. Elihu Tudor, was a renowned surgeon and one of the founders of the Connecticut Medical Society. It was here that Benjamin Franklin's son was billeted during the Revolutionary War. George Washington and General Lafayette met at the Tudor house and planned campaigns there.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files
The Inquirer, Tudor Property Was King's Land Grant. June 9, 1966.

PHOTO
Photographer: Nancy Gardner
View: NW
NEGATIVE ON FILE Wood Library

COMPPILED BY
NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street Hartford, CT 06106

SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning  ☐ Other
Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

**2. TOWN/CITY**
South Windsor

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
634 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S)**
David Ziemack

**5. USE (Present)**
Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
- Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
- Interior Accessible: Yes

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**
Vernacular

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
- Clapboard
- Wood Shingle
- Board & batten
- Aluminum Siding
- Brick
- Fieldstone
- Stucco
- Concrete
- Cobblestone
- Cut stone

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
- Load-bearing masonry
- Post and beam
- Balloon
- Structural iron or steel

**10. ROOF (Type)**
- Gable
- Gambrel
- Hip
- Mansard
- Monitor

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**
2.5

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
24 x 18

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
- Barn
- Shed
- Carriage house
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural
- High building density

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot lined by mature trees.
634 Main Street is a two-and-one half story vernacular Queen Anne-style house. The main block of the house is set with the ridge set parallel to the street and there is a tall brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. A frontward facing gabled ell features a single window high in the gable end. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake and returns at the gable ends. The façade is 2/2 bays wide with a shed-roofed porch located at the intersection of the ell and main block. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house is clad in aluminum siding. There is a modern garage located south of the house.

Typically asymmetrical in plan, Queen Anne houses were popular in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Steeply pitched hipped roofs with irregular, intersecting roof lines often are the hallmark of these homes. The porches can be single and wraparound or partial and located in a number of spots. The embellishment on this type of house came from the sheathing which is often a patterned shingle or multi-colored brick and also from the decorative elements on the porches such as turned spindles. The placement and style of the windows on these houses are varied as well and serve as another form of decoration. This house is a very simple version of this style, but does exhibit an irregular plan.

**SOURCES**

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records,
Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

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<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
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20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [X] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [ ] Developers
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Renewal
- [ ] Private
- [ ] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

Explanation: _______________
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) 
HISTORIC
Oliver Tudor House

2. TOWN/CITY 
VILLAGE
South Windsor Phase I
COUNTY
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) 
657 - 659 Main Street

4. OWNER(S) 
Richard G and Cynthia b. Kasheta

5. USE (Present) (Historic) 
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: 
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD [X] YES [ ] NO 
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE [ ] YES [X] NO 
IF YES, EXPLAIN 

7. STYLE OF BUILDING 
Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate) 
[ ] Clapboard [ ] Asbestos siding [ ] Brick [ ] Other (Specify)
[ ] Wood Shingle [ ] Asphalt siding [X] Fieldstone
[ ] Board & batten [ ] Stucco [ ] Cobblestone
[ ] Aluminum Siding [ ] Concrete [ ] Cut stone Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM 
[ ] Wood Frame [X] Post and beam [ ] Balloon [ ] Structural iron or steel
[ ] Load-bearing masonry [ ] Other

10. ROOF (Type) 
[ ] Gable [ ] Flat [ ] Mansard [ ] Monitor [ ] Sawtooth
[ ] Gambrel [ ] Shed [X] Hip [ ] Round [ ] Other

(Material)
[ ] Wood Shingle [ ] Roll Asphalt [ ] Tin [ ] Slate
[ ] Asphalt shingle [ ] Built up [ ] Tile [ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES 
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 2.5 27 x 36

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior) 
[ ] Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ] Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN? ALTERATIONS [X] YES [ ] NO IF YES, EXPLAIN Various

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES 
[ ] Barn [ ] Shed [ ] Garage [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
[ ] Carriage house [ ] Shop [ ] Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT 
[ ] Open land [ ] Woodland [X] Residential [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
[ ] Commercial [ ] Industrial [X] Rural [X] High building density

10. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a lot surrounded by mature trees.
657-659 Main Street is a two-story, hipped-roofed house with an unusual, very low, central tower. The main block of the house is an L-shaped block that is 3/3 bays on the main facade. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves on all elevations. Two narrow brick chimneys are found on the main block. Openings are arranged symmetrically on all elevations and feature 6/6 double-hung sash windows. A hipped-roof portico connects the space between the main block and the ell on the southern elevation. It is supported by squared posts. Above the portico is a single projecting bay window. The house has been clad in aluminum siding which has partially obscured some of the original features.

The builder of this house was Edwin Dwight Farnham, who was a veteran of the Civil War. He went to the front lines in the fall of 1862 as part of the 25th C. V. and served 9 months. The west side of this house incorporates an older structure which was originally built by Oliver Tudor. The house passed through a number of different families before the Farnham's purchased it. E. Dwight Farnham tore down the original Tudor-style house in 1863, but preserved a portion to live in as his new house was constructed. He was stricken with typhoid fever that same year and died in the house and was followed by his wife shortly after. His son Dwight finished the house and occupied it for a number of years. This rather sad tale accounts for the unconventional appearance of the house.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner 11/2004
Northwest NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street Hartford, Ct 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
None known  ■ Highways  ■ Vandalism  ■ Developers  ■ Other
■ Renewal  ■ Private  ■ Deterioration  ■ Zoning

Explanation:
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
HIST-6 REV. 083

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Commodore Charles Green House

2. TOWN/CITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   660 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Fred Mahr
   □ Public  □ Private

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   TYPE: Brick
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   TYPE: Other (Specify) vertical clapboards

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Gothic Revival
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION ca. 1851

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   □ Clapboard  □ Asbestos siding  □ Brick
   □ Wood Shingle  □ Asphalt siding  □ Fieldstone
   □ Board & batten  □ Stucco  □ Cobblestone
   □ Aluminum Siding  □ Concrete  □ Cut stone
   □ Other (specify)  □ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   □ Wood Frame  □ Post and beam  □ Balloon
   □ Load-bearing masonry  □ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
    □ Gable  □ Flat  □ Mansard  □ Monitor  □ Sawtooth
       □ Gambrel  □ Shed  □ Hip  □ Round  □ Other
       (Material)
       □ Wood Shingle  □ Roll Asphalt  □ Tin  □ Slate
       □ Asphalt shingle  □ Built up  □ Tile  □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    □ 2  18 x 47

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    □ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated
    (Exterior)
    □ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    □ YES  □ NO
    ALTERATIONS
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ Barn  □ Shed  □ Garage  □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    □ Carriage house  □ Shop  □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ Open land  □ Woodland  □ Residential  □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    □ Commercial  □ Industrial  □ Rural  □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. The house is set back from the street on a lot filled with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

660 Main Street is a unique, Gothic Revival-style cottage. The roofline is complex, consisting of five steep gables and six chimney pots intersecting a central, hipped-shaped roof. There are wide overhangs of the roof. The western elevation (facing the street) contains one large, frontward facing gable set on top of a full-width, hipped-roof porch. The porch is supported by paneled posts and each bay features a single pointed arch. Openings throughout are tall and narrow with diamond-shaped panes. Most are arranged in pairs. The structure of the house creates the appearance of being extremely ornate, but there is really very little ornamentation on the house. The entire structure is clad in vertical board and batten siding.

18. ARCHITECT

Alexander Jackson Davis

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This home is significant not only because it is the only high style Gothic Revival cottage in South Windsor, but because it was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis (1803-1893) thought by many to be the greatest architect of the mid-nineteenth century. Davis was known for a number of important nationally known structures including the Wadsworth Atheneum. Davis built this home for Commodore Charles Green (1812-1887) who moved to South Windsor after marrying Sophia Tudor, great-granddaughter of Elihu Tudor. When they married, Commodore Green and wife moved into Dr. Elihu's house which was located near the street. The Greens moved the house back from the street and built this new house in 1851. They occupied it until 1874. During that time, they held a number of parties and dances in a large downstairs hall.

The house remained in the Green Family until 1963 when the Greens' great-granddaughter sold it to the Mahr family. A replica of this house appeared on the G. Fox Christmas marquee during the 1960 and 1961 Christmas season.

20. SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPH

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

SE

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Alteration  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:

72 Cedar Street Hartford, CT 06106

HIST-6 REV. 6/03 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
673 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Ron Johnson

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
Single Family Residence | Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD | INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE |
[ ] YES [ ] NO | [ ] YES [ ] NO | IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Colonial Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
[ ] Clapboard [ ] Asbestos siding [ ] Brick [ ] Other
[ ] Wood Shingle [ ] Asphalt siding [ ] Fieldstone [ ] (Specify)
[ ] Board & batten [ ] Stucco [ ] Cobblestone
[ ] Aluminum Siding [ ] Concrete [ ] Cut stone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
[ ] Wood Frame [ ] Load-bearing masonry [ ] Balloon [ ] Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
[ ] Gable [ ] Flat [ ] Mansard [ ] Monitor [ ] Sawtooth
[ ] Gambrel [ ] Shed [ ] Hip [ ] Round [ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
1.5

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
[ ] Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ] Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
[ ] On original site [ ] Moved

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
[ ] Barn [ ] Shed [ ] Garage [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
[ ] Carriage house [ ] Shop [ ] Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
[ ] Open land [ ] Woodland [ ] Residential [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
[ ] Commercial [ ] Industrial [ ] Rural [ ] High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
The house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street and is surrounded by bushes and other low trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

673 Main Street is a one-and-one-half story gambrel-roofed home. The ridge of the roof is aligned parallel to the street and there are two narrow brick chimneys located off center along the ridge. An eighteenth century carriage barn on the property houses a clock shop. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and a shed-roofed dormer across the front of the house. The dormer contains three sets of paired windows. The bottom story is three bays wide centered around an entrance which is shielded by an arched portico and is reached by three wooden steps. The portico is supported by latticed pillars. The paneled door is flanked by sidelights. Windows on the bottom story are 8/8 double-hung sash and windows in the dormer and on other elevations are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The walls are clad in wood shingles.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Colonial Revival is a style that was favored in rural and suburban parts of Connecticut (as well as the rest of the country) in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. Today it remains a popular building style and a multitude of variations can be seen throughout the Town of South Windsor. Modern variations (dating from after 1940) often exhibit a pared-down use of detail and ornament, but retain a "Colonial" aesthetic.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Photographer: Nancy Garnier
View: Wood Library

COMPILLED BY

Stacey S. Vairo
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
 ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
# HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
## BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
### STATE OF CONNECTICUT
#### COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
- 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
- (860) 366-3005

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<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
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<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
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<td>Single Family Residence</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Clapboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Fieldstone [(Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Asphalt siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Board &amp; batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Cobblestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Aluminum Siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Cut stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Structural iron or steel</td>
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<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Structural iron or steel</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Gable</td>
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<tr>
<td>[X] Gambrel</td>
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<td>[Material]</td>
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<td>[X] Wood Shingle</td>
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<tr>
<td>[X] Roll Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Asbestos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Asphalt shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Built up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Tile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Other</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 x 30</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Good</td>
<td>[X] Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Fair</td>
<td>[X] Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] Deteriorated</td>
<td>[X] Deteriorated</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Moved</td>
<td>c. 1848</td>
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<tr>
<th>ALTERNATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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<tr>
<td>[X] YES</td>
<td>[X] NO</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[X] Commercial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[X] High building density</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set back from the street and is not readily visible from the Main Road. The lot is heavily wooded on all sides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
682 Main Street is a one-and-one-half story New England Colonial with a gambrel roof that is set perpendicular to the street. There are very narrow overhangs of the roof at the caves and the rakes is set flush with side of the house. The main facade (which is the gable end) is 2½ bays wide. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The opening on this elevation is recessed and features a central doorway flanked by full-height sidelights. This is accessed via a stone step. A modern, single-story ell extends from the rear of the house. It features a pair of shed-roofed dormers on the upper story and a modern double-door on the first story. The house is clad in narrow clapboards.

New England Colonials are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, L-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. This is an excellent and relatively unchanged example of a Colonial house built in what is commonly referred to as the "Dutch Colonial" style. The caves are flared slightly and the gambrel roof are variants on the traditional Colonial house form. This house originally stood at the site of 660 Main Street. It was moved to make way for the new house around 1848. It was remodeled at that time and the rear addition was built at a later date.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

Photographer: Nancy Gardner
Date: 11/2004
View: NE
Negative on file: Wood Library

Name: Stacey S. Vairo
Date: 2/2006
Organization: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
Address: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE:

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other
[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning  [ ] Other
Explanation:  

Hist-6 Rev. 6/83 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common): Samuel T. Wolcott House

2. TOWN/CITY: South Windsor
   VILLAGE: Phase I
   COUNTY: Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location): 695 Main Street

4. OWNER(S): Mary B. Shepard

5. USE (Present): Single Family Residence
   (Historic): Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING: Greek Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road
     - Yes
     - No
   - Interior Accessible
     - Yes
     - No

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:
   - Wood Frame: Yes
   - Post and beam: Yes
   - Flat: No
   - Mansard: No
   - Monitor: No
   - Round: No
   - Sawtooth: No
   - Rolled: No
   - Tin: No
   - Slate: No
   - Other: No

10. ROOF (Type):
   - Gable: Yes
   - Gambrel: No
   - Shed: No
   - Hip: No
   - Roll Asphalt: No
   - Tin: No
   - Built up: No
   - Tile: No
   - Other: No

11. NUMBER OF STORIES: 2.5
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 29 x 17

12. CONDITION (Structural):
    - Excellent: No
    - Good: Yes
    - Fair: No
    - Deteriorated: No

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?:
    - Excellent: Yes
    - Good: Yes
    - Fair: No
    - Deteriorated: No

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES:
    - Barn: No
    - Shed: No
    - Garage: Yes
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify): No
    - Carriage house: No
    - Shop: No
    - Garden: No

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
    - Open land: Yes
    - Woodland: No
    - Residential: Yes
    - Scattered buildings visible from site: No
    - Commercial: No
    - Industrial: No
    - Rural: No
    - High building density: No

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located on the western side of Main Street. Two large Elm trees frame the house along the street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

695 Main Street is a two-story, hipped-roof Greek Revival-style structure. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and two narrow brick chimneys are found along the ridge line. A low parapet runs along the roof edge above the eaves. The facade is 3/3 bays wide and centered around a central entrance. The doorway is topped by tall cornice and transom which features a central block and two corner blocks decorated with a concentric geometric pattern. The door itself is flanked by Doric pilasters which separate the door opening from a pair of 4 over 5 paneled sidelights. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with wide trim. The windows on the bottom story all have lintels which match. The facade is dominated by a two-story, hipped-roof portico supported by Ionic columns. Two single-story, flat-roofed wings flank the main block. The northern wing appears to be original, while the southern wing appear to be a later addition. The northern elevation has floor to ceiling windows with wide corner pilasters and a wide cornice and parapeted roof.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The House Files at the Wood Memorial Library collection states that this house was built on the farm of Samuel Wolcott who was "Commissary" in charge of supplying provisions for the troops during the Revolutionary War. South Windsor was known as a "Provision Town" and provided blankets, clothes and lead. Wolcott slaughtered his cattle here for beef to send to the soldiers. There is a water tower located on this site. Stiles states that "when young he was a figure of manly beauty, near six feet high, robust frame, dark hair, and eyes of dark hazel and uncommon brightness." Since this is known as the Samuel Wolcott, this house must have been built by his grandson, Samuel Tudor Wolcott who married Maria Stewart in 1829. The house is an excellent example of a mixture of the Federal and Greek Revival forms.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
695 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
HIST-6 REV. 6/83

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Historic

2. TOWN/CITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   696 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   C. Soloperto
   [Public] [Private]

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   Exterior Visible From Public Road: [X] Yes [No]
   Interior Accessible: [X] Yes [No]

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular Queen Anne

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   [Clapboard] [Asbestos siding] [Brick] [Other]
   [Wood Shingle] [Asphalt siding] [Fieldstone]
   [Board & batten] [Stucco] [Cobblestone]
   [Aluminum Siding] [Concrete] [Cut stone]
   [Type:]

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   [X] Wood Frame [Post and beam] [Balloon]
   [Load-bearing masonry] [Structural iron or steel]
   [Other (specify)]

10. ROOF (Type)
    [Gable] [Flat] [Mansard] [Monitor'] [Sawtooth]
    [Gambrel] [Shed] [Hip] [Round] [Other]
    [Material]
    [Wood Shingle] [Roll Asphalt] [Tin] [Slate]
    [Asphalt shingle] [Built up] [Tile] [Other]

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural) [Excellent] [Good] [Fair] [Deteriorated]
    [Exterior]
    [Excellent] [Good] [Fair] [Deteriorated]

13. INTEGRITY (Location) [X] On original site [Moved]
    [WHEN?]
    [ALTERATIONS] [X] Yes [No]
    [IF YES, EXPLAIN]
    [Siding]

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    [Barn] [Shed] [Garage]
    [Carriage house] [Shop] [Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)]

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    [Open land] [Woodland] [Residential]
    [Commercial] [Industrial] [Rural]
    [Scattered buildings visible from site]
    [High building density]

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is set close to and on the eastern side of street on an open lot dotted with mature trees.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Town No: Site No: UTM: QUAD: DISTRICT
□ S □ NR IF NR, SPECIFY □ Actual □ Potential

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1912

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
32 x 32
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY  
South Windsor
VILLAGE  
Phase I  
COUNTY  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
715 - 717 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
J. E. Shepard Company

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence
(Historic)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD:  
X YES  □ NO  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:  
□ YES  □ NO  
IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
New England Colonial with Victorian embellishments

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

- Clapboard  
- Wood Shingle  
- Board & batten  
- Aluminum Siding  
- Asbestos siding  
- Asphalt siding  
- Stucco  
- Concrete  
- Brick  
- Fieldstone  
- Cobblestone  
- Curved stone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

- Wood Frame  
- Post and beam  
- Load-bearing masonry  
- Balloon  
- Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)

- Gable  
- Gambrel  
- Shingle  
- Mansard  
- Monitor  
- Round  
- Shed  
- Hip  
- Roll Asphalt  
- Tin  
- Slate  
- Moorish  
- Slanted  
- Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
2.5

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
48 x 34

12. CONDITION (Structural)

□ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated  
(Exterior)
□ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
WHEN?

□ On original site  □ Moved

ALTERATIONS  
□ YES  □ NO

IF YES, EXPLAIN

Victorian modifications

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- Barn  
- Shed  
- Garage  
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- Carriage house  
- Shop  
- Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- Open land  
- Woodland  
- Residential  
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial  
- Industrial  
- Rural  
- High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set very close to the street on a fairly open lot lined by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

715-717 Main Street is a two-story, New England Colonial which was "modernized" with Victorian-era trim and porches. The gabled roof is set parallel to the street and there are two interior brick chimneys located at either end of the ridge. The roof has a wide overhang at the eaves and rake. The facade is 5/5 bays wide with a full-width, hipped-roof porch (a later addition), supported by turned and bracketed posts. A balustrade featuring turned balusters lines the porch and a pedimented, gabled projection is set above the entrance. There are fish-scale shingles in the gabled projection. The doorway is a wide double-door with square lights and wide trim. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with molded trim. The house is clad in clapboards throughout. A two-story, flat-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house.

The warehouse across the street is a simple gabled vernacular structure with irregularly spaced openings. There is a slight overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake which is set facing the street. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The structure rests on a raised brick foundation and large barn doors provide access at the first floor level. The structure is clad in wooden clapboards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIGNIFICANCE</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. ARCHITECT</th>
<th>BUILDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE |

The land on which this house was built was deeded to Joel Loomis from Joshua Loomis in November of 1748. The house was most likely built soon after. The Loomis family were well documented in Colonial "East Farms." Giles Loomis was one of the men who answered the Lexington alarm in 1775 and Joel Loomis commanded a regiment of men who marched on New York in 1776. This house was kept as a Tavern by Joshua and often served as the gathering place for the local militia known as a "train band."

Joshua deeded the house to Giles in 1786, who built an addition for a "Freemason’s Hall." The next owner was Major Abiel Wolcott who purchased the place in 1807. Wolcott was a Justice of the Peace and by 1801, he was elected as a member of the Connecticut Legislative Assembly in Hartford. Abiel Wolcott married Ursula Tudor and their son, Samuel Tudor Wolcott became an influential member of the Town. He was one of the major benefactors of the Society's "chapel" and provided board for Reverend Thomas Robbins, who lived with the family for 19 years.

The history of this home was documented by a former owner as a gift to her children. It was entitled, "The Story of a Special House" by Louise C. Taylor.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SOURCES</th>
</tr>
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South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

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<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Garnder</td>
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Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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</table>

72 Cedar Street Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renovation  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:  

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)

2. TOWN/CITY

   Village

   Phase I

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)

   Near 715 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)

   Mary B. Shepard

5. USE (Present)

   Warehouse

   Tobacco Warehouse

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

   Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes [X] No [ ]

   Interior Accessible: Yes [X] No [ ]

   If Yes, Explain:

   Date of Construction: c. 1900

7. STYLE OF BUILDING

   Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

   - Clapboard [X]
   - Asbestos siding [ ]
   - Brick [X]
   - Other [ ]
   - Wood Shingle [ ]
   - Asphalt siding [ ]
   - Fieldstone [ ]
   - Cobblestone [ ]
   - Board & batten [ ]
   - Stucco [ ]
   - Concrete [ ]
   - Cut stone [ ]
   - Aluminum Siding [ ]
   - Type: [ ]
   - Type: [ ]

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

   - Wood Frame [ ]
   - Post and beam [X]
   - Balloon [ ]
   - Structural iron or steel [ ]
   - Load-bearing masonry [ ]
   - Other (specify) [ ]

10. ROOF (Type)

   - Gable [X]
   - Gambrel [ ]
   - Shed [ ]
   - Hip [ ]
   - Monitor [ ]
   - Round [ ]
   - Sawtooth [ ]
   - Other (specify) [ ]

   (Material)

   - Wood Shingle [ ]
   - Roll Asphalt [ ]
   - Tin [ ]
   - Slate [ ]
   - Asphalt shingle [X]
   - Built up [ ]
   - Tile [ ]
   - Other [ ]

11. NUMBER OF STORIES

   2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)

   - Excellent [ ]
   - Good [X]
   - Fair [ ]
   - Deteriorated [ ]

   (Exterior)

   - Excellent [ ]
   - Good [X]
   - Fair [ ]
   - Deteriorated [ ]

13. INTEGRITY (Location)

   - On original site [X]
   - Moved [ ]

   WHEN?

   ALTERATIONS

   - Yes [X]
   - No [ ]

   IF YES, EXPLAIN:

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

   - Barn [X]
   - Shed [ ]
   - Garage [ ]
   - Other landscape features or buildings (specify) [ ]
   - Carriage house [ ]
   - Shop [ ]
   - Garden [ ]

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

   - Open land [ ]
   - Woodland [ ]
   - Residential [X]
   - Scattered buildings visible from site [ ]
   - Commercial [ ]
   - Industrial [ ]
   - Rural [X]
   - High building density [ ]

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

   This structure is located on the western side of Main Street. It is a prominent building and is set back from the road on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

The J. E. Shepard Warehouse is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular style warehouse. The gabled roof is set perpendicular to the street and there is a single brick chimney located at the front end of the ridge. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The elevation facing the street is 2/2 bays wide with a doorway located on the southern bay of the first story. The side elevations feature randomly spaced openings including doors that provide access to the basement and second levels. All windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although it has now been converted to other uses, this warehouse played a part in South Windsor's busiest tobacco business during the early twentieth century. Tobacco production was at its peak during the early twentieth century and the J. E. Shepard Company was South Windsor's largest grower. Tobacco was grown throughout Connecticut's Tobacco Valley in the eighteenth century but the trade didn't fully develop until growers began to specialize in the Connecticut Broadleaf variety. Due to its superior taste, broadleaf tobacco was used almost exclusively to wrap high quality cigars. Soon after its development nearly every farmer in South Windsor grew "Broadleaf". Many continued to grow this popular variety even after the new shade variety was cultivated. Numerous warehouses such as this one were constructed throughout South Windsor for the purpose of sorting and storing cured tobacco. This is one of the few remnants of an industry that once drove the economy of this area.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

SW
Wood Library

COMPiled BY
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other
[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
1. **Building Name (Common):**

2. **Town/City:**
   - Village: South Windsor
   - County: Hartford

3. **Street and Number (and/or location):**
   - 738 Main Street

4. **Owner(s):**
   - Shawn R. Kelly

5. **Use (Present):**
   - Single Family Residence

   **Use (Historic):**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **Accessibility to Public:**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
   - Interior Accessible: No

7. **Style of Building:**
   - Vernacular

8. **Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**
   - Clayboard
   - Asphalt siding
   - Brick
   - Fieldstone
   - Cobblestone
   - Concrete
   - Cut stone
   - Type:

9. **Structural System:**
   - Wood Frame
   - Post and beam
   - Balloon
   - Structural iron or steel

10. **Roof (Type):**
    - Gable
    - Gambrel
    - Shed
    - Hip
    - Monitor
    - Round
    - Sawtooth
    - Other: jerkinhead

11. **Number of Stories:**
    - 2.5

12. **Condition (Structural):**
    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

13. **Integrity (Location):**
    - On original site
    - Moved
    - When?
    - Alterations:
      - Yes
      - No

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
    - Barn
    - Shed
    - Garage
    - Carriage house
    - Shop
    - Garden
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **Surrounding Environment:**
    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential
    - Scattered buildings visible from site
    - Commercial
    - Industrial
    - Rural
    - High building density

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**

   The house is set on the western side of Main Street and is set on an open lot lined by nature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

738 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, vernacular-style house. It is oriented with the ridge set perpendicular to the street. There is a brick chimney located centrally along the ridge of the jerkinhead roof and there are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rakes and returns at the gable ends. A shed-roofed porch spans the façade which is 2/3 bays wide with a single window located high in the gable end. The porch is supported by turned columns and is lined by a balustrade featuring turned balusters. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash and appear to be replacements. The house has been clad in aluminum siding which obscures many of the original features and there is a single story addition at the rear of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a typical vernacular-style farmhouse built in many rural and urban communities in the beginning of the twentieth century. During the first decades of the 1900s literally thousands of houses such as these with gable front or variations on the theme (in this case a jerkinhead roof) were built in Connecticut's cities. This is a slightly unusual example in this part of South Windsor when most of the building seemed to occur either much earlier or much later. It is one of the only examples of this roof style found on the street.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

West

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Memorial Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY
South Windsor  
VILLAGE  
Phase I
COUNTRY  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
741 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Mary Curtin

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence  
(Historic)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Greek Revival  
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  
1837

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

- Clapboard  
- Wood Shingle  
- Board & batten  
- Aluminum Siding

- Asbestos siding  
- Asphalt siding  
- Stucco  
- Concrete

- Brick  
- Fieldstone  
- Cobblestone  
- Cut stone

- Other  
(Specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

- Wood Frame  
- Load-bearing masonry  
- Other (specify)

- Post and beam  
- Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)

- Gable  
- Gambrel  
- Shed  
- Flat  
- Mansard  
- Hip  
- Monitor  
- Round  
- Other

- (Material)

- Wood Shingle  
- Roll Asphalt  
- Tin  
- Shingle  
- Built up  
- Tile  
- Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
2.5  
21 x 34

12. CONDITION (Structural)

- Excellent  
- Good  
- Fair  
- Deteriorated  
- (Exterior)

- Excellent  
- Good  
- Fair  
- Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
WHEN?

- ALTERATIONS  
- IF YES, EXPLAIN

- YES  
- NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- Barn  
- Carriage house  
- Shed  
- Shop  
- Garage

- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- Open land  
- Woodland  
- Residential  
- Commercial  
- Rural

- Scattered buildings visible from site

- High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot lined by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

741 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story vernacular Greek Revival-style house. The gabled roof is set facing the street and there is a corbeled brick chimney located midway along the ridge. There is a wide, overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and the gabled end is pedimented and filled with flatboards. There is a wide band of trim lining the eaves. The facade is 2/2 bays wide with a full-width, shed-roofed porch spanning the facade. The porch is supported by Doric columns. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. There is a large two-story addition at the rear of the house and a hipped-roof projection on the northern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This style became popular in the years between 1830 and 1860. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the Nation's newfound wealth as well as increased levels of education and communication which brought numerous archeological studies of the classical world into the mainstream consciousness. These factors resulted in a public fervor for all things classically inspired. The style is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner
DATE
11/2004
VIEW
SW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPiled BY
NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE
2/2006
ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc
ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renovol ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  

HISTORIC  

Albertus Jones House

2. TOWN/CITY  

VILLAGE  

COUNTY  

South Windsor  

Phase I  

Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  

756 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  

Christopher Wilkos

5. USE (Present)  

(Historic)  

Single Family Residence

Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  

EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  

INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  

YES  

NO  

YES  

NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  

Vernacular Queen Anne

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  

(NO)  

Clapboard  

Asbestos siding  

Brick

Wood Shingle  

Asphalt siding  

Fieldstone

Board & batten  

Stucco  

Cobblestone

Aluminum Siding  

Concrete  

Cut stone

Type:  

Type:  

(Specify) vinyl

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  

Wood Frame  

Post and beam  

Balloon

Load-bearing masonry  

Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)  

Gable  

Flat  

Mansard  

Monitor  

Sawtooth

Gambrel  

Shed  

Hip  

Round  

Other

(Material)  

Wood Shingle  

Roll Asphalt  

Tin  

Sheet

Asphalt shingle  

Built up  

Tile  

Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

2.5  

30 x 38

12. CONDITION (Structural)  

Exterior  

Excellent  

Good  

Fair  

Deteriorated

Good  

Fair  

Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  

WHEN  

ALTERATIONS  

IF YES, EXPLAIN

On original site  

Moved

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  

Barn  

Shed  

Garage

Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

Carriage house  

Shop  

Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  

Open land  

Woodland  

Residential

Scattered buildings visible from site

Commercial  

Industrial  

Rural

High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street on an open lot. The house is set close to the street amongst a number of historic homes.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

756 Main Street is a two-and one-half-story, vernacular house with elements of Queen Anne design. The main block of the house is set facing the street. A shorter and smaller gable extends from the front of the main block and a second small cross gable is located at the rear of the house. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake throughout. A wrap-around, hipped-roof porch is located on the front and southern elevations. Windows are placed symmetrically on all elevations and windows are 6/6 double-hung sash throughout. The house has been clad in vinyl siding, but retains some decorative fishscale shingles in the upper, front gable.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Albertus Jones, a local artist who was born in South Windsor in 1882. He lived most of his life at 756 Main Street, where he died in 1957. Jones studied under Charles Noel Flagg, and taught at the Hartford Art School for twenty years. In 1926, the School awarded him a grant to study in France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland. Some of his finest paintings were done on the Brittany Coast. Jones also conducted an art school of his own undertaking in Hartford and taught at Wesleyan University and Norwich Academy in Springfield. He was a charter member of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts. He, with others, formed an Art League in South Windsor in 1953. He was a member of the Salimagundi Art Club in New York City. One of his paintings is displayed at the South Windsor Public Library, Pleasant Valley School and several in Connecticut Museums. Photos of his works can be found at Wood Memorial Library. His daughter Dorothy, whose portrait hangs in the upstairs gallery of the Library became a successful commercial artist in New York and was responsible for creating the famous Campbell Kid Soup portraits.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other Explanation:

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

HIST-6 REV. 6/93 (Back)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
<th>Abiezer Porter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. TOWN/CITY</td>
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<td></td>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
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<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
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<td>757 Main Street</td>
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<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thomas and Susan Faust</td>
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<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
<td>(Historic)</td>
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<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Post and beam</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stucco</td>
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<td>12. CONDITION (Structural)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Deteriorated</td>
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<td>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
<td>WHEN?</td>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On original site</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Shed</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garage</td>
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<td>Carriage house</td>
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<td>Shop</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Garden</td>
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<td>15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residential</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</td>
<td></td>
<td>High building density</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot backed by mature trees.
757 Main Street is a two-story, New England Colonial-style house. Two interior brick chimneys are located along the ridge. There is a slight overhang of the roof at the eaves and rakes which are pedimented. The facade is 5/5 bays wide with a central, gabled portico supported by slender turned columns. The entrance is topped by a transom filled with delicate tracery and is flanked by partial side lights. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash replacements. The entire house has been clad in vinyl siding which obscures many of the original features. A single projecting bay is located on the southern elevation.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house stands on the property of Warham Porter's former residence. Porter had nine children, one of whom was Abizer Porter. Abizer Porter had seven children one of his daughters Elizabeth married Hiram Anderson. Abizer removed his father's old house and built this one during the Fall of 1835. This new house was next occupied by Abizer's son-in-law Hiram Anderson and his wife Elizabeth who moved in in 1847. Later occupants included the Eldredge Curtin and Miller families. It is a good example of a simple, New England Colonial - a style which was continued well into the nineteenth century in many farming communities throughout Connecticut.
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town No:</th>
<th>Site No:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
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<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>IF NR, SPECIFY</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ S  □ NR  □ Actual  □ Potential</td>
</tr>
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</table>

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**

   HISTORIC

   Sears House

2. **TOWN/CITY**

   South Windsor

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

   763 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**

   Floyd Baranello

5. **USE (Present)**

   Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

   **EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD**:  
   - [x] YES  [ ] NO

   **INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE**:  
   - [ ] YES  [x] NO

   **IF YES, EXPLAIN**:  
   - [ ]

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**

   **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**: 1910

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

   - [x] Clapboard
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Board & batten
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [x] Brick
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Other (Specify)

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

   - [x] Wood Frame
   - [ ] Load-bearing masonry
   - [ ] Other (Specify)

10. **ROOF (Type)**

    - [x] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Sawtooth
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 24 x 30

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

    - [ ] Excellent
    - [x] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**

    - [ ] On original site
    - [ ] Moved

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

    - [ ] Barn
    - [ ] Shed
    - [x] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

    - [x] Open land
    - [ ] Woodland
    - [x] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   This house is located on the west side of Main Street next to Union School. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot.
763 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular Queen Anne-style house. The main block of the house is arranged with the roof set parallel to the street. A large gabled block projects from the front of the house facing the street and is attached to a two-story porch which infills the resulting L-shaped plan. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake and a short brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge. Wide molding lines the rake and eaves and there are returns at the gable ends. There are also delicate woodwork trim in the gable end. A single pedimented dormer is located on the southern half of the roof. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim and tall, projecting cornices. The porch is trimmed with turned posts on both the upper and lower stories and there is a decorative line of spindleswork lining the ceiling of the first story. The house is clad in clapboards on the lower half and wood shingles on the upper half.

This house is believed to be a prefabricated Sears Catalog home, although it does not match any of the models made available during the 1908-1915 time period. It is certainly possible that this was a prefabricated home, although perhaps it was not made available through Sears. Prefabricated housing became popular in the first decade of the twentieth century as factories perfected mass production of architectural elements. Houses such as these were essentially built in the factory in pieces and assembled on site. Local lore indicates that this was the first house to have a central heating system (oil/steam) on Main Street. The house was owned by former tax collector F. L. Porter, whose office was located at the rear of the house.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER: Nancy Gardner
DATE: 11/2004
VIEW: West
NEGATIVE ON FILE: Wood Library

COMPiled BY:
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE: 2/2006
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renovation ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning
ExplanatioN:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union School</td>
<td>Union District School</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. TOWN/CITY</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>771 Main Street</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor Historical Society</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>School</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X YES</td>
<td>□ NO</td>
<td>□ YES</td>
<td>□ NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Revival</td>
<td>1908-1909</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Brick</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Flat</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>54 x 59</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>□ Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ On original site</td>
<td>□ Moved</td>
<td>□ YES</td>
<td>□ NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Barn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This building is located on the western side of Main Street near the intersection of Pleasant Valley Road.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
771 Main Street is a three-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The roof has a wide overhang and boxed eaves lined by a wide frieze of molding. There is a hipped-roof dormer on the eastern elevation, which is set with a triple window. The facade is eight bays wide arranged around a central entrance. The double paneled door is topped by a pediment trimmed with modillions and is flanked by Ionic pilasters. Windows throughout are 6/1 double-hung sash with granite sills. Above the door is an engraved stone panel that reads, "Union District School." Below the stone water table the bricks are patterned by rows of recessed bricks set in rows. Large, square windows are set at regular intervals along the raised basement. The building rests on a granite foundation. There is a two-story, brick addition to the rear of the building.

This large brick school was built to replace three one-room school houses in 1908-1909. According to an interview with Arlene Bidwell, teacher at Union School in 1926. The Town's children walked to Main Street and took a trolley car to Union School. Grades 1-8 were held here and each teacher was in charge of two grades. The basement held the woodworking tool shop and sewing room. The first story was used for elementary students. Most children did not continue education at a high school level. During the 1920s many of the town's tobacco farms were consolidated and organized into plantations and immigrant families from Europe came to work in the fields. Union School couldn't accommodate all of the children and a new school room was built on Rye Street. Two more rooms were added to the rear in the 1930s. During the depression the budget was very small, classes numbered 35 to 40.
Union School, 771 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)          HISTORIC
Nathaniel T. Jones House

2. TOWN/CITY            VILLAGE     COUNTY
South Windsor         Phase I     Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
772 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)          □ Public   ☒ Private
Norma Shea

5. USE (Present)       (Historic)
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   ☒ YES      ☐ NO  ☐ YES   ☒ NO
   IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
   1870

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☐ Clapboard           ☐ Asbestos siding
   ☐ Wood Shingle        ☐ Asphalt siding
   ☐ Board & batten      ☐ Stucco
   ☐ Aluminum Siding     ☐ Concrete
   ☒ Brick               ☐ Fieldstone
   ☐ Fieldstone
   ☐ Cobblestone
   ☐ Cut stone
   ☐ Ashlar

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☒ Wood Frame          ☐ Post and beam
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry
   ☐ Balloon
   ☐ Structural iron or steel
   ☐ Gable
   ☐ Flat
   ☐ Mansard
   ☐ Monitor
   ☐ Sawtooth
   ☐ Gambrel
   ☐ Shed
   ☐ Hip
   ☐ Round
   ☐ Other
   ☐ (Material)
   ☐ Wood Shingle        ☐ Roll Asphalt    ☐ Tin
   ☐ Shingle
   ☐ Built up
   ☐ Tile
   ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2.5
    26 x 48

12. CONDITION (Structural)     (Exterior)
    ☐ Excellent  ☒ Good    ☐ Fair    ☐ Deteriorated
    ☐ Excellent  ☐ Good    ☐ Fair    ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)        ALTERATIONS
    WHEN?
    ☒ YES      ☐ NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☐ Barn
    ☐ Shed
    ☐ Garage
    ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house
    ☐ Shop
    ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☒ Open land
    ☐ Woodland
    ☐ Residential
    ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial
    ☐ Industrial
    ☐ Rural
    ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the east side of Main Street. The house is located close to the street on a wooded lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

772 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, L-shaped vernacular-style house. A brick chimney is located at the intersection of the roof lines. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. A triple window is found high in the gable end facing the street. The facade is three bays wide on the second story. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. The first story is covered by a shed-roofed portico with a gabled projection above the entrance. The double doors of the main entrance are covered by screen doors. The entire house has been clad in aluminum siding, which obscures many of the original features including what appear to have been decorative bargeboards in the gable end. The house rests on a raised ashlar-cut stone foundation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a good example of a typical vernacular house style that was commonly found throughout Connecticut's cities and towns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Sources

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

Photographer: Nancy Gardner

View: SE

Name: Stacey S. Vairo

Organization: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc

Address: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - Wood Memorial Library

2. **TOWNCITY**
   - VILLAGE: Phase I
   - COUNTY: Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 783 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Private

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Library

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES [x] NO [ ]
   - INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES [x] NO [ ]

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Georgian

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Clapboard [ ]
   - Asbestos siding [ ]
   - Brick [x]
   - Other [ ]
   - Wood shingle [ ]
   - Asphalt siding [ ]
   - Fieldstone [ ]
   - Cobblestone [ ]
   - Cut stone [ ]
   - Aluminum siding [ ]
   - Concrete [ ]
   - Type: [ ]

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - Load-bearing masonry [x]
   - Post and beam [ ]
   - Balloon [ ]
   - Structural iron or steel [ ]
   - Other [ ]

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gable [ ]
    - Flat [ ]
    - Mansard [ ]
    - Hip [x]
    - Monitor [ ]
    - Round [ ]
    - Sawtooth [ ]
    - Other [ ]

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    - 2
    - 50 x 40

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent [x]
    - Good [ ]
    - Fair [ ]
    - Deteriorated [ ]

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - WHEN?
    - ALTERATIONS
    - IF YES, EXPLAIN
    - ON original site [x]
    - Moved [ ]

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn [ ]
    - Shed [ ]
    - Garage [ ]
    - Carriage house [ ]
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land [x]
    - Woodland [ ]
    - Residential [ ]
    - Scattered buildings visible from site [ ]
    - Commercial [ ]
    - Industrial [ ]
    - Rural [ ]
    - High building density [ ]

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   Next to the old Union School meadow land to CT River in rear residential houses on surrounding street.
### 17. Other Notable Features of Building or Site (Interior and/or Exterior)

783 Main Street is a two-story, Colonial Revival-style library. The main block of the building has a hipped roof with two interior chimneys located at each end. The roof is clad in slate shingles and there is a wide overhang at the eaves. Just below the eaves there is a wide line of dentil moulding. A two-story pedimented portico dominates the facade of the structure. It is supported by tall Doric columns and features a fanlight window in the gable end. The pediment is decorated by a single line of dentil molding and rests on a wide cornice. The three evenly-spaced windows on the second story of the facade are tripartite and are 4/4; 6/6; 4/4. The openings on the second story are also evenly spaced with three larger opening mirroring the windows above. These are interspersed with regular height 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The central doorway is topped by a fanlight transom and is flanked by Doric pilasters. The remaining openings are Palladian windows set within a large recessed arch. All of the openings on the building are topped by a single decorative limestone keystone.

### 18. Architect

| William Marchant | William Wood |

### 19. Historical or Architectural Importance

The Wood Memorial Library was built in 1926-1928 by William Wood. He dedicated it to his parents Dr. William Wood and Mary Ellsworth Wood. Mr. Wood left a generous endowment to ensure the maintenance of the building. For forty years the Library served South Windsor, until the town outgrew the space. In 1971, Friends of Wood Library were incorporated and now run the Library as a privately funded institution. Today, the Library houses a bird museum room, Indian artifacts and contains a wealth of information relating to local history. A Hartford Times article dating from March 31, 1928 stated that "musical programs are held Sunday afternoons and school programs are given during the week."

The building was designed by William Marchant, the man who was also responsible for the creation of the Town Hall in West Hartford. The structure is very similar to the Wood Library but is built on a much grander scale. Marchant was a master of the Colonial Revival style. This building exemplifies his aesthetic with its graceful fanlights, symmetry of openings and pedimented portico.

### Sources

South Windsor Assessor Records  
Wood Memorial Library House Files

### PHOTO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>NEGATIVE ON FILE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Library</td>
<td></td>
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### Compiled By

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Organization

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc

### Address

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, Ct 06106

### 21. Threats to Building or Site

[X] None known  
[ ] Highways  
[ ] Vandalism  
[ ] Developers  
[ ] Other  

[X] Renovation  
[ ] Private  
[ ] Detonation  
[ ] Zoning  

Explanation:
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 566-3005

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  William N. Jennings House

2. TOWN/CITY  Village  County
   South Windsor  Phase I  Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  788 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  John and Patricia Blake
   □ Public  □ Private

5. USE (Present)  Single Family Residence  (Historic)

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD:  □ YES  □ NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:  □ YES  □ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  Victorian
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  1893

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   □ Clapboard  □ Asbestos siding  □ Brick  □ Other (Specify)
   □ Wood Shingle  □ Asphalt siding  □ Fieldstone  □ Cobblestone
   □ Board & batten  □ Stucco  □ Cut stone
   □ Aluminum siding  □ Concrete  □ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   □ Wood Frame  □ Post and beam  □ Balloon
   □ Load-bearing masonry  □ Structural iron or steel
   □ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)  □ Gable  □ Flat  □ Mansard  □ Monitor  □ Sawtooth
    □ Gambrel  □ Shed  □ Hip  □ Round  □ Other

    (Material)
    □ Wood Shingle  □ Roll Asphalt  □ Tin  □ Slate
    □ Asphalt shingle  □ Built up  □ Tile  □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2  22 x 38

12. CONDITION (Structural)  □ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated
    (Exterior)  □ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  WHEN?
    □ On original site  □ Moved  □ YES  □ NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ Barn  □ Shed  □ Garage  □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    □ Carriage house  □ Shop  □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ Open land  □ Woodland  □ Residential  □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    □ Commercial  □ Industrial  □ Rural  □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot lined by mature trees. The front of the yard is delineated by a white picket fence.
788 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story vernacular-style house with "Victorian" details. The plan of the house is L-shaped with a wing located on the southern elevation. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. Decorative bargeboards line the gable end facing the street which is further embellished by sunburst-patterned spindlework. A pair of narrow windows are located high in the gable end which is clad in fishscale shingles. The windows on the second story of the facade are place symmetrically, but a paired window is located on the southern end. The double windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim while the single windows are 2/2 double-hung sash. A wrap-around porch spans the facade and the southern elevation. The porch roof is lined by a spindlework cornice supported by brackets and the porch roof is supported by turned columns. A carved railing and turned balusters complete the balustrade. The porch is accessed via a short set of stairs and the entrance, featuring the original double door is located in the side ell beneath the porch.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is an excellent example of a vernacular structure that has been embellished with what are commonly considered to be "Victorian" details. The sunburst patterned spindlework in the gable end, the fishscale shingles in the upper levels and the elaborate spindlework lining the porch ceiling are all indicative of a style that was known as Steamboat Gothic. This evocative name was used to describe homes that utilized elaborate woodwork details. As more and more facets of building became mechanized, the construction of more elaborate buildings became more widespread among socioeconomic groups.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner 11/2004
NE Wood Library

COMPILED BY
Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, Ct 06106
788 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) — HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY
   SOUTH WINDSOR
   PHASE I

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   789 MAIN STREET

4. OWNER(S)
   Dina James

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence
   (Historic) Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   YES ☑ NO ☐
   YES ☑ NO ☐

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION 1884

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☑ clapboard
   ☐ asbestos siding
   ☑ brick
   ☐ other (specify)
   ☐ wood shingle
   ☐ asphalt siding
   ☐ fieldstone
   ☐ stucco
   ☐ cobblestone
   ☐ concrete
   ☐ cut stone
   ☑ aluminum siding
   ☐ type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☑ wood frame
   ☐ post and beam
   ☐ balloon
   ☐ structural iron or steel
   ☐ load-bearing masonry
   ☐ other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
    ☑ gable
    ☐ flat
    ☐ mansard
    ☐ monitor
    ☐ round
    ☐ sawtooth
    ☐ other (specify)
    ☐ gambrel
    ☐ shed
    ☐ hip
    ☐ slate
    ☐ asphalt shingle
    ☐ built up
    ☐ tile
    ☐ other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2
    24' x 30'

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    ☑ excellent
    ☑ good
    ☐ fair
    ☐ deteriorated
    ☐ exterior
    ☑ excellent
    ☑ good
    ☐ fair
    ☐ deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    ALTERATIONS
    ☑ yes ☑ no
    IF YES, EXPLAIN
    ☐ additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☐ barn
    ☐ shed
    ☐ garage
    ☐ other landscape features or buildings (specify)
    ☐ carriage house
    ☐ shop
    ☐ garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☐ open land
    ☐ woodland
    ☑ residential
    ☐ scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ commercial
    ☐ industrial
    ☐ rural
    ☐ high building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located behind the Wood Memorial Library on the western side of Main Street. The house is nestled in a wooded lot and
    is accessed via Vibert Road immediately to the north.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

789 Main Street is a two-story vernacular-style house. The gabled roof is arranged perpendicular to Main Street and there is a single brick chimney located along the ridge at the rear. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake. The facade (southern elevation) is 2/3 bays wide and centered around a hipped-roof entrance way. The eastern elevation is 2/2 bays wide with a small window located high in the gable end. Windows on the first story are all set in narrow pairs, the remainder are all 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. Another entrance for the house is located in a two-story addition that is, in turn, attached to a single story addition at the rear of the building. The house is clad in clapboard siding and rests on a raised brick foundation.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a simple example of a vernacular-style building. It incorporates elements of Greek Revival-style in the symmetrical placement of the openings and the wide overhangs at the roof and eaves. This humble house form is typical of many farm houses found in rural Connecticut communities and contributes to the historic character of the community.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner 11/200

VIEW NEGATIVE ON FILE
W Wood Library

NAME STACEY S. VAIRO 1/2006

ORGANIZATION Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 566-3005

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   
   John Newberry King House

2. **TOWNCITY**
   
   Village: Phase I
   County: Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   
   793 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   
   Robert Maffucci

5. **USE (Present)**
   
   Single Family Residence

   historic

   Multiple Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
   
   Exterior visible from public road: ☑ YES ☐ NO
   Interior inaccessible: ☐ YES ☑ NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   
   Second Empire

---

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   
   ☑ clapboard
   ☑ wood shingle
   ☑ board & batten
   ☑ aluminum siding
   ☑ wood frame
   ☑ load-bearing masonry
   ☑ asphalt shingle
   ☑ concrete
   ☑ brick
   ☑ fieldstone
   ☑ cobblestone
   ☑ cut stone
   ☑ balloon
   ☑ structural iron or steel

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   
   ☑ wood frame
   ☑ post and beam
   ☑ balloon
   ☑ structural iron or steel

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    
    ☑ gable
    ☑ gambrel
    ☑ mansard
    ☑ monitor
    ☑ sawtooth
    ☑ other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    
    3
    
    Approximate dimensions: 32 x 25

---

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    
    ☑ Excellent
    ☑ Good
    ☑ Fair
    ☑ Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    
    ☑ On original site
    ☑ Moved
    ☑ Converted to two family and back to single
    ☑ Other

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    
    ☑ Barn
    ☑ Shed
    ☑ Garage
    ☑ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☑ Carriage house
    ☑ Shop
    ☑ Garden

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    
    ☑ Open land
    ☑ Woodland
    ☑ Residential
    ☑ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☑ Commercial
    ☑ Industrial
    ☑ Rural
    ☑ High building density

---

**INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot next to the Wood Memorial Library. There is a boat launch located at the end of Vibert Road.
793 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, Second Empire-style house. A single chimney is located at the rear of the mansard roof and a central tower with a mansard roof is located slightly off-center along the facade. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves. The tower roof is punctuated by a single arched window and flat-roofed dormers interrupt the roof of the main block. The facade is 3/3 bays wide and arranged around the central tower. On the second story the openings are double windows topped by a single, low pediment. On the southern end of the first story there is a projecting bay topped by a wide, bracketed cornice. On the tower, the opening on the top story is an arched, hooded window. The second story opening is covered by a shallow, bracketed overhang. A flat-roofed portico supported by slender Doric columns tops the arched entrance. The doorway is topped by wide, carved mouldings and the door is paneled. A flat-roofed porch continues on the northern end of the facade and is supported by turned posts. The house is clad in clapboard siding and rests on a raised stone foundation.

18. ARCHITECT
John N. King

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE
The Second Empire style has roots in France and was popularized in America from 1859-1885. During the 1850s, Napoleon III (ruler of France's Second Empire) transformed the City of Paris by building grand boulevards and opulent buildings. Many of the new structures built during the city's revival were topped by mansard roofs (originally popularized during the Renaissance). In America the style was often employed on important urban structures, but it was also utilized in small-scale residential construction as well. The style is identified by the ever-present mansard roof, arched windows and often elaborate bracketing and cornices.

This house was built by John N. King who passed it on to his son and daughter-in-law Isaac W. and Ida Abbey King. The house next passed to John King's daughters Julia Hill and Louise King. Isaac's son Clinton Thomas King was the next inhabitant. The house was then purchased by William F. and Marjorie Myette followed by Edward R. and Helen Jussaume and Kathleen and Mark Christensen. The house is currently owned by Robert Maffucci.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPiled BY
Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, Ct 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

None known  □ Highways  □ Vandalism  □ Developers  □ Other

□ Renewal  □ Private  □ Deterioration  □ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   HISTORIC
   Daniel Hayden House

2. TOWNCITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   798 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   David and Joann Caron

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD:
   YES ☒ NO ☐
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:
   YES ☒ NO ☐

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☒ Clapboard
   ☐ Asbestos siding
   ☒ Brick
   ☐ Other (Specify)
   ☐ Wood Shingle
   ☐ Asphalt siding
   ☐ Fieldstone
   ☐ Cobblestone
   ☐ Board & batten
   ☐ Stucco
   ☐ Cut stone
   ☐ Aluminum Siding
   ☐ Concrete
   ☐ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☐ Wood Frame
   ☒ Post and beam
   ☐ Balloon
   ☐ Structural iron or steel
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry

10. ROOF (Type)
    ☒ Gable
    ☐ Flat
    ☐ Mansard
    ☐ Monitor
    ☐ Sawtooth
    ☐ Gambrel
    ☐ Shed
    ☐ Hip
    ☐ Round
    ☐ Other

    (Material)
    ☐ Wood Shingle
    ☐ Roll Asphalt
    ☐ Tin
    ☐ Slate
    ☒ Asphalt shingle
    ☐ Built up
    ☐ Tile
    ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    1.5
    38 x 20

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    ☒ Excellent
    ☒ Good
    ☐ Fair
    ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    ☐ Alterations
    ☐ Yes ☒ No
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☐ Barn
    ☐ Shed
    ☐ Garage
    ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house
    ☐ Shop
    ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☐ Open land
    ☐ Woodland
    ☒ Residential
    ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial
    ☐ Industrial
    ☐ Rural
    ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. The house is set fairly close to the street on an open lot flanked by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

798 Main Street is a two-story New England Colonial. The gabled roof is oriented with the ridge set parallel to the street. A tall brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade of the house is 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance. Windows throughout are symmetrically spaced and each is 12/12 double-hung sash with plain, carved trim. The entrance is topped by a wide cornice and is flanked by wide pilasters. A narrow, two-light transom tops the door which is paneled. The house is clad in narrow clapboards and rests on a brick foundation. A shed-roofed porch is located on the southern elevation and is supported by turned and bracketed posts.

18. ARCHITECT     Builder
Daniel Hayden

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was originally built by Daniel Hayden, a farmer from East Windsor around 1767. His son Daniel lived here about 1810 followed by his son Edward who lived at this house briefly around 1839. D. J. Foster lived here in 1852 and operated a store out of the house. William Jennings purchased the house in 1854. Mr. Jennings was grandfather to Miss Annie and Mary Jennings. The Town's post office was located in a room in the south ell circa 1865 and was operated by Mervin Vibert's daughters Delia and Nellie. Previous owners included Miss A. K. Jennings, Mrs Ellsworth Sperry and Mrs. W. T. Jones.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning  

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
798 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town No:</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
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<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>S □ NR □ Actual □ Potential</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDENTIFICATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace Henry Vibert House</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. TOW NCITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COUNTY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808 Main Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Vibert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Historic</td>
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<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
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<td>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Clapboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Board &amp; batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Aluminum Siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick □ Other (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ROOF (Type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Cable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Gambrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Asphalt shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Tile</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. CONDITION (Structural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ On original site □ Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ YES □ NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent roof removed finials removed</td>
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<td>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Barn □ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Carriage house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Open land □ Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Commercial □ Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ High building density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot flanked by mature trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

808 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular house. The main block of the house is hipped-roof with a large, gabled projection facing the street on the northern half of the facade. A chamfered brick chimney is located at the intersection of the hipped and gabled portions of the roof. The ell features a wide band of cornice molding at the rake and returns at the gable ends. There is a single, arched window located high in the gable end. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves. A flat-roofed porch spans the facade and is supported by turned and bracketed columns. Windows are spaced evenly on all elevations. On the second story the openings are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. On the bottom story the openings are the original 2/2 double-hung sash with wide trim. The entrance is located on the main block beneath the porch and features a tall transom set above an original paneled door. The porch is accessed via a set of four steps.

18. ARCHITECT

Horace H. Vibert

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Horace Vibert built this house in 1901. It is a typical example of a vernacular house that follows no set form. Instead it employs elements of numerous different styles. This homestead operated as a functional farm for many years as indicated by the barn at the rear of the property and the corn crib located at the side of the house. Vibert was 96 years old when he died in 1957. Vibert's two sons Horace C. and J. Watson Vibert were veterans of WWI.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Photographer: Nancy Garned
View: Wood Library

DATE: 11/2004
NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

DATE: 2/2006

ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation: 

HIST-6 REV. 6/18 (Back)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**
- **Town No:**
- **Site No:**
- **UTM:**
- **QUAD:**
- **DISTRICT:**
- **IF NR, SPECIFY:**
- **Actual**
- **Potential**

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - Joseph Watson Vibert House
   - Josiah Bragg House

2. **TOWNSHIP**
   - Village
   - Phase I

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 809 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Charles Rotenberg

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence
   - **(Historic)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
   - **Exterior Visible from Public Road:**  YES  NO
   - **Interior Accessible:**  NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Greek Revival
   - Date of Construction: 1845

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - **Clapboard**
   - **Asbestos siding**
   - **Brick**
   - **Other**
   - **(Specify)**
   - **Wood Shingle**
   - **Asphalt siding**
   - **Fieldstone**
   - **Cobblestone**
   - **Stucco**
   - **Concrete**
   - **Cut stone**
   - **Type:**

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - **Wood Frame**
   - **Post and beam**
   - **Balloons**
   - **Structural iron or steel**
   - **Load-bearing masonry**
   - **Other**

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - **Gable**
    - **Flat**
    - **Mansard**
    - **Monitor**
    - **Round**
    - **Sawtooth**
    - **Other**
    - **(Material)**
    - **Wood Shingle**
    - **Roll Asphalt**
    - **Tin**
    - **Slate**
    - **Asphalt shingle**
    - **Built up**
    - **Tile**
    - **Other**

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - **APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
    - 2 31 x 25

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - **Excellent**
    - **Good**
    - **Fair**
    - **Deteriorated**
    - **Excellent**
    - **Good**
    - **Fair**
    - **Deteriorated**

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - **On original site**
    - **Moved**
    - **ALTERATIONS**
    - **YES**
    - **NO**
    - **IF YES, EXPLAIN**
    - **Additions**

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - **Barn**
    - **Shed**
    - **Garage**
    - **Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)**
    - **Carriage house**
    - **Shop**
    - **Garden**

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - **Open land**
    - **Woodland**
    - **Residential**
    - **Scattered buildings visible from site**
    - **Commercial**
    - **Industrial**
    - **Rural**
    - **High building density**

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot that is flanked by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (INTERIOR AND/OR EXTERIOR)

809 Main Street is a vernacular style house with Greek Revival-style elements. The main block of the house is gable-roofed with a frontward-facing gable. A chimney is located off center along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and the rake. The facade is pedimented and features a narrow, eight-light window in the gable end. The facade of the main block is 3/3 with a gabled ell located on the southern elevation. There is a brick chimney located along the ridge of the ell as well. There are three asymmetrically-placed windows located on the facade of the ell. The two northernmost windows are topped by eyebrow windows. Throughout the structure the windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. At the intersection of the ell and the main block there is a flat roofed porch supported by squared posts and topped by a balcony.

18. ARCHITECT
   Horace Starks of South Windsor

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The former Baptist Church in East Windsor was located on this site according to the Diary of Reverend Thomas Robbins, 29th April, 1823. By 1876, the Baptists had built a new meeting house to accommodate their growing numbers and the original structure was removed. It is uncertain if the extant barn on the site was used by the Baptists. The land was given back to Joseph Watson Vibert, successor to Josiah Bragg. Bragg had donated the land to the church in the 1820s. Vibert served as Representative in the 1891 Ct. General Assembly. He was followed in politics by his son Horace Henry Vibert who was a farmer by trade, but served as Assessor from 1918-1924 and Selectman from 1922-1925. He also served in the General Assembly in 1925.

The rear ell was built ca. 1813 but the rest of the house was constructed around 1845. The style of the house is unmistakably Greek Revival with the pedimented facade and heavy trim at the cornice line.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
809 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**Building Name:** Bossen's Store

**Town/City:** South Windsor

**Village:** Phase I

**County:** Hartford

**Street and Number:** 819 - 821 Main Street

**Owner(s):** J. E. Shepard Company

**Use:** Apartments (Historic) Store and Post Office

**Accessibility:**
- Exterior Visible from Public Road: ☑ Yes ☐ No
- Interior Accessible: ☑ Yes ☐ No

**Style of Building:** Colonial Revival

**Date of Construction:** ca. 1890

**Materials:**
- Board and batten
- Aluminum siding
- Concrete

**Structural System:**
- Load-bearing masonry
- Post and beam

**Roof Type:**
- Gable

**Number of Stories:** 2

**Approximate Dimensions:** 68 x 30

**Condition (Structural):** Good

**Maintenance:**
- On original site
- Moved

**Environment:**
- Open land

**Landscape Features:**
- Barn

**Surrounding Environment:**
- Residential

**Relationship of Building and Surroundings:**
This structure is located on the western side of Main Street. It is located very close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (continued)

819-821 Main Street is a two-story, side-gabled vernacular style structure that once served as a store and Post Office. There is a single, short chimney located off-center along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. A shed-roofed addition is located on the southern elevation. The southern half of the building contains a storefront on the first story covered by an awning. A two-story bay projects from the northern half of the structure towards the street. Windows throughout are a mixture of 1/1 and 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. Some are paired and others are single. The entire structure has been clad in aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT | BUILDER

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This building once served as a Post Office and General Store known as the Bossen Store. It was built by Benjamin Skinner as a store around 1890 and moved to its present location by D. J. Foster. This was the original East Windsor Hill Post Office in South Windsor and remained in operation until 1959 when the Bissell Post Office was built. Horace E. Parmalee started his general store at this site and it was a center of activity for the South end of Main Street for many years. Peter Bossen bought the place in 1904. After Peter died in 1962, his son Robert ran the store until June 14, 1974. After this time is became Inspiration House - a small publishing house run with Mrs. Robert Bossen (Betty) and Winston C. Abbott. Mr. Abbott wrote poems and Betty did the illustrations. A horse barn located at the back of the store was originally built for use as a Baptist Church. The round stone step leading up to the store was once a tanners wheel. The store and building were purchased in 1985 by the Shepard Corporation.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHED BY

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

COMPILLED BY

11/2004

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning  

Explanation:  

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)

2. TOWNCITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   840 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Joe and Catherine Smith

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES ☒ NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES ☒ NO
   IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Colonial Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   - ☒ Clapboard
   - ☒ Wood Shingle
   - ☒ Board & batten
   - ☒ Aluminum Siding
   - ☒ Concrete Type: poured
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Other (Specify)
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Asphalt Shingle
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Other

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   - ☒ Wood Frame
   - ☒ Beam and beam
   - ☒ Load-bearing masonry
   - ☒ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
    - ☒ Gable
    - ☒ Flat
    - ☒ Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Other

    (Material)
    - [ ] Wood Shingle
    - [ ] Roll Asphalt
    - ☒ Tin
    - ☒ Asphalt shingle
    - [ ] Built up
    - [ ] Tile
    - [ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    ☒ 2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
    - ☒ Excellent
    - ☒ Good
    - ☒ Fair
    - ☒ Deteriorated
    - [ ] Excellent
    - [ ] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
    ☒ YES ☒ NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    - ☒ Barn
    - ☒ Shed
    - [ ] Garage
    - [ ] Other outbuildings or features (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    - ☒ Open land
    - ☒ Woodland
    - ☒ Residential
    - ☒ Other landscape features visible from site

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is set back from the street on the eastern side of Main Street. The house and lot are lined at the front and side with trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (INTERIOR AND/OR EXTERIOR)

840 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house. The ridge is oriented parallel to the street and there is an exterior brick chimney located on the southern elevation. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and slight returns at the gable ends. The façade of the house is 3/3 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The entrance is topped by an arched portico supported by turned posts. Above the entrance is a grouping of three small, narrow windows. The remaining windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. There is a shed-roofed porch located on the northern elevation supported by Doric posts. The house is clad in wide clapboards.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Colonial Revival is a style that was favored in rural and suburban parts of Connecticut (as well as the rest of the country) in the first half of the twentieth century. The overall effect of the assimilation of a number of traditional building types is meant to evoke the New England Farmhouse type or Colonial home. The exaggeration of classical elements, such as extremely large broken pediments or heavily elaborated entrances, common on original Colonial homes and is indicative of the Colonial Revival style. Typically incorporated into this style are elements of Georgian, Federal and Dutch Colonial construction. This is a very straightforward example of the style and blends in nicely with the many original Colonial dwellings located along Main Street.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner
11/2004

VIEW

Southeast
Wood Library

compiled by

Stacey S. Vairo
1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

**2. TOWN/CITY**
South Windsor

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
845-847 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S)**
Alan and Marjorie Trotman

**5. USE (Present)**
Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
- EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: [X] YES [ ] NO
- INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: [ ] YES [X] NO

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**
Vernacular

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
- [X] Wood Frame
- [X] Aluminum Siding
- [X] Clipboard
- [ ] Asbestos siding
- [ ] Brick
- [ ] Other

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
- [X] Load-bearing masonry
- [X] Balloon

**10. ROOF (Type)**
- [X] Gable
- [X] Hip

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**
2

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
36 x 28

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**
[X] Excellent

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**
[X] On original site

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
- [X] Barn
- [X] Garage

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
- [X] Open land

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot surrounded by mature trees.
845-847 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular style house. The main block of the house is oriented with the ridge set parallel to the street. A large gabled ell projects from the center of the main block to form a T-shaped plan. A single-story, hipped-roof porch wraps around this projection to the main block. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The principal façade is 2/2 bays wide with a small window located high in the gable end. The porch is supported by slender Doric columns and is accessed via a continuous set of stairs that encircle the porch. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim and appear to be original. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

The land on which this house was built was originally the site of the Captain Giles Loomis house. The Loomis Family had received the property from a Mrs. Wells. Esther Loomis, Captain Giles Loomis’ wife, died here in 1812 at age 56. The Captain died at Windsor, Ohio on July 3rd of the same year. Mr. Chester Wolcott purchased the house from the Loomis’ and raised a family there with his wife Sarah. Mr. Wolcott died there in March 25, 1842 and Sarah followed on December 22, 1850. The house next became home to Captain Fairbanks who razed the old structure and built this new one circa 1856. The house next became home to John Nelson Wolcott who lived there in 1874. He married Sarah Kelsey of Higganum. Since then a front porch and north addition was added and a back stairwell installed by Clarence Fairbanks. A garage was built in 1936, the south porches were enclosed in 1982, and another addition to the north side of the house was built in 1979.
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
James Bancroft Jr. House

2. TOWN/CITY  
South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
852 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Michael Giannamore

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Federal

8. MATERIAL(S) (Specify use or location when appropriate)  
- Clapboard
- Wood Shingle
- Aluminum Siding
- Post and beam

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- Wood Frame
- Post and beam

10. ROOF (Type)  
- Gable
- Gambrel
- Flat

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
2

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
- WHEN?
- ALTERATIONS
- IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- Barn
- Carriage house

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- Open land
- Residential

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is set very close to the street on the eastern side of Main Street. The lot is lined at the side by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

852 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Federal style house. The ridge is set perpendicular to the street and there is a short brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake which has been trimmed with a line of carved molding. A fanlight punctuates the pediment. The façade is 3.3 bays wide with an offset entry. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with plain trim. The entrance is surmounted by a tall cornice and is flanked by a pair of narrow pilasters. The door is topped by a narrow transom and flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. Both sets of light are filled with delicate tracery work. There have been a number of large additions to the rear of the house including one side gabled bay on the northern elevation. The house is clad in wooden clapboards.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The Federal style also known as the Adam style was popular in America in the period between 1780 and 1850. It is characterized by the use of fan lights, sidelights flanking the entrance and classical/Greek detailing. Openings are arranged symmetrically and windows are double hung sash. The style was called Adam after two Scottish brothers who were inspired by the study of ancient Italian palazzos and homes. The style became known as Federal because it was employed - often for important government buildings - in the years following the formation of the United States. This house is a unique example since the fanlight which is more usually employed above the door has been moved to the gable end. The delicate moldings and tracery in the lights surrounding the entry suggest that this house is more influenced by the Federal design aesthetic rather than the Greek Revival style. This house was built by a member of the Bancroft family. It was later occupied by Benoni King, South Windsor's first representatives to the General Assembly in 1845. A daughter Cecelia, married Leonidas Chandler, a Civil War veteran, and they lived here along with her sister Cornelia King.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner
11/2004
Southeast
Wood Library

NOME

Stacey S. Vairo
1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
This house is located on the west side of Main Street. It was moved back from the street to its current location in the early 20th century.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

863 Main Street is a two-story New England Colonial. The gabled roof is arranged parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney arranged centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The entrance is covered by a pedimented portico supported by slender Doric columns. The door is topped by a transom and is flanked by sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The bottom-story windows are topped by pedimented cornices. A two-story, salt box addition is on the northern half of the rear of the house. It has been constructed to match the style of the main block. The entire structure is clad in clapboards. There is a coffin door on the southern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This home was built by Zebulon King in 1761. By 1800, Alexander’s son Zebulon inhabited the house. In 1874, Harriet King, daughter of Zebulon lived here. She rented parts of the house to a private school, a Masonic Lodge and a barber shop. Vibert Doton kept his barber shop in the south room of the house. Local legend states that Doton kept his shaving mugs - labeled for each customer - in a corner cupboard. The house was built near the street. When the Green family purchased the house in the beginning of the twentieth century, they moved it back from the street.

In the 1970s, the interior of the house contained (an interior survey was not undertaken in 2005) three corner cupboards and original paneling in the living and dining rooms. In the dining room there is a rosette within a rosette. The living room has a single rosette. The floors on the upper story were covered in King’s Lumber - 17 inch boards.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

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ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

X None known    Highways    Vandalism    Developers    Other

Renewal    Private    Deterioration    Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/03 (Back)
863 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC  
Aaron Chapin House

2. TOWN/CITY  
VILLAGE
South Windsor  
Phase I

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
870 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Christine Guilmette

5. USE (Present)  
(historic)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
□ YES  ○ NO  
□ YES  ○ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Georgian

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
□ Clapboard  □ Asbestos siding  
□ Brick  □ Other (Specify)
□ Wood Shingle  □ Asphalt siding  
□ Fieldstone  
□ Board & batten  □ Stucco  
□ Cobblestone  
□ Aluminum Siding  □ Concrete  
□ Cut stone  
□ Type:  
□ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
□ Wood Frame  □ Post and beam  
□ Balloon  
□ Load-bearing masonry  
□ Structural iron or steel  
□ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)  
□ Gable  □ Flat  □ Mansard  
□ Monitor  □ Sawtooth  
□ Gambrel  □ Shed  □ Hip  
□ Round  
□ Material:  
□ Wood Shingle  □ Roll Asphalt  □ Tin  
□ Slate  
□ Asphalt shingle  □ Built up  □ Tile  
□ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
2  36 x 36

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
□ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated  
□ Exterior  □ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
□ On original site  □ Moved  
□ WHEN?  
□ ALTERATIONS  
□ YES  ○ NO  
□ IF YES, EXPLAIN
siding, entrance and additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
□ Barn  □ Shed  □ Garage  
□ Carriage house  □ Shop  
□ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
□ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
□ Open land  □ Woodland  □ Residential  
□ Scattered buildings visible from site  
□ Commercial  □ Industrial  □ Rural  
□ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set fairly close to the street and the lot is flanked by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

870 Main Street is a two-story Georgian house with a hipped roof. The ridge is aligned parallel to the street and two tall, narrow brick chimneys - one interior one on the north and one exterior one on the south elevation. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves. The facade is an even 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with wide, plain trim. The first story windows are topped by splayed lintels. The entrance is a double paneled door topped by three arched panes. The door is surrounded by wide, plain trim topped by a large splayed lintel. There is a single-story addition at the rear. The entire structure is clad in wide aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT            BUILDER
                                      Aaron Chapin

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by South Windsor cabinet maker, Aaron Chapin in 1778 and 1779 on land purchased from William Stoughton. Aaron was the cousin of Eliphalet Chapin who, having fled South Windsor to avoid a paternity suit in 1767, spent four years in Philadelphia, the center of the most skilled furniture makers in America. He returned to produce the most fashionable designs of the period, sought after by sophisticated residents of the Valley. Together, these two cousins made furniture from 1774 to 1783 until Aaron moved to Hartford where he built a trade of his own. Works by Eliphalet, the more famous of the two, are on display at the Wadsworth Atheneum, the Connecticut Historical Society and Wood Memorial Library in South Windsor. Eliphalet lived in a brick house located just north of this one. In 1787 William Stoughton purchased the land and house back from Chapin.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/63 (Back)
870 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 566-3005

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Town No: Site No:

UTM:

QUAD:

DISTRICT IF NR, SPECIFY

S □ □ Actual □ Potential

NR □

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Historic
   Chandler Ward House

2. TOWN/CITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   880 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Mildred Aleshin
   □ Public □ Private

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: □ YES □ NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: □ YES □ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Picturesque with Italianate elements

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   • □ Clapboard □ Asbestos siding □ Brick □ Other
   • □ Wood Shingle □ Asphalt siding □ Fieldstone
   • □ Board & batten □ Stucco □ Cobblestone
   • □ Aluminum Siding □ Concrete □ Cut stone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   □ Wood Frame □ Post and beam □ Balloon □ Structural iron or steel
   □ Load-bearing masonry □ Beam □ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
    • □ Gable □ Flat □ Mansard □ Monitor □ Sawtooth
    □ Gambrel □ Shed □ Hip □ Round □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    □ 2 □ 66 x 32

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated
    (Exterior)
    □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    □ ALTERATIONS
    □ YES □ NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ Barn □ Shed □ Garage □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    □ Carriage house □ Shop □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ Open land □ Woodland □ Residential □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    □ Commercial □ Industrial □ Rural □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. The house is located close to the street on an open lot lined with mature trees at the rear.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

880 Main Street is a unique brick Picturesque Italianate house. The main block of the house has a hipped roof which is intersected by a two-story, gabled ell on the northern half of the facade and a two story bay at the rear of the southern elevation. The roof is clad in standing seam metal and there are very wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves which are bracketed. The gabled ends also feature returns. High in the gable end of the facade there is a single, arched window. The rest of the openings are spaced evenly on each elevation, with some arranged in pairs. Throughout windows are 1/1 double-hung sash with arched lintels and stone sills. A line of decorative brickwork surrounds the house above the line of the second story windows. There is a partial hipped-roof porch on the facade which is supported by turned, bracketed columns. A simple straight balustrade lines the porch which leads to a double paneled door with tall lights in the upper half.

18. ARCHITECT

Chandler Ward

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Chandler Ward around 1870. Ward built the house on land purchased from Eliphalet Chapin - one of South Windsor's most famous cabinet makers. Chandler Ward removed Eliphalet's house and built this one in its place. The brick to build this house was brought by oxen across the ice of the Connecticut River from Windsor. Subsequent residents included Captain Roderick King and Captain Justus Elmer. Elizabeth Pelton, the Town's Librarian for many years was willed this house and lived here alone for many years. She died on her way home from Library. The interior features a wide mahogany stair case set in the center of a large hall.

20. SUBSEQUANT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☑ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other: 

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   
   Baptist Church Parsonage

2. **TOWNSHIP**
   
   South Windsor

3. **CITY**
   
   Hartford

4. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   
   887 Main Street

5. **OWNER(S)**
   
   Tom and Pat Dillon

6. **USE (Present)**
   
   Single Family Residence

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   
   New England Colonial

8. **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**
   
   1785 or 1800

9. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   
   - [ ] Clapboard
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [X] Other
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Asphalt siding
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Board & batten
   - [ ] Stucco
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Type:

10. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
    
    - [X] Post and beam
    - [ ] Load-bearing masonry
    - [ ] Other (specify)

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    
    2

12. **APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
    
    36 x 30

13. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    
    [X] Excellent
    
    **(Exterior)**
    
    - [ ] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

14. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    
    [X] On original site

15. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    
    - [X] Barn
    - [X] Shed
    - [X] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

16. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    
    - [X] Open land
    - [X] Woodland
    - [X] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site

**DESCRIPTION**

This house is located on the west side of Main Street. It is set close to the road on a small bluff above the street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

887 is a two-and-one-half story modified New England Colonial. The gabled roof is arranged parallel to the street and there is a wide brick chimney located off center along the ridge. There are wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and slight returns at the gable ends. There is a frieze band of trim along the rake as well. The facade is 5/5 bays wide set around a central entrance. The door is shielded by a pedimented portico supported by slender, turned posts. The door itself is paneled. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim with arched windows in each gable end. There is a two-story gabled addition at the rear of the southern elevation. Between this addition and the main block, is a screened, hipped roof porch. The entire house has been clad in vinyl siding.

18. ARCHITECT

Loomis family

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was originally home to the Loomis family and was built by Simeon Loomis ca. 1785. In 1872, it was owned by James Bancroft, Jr. who sold it to Reverend Russell Jennings. Jennings purchased it for use as the Baptist Parsonage. The Church (also built in 1872) was located just south of this house, but burned on its 100th anniversary in 1972. In 1942 the house was bought by the Thomas Dillon Family.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner 11/2004

VIEW

NW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

COMPILLED BY

Stacey S. Vairo 1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known
☐ Highways
☐ Vandalism
☐ Developers
☐ Other

☐ Renewal
☐ Private
☐ Deterioration
☐ Zoning

Explanation: 

HIST-6 REV. 6/63 (Back)
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot.
894 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story side gabled New England Colonial. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The entry has been modernized and all of the windows are 12/12 double-hung sash. Windows on the side elevations and addition are 6/6 double-hung sash. A shed-roofed portico extends from the southern elevation and is supported by squared posts. A one-and-one-half-story gabled addition also extends from the rear of this elevation. The entire house is clad in aluminum siding.

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes. This house was built by members of the Filley Family - perhaps Horace Filley. Horace and his wife had ten children together. The oldest, George Filley was a seaman who was killed in the explosion of a steamer he was serving on in San Francisco Bay in 1858. This house was also home to Justus Reed, brother of Abner Reed ca. 1800 and later Cassius Newberry (ca. 1874). The southern ell was reportedly an old cigar factory which was later moved and attached to this house in 1890. The house was converted into a two-family in 1948.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER  DATE
Nancy Gardner  11/2004

VIEW  NEGATIVE ON FILE
Northeast  Wood Library

NAME  DATE
Stacey S. Vairo  1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 666-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC

2. TOWNSHIP  
VILLAGE  
COUNTY

South Windsor  
Phase I  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  

905 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  

David Singer

5. USE (Present)  
(Historic)

Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
IF YES, EXPLAIN

[ ] YES  
[ ] NO  
[ ] YES  
[ ] NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Greek Revival

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  
1840

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

[ ] Clapboard  
[ ] Asbestos siding

[ ] Wood Shingle  
[ ] Asphalt siding

[ ] Board & battan  
[ ] Stucco

[ ] Aluminum Siding  
[ ] Concrete

[ ] Brick  
[ ] Fieldstone

[ ] Cobblestone  
[ ] Cut stone

SPECIFY:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  

[ ] Wood Frame  
[ ] Post and beam

[ ] Load-bearing masonry  
[ ] Balloon

[ ] Other (specify)  
[ ] Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)  

[ ] Gable  
[ ] Flat

[ ] Gambrel  
[ ] Mansard

[ ] Monitor  
[ ] Round

[ ] Sawtooth  
[ ] Other

(MATERIAL)

[ ] Wood Shingle  
[ ] Roll Asphalt

[ ] Tin  
[ ] Slate

[ ] Asphalt shingle  
[ ] Built up

[ ] Tko  
[ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
2

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
38 x 28

12. CONDITION (Structural)  

[ ] Excellent  
[ ] Good

[ ] Fair  
[ ] Deteriorated

(Exterior)

[ ] Excellent  
[ ] Good

[ ] Fair  
[ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
WHEN?

[ ] YES  
[ ] NO

IF YES, EXPLAIN

ALTERATIONS

Addition

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

[ ] Barn  
[ ] Shed

[ ] Garage  
[ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

[ ] Carriage house  
[ ] Shop

[ ] Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

[ ] Open land  
[ ] Woodland

[ ] Residential  
[ ] Scattered buildings visible from site

[ ] Commercial  
[ ] Industrial

[ ] Rural  
[ ] High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located close to the street on an open lot on the western side of Main Street. Mature trees line the property.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (INTERIOR AND/OR EXTERIOR)

905 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story, Greek Revival-style house. The gabled roof is arranged perpendicular to the street and there is a narrow brick chimney located off-center along the ridge. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and the gable ends are pedimented. The facade of the house is 3/3 bays wide with an off-center entry. The doorway features a tall lintel topped by a band of cornice trim and is flanked by pilasters. Narrow sidelights flank the door itself, which has been covered by a modern screen. The windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim throughout and remnants of a former double window in the gable end is visible. The entire house has been clad in vinyl, which has obscured all of the original detail and trim work. A single-story, gable-roofed addition is attached to the rear of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although modified this house still exhibits stylistic qualities found in Greek Revival architecture. The Greek Revival style became so popular in America during the period between 1830-1860 that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the facade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

VIEW

SW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other
- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
Walter Newberry House

2. TOWN/CITY  
Vegetable  
County  
South Windsor  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
906 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Anne Surber

5. USE (Present)  
(Historic)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
YES  
NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
- Brick
- Other (Specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- Wood Frame
- Post and beam
- Balloon
- Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)  
- Gable
- Gambrel
- Other (Specify)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
When?

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- Barn
- Carriage house
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural
- Other

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street and the lot is studded with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

906 Main Street is a two-story, cross-gabled vernacular style house. The house is L-shaped in plan with the main block set with the gable facing the street. A second ell runs perpendicular to the main block on the southern elevation. A narrow brick chimney is located off center on the ridge of the main block and a second chimney is located centrally along the ridge of the ell. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade of the main block is 2/2 bays wide with a pair of narrow windows in the gable end. The ell is joined to the main block via a curved porch supported by narrow, turned columns. The porch is enclosed by tall windows and a double door with 3/4 length lights serves as the main entrance. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with molded trim and tall lintels. The entire structure has been clad in aluminum siding which skews the original profile of the openings.

18. ARCHITECT

Walter Newberry

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Walter Newbury (1869-1924) for his bride. Walter was born and raised in South Windsor at the gambrel-roofed house located at the corner of Newberry Road and Main Street. Together he and his wife had four children: Ada, Estelle, Edith and Lewis. Newberry was a tobacco grower who owned a number of farms in South Windsor and dedicated his life to the cultivation of the plant. Lewis inherited the house in 1924 and made a number of alterations including modifying it into a two-family dwelling. The house was next owned by the Ludium family.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

E

Wood Library

COMPiled BY

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
906 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 506-3005

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<td>QUAD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>□ S □ R □ NR</td>
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<tr>
<td>IF NR, SPECIFY</td>
<td>□ Actual □ Potential</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
Parsonage First Church

2. TOWNCITY  
VILLAGE  
COUNTY
South Windsor  
Phase I  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
920 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
James and Cynthia Couillard

5. USE (Present)  
(historic)
Single Family Residence  
Parsonage of the First Congregation Church

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: □ YES □ NO
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: □ YES □ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Vernacular
8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

- □ Clapboard □ Asbestos siding □ Brick □ Other (Specify) vinyl
- □ Wood Shingle □ Asphalt siding □ Fieldstone
- □ Board & batten □ Stucco □ Cobblestone
- □ Aluminum Siding □ Concrete □ Cut stone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

- □ Wood Frame □ Post and beam □ Balloon
- □ Load-bearing masonry □ Structural iron or steel □ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)

- □ Gable □ Flat □ Mansard □ Monitor □ Sawtooth
- □ Gambrel □ Shed □ Hip □ Round □ Other (Material)

- □ Wood Shingle □ Roll Asphalt □ Tin □ Slate
- □ Asphalt shingle □ Built up □ Tile □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
2.5 □ x □ 40 x 32

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
(Exterior) □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated  
(Interior) □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
WHEN?

- □ On original site □ Moved  
- □ YES □ NO  
IF YES, EXPLAIN  
Siding

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  

- □ Barn □ Shed □ Garage □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- □ Carriage house □ Shop □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- □ Open land □ Woodland □ Residential □ Scattered buildings visible from site
- □ Commercial □ Industrial □ Rural □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is located very close to the road on a wooded lot.
920 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular house with an L-shaped plan. The main block of the house is arranged with the ridge set perpendicular to the street. There are two short chimneys located along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. Bargeboards set in a geometric pattern decorate the rake. The façade is 2/2 bays wide with a paired window located high in the gable end. A shed roofed porch is located on the southern side of the main block and continues to the rear ell. Windows throughout are narrow and paired 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. The nondescript entrance is located beneath the porch on the southern elevation. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

This structure was used as a parsonage (known as The Manse) for the First Congregational Church until 1965 when a new parsonage was constructed. In 1883, this building replaced the Reed House next door which had been the parsonage since Abner Reed left around 1857. At that time, it was purchased by the Ecclesiastical Society along with the lot the current building is on from Increase Clapp for $1500.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files
920 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

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<th>S</th>
<th>NR</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Potential</th>
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</table>

**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

HISTORIC

John King House

**2. TOWN/CITY**

VILLAGE

South Windsor

Phases I

**COUNTY**

Hartford

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

921 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S)**

Laure Bancroft

**5. USE (Present)**

Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Public ☐ Private ☒

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**

Greek Revival

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clayboard</th>
<th>Asbestos siding</th>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
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</table>

| Wood Shingle | Asphalt siding | Fieldstone | | Cobblestone | Cut stone |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------| |-------------|----------|
| ☐            | ☐               | ☐           | | ☐          | ☐        |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board &amp; batten</th>
<th>Stucco</th>
<th>Concrete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aluminum Siding</th>
<th>Other (Specify)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>vinyl</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type:</th>
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<tbody>
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**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood Frame</th>
<th>Post and beam</th>
<th>Balloon</th>
<th>Structural iron or steel</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>☑</td>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Load-bearing masonry</th>
<th>Other (Specify)</th>
</tr>
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**10. ROOF (Type)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flat</th>
<th>Mansard</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Round</th>
<th>Sawtooth</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gambrel</th>
<th>Shed</th>
<th>Hip</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Roll Asphalt</th>
<th>Tin</th>
<th>Slate</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Asphalt shingle</th>
<th>Built up</th>
<th>Tile</th>
<th>Other</th>
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<td>☑</td>
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**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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</table>

| 32 x 22                |

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**

Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn</th>
<th>Shed</th>
<th>Garage</th>
<th>Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carriage house</th>
<th>Shop</th>
<th>Garden</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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**15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open land</th>
<th>woodland</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>Scattered buildings visible from site</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☑</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial</th>
<th>Industrial</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>High building density</th>
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**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back slightly from the road on an open lot flanked by mature trees.
921 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. The main block of the house is arranged with the ridge set perpendicular to the street. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake which is trimmed with a wide band of molding and is pedimented. A single window is located high in the gable end and the façade is 2½ bays wide with an offset entrance. The entry is elaborate with a tall cornice and wide pilasters flanking the doorway. The door itself is topped by a four-light transom and is flanked by three-quarter height sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with wide molded trim. Corner boards complete the temple-like façade. A single-story ell extends from the southern elevation.

This style became so popular in this time period in America that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public favor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. There are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front. This house was built in 1847 by John N. King, son of Roderick King. Mr. King sold this place in 1871 to Edwin B. Ripley, a native of Plainfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Ripley moved to the house in January of 1873. He was followed by Mr. Thomas Hewlyn, who lived in the house for only one year. A string of occupants and owners followed including the Towne and Ripley families.
921 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
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**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

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**UTM:**

**QUAD:**

**DISTRICT**

☐ S  ☑ NR  ☐ Actual  ☐ Potential

---

**1. BUILDING NAME (Common):**

Abner Reed House

**2. TOWNCITY:**

South Windsor

**VILLAGE:**

Phase I

**COUNTY:**

Hartford

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location):**

932 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S):**

Margaret and Stuart Leland

☐ Public  ☑ Private

**5. USE (Present):**

Single Family Residence

**(Historic):**

Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**

EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: ☑ YES  ☐ NO

INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: ☑ YES  ☐ NO

IF YES, EXPLAIN:

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING:**

Colonial

c. 1750

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**

**8. MATERIAL(S) [Indicate use or location when appropriate]:**

☑ Clapboard  ☐ Asbestos siding  ☐ Brick  ☐ Other  

(specify)

☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Asphalt siding  ☐ Fieldstone

☐ Board & batten  ☐ Stucco  ☐ Cobblestone

☐ Aluminum Siding  ☐ Concrete  ☐ Cut stone

Type: 

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:**

☑ Post and beam  ☐ Balloon  ☐ Structural iron or steel

☐ Load-bearing masonry

☐ Other (specify)

**10. ROOF (Type):**

☑ Gable  ☐ Flat  ☐ Mansard  ☐ Monitor  ☐ Sawtooth

☑ Gambrel  ☐ Shed  ☐ Hip  ☐ Round  ☐ Other

(Material)

☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Roll Asphalt  ☐ Tin  ☐ Slate

☑ Asphalt shingle  ☐ Built up  ☐ Tile  ☐ Other

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES:**

2

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS:**

31 x 40

**12. CONDITION (Structural) [Exterior]:**

☑ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated

(Interior)

☑ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated

**13. INTEGRITY (Location):**

☑ On original site  ☐ Moved

**WHEN?**

**ALTERATIONS**

☐ YES  ☑ NO

IF YES, EXPLAIN:

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDING OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**

☑ Barn  ☐ Shed  ☐ Garage  ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

☐ Carriage house  ☐ Shop  ☐ Garden

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:**

☐ Open land  ☑ Woodland  ☑ Residential  ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site

☐ Commercial  ☐ Industrial  ☐ Rural  ☐ High building density

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot.
932 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial house. The ridge is arranged parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a very narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is 5/5 bays wide and centered around the entrance. The doorway is topped by a tall, projecting cornice and is flanked by wide pilasters. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with wide trim. The house is clad in narrow clapboard siding and rests on a stone foundation. There is a shed-roofed addition on the northern elevation as well as a single-story addition at the rear of the house.

This house was built ca 1750. It was used as a parsonage for the Congregational Society for many years. After 1811, it became home to Abner Reed, an artist and engraver of bank notes which he often hung on a clothes line in the yard to dry. Reed was also a teacher who completed school books and wrote children's story books. He taught engraving to many apprentices and served as Deacon of the Church here in South Windsor. His first shop was located on the second story of an ell extension running east from the house. He added a second ell around 1817-1818 and an extension on the north side for a shop. By 1830 his son Abner took over the house and began operating a portion of it as a tavern until around 1834. In 1837, Abner Sr. moved back into the house and the former tavern was used as a lecture hall, exhibition space and dance hall. The "Hall" was later removed and Reed made a tenement house of it. Edward Bancroft sold this place to the Congregational Society for use as a Parsonage in the Spring of 1855. Judson B. Stoddard was installed as Pastor of this church and lived here after that time. He was followed by Reverend George A. Bowman who was installed as pastor in 1866.

This is an excellent example of a New England Colonial-style house.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files
The History of Ancient Windsor: Volume I by Henry R. Stiles pgs 634-637
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**  
**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>IDENTIFICATION</strong></th>
<th><strong>DESCRIPTION</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TOWNSHIP</td>
<td>VILLAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>935 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul and Tracy Oates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
</tr>
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<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
<td>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
<td>Modified New England Colonial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Clapboard</td>
<td>☐ Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Asphalt siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Board &amp; baton</td>
<td>☐ Stucco</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>☐ Concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Frame</td>
<td>☑ Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Frame</td>
<td>☑ Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. ROOF (Type)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Gable</td>
<td>☐ Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Gambrel</td>
<td>☐ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Roll Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Asphalt shingle</td>
<td>☐ Built up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</td>
<td>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>28 x 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. CONDITION (Structural)</td>
<td>☑ Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Excellent</td>
<td>☑ Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
<td>WHEN?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ On original site</td>
<td>☐ Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ On original site</td>
<td>☑ Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Barn</td>
<td>☐ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Carriage house</td>
<td>☐ Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Open land</td>
<td>☐ Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Commercial</td>
<td>☐ Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Commercial</td>
<td>☐ Industrial</td>
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**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town No:</th>
<th>Site No:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td>IF NR, SPECIFY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ S</td>
<td>☑ NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Actual</td>
<td>☐ Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot.
17. Other notable features of building or site (interior and/or exterior)

935 Main Street is a two-story modified New England Colonial house. The hipped roof is the result of a later renovation. There is a brick chimney located on the southern side of the roofline. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves. The facade is 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance and full height windows on the first story. The windows are all 6/6 double-hung sash with wide trim. The door is topped by a tall cornice that has been modified and is flanked by narrow pilasters. A two-light transom tops the door itself which is paneled. There is a single story, hipped-roof porch on the southern elevation that is supported by slender turned posts and is lined by a balustrade of turned balusters.

18. Architect

19. Historical or architectural importance

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes. This house was originally a saltbox but the roof was altered some time during the nineteenth century to "modernize" the appearance. This house is associated with the Loomis Family.

Sources

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

Photographer | Date
---|---
Nancy Gardner | 11/2004

View
Northwest

Negative on file

Compiled by
Stacey S. Vairo
1/2006

Organization
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

Address
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. Subsequent field evaluations

21. Threats to building or site

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other

Renewal
Private
Deterioration
Zoning

Explanation:

Hist-6 Rev. 8/83 (Back)
1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**

4. **OWNER(S)**

Mr. and Mrs. Romanowski

5. **USE (Present)**

Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**: EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD [ ] YES [ ] NO

INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE [ ] YES [ ] NO

**IF YES, EXPLAIN**

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**

Vernacular with French Eclectic influences

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminium Siding</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<td>Asbestos siding</td>
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<td>Concrete</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobblestone</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stone</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>[ ]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansard</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
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</table>

10. **ROOF (Type)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>[ ]</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Gable</td>
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<td>Mansard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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</table>

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**

2.5

34 x 50

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural</th>
<th>Exterior</th>
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<td>Excellent</td>
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<td>Good</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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<td>Fair</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deteriorated</td>
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13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On original site</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>NO</td>
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14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>[ ]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
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15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>[ ]</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street across from Newberry Road on an open lot with few trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

951 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular-style house with French Eclectic influences. The roofline is a mixture of a side gable and hip with a frontward facing gabled projection topping a two-story bay at the façade. An exterior brick chimney is located on the southern elevation and a second brick chimney is located at the rear of the house. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the flared eaves and rake. Windows are grouped and paired throughout and are 1/1 double-hung sash. The entrance is nondescript and located at the center of the bay projection. The house is clad in stucco throughout with the gabled end of the bay clad in shingles.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is an unusual style compared to the rest of the houses located along this stretch of road. The asymmetry of the house coupled with the tall hipped roof and exterior chimney and flared eaves all point to a French Eclectic influence. This style was popular in America from 1915-1945 and was based on French domestic architecture - primarily from the north of the country in Normandy and Brittany.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PHOTO</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
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<th>VIEW</th>
<th>NEGATIVE ON FILE</th>
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<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>Wood Library</td>
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<th>COMPILTED BY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>1/2006</td>
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<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☑ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
**Armel Allen House**

2. TOWN/CITY  
**South Windsor**

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
954 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Thomas and Caroline Taylor

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
- Exterior Visible from Public Road: **YES**
- Interior Accessible: **YES**

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Modified Federal

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Asbestos siding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- Wood Frame
- Post and beam

10. ROOF (Type)  
- Gable
- Shed

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**

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<tr>
<th>Stories</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>28 x 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
- Excellent
- Fair
- Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
- On original site
- Moved

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- Barn
- Carriage house

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- Open land
- Woodland

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located at the corner of Newberry Road and Main Street. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot.
954 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story modified brick Federal-style house. The ridge is set parallel to Newberry Road and there is a narrow brick chimney located off-center along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake which are lined by a narrow line of trim. The façade of the house is 5/5 bays wide. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. Decorative beltcourses line the house at the height of the first and second story ceilings. Windows are spaced regularly on the side elevations as well with two small windows found high in each gable end. A series of ells have been extended off of the rear of the house. These are wood frame and range in height from a single story to one-and-one-half stories in height.

This house was built before 1805 by Arnel Allen. It was operated as a tavern by Allen and Jospeh Phelpis. Other residents have included J. Watson Vibert and his sons Charles, Walter and Horace Vibert, who were all born in this house. Joseph Moseley Newberry purchased it from the Vibert family for his son, Leslie. Leslie was a Town Clerk and his office was housed in this structure. The one acre plot located west of the property had separate ownership and was used as the site of a cannery.

The Federal style also known as the Adam style was popular in America in the period between 1780 and 1850. It is characterized by the use of fan lights, sidelights flanking the entrance and classical/Greek detailing. Openings are arranged symmetrically and windows are double hung sash. The style was called Adam after two Scottish brothers who were inspired by the study of ancient Italian palazzos and homes. The style became known as Federal because it was employed - often for important government buildings - in the years following the formation of the United States.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning  

Explanation:
954 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
   HISTORIC

2. TOWNSHIP  
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
   Phase I

4. OWNER(S)  
   John M. and Lori M. Panora

5. USE (Present) (Historic)  
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD:  
   YES ☑ NO ☐  
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:  
   YES ☑ NO ☐  
   IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
   New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
   ☑ Wooden siding  
   ☐ Asbestos siding  
   ☐ Brick  
   ☐ Other
   (Specify)
   ☐ Wood shingles  
   ☐ Asphalt siding  
   ☐ Fieldstone  
   ☐ Cobblestone
   ☐ Board & batten  
   ☐ Stucco  
   ☐ Cut stone
   ☐ Aluminum Siding  
   ☐ Concrete  
   ☐ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
   ☐ Wood frame  
   ☑ Post and beam  
   ☐ Balloon  
   ☐ Structural iron or steel
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry  
   ☐ Balloon

10. ROOF (Type)  
    ☑ Gable  
    ☐ Flat  
    ☐ Mansard  
    ☐ Monitor  
    ☐ Sawtooth
    ☐ Gambrel  
    ☐ Shed  
    ☐ Hip  
    ☐ Round  
    ☐ Other
    (Material)
    ☐ Wood shingles  
    ☐ Roll Asphalt  
    ☐ Tin  
    ☐ Slate
    ☑ Asphalt shingles  
    ☐ Built-up  
    ☐ Tile  
    ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
    2  
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
    24 x 40

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
    ☑ Excellent  
    ☐ Fair  
    ☐ Deteriorated
    ☑ Excellent  
    ☐ Good  
    ☐ Fair  
    ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
    WHEN?  ☑ YES ☐ NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
    ☑ Barn  
    ☐ Shed  
    ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house  
    ☐ Shop  
    ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
    ☐ Open land  
    ☐ Woodland  
    ☑ Residential  
    ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial  
    ☐ Industrial  
    ☑ Rural  
    ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
   This house is located on a slight rise on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

959 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The ridge is oriented parallel to the street and there is a single brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is 3/3 bays wide and set around a central entry. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash replacements. The door is topped by a tall cornice and is flanked by narrow pilasters. A shed-roofed porch is located on the southern elevation and is supported by slender Doric columns. A single-story, flat-roofed addition is located on the northern elevation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explaination:

HIST-6 REV. 0683 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
HISTORIC  
John Newberry House

2. TOWNS/CITY  
VILLAGE  
COUNTY  
South Windsor  
Phase I  
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
960 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Gail Anderson

5. USE (Present)  
(Historic)  
Single Family Residence  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
IF YES, EXPLAIN  
☑ YES  ☐ NO  ☐ YES ☑ NO  

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Dutch Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
☐ Clapboard  ☐ Asbestos siding  ☐ Brick  ☐ Other  
☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Asphalt siding  ☐ Fieldstone  ☐ (Specify)  
☐ Board & batten  ☐ Stucco  ☐ Cobblestone  ☐ Cut stone  
☒ Aluminum Siding  ☐ Concrete  ☐ Type:  

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
☐ Wood Frame  ☑ Post and beam  ☐ Balloon  ☐ Structural iron or steel  
☐ Load-bearing masonry  ☐ Other  

10. ROOF (Types)  
☐ Gable  ☐ Flat  ☐ Mansard  ☐ Monitor  ☐ Sawtooth  
☒ Gambrel  ☐ Shed  ☐ Hip  ☐ Round  ☐ Other  

(Materia)  
☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Roll Asphalt  ☐ Tin  ☐ Slate  
☒ Asphalt shingle  ☐ Built up  ☐ Tile  ☐ Other  

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
1.5  
38 x 36

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated  

(Interior)  
☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
□ On original site □ Moved  
WHEN?  
 ☑ ALTERATIONS  ☐ YES ☐ NO  
IF YES, EXPLAIN  
siding and additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
☒ Barn  ☐ Shed  ☐ Garage  ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)  
☐ Carriage house  ☐ Shop  ☐ Garden

15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
☒ Open land  □ Woodland  ☑ Residential  □ Scattered buildings visible from site  
□ Commercial  □ Industrial  ☑ Rural  □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE

960 Main Street is a two-story gambrel-roofed New England Colonial. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a short brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. A series of three small, gabled dormers are located along the façade. Each is filled with one small 2/2 double-hung sash window. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is five bays wide and centered around a double door that appears to be modern. Throughout windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. A two-story, half-gambrel addition is attached to the rear of the southern elevation and a shed-roofed porch extends from this elevation as well. The house is clad in aluminum siding throughout.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants, such as the one seen here, are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner
Northeast
Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME

DATE

Stacey S. Vairo
1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 8/83 (Back)
960 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
HISTORIC
Wolcott Building

2. TOWN/CITY
South Windsor

VILLAGE
Phase I

COUNTY
Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
965 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Larry and Sonia Cowles

5. USE (Present)
Parish house

6. USE (Historic)
Single Family Residence

7. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
YES ☑ NO ☐

INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
YES ☑ NO ☐

IF YES, EXPLAIN
During functions

8. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
1928

9. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
☐ Clapboard
☐ Asbestos siding
☐ Brick
☑ Other (Specify) vinyl

☐ Wood Shingle
☐ Asphalt siding
☐ Fieldstone
☐ Cobblestone

☐ Board & batten
☐ Stucco
☐ Cobblestone
☐ Cut stone

☐ Aluminum Siding
☐ Concrete
☐ Type:

☐ Wood Frame
☐ Post and beam
☐ Balloon
☐ Structural iron or steel

☐ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
☐ Gable
☐ Flat
☐ Mansard
☐ Monitor
☐ Sawtooth

☐ Gambrel
☐ Shed
☐ Hip
☐ Round
☐ Other

(Material)
☐ Wood Shingle
☐ Roll Asphalt
☐ Tin
☐ Slate

☐ Asphalt shingled
☐ Built up
☐ Tile
☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
38 x 50

12. CONDITION (Structural)
☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated

(Exterior)
☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
☐ On original site ☑ Moved ☐ Deteriorated

WHEN?

ALTERATIONS ☑ YES ☐ NO

IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUT BUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
☐ Barn
☐ Shed
☐ Garage

☐ Carriage house
☐ Shop
☐ Garden

☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open land
☐ Woodland
☑ Residential

☐ Commercial
☐ Industrial
☐ Rural

☐ Scattered buildings visible from site

☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on a partially wooded lot. It is located next to the First Congregational Church and the church cemetery is located behind it.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

965 Main Street is a two-story vernacular-style house with Queen Anne influences. The hipped roof is intersected on each elevation by a gabled projection. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves which are trimmed with wide moulding. The principal façade is an uneven 3/3 bays wide with aired windows located in the center beneath each gabled projection. These paired windows are topped by eight light transoms. The rest of the windows throughout the structure are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim and appear to be newly replaced. Above the corner entrance there is some interesting woodwork cutouts in the shape of clovers.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This structure has been modified significantly from its original design and style by the addition of vinyl siding and necessary access ramps. It appears to be a fairly straightforward example of a vernacular structure with Queen Anne influences. These include a hipped roof with intersecting gables, a mixture of paired and single windows, and an integral corner entry. The house is used as the Parish house for the First Congregational Church and is the site of the Church’s Sunday School, classrooms and offices.

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanations:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

50 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

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**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town No:</th>
<th>Site No:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UTM:</th>
<th>QUAD:</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>IF NR, SPECIFY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Public</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. TOWN/CITY</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>982 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stefan S. Klein</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Revival Cape</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
<th>(Material)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambrel</td>
<td>Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Dimensions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.5  
18 x 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On original site</td>
<td>Moved</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on a small lot across from the Congregational Church. It is set close to the street and the lot is lined at the rear by mature trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

982 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style Cape. It is L-shaped in plan with a short brick chimney located at the intersection of the main block and the ell. There is a very narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and the roof flares out from the main block and ell to form an overhang for an integral corner porch. Windows are a mixture of 8/8 and 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house is clad in wood shingle.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house mixes two popular styles commonly found throughout suburban Connecticut in the 1930s, Colonial revival and the Cape. Original Cape Cod styles were built in the US during the late 17th century and had their roots in the traditional English hall and parlor plan houses. During the 1930s, when the automobile brought about a mass migration to the suburbs, the Cape Cod house provided homeowners with an economical and easily constructed option that paid homage to the region's Colonial past. This particular house draws on the Spanish Colonial influence with the stucco finish and tiny window in the forward-facing gable.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner
VIEW East

DATE 11/2004
NEGATIVE ON FILE Wood Library

NAME Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

DATE 1/2006

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - First Congregational Church

2. **TOWNCITY**
   - Village
   - South Windsor
   - Phase I

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 988 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Congregational Church

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Church
   - (Historic)

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: **YES**
   - Interior Accessible: **NO**

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Greek Revival

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - **Clapboard**
   - **Asbestos Siding**
   - **Brick**
   - **Other (Specify)**
     - **Vinyl**
   - **Wood Shingle**
   - **Asphalt Siding**
   - **Fieldstone**
   - **Cobblestone**
   - **Concrete**
   - **Cut Stone**
   - **Aluminum Siding**
   - **Stucco**
   - **Type:**
   - **Type:**

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - **Wood Frame**
   - **Post and Beam**
   - **Balloon**
   - **Structural Iron or Steel**
   - **Other**

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - **Gable**
    - **Flat**
    - **Mansard**
    - **Monitor**
    - **Round**
    - **Sawtooth**
    - **Other**
    - **Material**
      - **Wood Shingle**
      - **Roll Asphalt**
      - **Tin**
      - **Slate**
      - **Asphalt Shingle**
      - **Built up**
      - **Tile**
      - **Other**

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - 2

12. **APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
    - 35 x 60

13. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

14. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - On original site
    - Moved

15. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn
    - Shed
    - Garage
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - Carriage house
    - Shop
    - Garden

16. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential
    - Scattered buildings visible from site
    - Commercial
    - Industrial
    - Rural
    - High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
    - This church is located on the western side of Main Street. It dominates this portion of Main Street with its tall spire and massive temple front.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

988 Main Street is a two-story Greek Revival-style church. The main block of the structure is set with the gable end facing the street. The massive portico supported by four Doric columns dominates the facade. The quadrangular bell tower is set atop the facade and is topped by a high, pointed steeple set on an octagonal base. The top edge of the quadrangular base is lined with a low balcony. Wide cornice molding lines the pediment and the eaves. A wide frieze band follows the eaves and supported the pediment at the front. The main entrance of the building is on the gable end beneath the portico. It consists of a single, double-height door topped by a tall transom. Windows on the side elevations are also double height and are multi-pane and triple-sashed. The simple Greek Revival architecture of the structure is mimicked in a large, two-story, side gabled addition at the rear. The structure is clad in vinyl siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The first Ecclesiastical Society in Windsor was established in 1633. As the outlying area of "Windsor Farms" continued to expand its population, attending services in far-removed Windsor became less tolerable for members located on the East side of the River. This was particularly true in the winter months when crossing the river was treacherous and travel was hard. Residents petitioned the General Assembly in 1680 and 1691 to create a separate society, but it wasn't until 1699 that the Second Ecclesiastical Society was established at East Windsor. The church was relocated to its present site in the 1760s. When East Windsor became a separate town in 1768, this church became the First Ecclesiastical Society. In 1845, when South Windsor became a town, the church earned the right to be called the First Congregational Church of South Windsor. It was at that time that the present-day structure was built. It is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture employed in what is now known as the archetypal New England church form.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER: Nancy Gardner
VIEW: Northwest
NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  HISTORIC

2. TOWNCITY  VILLAGE  COUNTY
South Windsor  Phase I  Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
1013 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  □ Public  □ Private
George W. and Melody Treadwell

5. USE (Present)  (Historic)
Single Family Residence  Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   □ YES  □ NO  □ YES  □ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  1870

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   □ clapboard  □ asbestos siding  □ brick  □ other
   □ wood shingle  □ asphalt siding  □ fieldstone
   □ board & batten  □ stucco  □ cobblestone
   □ aluminum siding  □ concrete  □ cut stone
   □ type:  □ type: 

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   □ wood frame  □ post and beam  □ balloon
   □ load-bearing masonry  □ structural iron or steel
   □ other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
    □ gable  □ flat  □ mansard  □ monitor  □ sawtooth
    □ gambrel  □ shed  □ hip  □ round  □ other
    (Material)
    □ wood shingle  □ roll asphalt  □ tin  □ slate
    □ asphalt shingle  □ built up  □ tile  □ other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2.5  28 x 40

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    □ excellent  □ good  □ fair  □ deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    □ alterations  □ yes  □ no
    □ if yes, explain

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ barn  □ shed  □ garage  □ other landscape features or buildings (specify)
    □ carriage house  □ shop  □ garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ open land  □ woodland  □ residential  □ scattered buildings visible from site
    □ commercial  □ industrial  □ rural  □ high building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS
    This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot dotted by mature trees.
1013 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular-style house. The main block is oriented with the ridge set perpendicular to the street. A two-and-one-half-story gabled bay projects from the southern elevation. A narrow brick chimney is located near the intersection of the main block and the bay. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and a narrow overhang at the rake. The facade of the house is 2/2 bays wide with a full-width, shed-roofed porch spanning the principal facade and a single window located high in the gable end. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. The second and third stories have been clad in shingles while the first story is clad in clapboards. The bay projection features a pedimented gable end and lines of decorative molding span the facade above the first and second stories.

This house integrates elements of a simple vernacular farmhouse - such as the L-shaped plan and shed-roofed front porch with elements of the Queen Anne style, such as varied wall coverings and projecting bays.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

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<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
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<th>VIEW</th>
<th>NEGATIVE ON FILE</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   HISTORIC
   Samuel Porter

2. TOWNSHIP VILLAGE COUNTY
   South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1021 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Thomas Loftus

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   New England Colonial
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1694

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   - [X] Clapboard
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Other
   - [X] Wood Shingle
   - [X] Asphalt siding
   - [X] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Types:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   - [X] Wood Frame
   - [X] Post and beam
   - [ ] Load-bearing masonry
   - [ ] Balloon
   - [ ] Structural iron or steel
   - [ ] Other

10. ROOF (Type)
    - [X] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Sawtooth
    - [ ] Other
    - [ ] Wood Shingle
    - [ ] Roll Asphalt
    - [ ] Tin
    - [ ] Slate
    - [X] Asphalt shingle
    - [ ] Built up
    - [ ] Tile
    - [ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

12. CONDITION (Structural/External)
    - [X] Excellent
    - [ ] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) ALTERATIONS
    TENTATIVE MOVED
    - [X] YES
    - [ ] NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    - [X] Barn
    - [ ] Shed
    - [ ] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    - [X] Commercial
    - [ ] Industrial
    - [X] Residential
    - [ ] Open land
    - [X] Woodland
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS.
    This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is located close to the street on a heavily wooded lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1021 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The ridge is oriented parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is 5/8 bays wide and set around a central entrance. The paneled door is shielded by a projecting portico supported by slender posts. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The entire house has been clad in narrow clapboards.

18. ARCHITECT

Samuel Porter

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes. This house was originally built by Samuel Porter in 1694, although some local historians such as the late Helen Pelton believed that this house was built by Benjamin Newberry who received this land in 1705. It was sold to Charles Pease in 1871 and was transformed from a saltbox to the current roofline sometime during the nineteenth century.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
Northwest
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ Name known
☒ Highways
☐ Vandalism
☐ Developers
☐ Other
☐ Redevelopment
☐ Private
☐ Demolition
☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC

2. **TOWNSHIP**
   - Village
   - Phase I

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - South Windsor
   - 1024 and 1028 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Walter Burnham

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: YES [X] NO
   - Interior Accessible: YES [X] NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - New England Colonial

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Frame [X] Post and beam
   - Wood Siding [X] Fieldstone
   - Board & batten [X] Cut stone

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - Wood Frame [X] Post and beam

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gable [X] Architectural [X]
    - Gable [X] Roll Asphalt [X]

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - Approximate Dimensions: 24 x 30

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent [X] Good [X] Poor [X]

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - On original site [X] Moved

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn
    - Carriage house

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land [X] Woodland [X]

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
    - This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set very close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1024 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is an exterior brick chimney located on the southern elevation. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The façade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The double doorway is topped by a pedimented cornice and is flanked by narrow pilasters. A four light transom is set above each of the doors, which are covered by modern screens. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with tall cornices on the first story openings of the façade. There is a series of large, two-story additions at the rear of the house. The entire house has been clad in clapboards.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
Southeast

NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPILLED BY
Stacey S. Vairo

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renovation ☐ Fires ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation.
**Identify Building**

**Building Name (Common):** Julia Pease House

**Town/City:** South Windsor

**Village:** Phase I

**County:** Hartford

**Street and Number (and/or location):** 1042 Main Street

**Owner(s):** Janet Prior

- Public: 
- Private: 

**Use (Present):** Single Family Residence (Historic)

**Accessibility to Public:**
- Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
- Interior Accessible: No

**Style of Building:** Italianate

**Date of Construction:** 1852

**Material(s) [Indicate use or location when appropriate]:**

- Clapboard
- Wood Shingle
- Board & batten
- Aluminum Siding
- Brick
- Fieldstone
- Siccus
- Concrete Siding
- Cobblestone
- Cut stone

**Structural System:**
- Wood Frame: Post and Beam
- Other: Structural Iron or Steel

**Roof (Type):**
- Gable
- Gambrel
- Hip
- Flat
- Mansard
- Shed
- Monitor
- Round
- Sawtooth

**Material:**
- Wood Shingle
- Roll Asphalt
- Tin
- Slate

**Number of Stories:** 2

**Approximate Dimensions:** 36 x 36

**Condition (Structural):**
- Excellent: 
- Good: 
- Fair: 
- Poor: 
- Deteriorated: 

**Integrity (Location):**
- On Original Site: 
- Moved: 

**Alterations:**
- Yes: 
- No: 
- Other: 

**Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
- Barn: 
- Shed: 
- Garage: 
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify): 

**Surrounding Environment:**
- Open land: 
- Woodland: Residential
- Commercial: 
- Industrial: 
- Rural: 

**Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
This house is located on eastern side of Main Street. It is set on a hill, close to the street on an open lot.
1042 is a two-story, Italianate-style house. There is a very wide overhang of the flat roof at the bracketed eaves and a single brick chimney extends from the northern half of the roofline. The façade of the house is 3/3 bays wide with a hipped-roof wrap-around porch spanning the entire façade. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash on the second story and full-height 2/2 double-hung sash on the first story. The porch is supported by a series of chamfered and bracketed posts. The balustrade is comprised of a series of “X”-shaped rails which form a repeating geometric pattern. The door is located off-center on the façade and is topped by a three-light transom. The house is clad in clapboards on the second story and flat siding on the first story.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHED:
Naucy Gardner

DATE: 11/2004

VIEW: East

NEGATIVE ON FILE: Wood Library

COMPILED BY:
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE: 1/2006

ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS:
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highway ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renovation ☐ Private ☐ Gentrification ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1042 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - Historic: John (Joseph) Skinner House

2. **TOWNSHIP**
   - Village: South Windsor
   - County: Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1047 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Richard Lindquist
   - Private

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence
   - Historic

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
   - Interior Accessible: No

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - New England Colonial
   - Date of Construction: 1690

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Clapboard
   - Wood Shingle
   - Board & batten
   - Aluminum Siding
   - Fieldstone
   - Concrete

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - Post and beam
   - Structural iron or steel

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gable
    - Shingle
    - Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - 2

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn
    - Carriage house
    - Garden

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Residential
    - Scattered buildings visible from site

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1047 Main Street is a two-story New England Colonial. The gable end is oriented parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. The roofline slopes downward at the rear of the house into a saltbox shape. There is a very narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central doorway. The double, paneled door is topped by a splayed lintel. Windows are 12/12 double-hung sash throughout with splayed lintels topping the windows of the first story. There is a very long, single-story gabled addition extending from the rear of the house. The entire house is clad in narrow clapboards and the roof is topped with wooden shingles.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes. The late historian Helen Pelton indicated that this house was built in 1690 by Benjamin Parker. It is a typical New England Colonial with a saltbox roofline. A room on the north of the house has walls that are covered with shiplapped boards. This was known as the "death room" colloquially but more properly was called the mourning room. On the south side of the house is a smaller room called the birthing room - used for births. The back door of the house is what is often referred to as a "Holy door" which features a paneled cross. A small room located under the eaves of the rear rooms is called the cheese room. It was a cool place used to age cheese.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- Mono known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other
- Natural
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation
1076 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(950) 566-3005

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**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

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- **Actual**
- **Potential**

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - **HISTORIC**
   - Ashael Olcott House

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - **VILLAGE**
   - South Windsor
   - **COUNTY**
   - Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1091 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Stephen Riordan

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence
   - **(Historic)**
   - Single Family Residence

---

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - **EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD**
     - [ ] YES
     - [ ] NO
   - **INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE**
     - [ ] YES
     - [x] NO
   - **IF YES, EXPLAIN**

---

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - New England Colonial

---

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - [ ] Clayboard
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [x] Other
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Asphalt siding
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Stucco
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Type:

---

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - [ ] Wood Frame
   - [x] Post and beam
   - [ ] Balcony
   - [ ] Structural iron or steel

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - [x] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Other

    (Material)
    - [ ] Wood Shingle
    - [ ] Roll Asphalt
    - [ ] Tin
    - [ ] Slate
    - [x] Asphalt shingle
    - [ ] Built up
    - [ ] Tile
    - [ ] Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
      - 42' x 26'

---

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - [ ] Excellent
    - [x] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - [x] On original site
    - [ ] Moved
    - **WHEN?**
    - **ALTERATIONS**
      - [x] YES
      - [ ] NO
    - **IF YES, EXPLAIN**

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - [ ] Barn
    - [x] Shed
    - [ ] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - [ ] Carriage house
    - [ ] Shop
    - [ ] Garage

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - [ ] Open land
    - [x] Woodland
    - [x] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
    - [ ] Commercial
    - [ ] Industrial
    - [x] Rural
    - [ ] High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot ringed by mature trees. A low hedge fronts the building.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1091 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story modified New England Colonial. The gabled roof is oriented parallel to the street and there is a short brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade is 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance. Openings are 6/6 double-hung sash with molded trim. The entrance is a paneled, doubledoor with a molded surround. The house has been clad in vinyl siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Asahel Olcott (1754-1831). Olcott married Sarah Newberry Mather in 1782. It is probable that this house was built around that time, simply because it was customary for a newly married husband to provide his wife with a house if he had the means. The house appears architecturally to date from this same time. Together Sarah and Asahel raised eight children in this house of which only four lived to adulthood. New England Colonials are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner
DATE
11/2004
VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPILLED BY
NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE
1/2006
ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1091 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

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1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   
2. **TOWN/CITY**
   South Windsor

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   1101 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   Thomas and Grace Nicholson

5. **USE (Present)**
   Single Family Residence

<table>
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<th>ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
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**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**
1850

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

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<th>Material</th>
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9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

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10. **ROOF (Type)**

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<th>Roof Type</th>
<th>Material</th>
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11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Stories</th>
<th>Approximate Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>32 x 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

13. **ALTERATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alterations</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outbuilding</th>
<th>Landscape Feature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is located close to the street on an open lot lined with mature trees.
1. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1101 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story vernacular Greek Revival-style house. The gabled roof is set parallel to the street and there are two interior brick chimneys located near each gable end. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade of the house is three bays wide and is centered on the entrance. A standing seam metal roof is located on the roof of the portico shielding the front entrance, which is accessed via a sandstone step. The portico is supported by columns and the door surround features sidelights flanked by pilasters and a transom. The house is clad in clapboards and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

2. ARCHITECT

3. BUILDER

4. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a good example of a Greek Revival-style structure. This style became so popular in America between 1830-1860 that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the facade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner
DATE
11/2004

VIEW
No photo available
NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE
1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known [ ] Highways [ ] Vandalism [ ] Developers [ ] Other

[ ] Removal [ ] Private [ ] Demolition [ ] Zoning

Explanation.
**Identification**

1. **Building Name (Common)**
   - HISTORIC: Benoni Olcott

2. **Town/City**
   - South Windsor

3. **Street and Number (and/or location)**
   - 1115-1117 Main Street

4. **Owner(s)**
   - Donald and Helen Bancroft

5. **Use (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **Accessibility to Public**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: YES
   - Interior Accessible: YES

7. **Style of Building**
   - New England Colonial

8. **Materials (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Gable, Post and beam, Fieldstone, Aluminum

9. **Structural System**
   - Wood Frame, Balloon

10. **Roof (Type)**
    - Gable, Shingled

11. **Number of Stories**
    - 2.5

12. **Condition (Structural)**
    - Excellent

13. **Integrity (Location)**
    - Original site

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features**
    - Garage

15. **Surrounding Environment**
    - Residential

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot lined with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1115-1117 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story modified New England Colonial-style house. The main block is oriented with the roof set parallel to the street. A narrow brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and a second brick chimney is located near the northern end of the building at the rear. There are very narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade is 3/3 bays wide and centered on the entrance. The openings are 1/1 double-hung sash replacements throughout. The entrance features an elaborate surround including a tall projecting cornice and wide pilasters. The door is further embellished by sidelights, but has been modernized to include a storm door. The entire house has been clad in aluminum siding which skews the profile of the original openings. A two-story, two-bay, gable-roofed addition is located on the southern elevation and features a central entrance.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a modified New England Colonial that was built by Benoni Olcott ca. 1750. These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Photographer: Nancy Gardner
Date: 11/2004
View: SW
Negative on file
Wood Library

Compiled by: Stacey Vairo
Date: 1/2006
Organization: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
Address: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other
[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Demolitation  [ ] Zoning

Explanation
1115 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Town No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
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<td>QUAD:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF NR, SPECIFY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ S □ NR □ Actual □ Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - South Windsor

3. **VILLAGE**
   - Phase I

4. **COUNTY**
   - Hartford

5. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1136 Main Street

6. **OWNER(S)**
   - Kathleen Young
     - □ Public □ Private

7. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence
     - (Historic)

8. **ACCESSIBILITY**
   - EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: □ YES □ NO
   - INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: □ YES □ NO
   - IF YES, EXPLAIN:

9. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Vernacular
     - DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
       - 1900

10. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
    - □ Clapboard □ Asbestos siding □ Brick □ Other
      - (Specify) vinyl
    - □ Wood Shingle □ Asphalt siding □ Fieldstone
    - □ Board & batten □ Stucco □ Cobblestone
    - □ Aluminum Siding □ Concrete □ Cut stone
      - Type:

11. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
    - □ Wood Frame □ Post and beam □ Balloon
      - □ Load-bearing masonry □ Structural iron or steel
    - □ Other (specify)

12. **ROOF (Type)**
    - □ Gable □ Flat □ Mansard □ Monitor □ Sawtooth
      - □ Gambrel □ Shed □ Hip □ Round □ Other
    - (Material)
      - □ Wood Shingle □ Roll Asphalt □ Tin □ Slate
      - □ Asphalt shingle □ Built up □ Tile □ Other

13. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
      - 2.5

14. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated
    - □ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated

15. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - WHEN?
    - ALTERATIONS
      - □ YES □ NO
      - IF YES, EXPLAIN
        - Burned and rebuilt in 1990.

16. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - □ Barn □ Shed □ Garage □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - □ Carriage house □ Shop □ Garden

17. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - □ Open land □ Woodland □ Residential
      - □ Scattered buildings and/or Iron site
    - □ Commercial □ Industrial □ Rural
      - □ High building density

---

**DESCRIPTION**

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. The building is set close to the street on a wooded lot amidst a number of historic homes.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1136 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story, cross-gabled vernacular house with an assymetrically shaped frontward-facing gabled roof. An exterior brick chimney is found on the southern elevation and there are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. A single window is found high in the gable end of the facade which is 1/2 bays wide. The bottom story is shielded by a shed-roofed porch with a gabled projection above the entrance. This projection is fitted with a decorative sunburst pattern set atop spindlework. The porch is supported by turned and bracketed posts. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house has been sided in vinyl, but the original fishscale shingles remain in the gable end.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

An undated photo found in the House files at Wood Memorial Library of this house is labeled as the "Toomey House". The garage was formerly a blacksmith's shop which was moved to this site from Sullivan Avenue. The house was owned by Maikal and Anna Karkowski from 1926-1961; Dick and Elsie Woolham from 1961-1970; and Kathleen Young from 1970 to the present. This house burned to the ground in the 1990s and was completely recreated in its original style. It is a typical example of the turn of the century rural house, which incorporates elements of the Queen Anne style as well as the elaborate woodwork found above the entrance door and in the gabled end. These decorative touches were mass produced by factories beginning shortly after the end of the Civil War, which made them more easily available to builders of more modest homes.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER: Nancy Gardner
DATE: 11/2004
VIEW: E
NEGATIVE ON FILE: Wood Library

NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
DATE: 2/2006
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandals  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Removal  ☐ Private  ☐ Demolition  ☐ Zoning

Explanation: 
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES  
HIST 6  REV. 2/83

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

---

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**  
2. **TOWN/CITY**  
3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**  
4. **OWNER(S)**  
5. **USE (Present)**  
6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑ YES</td>
<td>☑ YES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ NO</td>
<td>☑ NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**DESCRIPTION**

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**  
8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

- ☑ Clayboard
- ☑ Asbestos siding  
- ☑ Brick  
- ☑ Wood Shingle  
- ☑ Asphalt siding  
- ☑ Other  
- ☑ Board  
- ☑ Stucco  
- ☑ Cobblestone  
- ☑ Aluminum Siding  
- ☑ Concrete  
- ☑ Cut stone  
- ☑ Other (Specify)

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

- ☑ Wood Frame  
- ☑ Post and beam  
- ☑ Balloon  
- ☑ Load-bearing masonry  
- ☑ Structural iron or steel  
- ☑ Other

10. **ROOF (Type)**

- ☑ Gable  
- ☑ Pant  
- ☑ Mansard  
- ☑ Monitor  
- ☑ Sawtooth  
- ☑ Round  
- ☑ Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

- ☑ Excellent  
- ☑ Good  
- ☑ Fair  
- ☑ Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**

- ☑ On original site  
- ☑ Moved  

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

- ☑ Barn  
- ☑ Shed  
- ☑ Garage  
- ☑ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

- ☑ Barn  
- ☑ Woodland  
- ☑ Residential  
- ☑ Scattered buildings visible from site

- ☑ Commercial  
- ☑ Industrial  
- ☑ Rural  
- ☑ High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street on an open lot. There is a large tobacco barn located at the rear of the property.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1146 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story, Greek Revival-style house with a frontward facing gabled roof. A short, brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake. A wide line of moulding is found along the eaves and rake and continues across the gable end to form a pediment. There is a wide frieze band found below the eaves on all elevations as well as wide, capped cornerboards. The facade of the house is 3/3 bays wide with a single window found in the gable end. The door is recessed within an elaborate surround which is topped by a tall cornice and is flanked by wide pilasters. The door is flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. All of the windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with wide, moulded trim. The window in the gable end also features a tall cornice. There is a partially-enclosed, shed-roofed porch supported by Doric columns on the southern elevation. The entire structure is clad in asbestos shingles.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The Greek Revival style was most popular between 1830 and 1860, but the style remained in favor well into the twentieth century is some rural communities. Greek Revival architecture was initially associated with the rise of a middle class in America which provided a new level of wealth amongst the general population. This wealth led to increased education, which when coupled with recent archeological finds relating to the classical world resulted in a public fervor for all things classically inspired. The style is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. The corner boards found on this house are also indicative of the style. Greek Revival-style homes, such as this one often also featured a full Temple front.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

Photographer:
Nancy Gardner

View:
NE

Negative on File:
Wood Library

Name:
Stacey S. Vairo

Date:
2.2006

Organization:
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

Address:
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Historic
   Roger Wolcott House

2. TOWNSHIP
   Town: South Windsor
   Village: Phase I

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1169 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   John Staib

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC
   Exterior Visible from Public Road: ☑ Yes ☐ No
   Interior Accessible: ☐ Yes ☑ No

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   New England Colonial
   Date of Construction
   1790 (owner)

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☑ Clayboard
   ☑ Brick
   ☑ Other (Specify)
   ☐ Asbestos siding
   ☐ Vinyl
   ☐ Wood Siding
   ☐ Fieldstone
   ☐ Board & batten
   ☐ Cobblestone
   ☐ Aluminum siding
   ☐ Cut stone
   ☐ Concrete
   ☐ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☐ Wood Frame
   ☐ Post and beam
   ☐ Balloon
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry
   ☐ Structural iron or steel
   ☐ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
    ☑ Gambrel
    ☐ Flat
    ☐ Mansard
    ☐ Monitor
    ☐ Round
    ☐ Shed
    ☐ Tin
    ☐ Slate
    ☐ Slight
    ☐ Built up
    ☐ Slate
    ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STOREYS
    1.5
    Approximate Dimensions: 18' x 36'

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    ☑ Excellent
    ☐ Good
    ☐ Fair
    ☐ Deteriorated
    ☐ Excellent
    ☐ Good
    ☐ Fair
    ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    ☑ On original site
    ☐ Moved
    ☐ Other

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☑ Barn
    ☐ Shed
    ☐ Garage
    ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house
    ☐ Shop
    ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☑ Open land
    ☐ Woodland
    ☐ Residential
    ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial
    ☐ Industrial
    ☑ Rural
    ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS
    This house is located on the western side of Main Street. The house is set close to the road on an open lot surrounded by trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1169 Main Street is a one-and-one-half story, cross-gambrel-roofed house. It was originally built as a New England Colonial with a gambrel roof, but has been much altered over the years to its current L-shaped plan. The main block of the house is set parallel to the street. It appears the original chimney was removed and replaced by a short brick chimney located on the block which faces the street. This is 2/3 bays wide with a modern entrance offset on the ground level. There is no overhang of the roof at the eaves or rake. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash replacements trimmed in plain moulding. The upper story is clad in vinyl and the bottom story is clad in modern board and batten siding.

18. ARCHITECT

Roger Wolcott

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Roger Wolcott, a native of Windsor who served as State Governor from 1751-1754. He served another nine years as Deputy Governor from 1742-1751. Wolcott was also responsible for the creation of a ferry in 1735 which ran from Windsor to this property. The road leading to the ferry was known as "Governor’s Road" which later became known as Governor's Highway. The ferry was operated by the Highly family just before the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Wolcott's son Oliver also served as Governor as did his grandson Oliver Wolcott, of Litchfield. Roger Wolcott "Dignified the Seats" in the meeting house. Meaning he assigned the members places according to their standing in the community. The house although significantly altered, retains its original shape and is significant because of its association with such a prominent family.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPILED BY
Stacey S. Vairo
2-2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandals  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renovation  [ ] Private  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
| **HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  |
| **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**     |
| **STATE OF CONNECTICUT**         |
| **COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM** |
| **59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105** |
| (860) 566-3005                   |

| **HISTORIC** | Enoch Pelton House |
| **TOWN/CITY** | South Windsor |
| **VILLAGE** | Phase I |
| **COUNTY** | Hartford |

1. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
1185 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
Kevin and Donnag Woolam

5. **USE (Present)**
Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
Exterior Visible From Public Road: Yes
Interior Accessible: Yes

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
Vernacular

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**
- Brick
- Other

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:**
- Wood Frame

10. **ROOF (Type):**
- Gable (Material)

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES:**
2

12. **CONDITION (Structural):**
Good

13. **INTEGRITY (Location):**
On original site

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- Barn
- Carriage house
- Shed
- Shop
- Garage
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:**
- Open land
- Residential
- Scattered buildings visible from site

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It sits on an open lot surrounded by mature trees.
1185 Main Street is a two-story, side-gabled vernacular style house. There are two interior brick chimneys located off center along the ridge. The roof has wide overhangs at the eaves and rake and the roof ridge is oriented parallel to the street. The facade is 3/3 bays wide with paired window on the upper story. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. A hipped-roof porch spans the front elevation. It is topped by a balcony and is supported by slender Doric columns. The house has been clad in aluminum siding and rests on a brick foundation.

Henry Stiles states in his genealogy of the Pelton family that Enoch Watson Pelton was born in 1813 to James Pelton and Sophia Gaylord. He lived and worked in South Windsor as a farmer and married Harriet Ellsworth - daughter of Roderick King in 1856. The Pelton family were originally from Boston and were among the early settlers of South Windsor. The house is a good example of a simple vernacular-style farmhouse.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library
Stiles, Henry. The History of Ancient Windsor, Volume I.

PHOTOGRAPHER: Nancy Gardner
VIEW: Wood Library
NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None Known ☑ Highway’s ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renovation ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation.
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC
District #2 School House

2. TOWNCITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
1209 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Marie Pelton

5. USE (Present) | Historic
Single Family Residence | Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
| EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD | INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE | IF YES, EXPLAIN |
| ☑ YES | ☑ NO | ☑ YES | ☑ NO |

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular Greek Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
- [ ] Clapboard
- [ ] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Board & batten
- [ ] Aluminum Siding
- [ ] Wood Frame
- [ ] Post and beam
- [ ] Load-bearing masonry
- [ ] Other (specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
- [ ] Wood Frame
- [ ] Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
- [ ] Cable
- [ ] Gable
- [ ] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Asphalt shingle
- [ ] Other (specify)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2

12. CONDITION (Structural)
- [ ] Excellent
- [ ] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) | ALTERATIONS
- [ ] On original site
- [ ] Moved
- [ ] YES | ☑ NO
- [ ] ca. 1907

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
- [ ] Barn
- [ ] Carriage house

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
- [ ] Open land
- [ ] Commercial

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS
This house is located on the western side of Main Street on an open lot lined by mature trees.
1209 Main street is a two-and-one-half story, vernacular Greek Revival-style house. The gabled end is set facing the street and there is a single brick chimney located off center along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and at the rake. Wide moulding lines the eaves and continues across the gabled end to form a pedimented gable. A single rectangular window is located high in the gabled end. The facade of the building is 2/2 bays wide. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with moulded trim. A shed-roofed porch is found on the southern elevation where the entrance is located. The entire house is clad in clapboards with wide corner boards.

This former school house was originally located on the opposite side of the street. It served as the School house for the Town's Second District. The original school house on this plot burned. A new one-room school house was built in brick, but was later pulled down and replaced further west on the street. In 1907, the Town sold the school to Oliver Pelton and it was used by his sister Elizabeth as a residence. A half cellar was built and a second story was added. In 1936, Bayard Pelton purchased the house from the estate of Elizabeth Pelton and in 1970 H. K. Pelton bought the house from Bayard Pelton.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

24. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- None known
- Highways
- Vandiction
- Developers
- Other
- Runawal
- Private
- Desamoration
- Zoning

Explanation

HIST-6 REV 09/3 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
2. TOWN/CITY  
South Windsor  
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
1225 Main Street  
4. OWNER(S)  
Elsie Woolan  
5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence  
6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: ☑ YES ☐ NO  
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: ☐ YES ☑ NO  
7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Greek Revival  
8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
   ☑ Clapboard  ☐ Asbestos siding  ☐ Back  ☐ Other  
   ☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Asphalt siding  ☐ Fieldstone  
   ☐ Board & batten  ☐ Stucco  ☐ Cobblestone  
   ☐ Aluminum Siding  ☐ Concrete  ☐ Cut stone  
   ☐ Type:  
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
   ☐ Wood Frame  ☑ Post and beam  ☐ Balloon  
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry  ☐ Structural iron or steel  
   ☐ Other (specify)  
10. ROOF (Type)  
   ☑ Gable  ☐ Flat  ☐ Mansard  ☐ Monitor  ☐ Sawtooth  
   ☐ Gambrel  ☐ Shed  ☐ Hip  ☐ Round  ☐ Other  
   ☐ Material:  
   ☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Roll Asphalt  ☐ Tin  ☐ Slate  
   ☐ Asphalt shingle  ☐ Built up  ☐ Tile  ☐ Other  
11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
   2 3  
12. CONDITION (Structural)  
   ☑ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated  
13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
   WHEN? ☑ YES ☐ NO  
   ☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated  
   ☐ On original site  ☐ Moved  
14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
   ☑ Barn  ☐ Shed  ☐ Garage  ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)  
   ☑ Carriage house  ☐ Shop  ☐ Garden  
15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
   ☑ Open land  ☐ Woodland ☑ Residential  ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site  
   ☐ Commercial  ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural  ☐ High building density  
16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on a lot that is lined by mature trees at the front and sides.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1225 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. Two tall, interior brick chimneys are located on the northern elevation. The main block is arranged with the gabled roof facing the street. There are very wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves which are boxed and lined by a wide band of cornice trim. The gable end facing the street is pedimented and a set of three evenly spaced pilasters line the facade which is two bays wide. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. A single-story, gable-roofed addition extends perpendicularly from the northern elevation. The eastern facade features a covered portico supported by tall, Doric columns. A single-story, hipped-roof porch extends from the southern elevation as well. It is also supported by Doric columns.

18. ARCHITECT

Dr. Horace A. Gillette

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Dr. Horace Gillette graduated from Yale in 1829 and built this house in 1833. Many of the decorative elements were taken from the original Congregational Church that once stood further north along Main Street, but was pulled down in 1845. Gillette practiced in South Windsor for nearly thirty years before he moved to Chicago. The Moore family were the next owners who operated a large tobacco farm on the land. This house is a good example of the Greek Revival style. This style became so popular in America between 1830 and 1860 that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] Noise [ ] Highways [ ] Vandalism [ ] Developers [ ] Other
[ ] Renewal [ ] Private [ ] Erosion [ ] Zoning

Explanation

PHOTOGRAPHER

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

SW

Wood Library

COMPILED BY

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

HIST & REV: 8/83 (Back)
1225 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
### Historic Resources Inventory

**State of Connecticut**

**Commission on Culture and Tourism**

59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**1. Building Name** (Common)

Nesteruk Driscoll House

**2. Town/City**

South Windsor

**Village**

Phase I

**County**

Hartford

---

**3. Street and Number (and/or location)**

1236 Main Street

---

**4. Owner(s)**

Christopher and Virginia Brown

---

**5. Use (Present)**

Single Family Residence

**Use (Historic)**

Single Family Residence

---

**6. Accessibility to Public**: Exterior Visible from Public Road - Yes [X] No [ ]

Interior Accessible - Yes [ ] No [X]

If Yes, Explain

---

**7. Style of Building**

Greek Revival

**Date of Construction**

1820

---

**8. Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

- [X] Clapboard
- [ ] Asbestos Siding
- [X] Brick (Specify) Other - vinyl
- [ ] Wood Siding
- [ ] Asphalt Siding
- [ ] Fieldstone
- [ ] Board & batten
- [ ] Stucco
- [ ] Cobblestone
- [X] Aluminum Siding
- [ ] Concrete
- [ ] Cut stone

**Type**: Type

---

**9. Structural System**

- [ ] Wood Frame
- [X] Post and beam
- [ ] Balloon
- [ ] Load-bearing masonry
- [ ] Structural iron or steel
- [ ] Other (Specify)

---

**10. Roof (Type)**

- [X] Gable
- [ ] Flat
- [ ] Mansard
- [X] Monitor
- [ ] Sawtooth
- [ ] Gambrel
- [ ] Shed
- [ ] Hip
- [ ] Round
- [ ] Other

**Material**

- [ ] Wood Siding
- [ ] Roll Asphalt
- [ ] Tin
- [ ] Slate
- [X] Asphalt shingles
- [X] Built up
- [ ] Tile
- [ ] Other

---

**11. Number of Stories**

Approximate Dimensions

2.5

26 x 36

---

**12. Condition (Structural)**

- [X] Excellent
- [ ] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

**Foundation**

- [X] Excellent
- [ ] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

---

**13. Integrity (Location)**

- [X] On original site
- [ ] Moved

**Alterations**

- [X] Yes [ ] No

**When**

1890

If Yes, Explain

Addition

---

**14. Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features**

- [X] Barn
- [ ] Shed
- [ ] Garage
- [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- [ ] Carriage House
- [ ] Shop
- [ ] Garden

---

**15. Surrounding Environment**

- [X] Open Land
- [ ] Woodland
- [ ] Residential
- [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
- [ ] Commercial
- [ ] Industrial
- [X] Rural
- [ ] High building density

---

**16. Relationship of Building and Surroundings**

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It was built on a fairly open lot dotted with mature trees and is set close to the street.
1236 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Federal style house. The main block is set with the gable end facing the street and there is a short brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and gable end which is pedimented. A single 6/6 opening is found high in the gable end. The facade is 2/2 bays wide with an entrance set off center. The doorway is flanked by 3/4 side lights and is topped by a wide cornice. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. A large single-story addition is located on the southern elevation. It is more modern in design and features a double window facing the street and an exterior brick chimney on the southern end. Decorative elements include corner pilasters on the main block and a wide band of molding beneath the eaves. The house has been clad in vinyl and therefore the profile of the openings have been skewed slightly.

This house was originally home to Daniel White and stood on the southern corner of the intersection of Main Street and Pleasant Valley Roads. It was moved in 1890 to its present location by Nathaniel Jones. Despite some modifications, this house is a good example of the Greek Revival style. This style became so popular between 1830 and 1860 in America that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

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<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
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</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [x] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandals
- [ ] Developers
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Renovation
- [ ] Zoning

Explanations: [ ]
1236 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. **Building Name (Common)**

   - **Historic**: John Moore House

2. **Town/City**

   - South Windsor

3. **Street and Number (and/or location)**

   - 124S Main Street

4. **Owner(s)**

   - John and Doris Burgdorf

5. **Use (Present)**

   - Single Family Residence

6. **Accessibility TO PUBLIC**

   - Exterior Visible From Public Road: Yes
   - Interior Accessible: No

7. **Style of Building**

   - New England Colonial (Saltbox)

8. **Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

   - Clapboard
   - Wood Shingle
   - Board & batten
   - Aluminum Siding
   - Brick
   - Wood Frame
   - Post and beam
   - Load bearing masonry
   - (Specify)
   - balloon
   - Structural iron or steel
   - Other

9. **Structural System**

   - Wood Shingle
   - Roll Asphalt
   - Tin
   - Slate

10. **Roof (Type)**

    - Gable
    - Gambrel
    - Hip
    - Mansard
    - Shed
    - Monitor
    - Other

11. **Number of Stories**

    - Approximate Dimensions: 24 x 36

12. **Condition (Structural)**

    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

13. **Integrity (Location)**

    - Original
    - Moved

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features**

    - Hay
    - Barn
    - Other

15. **Surrounding Environment**

    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential
    - Commercial

**Additional Information**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on a fairly open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1245 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial with a saltbox roof. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and a very narrow overhang at the rake. The attic story is extended out from the side of the house at each gable end and is lit by a single window set high in each gable. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and centered on the entrance. The door is topped by a five-light transom and features a molded surround. The door itself is paneled. Windows are 12/6 double-hung sash with molded trim. The house is clad in clapboards and rests on a sandstone foundation.

18. ARCHITECT

John Moore

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was originally owned by John Moore, a blacksmith and tobacco farmer. Moore was one of the original fifty settlers and was instrumental, along with Benjamin Newberry, in the separation of South Windsor from Windsor in 1768. The house remained in the Moore family for over 250 years. The house was also home to Helen Pelton, who was a noted historian. Her daughter Doris Burgdorf now lives in the house. She is a retired commercial artist who authored a book about the history of Main Street in South Windsor called "A Country Mile". She is also responsible for the design of the Town Seal completed in 1969. New England Colonials are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renovation ☐ Presence ☐ Obsolescence ☐ Zoning

[Explanations]
1245 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photograph from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Town No:
Site No:

UTM:
QUAD:
DISTRICT
IF NR, SPECIFY
S □ NR □ Actual □ Potential

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Historical
   Samuel Moore House

2. TOWNSHIP       VILLAGE       COUNTY
   South Windsor       Phase I       Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1270 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Annabel Pedemonti

   □ Public   □ Private

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

6. EXTERIOR ACCESSIBLE TO PUBLIC:
   YES □ NO □

   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:
   YES □ NO □

   IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   New England Colonial (modified)
   c. 1790

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   □ Clapboard   □ Asbestos siding   □ Brick
   □ Wood Shingle □ Asphalt siding   □ Fieldstone
   □ Board & batten □ Stucco
   □ Aluminum Siding □ Concrete

   Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   □ Wood Frame   □ Post and beam   □ Ballon
   □ Load-bearing masonry □ Structural iron or steel
   □ Other

10. ROOF (Material)
    □ Wood Shingle   □ Roll Asphalt □ Tin
    □ Slate
    □ Asphalt shingle □ Built-up □ Tile
    □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2.5
    25 x 34

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    □ Excellent   □ Good   □ Fair   □ Deteriorated
    □ Excellent   □ Good   □ Fair   □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    □ Yes □ No
    □ YES □ NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ Barn   □ Shed   □ Garage
    □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    □ Carriage house   □ Shop   □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ Open land   □ Wooded land   □ Residential
    □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    □ Commercial   □ Industrial   □ Rural
    □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot lined at the back by mature trees.
1270 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial-style house that has been significantly modified. The main block of the house is set with the ridge perpendicular to the street. There is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge and there is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The gable end is pedimented and there is a single window located high in the gable end. The main facade (the southern elevation) is 5/5 bays wide and centered on and entrance. The door is topped by a broken pediment and is flanked by 3/3 length sidelights and pilasters. The facade facing the street is 3/3 bays wide. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. There are a series of additions to the rear of the house that appear to be more modern in nature. While they are not in keeping with the original style of the main block they do not detract from the overall appearance of the house.

This house was built by Samuel Moore ca. 1790. Samuel's brother Wareham Moore built the Federal-style house across the street ca. 1800. This structure appears to be a fairly straightforward New England Colonial that was later modified with numerous modern additions at the rear and an attached garage. The house also is odd since it appears to have been turned so that the gable end is facing the street. The fact that the house of Samuel's brother Wareham is very similar indicates that this was a deliberate choice to "modernize" the older and perhaps staid style, since New England Colonials were most often constructed with the ridge set parallel rather than perpendicular to the street.
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Town No: Site No:
UTM: QUAD: DISTRICT IF NR, SPECIFY
D: S □ NR □ Actual □ Potential

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
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<td>1281 Main Street</td>
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<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bonnie Walsh</td>
<td></td>
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<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
<td>Historic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC</td>
<td>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>[x] YES</td>
<td>[x] NO</td>
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<td>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
<td>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</td>
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8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

- [x] Clapboard
- [ ] Asbestos siding
- [ ] Brick
- [ ] Other (Specify)
- [ ] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Asphalt siding
- [ ] Fieldstone
- [ ] Cobblestone
- [ ] Board & batten
- [ ] Stucco
- [ ] Cut stone
- [ ] Aluminum Siding
- [ ] Concrete
- [x] Cut stone
- [ ] Type: Sandstone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

- [ ] Wood Frame
- [x] Post and beam
- [ ] Balloon
- [ ] Load-bearing masonry
- [x] Structural iron or steel
- [ ] Other (Specify)

10. ROOF (Type)

- [x] Gable
- [ ] Flat
- [ ] Mansard
- [ ] Monitor
- [ ] Sawtooth
- [ ] Gambrel
- [ ] Shed
- [ ] Hip
- [ ] Round
- [ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES

- 2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)

- [x] Excellent
- [ ] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)

- [x] On original site
- [ ] Moved

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- [x] Barn
- [ ] Shed
- [x] Garage
- [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- [x] Carriage house
- [ ] Shop
- [ ] Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- [x] Open land
- [ ] Woodland
- [x] Residential
- [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
- [ ] Commercial
- [ ] Industrial
- [x] Rural
- [ ] High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1281 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story house that is a modified New England Colonial. The ridge is set perpendicular to the street and there is a brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake which are trimmed in wide moldings. The gable ends are pedimented and there is a single fixed rectangular window in each gable end. The southern elevation is 3/3 bays wide and set around a central entrance. The door is topped by a transom which is, in turn, topped by a tall cornice. Windows throughout are 8/8 double-hung sash with plain trim except for the two windows on the first story of the facade which are topped by tall cornices. Decorative elements also include corner pilasters. An ell is attached to the western end of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

According to the house files found at the Wood Memorial Library, this house was built by Wareham Moore after an older house belonging to the Moore family was torn down. James Moore served as Town Clerk from 1834 to 1843 and his office was located in the south front room during that time. This house is unusual much like that of his brother Samuel Moore's across the street. The house also is odd since it appears to have been turned so that the gable end is facing the street. The fact that the house of Wareham's brother Samuel is very similar indicates that this was a deliberate choice to "modernize" the older and perhaps staid style, since New England Colonials were most often constructed with the ridge set parallel rather than perpendicular to the street.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER DATE
Nancy Gardner 11/2004

VIEW NEGATIVE ON FILE
W

NAME DATE
Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Degradation ☐ Zoning

EXPLANATION
1281 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common): HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY: South Windsor VILLAGE: Phase I COUNTY: Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location): 1299 Main Street

4. OWNER(S): Colleen Lyons and Mary Vicinus

5. USE (Present): Single Family Residence (HISTORIC) Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC: EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO IF YES, EXPLAIN: 

7. STYLE OF BUILDING: New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):
   - Board:
   - Asbestos siding: NO
   - Brick: NO
   - Fieldstone: NO
   - Wood Shingle: YES
   - Asphalt siding: NO
   - Stucco: NO
   - Cobblestone: NO
   - Aluminum Siding: YES
   - Concrete: NO
   - Cut stone: YES
   - Type: Sandstone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:
   - Wood Frame: NO
   - Post and beam: YES
   - Balloon: NO
   - Structural iron or steel: NO
   - Load-bearing masonry: NO
   - Other (specify): NO

10. ROOF (Type):
    - Gable: YES
    - Flat: NO
    - Mansard: NO
    - Monitor: NO
    - Shed: NO
    - Round: NO
    - Hip: NO
    - Other (specify): NO

11. NUMBER OF STORIES: APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural):
    - Excellent: NO
    - Good: YES
    - Fair: NO
    - Deteriorated: NO

13. INTEGRITY (Location):
    - On original site: YES
    - Moved: NO
    - WHEN?: YES
    - ALTERATIONS: NO
    - IF YES, EXPLAIN: Siding

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES:
    - Barn: NO
    - Shed: NO
    - Garage: YES
    - Carriage house: NO
    - Shop: NO
    - Garden: NO
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify): NO

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:
    - Open land: YES
    - Woodland: NO
    - Residential: YES
    - Scattered buildings visible from site: NO
    - Commercial: NO
    - Industrial: NO
    - Rural: YES
    - High building density: NO

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot dotted by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1299 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a large brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake and slight returns at each gable end. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and centered on the entrance. The door is paneled and features a wide molded surround. Windows are 12/8 double-hung sash on the upper story and 6/6 double hung sash on the lower story. The house is clad in aluminum siding which obscures many original features. There is a two-story, gable-roofed vernacular house at the rear of the main house. It also has a brick chimney and is clad in aluminum.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

According to the house files at the Wood Memorial Library, this house was occupied by William Rockwell ca. 1806 and later by the Scoville family. The design of the house is that of a New England Colonial. These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Library

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<tr>
<th>PHOTO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11-2004</td>
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20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

<table>
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<th>PHOTO</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2-2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tr>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
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21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Threat</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<td>Highways</td>
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<td>Vandalism</td>
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<td>Developers</td>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>Renewal</td>
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<td>Private</td>
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<td>Demolition</td>
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<td>Zoning</td>
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**Identify**

1. **Building Name (Common):**
   - HISTORIC

2. **Town/City:**
   - South Windsor

3. **Street and Number (and/or location):**
   - 1305 Main Street

4. **Owner(s):**
   - Kelly Kasheta

5. **Use (Present):**
   - Single Family Residence (Historic)

6. **Accessibility to Public:**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
   - Interior Accessible: No

7. **Style of Building:**
   - Vernacular

8. **Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**
   - Brick
   - Other (Specify): Vinyl

9. **Structural System:**
   - Wood Frame
   - Load-bearing masonry

10. **Roof (Type):**
    - Gable

11. **Number of Stories:**
    - Approximate Dimensions: 26 x 23

12. **Condition (Structural):**
    - Excellent

13. **Integrity (Location):**
    - When?
      - Yes

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
    - Barn

15. **Surrounding Environment:**
    - Residential

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot lined with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1305 Main Street is a two story vernacular style house. The plan of the house is L-shaped with a modern looking one-and-one-half-story ell attached to the northern elevation. The main block is arranged with the gable end facing the street. A brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The gable end is decorated with geometric patterned bargeboards. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. A hipped-roof porch spans the façade of the addition and is supported by turned posts. The entire house has been clad in vinyl siding which obscures many of the original characteristics.

18. ARCHITECT

Edward Kasheta

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Edward Kasheta, a man who worked for the family across the street as a hired hand. It is a simple vernacular farm structure that despite some alterations maintains its original massing and overall integrity.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NW

NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPiled BY
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  

2. TOWNCITY  
South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
1370 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)  
Warren Adrulat

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES  NO
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES  NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Greek Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
- Brick
- Other (Specify)
- Asbestos siding
- Fieldstone
- Wood Shingle
- Cobblestone
- Board & batten
- Concrete
- Aluminum Siding
- Type: sandstone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- Wood Frame
- Post and beam
- Balloon
- Load-bearing masonry
- Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)  
- Gable
- Flat
- Mansard
- Monitor
- Round
- Sawtooth
- Gambrel
- Shed
- Hip
- Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
- ALTERATIONS: YES  NO
- IF YES, EXPLAIN: Additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- Barn
- Shed
- Garage
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- Carriage house
- Shop
- Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural
- High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot lined by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1370 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. The main block of the house is arranged with the gable end facing the street. There is a large chamfered brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and at the rake which is pedimented and lined with a wide band of molding. The façade is 3/3 bays wide with an off-enter entrance. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The entrance is a paneled door, flanked by sidelights and topped by a four-light transom. The surround features wide pilasters and a tall projecting cornice. A two-story, single-bay, shed-roofed addition extends from the southern elevation and connects to a single-story porch supported by turned posts. It features an internal brick chimney and wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves. A two-story, gable-roofed addition is located at the rear of the house as well. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a good example of a Greek Revival-style house. This style became so popular in the period between 1830-1860 that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

NE
Wood Library

PHOTO

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other ☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  

2. TOWN/CITY  
South Windsor  

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
1371-1375 Main Street  

4. OWNER(S)  
Frank and Anna Krist  

5. USE (Present)  
Single Family Residence  

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO  
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO  

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Greek Revival  

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):  
- X Clapboard  
- X Wood Shingle  
- X Board & batten  
- X Aluminum Siding  
- X Brick  
- X Fieldstone  
- X Cobblestone  
- X Cut stone  

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:  
- X Post and beam  
- X Load bearing masonry  

10. ROOF (Type):  
- X Gable  
- X Gambrel  
- X Asphalt shingle  

11. NUMBER OF STORIES:  
APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 38 x 36 plus additions  

12. CONDITION (Structural):  
- X Excellent  

13. INTEGRITY (Location):  
WHEN? YES NO  
ALTERATIONS: IF YES, EXPLAIN  

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES:  
- X Barn  
- X Shed  
- X Garage  

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:  
- X Open land  
- X Woodland  
- X Residential  

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot lined with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1375 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house that utilizes the earlier house form of a New England Colonial. The house itself is arranged with the ridge set parallel to the street. A brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there are very wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The gable ends are pedimented and lined with wide moldings. The façade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The door is shielded by a flat-roofed portico that is supported by elaborately carved and bracketed posts featuring cutwork. The door is flanked by pilasters as well. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is an unusual house in that it has the normal appearance of a New England Colonial with the 5/5 façade and ridge set parallel to the street, but the decorative elements (such as the wide bands of molding and pedimented gable ends) and date of construction all point towards a Greek Revival influence.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner 11/2004

VIEW

W

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

COMPiled BY

Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

<table>
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<td>Site No:</td>
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1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - Silas Terry House

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - South Windsor

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1401 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Kathleen Petersen

5. **USE (Present) (historic)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: **YES**
   - Interior Accessible: **NO**

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - New England Colonial

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Wood Shingle
   - Asphalt siding
   - Concrete
   - Fieldstone

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - Post and beam

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gambrel

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - 2

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent: **Good**

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - On original site: **Moved**

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn
    - Shed
    - Garage

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street on an open lot lined at the rear by mature trees.
1401 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story New England Colonial-style house. The gambrel roof is set parallel to the street and there are two small brick chimneys located along the ridge. The façade is five bays wide and centered on the entrance. A single-story, gambrel-roofed addition is located on the southern elevation and is two-bays wide. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with plain trim. The door is flanked by pilasters and is topped by a cornice. The house is clad in aluminum siding which obscures many of the original details.

The house files prepared by Nancy Gardner in the Wood Memorial indicate that this house was built by Samuel Terry c. 1805. He gave the house to his son Silas who died soon after at age 35. His widow continued to live in the house until her death at age 88. This house appears to have been built earlier than 1805. The assessor's office indicates that this house was built ca. 1734, and that date appears to be more in keeping with the style which is that of a New England Colonial. These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, l-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner
DATE: 11/2004

NEGATIVE ON FILE
W
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE: 2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

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**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC: Gilman House

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - Village: Phase I
   - County: Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1455 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - John Kearney
   - ☑ Public  ☑ Private

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **USE (Historic)**
   - Single Family Residence

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Modified New England Colonial

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - ☐ Clapboard  ☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Board & batten  ☒ Aluminum Siding
   - ☐ Asbestos siding  ☐ Asphalt siding  ☐ Stucco  ☐ Concrete
   - ☐ Brick  ☒ Fieldstone  ☐ Cobblestone  ☐ Cut stone
   - ☐ Other (Specify)

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - ☐ Wood Frame  ☒ Post and beam  ☐ Other (Specify)
   - ☐ Load-bearing masonry  ☐ Structural iron or steel

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - ☐ Gable  ☐ Flat  ☐ Mansard  ☐ Monitor  ☐ Sawtooth  ☐ Other (Specify)
    - ☒ Gambrel  ☐ Shed  ☐ Hip  ☐ Round

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - 1.5

12. **APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
    - 24 x 26

13. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - ☒ Excellent  ☐ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated

14. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - ☒ On original site  ☐ Moved

15. **ALTERATIONS**
    - ☐ YES  ☐ NO

16. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - ☐ Barn  ☐ Shed  ☐ Garage  ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - ☐ Carriage house  ☐ Shop  ☐ Garden

17. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - ☐ Open land  ☐ Woodland  ☒ Residential  ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    - ☐ Commercial  ☐ Industrial  ☐ Rural  ☐ High building density

---

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

Town No: Site No: 
U TM: 
QU AD: 
D ISTR IC T: 
☐ S  ☐ NR  ☐ Actual  ☐ Potential

---

**DESCRIPTION**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1455 Main Street is a two-story gambrel-roofed modified New England Colonial. The main block of the house is two bays wide with gabled dormers on the second story. There is a two-story, flat-roofed addition at the rear of the house and a gable-roofed, single-story addition on the northern elevation. A shed-roofed porch spans the facade which is two bays wide with an off-center entrance. Two gabled dormers intersect the roofline on the facade as well. The rear of the house features a series of additions.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The house has undergone a series of rather large additions and modifications, which have obscured much of the original design, but the core of the main block retains the overall massing of the eighteenth century house. This was originally a modest version of an original New England Colonial. According to information collected for a guided tour history on file at the Wood Memorial Library, this house was referred to in early documents as the "Gilman House." In 1920, Edward Driscoll added two upstairs rooms, three downstairs rooms and a basement. Major alterations were made in the 1950s and 60s, including the side wing.

19. SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

PHOTO
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other ☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   HISTORIC
   Arthur Stiles

2. TOWNSHIP
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1465 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   H. I. Carpy

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   YES NO YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Foursquare

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☐ Clapboard
   ☐ Wood Shingle
   ☐ Aluminum Siding
   ☐ Brick
   ☐ Fieldstone
   ☐ Concrete
   ☐ Other (Specify) Vinyl

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☐ Wood Frame
   ☐ Post and beam
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry
   ☐ Concrete
   ☐ Balloon
   ☐ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
   ☐ Gable
   ☐ Flat
   ☐ Mansard
   ☐ Monitor
   ☐ Round
   ☐ Other

   (Material)
   ☐ Wood Shingle
   ☐ Roll Asphalt
   ☐ Tin
   ☐ Slate
   ☐ Asphalt shingle
   ☐ Built up
   ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
   APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
   2.5 24 x 24

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    ☐ Excellent
    ☐ Good
    ☐ Fair
    ☐ Deteriorated
    ☐ Excellent
    ☐ Good
    ☐ Fair
    ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    ☐ YES ☐ NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☐ Barn
    ☐ Carriage house

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☐ Open land
    ☐ Residential
    ☐ Commercial

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located close to the street on a wooded lot. There are flowering trees lining the front.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1465 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story hipped roof Foursquare style house. A brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there are hipped roof dormers on each elevation. Each dormer is fitted with two narrow windows. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves. The façade is 2/2 bays wide with a hipped-roof, screened porch spanning the front elevation. It is supported by slender posts and is accessed via a set of wooden steps. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house has been clad entirely in vinyl siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built in 1910 by Mary Hofman, who sold it to her nephew Arthur Stiles in 1916. Stiles was a direct descendent of John Stiles one of the earliest founders of Windsor in 1635. The Foursquare (1900-1930) is characterized by its simple square structure, four-room floor plan and low-pitched hipped roof. A folk variety of the Colonial Revival movement this style was well suited to small lots, as its design offered maximum interior space. As suburbs around the country grew rapidly, this housing style became ubiquitous. The roofs often feature a central dormer and the height is typically two or two and one half stories. A full width porch is typically found across the façade and the detailing throughout is typically simple, and influenced by the Craftsman/Bungalow style.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

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<th>DATE</th>
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<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
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<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other
- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Town No:</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
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<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
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1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC
   - Professor Asahel Nettleton House

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - Village
   - Phase I
   - County
   - Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1533 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Pat Porter

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **USE (Historic)**
   - Single Family Residence

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Federal

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - [X] Clapboard
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Other
   - (Specify)
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Stucco
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - Type:
   - Type:

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - [X] Wood Frame
   - Post and beam
   - Balloon
   - Structural iron or steel
   - [ ] Load-bearing masonry
   - Other (specify)

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - [X] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Sawtooth
    - [ ] Hip
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Other

   (Material)
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - Roll Asphalt
   - Tin
   - Slate
   - [X] Asphalt shingle
   - Built up
   - Tile
   - Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    - 2.5
    - 24 x 34

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - [X] Excellent
    - [ ] Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - [X] On original site
    - Moved
    - WHEN?
    - ALTERATIONS
    - IF YES, EXPLAIN
    - additions

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - [X] Barn
    - [X] Shed
    - [X] Garage
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - [ ] Carriage house
    - [ ] Shop
    - [X] Garden

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - [X] Open land
    - [X] Woodland
    - [X] Residential
    - Scattered buildings visible from site
    - [ ] Commercial
    - [ ] Industrial
    - [X] Rural
    - High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
    - This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set behind a short fieldstone wall on an open lot lined at the side by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1533 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Federal-style house. The ridge is oriented parallel to the street and there is a tall, chamfered brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are very wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake. The façade is 5/5 bays wide and set around a central entrance. The doorway is flanked by 3/4 length sidelights and pilasters and is topped by a tall, projecting cornice. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with narrow cornices and plain trim. The house is clad in clapboards.

18. ARCHITECT

Nathanial Rockwell, Jr.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Nathanial Rockwell, Jr. ca. 1809. Rockwell sold the house in 1835 to Asahel Nettleton, Professor at the Theological Seminary. He was able to purchase the house from the proceeds of his book "Village Hymns". The entrance is the focal point of all Federal buildings, which were most popular between 1780 and 1830. They are typically subdued in their detailing with the minimum in classical elaboration. Adherence to classically inspired symmetry is important in this style. The gable end often faces the road and contains the main entrance although some homes had the main entrance on the long elevation of the home especially those in early New England. Decoration on these homes tends to be light employing classical swags or dentil moldings.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPH

Nancy Gardner

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

compiled by

Stacey S. Vairo

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUANT FIELD EVALUATIONS

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) HISTORIC
   Eli Terry House

2. TOWNCITY VILLAGE COUNTY
   South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) 1544 Main Street

4. OWNER(S) Johanna Perkins

5. USE (Present) [Historic] Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE IF YES, EXPLAIN
   TO PUBLIC: YES NO YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) [Indicate use or location when appropriate]

   - Clapboard
   - Wood Shingle
   - Board & batten
   - Aluminum Siding

   - Brick
   - Fieldstone
   - Cobblestone
   - Cut Stone

   - Post and beam
   - Balloon

   - Load-bearing masonry
   - Structural iron or steel

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

   - Wood Frame
   - Gambrel
   - Wood Shingle
   - Asphalt shingle

   - Post and beam
   - Roll Asphalt

   - Monitor
   - Built up

10. ROOF (Type)
     - Gambrel

     - Mansard

     - Hipped

     - Roll Asphalt

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    1.5

12. CONDITION (Structural) [Excellent] [Good] [Fair] [Deteriorated] ALTERATIONS
    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
    - On original site

    - Moved

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

    - Barn
    - Barnhouse

    - Shed
    - Shop

    - Garage

    - Barn

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential

    - Commercial
    - Industrial

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set very close to the street on an open lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1544 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The gambrel roof is arranged with the ridge set parallel to the street. A massive brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves, which are flared at the rake. The façade is five bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The door is constructed of vertical planks and features a simple surround. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with plain trim. There is a full-width shed-roofed gable across the back of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

Samuel Terry

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

New England Colonials are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. This is an excellent and relatively unchanged example of a Colonial house built in what is commonly referred to as the “Dutch Colonial” style. The eaves are flared slightly and the gambrel roof are variants on the traditional Colonial house form. It was built by Samuel Terry for his wife Hulda Burnham. Their son Eli Terry was born in South Windsor in 1772 and went on to become one of Connecticut’s most famous clock makers.

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11 2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

SW
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2 2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Denominational ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC
---|---
Evergreen Masonic Lodge | 

2. TOWNCITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
---|---|---
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
1559 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Oriental Evergreen Masonic Building Corporation

5. USE (Present) | (Historic)
Community Hall | Community Hall

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
- EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES [X] NO [ ]
- INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES [X] NO [ ]

- IF YES, EXPLAIN: During meetings

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Greek Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
- Clapboard [ ]
- Asbestos siding [ ]
- Brick [ ]
- Other [ ]
- Wood Shingle [X]
- Asphalt siding [ ]
- Fieldstone [ ]
- (Specify): Cobblestone
- Board & batten [ ]
- Stucco [ ]
- Cut stone [ ]
- Aluminum Siding [X]
- Concrete [ ]
- Type: Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
- Wood Frame [X]
- Post and beam [ ]
- Balloon [ ]
- Load-bearing masonry [ ]
- Structural iron or steel [ ]
- Other [ ]

10. ROOF (Type)
- Gable [X]
- Flat [ ]
- Mansard [ ]
- Monitor [ ]
- Sawtooth [ ]
- Gambrel [ ]
- Shed [ ]
- Hip [ ]
- Round [ ]
- Other [ ]

- Material: Wood Shingle [ ]
- Roll Asphalt [ ]
- Tin [ ]
- Slate [ ]
- Asphalt shingle [X]
- Built up [ ]
- Tile [ ]
- Other [ ]

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)
- Excellent [X]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [ ]
- Deteriorated [ ]
- Exterior:
- Excellent [X]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [ ]
- Deteriorated [ ]

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
- On original site [X]
- Moved [ ]
- ALTERATIONS
- YES [X]
- NO [ ]

- IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
- Barn [ ]
- Shed [ ]
- Garage [ ]
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify): Other
- Carriage house [ ]
- Shop [ ]
- Garden [ ]

15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
- Open land [ ]
- Woodland [X]
- Residential [ ]
- Scattered buildings visible from site [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Rural [ ]
- High building density [ ]

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This structure is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot with a parking lot at the rear.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1559 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Masonic Lodge built in a Greek Revival style. The ridge is oriented perpendicular to the street and there is a wide brick chimney located off center along the ridge. The gable end is pedimented at the front and the eaves and rake are lined in wide cornice molding. Short gabled vents are found along the east and west elevations of the roof. At the front is a single-bay, two-story porch with a pedimented gable end. It is supported by two massive paneled posts and the second story porch is lined with a geometrically patterned balustrade. The entrance is flanked by sidelights and features a door with lights in the upper half. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with tall cornices. Decorative elements include paneled corner pilasters and wide trim at the eaves. The structure rests on a raised concrete foundation. The structure is clad in aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT

Ernest Mackey

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

According to the local history files available in the Town Clerk's office and on file at Wood Memorial Library, this lodge is built near the site of the First Congregational Church located east of the river. Permission was granted in 1872 to build a lodge at South Windsor "to be called Evergreen" in March of that year. They operated in a number of other locations before this structure was built in 1916. It is a good example of the enduring power of the Greek revival style. Although this was a late example, it was favored due to the fact that it imparted a feeling of authority.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTOGR APHER | DATE
--- | ---
Nancy Gardner | 11/2004

VIEW

NW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

COMPILED BY

| NAME | DATE |
--- | --- |
Stacey S. Vairo | 2/2006 |

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☑ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot on a slight rise that is lined at the sides and back with mature trees.
1562 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular-style house with a Craftsman influence. The house features a cross-gabled roof with wide overhangs at the eaves and rake. A tall chimney is located on the northern side of the main block. A partial hipped-roof, wrap-around porch is located on the southern elevation. It is supported by Doric columns and is accessed via a short flight of wooden steps. The façade is 1/3 bays wide and asymmetrical. The windows throughout are 6/1 double-hung sash and arranged in pairs of groups. The entire structure has been clad in synthetic siding. A gable roofed garage is located behind the house to the north.

This house is a typical vernacular structure with Craftsman influences. The Craftsman style home reached their zenith of popularity in the early 1920s. Beginning around 1903 the style gained attention in California, but the livable design and the simplicity of the Asian-inspired woodwork soon brought this style to national attention. These one and one-half-story homes are characterized by low pitched roofs and overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails; tapered porch columns and heavy massing, these homes becoming one of the most popular building types in America. Variations on the Craftsman or Bungalow style continued to be produced into the 1930s and are sometimes referred to as Bungaloid.
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
Town No: 
Site No: 
UTM: 
QUAD: 
DISTRICT
□ S □ N R □ Actual □ Potential
IF NR, SPECIFY

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) HISTORIC
Grant/Cook House

2. TOWN/CITY VILLAGE COUNTY
South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
1595 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Richard R. Lindquist

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
EXTERIOR VISISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE IF YES, EXPLAIN
□ YES □ NO □ YES □ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
Georgian 1744, 1790 (Burgdorf)

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

  - □ Clapboard
  - □ Wood Shingle
  - □ Board & batten
  - □ Aluminum Siding
  - □ Asbestos siding
  - □ Asphalt siding
  - □ Stucco
  - □ Concrete Type:
  - □ Brick
  - □ Fieldstone
  - □ Cobblestone
  - □ Cut stone
  - □ Other (Specify)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

  - □ Wood Frame
  - □ Post and beam
  - □ Load-bearing masonry
  - □ Balloon
  - □ Structural iron or steel
  - □ Other (Specify)

10. ROOF (Type)

  - □ Gable
  - □ Flat
  - □ Mansard
  - □ Monitor
  - □ Gambrel
  - □ Shed
  - □ Round
  - □ Hip
  - □ Sawtooth
  - □ Other (Specify)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
2.5 24 x 36

12. CONDITION (Structural)

  - □ Excellent
  - □ Good
  - □ Fair
  - □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?

  - □ Excellent
  - □ Good
  - □ Fair
  - □ Deteriorated

  - □ On original site
  - □ Moved

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

  - □ Barn
  - □ Shed
  - □ Garage
  - □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
  - □ Carriage house
  - □ Shop
  - □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

  - □ Open land
  - □ Woodland
  - □ Residential
  - □ Scattered buildings visible from site
  - □ Commercial
  - □ Industrial
  - □ Rural
  - □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set very close to the street on a wooded lot.
**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 566-3005

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<td>Phase I</td>
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<td>Karen and Lucien Aubin</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
<td>(Historic)</td>
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<td>Single Family Residence</td>
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<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
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<td>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</td>
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<td>Vernacular</td>
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<td>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>○ Clapboard</td>
<td>☒ Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Asphalt siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>☒ Stucco</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Type:</td>
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<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Wood Frame</td>
<td>☐ Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td></td>
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<td>☐ Other (specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. ROOF (Type)</td>
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<tr>
<td>☒ Gambrel</td>
<td>☐ Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Gable</td>
<td>☐ Shed</td>
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<td>(Material)</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Roll Asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>☒ Asphalt shingle</td>
<td>☐ Built up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</td>
<td>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>28 x 23 plus additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. CONDITION (Structural)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☒ Excellent</td>
<td>☐ Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Excellent</td>
<td>☒ Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ On original site</td>
<td>☐ Moved</td>
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<td>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>☐ Shed</td>
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<tr>
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<td>☐ Shop</td>
</tr>
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<td>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Open Land</td>
<td>☐ Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Commercial</td>
<td>☐ Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>This house is located close to the road on the west side of Main Street. The lot is heavily wooded and features a number of mature trees.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1609 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular house. The roof is a combination of hipped and gable roofs that follow the L-shape of the plan. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The gable end that faces the street is trimmed in wide molding with returns at the gable ends. A single narrow window is located high in the gable end. A hipped-roof porch lines the façade and is supported by Doric columns. Windows throughout are 1/1/ double-hung sash with plain trim. The porch is lined with turned balusters. The house is clad in clapboards.

This is a nice example of a simple vernacular house that exhibits elements of Greek Revival design in the molded cornice and returns at the gable ends. It also incorporates elements of Queen Anne architecture with the combination hipped and cross-gabled roof. It is a well preserved house and contributes the to neighborhood.

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Library

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV: 6/83 (Back)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
   HISTORIC
   Aaron Grant House

2. TOWN/CITY  
   VILLAGE  
   SOUTH WINDSOR  
   Phase I  
   COUNTY  
   Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1648 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Laura Hersey and Nocholas D' aiello  
   ☐ Public  ☐ Private

5. USE (Present)  
   (Historic)
   Single Family Residence  
   Post Office/Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD ☑ YES ☐ NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE ☑ YES ☐ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   New England Colonial
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION 1786

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☐ Clapboard  ☐ Asbestos siding  ☑ Brick  ☐ Other
   ☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Asphalt siding  ☐ Fieldstone  ☐ (Specify)
   ☐ Board & batten  ☐ Stucco  ☐ Cobblestone
   ☑ Aluminum Siding  ☐ Concrete  ☐ Cut stone
   ☐ Type: Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☐ Wood Frame  ☑ Post and beam  ☐ Balloon
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry  ☐ Structural iron or steel
   ☐ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
    ☑ Gable  ☐ Flat  ☐ Mansard  ☐ Monitor  ☐ Sawtooth
    ☐ Gambrel  ☐ Shed  ☐ Hip  ☐ Round  ☐ Other
    (Material)
    ☐ Wood Shingle  ☐ Roll Asphalt  ☐ Tin  ☐ Slate
    ☑ Asphalt shingle  ☐ Built up  ☐ Tile  ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2.5 32 x 38

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
    ☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated
    ☐ Excellent  ☑ Good  ☐ Fair  ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
   WHEN?
   ☑ YES ☐ NO
   ALTERATIONS  
   IF YES, EXPLAIN
   Addition and siding

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☐ Barn  ☐ Shed  ☐ Garage  ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house  ☐ Shop  ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☑ Open land  ☐ Woodland  ☑ Residential  ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial  ☐ Industrial  ☑ Rural  ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set on an open lot dotted with mature trees. The front of the house is lined with shrubbery.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1648 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The gable ends are pedimented. The façade is 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance. The door is topped by a projecting cornice and is flanked by narrow pilasters. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with molded trim. There is a small single-bay addition on the northern elevation at the rear. The roofline of an old wagon shop is visible on the southern elevation. The structure is clad in aluminum siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Aaron Grant in 1786. Aaron and his father, Aaron Sr. who were both successful carpenters worked together to build the Ebenezer Grant house. This house originally had a gambrel roof. Other changes include the addition to the northern side of the house which was added in 1798. The roof was changed when the house was bought by Joshua Risley in 1835 a second floor was added at that time to house Risley's family which included 13 children! He worked as a wagon and plow maker and ran a shop which stood south of the current house. Joshua also served as Justice of the Peace and postmaster at the East Windsor Hill Post Office for a number of years. His son, Joshua A. Risley, built the first bridge across the Scantic River. The house remained in the Risley family for over 150 years.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTO

Photographer: Nancy Gardner
Date: 11/2004
View: E
Negative on File: Wood Library

COMPILED BY

Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- None known
- Highways
- Vandalism
- Developers
- Other
- Renewal
- Private
- Deterioration
- Zoning

Explanation:
1648 Main Street, date unknown.

(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**
Ebenezer Grant House

**2. TOWNCITY**
South Windsor

**VILLAGE**
Phase I

**COUNTY**
Hartford

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
1653 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S)**
Constantine and Demetra Zariphes

**5. USE (Present)**
Single Family Residence

**Historic**
Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: NO

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**
New England Colonial

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
- Clayboard
- Wood Shingles
- Board & batten
- Aluminum Siding
- Brick
- Fieldstone
- Concrete
- Cobblestone
- Cut stone (sandstone)

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
- Post and beam
- Load-bearing masonry
- Balloon
- Structural iron or steel

**10. ROOF (Type)**
- Gable (shingle)
- Hip
- Flat
- Mansard
- Monitor
- Sawtooth

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**
2.5

**APPRECIATE DIMENSIONS**
44 x 36

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**
- Excellent
- Good
- Poor
- Deteriorated

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**
- On original site
- Moved

**ALTERATIONS**
- YES
- NO

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
- Barn
- Garage
- Shop
- Garden

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Commercial

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
This house stands close to the street on the west side of Main Street. It is surrounded by mature trees and by neighboring houses built in a similar style and during a similar time period.
1653 Main Street is an excellent example of a New England Colonial house. The roofline is arranged parallel to the street and there is a corbelled brick chimney located off center along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade is 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance. This entrance is the most stunning element of the house and is known as a Connecticut River Valley Doorway. This is an excellent example of the form. The door is flanked by pilasters set upon foliate plinths. The doorway is topped by a massive, scrolled, broken pediment trimmed with dentils. Each scroll end of the pediment terminates in a six pointed star and between the scrolls the door is further elaborated by an ornate pedestal. The double-leaf door is paneled with four lights in the upper portion. Myrtle Odlin stated that, "The handwrought door latch with red Morocco leather beneath the six nail heads, showed the skill of the men who forged it." Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung-sash - most with gabled cornices. The side entrances are also fairly ornate. The house is clad in narrow clapboards and rests on a sandstone foundation. An ell at the rear is the original portion of the house, built in 1697. When the new house was built it was pivoted back and sideways to form the ell to the main block. The entire house was moved back from the street in 1913.

The builder of this house was Ebenezer Grant - one of the most prominent merchants in East Windsor. Ebenezer purchased his father Samuel's existing house and eight acres of land some time around 1757. He turned the existing house into the kitchen ell of this "new" house. Grant held a number of town offices including deputy sheriff, surveyor and selectman in addition to being a remarkably successful merchant. His fleet of vessels included sloops, schooners and brigantines on which he exported: horses, tobacco, lumber, pork, rye, Indian corn, oats, and pipe staves" and imported rum sugar and molasses (Burgdorf, p 66). He served as a Captain in the French and Indian Wars and was in charge of raising supplies during the Revolution. British General Richard Prescott was also billeted here along with two other soldiers. The Grant family produced a number of figures of national importance. Ebenezer's brother Noah was great-grandfather to Ulysses S. Grant. Ebenezer Grant's second wife, Jemima was the mother of Oliver Ellsworth, the second Chief Justice of America. This house is an excellent example of early Colonial Architecture and retains perhaps one of the most elaborate Connecticut Valley doorways. The interior also retains a great deal of the original craftsmanship - most notably the staircase in the central hall with a capped newel post and elaborately carved balusters.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library
1653 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) HISTORIC

2. TOWNSHIP
   VILLAGE
   COUNTY
   South Windsor
   Phase I
   Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1658 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   Robert W. and Barbara E. Lavey
   □ Public  X Private

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   IF YES, EXPLAIN
   YES  NO
   YES  NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Queen Anne
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
   1909

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   Clapboard  X Brick
   Wood Shingle  Asphalt siding  Fieldstone
   Board & batten  Stucco  Cobblestone
   Aluminum Siding  Concrete  Cut stone
   Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   Wood Frame
   □ Post and beam
   □ Load-bearing masonry
   □ Other (specify)
   □ Balloon
   □ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
    □ Gable  □ Flat  □ Mansard  □ Monitor  □ Sawtooth
    □ Gambrel  □ Shed  □ Hip  □ Round  □ Other
    (Material)
    □ Wood Shingle  □ Roll Asphalt  □ Tin  □ Slate
    □ Asphalt shingle  Built up  □ Tile  □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2.5

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    □ Excellent  X Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated
    □ Excellent  X Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?
    ALTERATIONS
    IF YES, EXPLAIN
    X YES  NO
    enclosed porch and bay window

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ Barn
    □ Shed
    X Garage
    □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    □ Carriage house
    □ Shop
    □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ Open land
    □ Woodland
    X Residential
    □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    □ Commercial
    □ Industrial
    X Rural
    □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

The house is located close to the road on the eastern side of the Main Street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1658 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Colonial Revival-style house. The main block has a hipped roof with a tall brick chimney located high on the ridge. A projecting, pedimented gable is located on the southern elevation and a porch wraps around the house on the northern western and southern elevations. The two story bay features chamfered corners that are fitted with corner windows. The eaves above the windows are bracketed. Window throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with plain trim.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although this house has been modified it retains a good deal of its original integrity in the shape of the roof, the placement of the openings and the overall massing. It exhibits elements of Queen Anne design in the hipped roof, the wrap-around porch, the pedimented bay and the corner windows. It was built by Martin McGrath a tobacco farmer.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO

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<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
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<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [x] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [ ] Developers
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Renewal
- [ ] Private
- [ ] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**
- **Town No:**  
- **Site No:**  
- **UTM:**  
- **QUAD:**  
- **DISTRICT:**  
- **IF NR, SPECIFY:**  
  - [ ] S  
  - [ ] NR  
  - [ ] Actual  
  - [ ] Potential

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

---

**1. BUILDING NAME (Common):**  
Cruciform House

**2. TOWN/CITY:**  
South Windsor

**VILLAGE:**  
Phase I

**COUNTY:**  
Hartford

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location):**  
1675 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S):**  
Louis and Mary Katherine DiModugno

**[ ] Public  [X] Private**

**5. USE (Present):**  
Single Family Residence

**[ ] Historic**

**(Historic)**  
Boarding for students of the Seminary

---

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**  
- [X] YES  
- [ ] NO

**EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD:**  
- [X] YES  
- [ ] NO

**INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:**  
- [ ] YES  
- [X] NO

**IF YES, EXPLAIN:**

---

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING:**  
Greek Revival (modified)

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:**  
1840

---

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**
- [X] Clapboard
- [ ] Asbestos siding
- [ ] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Asphalt siding
- [ ] Board & batten
- [ ] Stucco
- [ ] Aluminum Siding
- [ ] Concrete
- [X] Brick
- [X] Fieldstone
- [ ] Cobblestone
- [ ] Cut stone

**Type:**

---

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM:**
- [X] Wood Frame
- [ ] Post and beam
- [ ] Load-bearing masonry
- [ ] Other (specify)

---

**10. ROOF (Type):**
- [X] Gable
- [ ] Flat
- [ ] Mansard
- [ ] Monitor
- [ ] Sawtooth
- [X] Gambrel
- [ ] Shed
- [ ] Hip
- [ ] Round
- [ ] Other

**Material:**
- [ ] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Roll Asphalt
- [ ] Tin
- [ ] Slate
- [X] Asphalt shingle
- [ ] Built up
- [ ] Tile
- [ ] Other

---

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES:**  
2.5

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS:**  
42 x 56

---

**12. CONDITION (Structural):**
- [ ] Excellent
- [X] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

**Quality:**
- [X] Excellent
- [X] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

**13. INTEGRITY (Location):**
- [X] On original site
- [ ] Moved

**WHEN?**
- [X] YES
- [ ] NO

**ALTERATIONS:**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

**IF YES, EXPLAIN:**
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

---

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES:**
- [ ] Barn
- [X] Shed
- [X] Garage
- [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- [ ] Carriage house
- [ ] Shop
- [ ] Garden

---

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:**
- [ ] Open land
- [ ] Woodland
- [X] Residential
- [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
- [ ] Commercial
- [ ] Industrial
- [X] Rural
- [ ] High building density

---

**18. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the western side of the street. It is set back from the street and surrounded by open land and mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1675 Main Street, as it now appears, is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house with the roof ridge oriented parallel to the street. The house was originally one-and-one-half stories and of a cross gable configuration, with the existing front gable extending over the front door. Early in the 20th century the roof of the main part of the house was raised to the present gambrel style. The facade is 3/3 bays wide with 6/1 double-hung sash windows on the second story. The central window is adorned with a filled fan light. On the first floor there are full length, four-part windows (the top section is shuttered). The door is surrounded by 3/4 sidelights and a transom and topped by a decorative crown. There are two brick chimneys on the ridge line approximately evenly placed, the southern most one being slightly larger. The entire structure is clad in narrow clapboards.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was originally built as a boarding house for students at the Theological Institute. It is known as the cruciform house due to its unusual cross-gable design. The door reveals its Greek Revival influence.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner
DATE 11/2004
VIEW NEGATIVE ON FILE

NAME Stacey S. Vairo
DATE 2/2006
ORGANIZATION Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. **Building Name (Common):** Heddy B. Smith House

2. **Town/City:** South Windsor
   **Village:** Phase I
   **County:** Hartford

3. **Street and Number (and/or location):**
   - 1678 Main Street

4. **Owner(s):**
   - Louise Evans
   □ Public  ☑ Private

5. **Use (Present):** Single Family Residence
   **Historic:** Single Family Residence

6. **Accessibility to Public:**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: ☑ Yes  □ No
   - Interior Accessible: □ Yes  ☑ No

7. **Style of Building:** Greek Revival
   **Date of Construction:** 1870

8. **Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**
   - ☑ Clapboard
   - □ Wood Shingle
   - □ Board & batten
   - □ Aluminum Siding
   - □ Brick
   - □ Fieldstone
   - □ Cobblestone
   - □ Concrete
   - □ Cut stone
   - □ Other (Specify)

9. **Structural System:**
   - ☑ Wood Frame
   - □ Load bearing masonry
   - □ Balloon
   - □ Structural iron or steel
   □ Other (Specify)

10. **Roof (Type):**
    - ☑ Gable
    - □ Flat
    - □ Mansard
    - □ Monitor
    - □ Round
    - □ Shed
    - □ Hip
    - □ Sawtooth
    □ Other (Material)
    - ☑ Wood Shingle
    - □ Roll Asphalt
    - □ Tin
    - □ Slate
    - □ Asphalt shingle
    - □ Built up
    - □ Tile
    - □ Other

11. **Number of Stories:** 2-1/2
    **Approximate Dimensions:** 20' x 36'

12. **Condition (Structural):**
    □ Excellent  ☑ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated
    **Exterior:**
    □ Excellent  ☑ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. **Integrity (Location):**
    **When?**
    ■ ☑ YES  □ NO

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
    - □ Barn
    - □ Shed
    - □ Carriage house
    - □ Garage
    - □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - □ Shop
    - □ Garden

15. **Surrounding Environment:**
    - ☑ Open land
    - □ Woodland
    - □ Residential
    - □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    - □ Commercial
    - □ Industrial
    - □ Rural
    - □ High building density

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on an open lot lined with mature trees.
1678 is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. The gable end is set facing the street and there are two chamfered brick chimneys located along the ridge. A double window topped by a peaked cornice is found in the pedimented gable end. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rakes which are both lined with wide bands of molding. The façade is 2/2 bays wide and the entrance is located on the northern elevation. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. A single-story shed-roofed addition is located on the southern elevation. The house rests on a raised brick foundation and is clad in clapboards.

This house was associated with the Smith family and was home to Hedy B. Smith. The house exhibits Greek Revival-style influences such as the wide molded cornice, symmetrical openings and pedimented gable end. This style became so popular in the period between 1830 and 1860 in America that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

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**20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS**

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
- [ ] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [ ] Zoning
- [ ] Other

- [ ] Renovation
- [ ] Private
- [ ] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

**Explanation:**
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**
**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 566-3005

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<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1689 Main Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Linwood and Elizabeth Addington</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vernacular Greek Revival</td>
<td>1863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post and beam</td>
<td>Balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structural iron or steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
<th>(Material)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify)</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>36 x 36 plus additions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On original site</td>
<td>Moved</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
<td>Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
<td>Garage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>High building density</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on the western side of Main Street. The house is set back from the road on a lot that is planted with mature trees. The surrounding homes are built in a similar style and date from a similar time period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
189 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story vernacular Greek Revival-style house. The house is "L"-shaped in plan with the main block of the house arranged with the gable end facing the street. There are brick chimneys located centrally along the ridge of the main block and the ell. There are moderate overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake which are all trimmed with wide moldings. The gable ends are pedimented. The facade is 2/2 bays wide with a single window located high in the gable end. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with wide trim. A shed roofed porch is located along the length of the "L" on the southern elevation. The porch is supported by Doric columns and does not have a balustrade. The entire house is clad in narrow clapboards with wide corner boards.

This house sits on land that was originally occupied by Samuel Baker who built a house here in 1706. The house was torn down when the land and house were sold to attorney Selah Perkins in 1859. In 1864, Perkins swapped land with John Selden Clapp. Clapp then made the Baker house into a duplex. The house remained unused for over fifty years before it was purchased by Linwood Addington. Addington has worked hard to restore the place which had fallen into a state of severe disrepair. Ironically, Mr. Addington is a descendent of the same Baker family who first built on this land.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTOGRAPHER Nancy Gardner
DATE 11/2004

VIEW W
NEGATIVE ON FILE Wood Library

NAME Stacey S. Vairo
DATE 2/2006

ORGANIZATION Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation: 

HIST-6 REV 6/83 (Back)
**Historic Resources Inventory**

**Buildings and Structures**

**State of Connecticut**

**Commission on Culture and Tourism**

59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**Identification**

1. **Building Name (Common):** Moses Welles House
   - **Town:** South Windsor
   - **Village:** Phase I
   - **County:** Hartford

2. **Street and Number (and/or location):** 1712 Main Street

3. **Owner(s):** Constance Jones
   - **Use (Present):** Single Family Residence with Antique Store
   - **Use (Historic):** Single Family Residence

4. **Exterior Visible from Public Road:** Yes
   - **Interior Accessible:** Yes

5. **Style of Building:** New England Colonial
   - **Date of Construction:** ca. 1780 (Burgdorf)

6. **Material(s):**
   - **Clapboard:**
   - **Asbestos Siding:**
   - **Wood Shingle:**
   - **Asphalt Siding:**
   - **Board & Batten:**
   - **Stucco:**
   - **Aluminum Siding:**
   - **Concrete Type:** Sandstone

7. **Structural System:**
   - Wood Frame
   - **Post and Beam:**
   - **Balloon:**
   - **Load-bearing Masonry:**
   - **Other (Specify):**

8. **Roof:**
   - Gable
   - **Mansard:**
   - **Monitor:**
   - **Round:**
   - **Other (Specify):** Double Hip

9. **Number of Stories:** 2.5
    - **Approximate Dimensions:** 36 x 26 plus additions

10. **Condition (Structural):** Excellent
   - **Integrity (Location):** On original site

11. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
    - **Barn:**
    - **Shed:**
    - **Garage:**
    - **Other landscape features or buildings (Specify):**

12. **Surrounding Environment:**
    - **Open Land:**
    - **Woodland:**
    - **Residential:**
    - **Scattered buildings visible from site:**

13. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
    - This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot, but mature trees line the road before the house.
1712 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial with a unique, double-hipped roof. A massive brick chimney is located at the center of the asphalt-shingled roof. Three hipped-roof dormers punctuate the western elevation and each is filled with a 6/6 double-hung sash window. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. Windows throughout are 12/12 double hung sash with plain trim and plain lintels. The same splayed lintel motif is found above the board and batten door. The house was modified a great deal during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It has since been restored to its current condition using reclaimed materials from a number of local properties. Local history indicates that the rear ell may have been a former cabinetmaker's shop.

18. ARCHITECT

Moses Welles

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

According to historian Doris Burgdorf, this house was built circa 1780 by Moses Welles, a hatter originally from Colchester, who was father to Noah Welles, the builder of 1828 Main Street. Other accounts indicate that the house was built in the early 1700's by Sir John Saltonstall, but these remain unsubstantiated. WPA surveys completed during the 1930's concur with the 1780 date of construction. In any case, the house has a unique double-hipped roof that resembles a mansard which is not known to exist on a house of this age elsewhere in Connecticut. Moses sold the house to his son Noah in 1781, the year he was married. The land on which the house was built was originally owned by John Rockwell, who built a house here in 1706. It passed to David Burnham of Wethersfield and to the Mckee and McKinstry families before coming into the possession of Welles. Lemuel Bissell purchased the house in 1834 after renting it for a number of years. After briefly passing back into Rockwell hands, the property was purchased by a widow from New York and her son-in-law Charles Hannon. The house was significantly modified during this time period and alterations to the house continued under the next owners - the Barry family, who purchased the house in 1912.
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105
(860) 586-3005

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC: Professor William Thompson House

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - Village: Phase I

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1713 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Mary Ann Cole

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Greek Revival

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clapboard</th>
<th>Asbestos siding</th>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
<td>Asphalt siding</td>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
<td>Cobblestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Cut stone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Type:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood Frame</th>
<th>Post and beam</th>
<th>Balloon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td>Structural iron or steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **ROOF (Type)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gable</th>
<th>Flat</th>
<th>Mansard</th>
<th>Monitor</th>
<th>Sawtooth</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gambrel</td>
<td>Shed</td>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
   - 2

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Deteriorated</th>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Deteriorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On original site</th>
<th>Moved</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>Addition at rear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

- Barn
- Carriage house
- Shed
- Shop
- Garage
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural
- High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot that is lined at the back with mature trees.
1713 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. The main block is set with the gable end facing the street. There is a wide brick chimney located centrally along the ridge and a second narrow chimney is located off center along the southern end of the roofline. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rakes which are boxed and lined with wide molding. The gable end is pedimented and lit by a single 12-light square opening. The façade is 3/3 bays wide and arranged around an off-center entrance. The windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with cornices elaborated by corner blocks. The entrance is recessed behind an elaborate surround featuring a projecting cornice and flanked by narrow pilasters. The door is topped by a transom and is flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. A single-story, side-gable ell is located on the southern elevation. A hipped-roof porch supported by squared posts lines the front façade of the ell. Decorative elements include flush siding in the gable end, and wide trim around the gable end window.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The land on which this house sits has an interesting history. It was the site of the first house of the Sadd family in South Windsor. This house was built in 1847 by the Theological Institute as a home for the Reverend William Thompson. Thompson served as Chair of Biblical Literature beginning in 1834. The upper story served as a dormitory for students as well. When the Seminary closed in 1868, the house was sold to Rev. Thompson. He continued to work for the Seminary after its move to Hartford completing a total of 55 years of service to the institution. Thompson died in 1889. His sons Charles and William Jr. were both successful educators - Charles created a model trade school in this country and William was a prominent theologian. More recently the house was owned by Miss Doris Rockwell a local philanthropist and trustee of the Bissell Foundation charitable trust.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

None known
Highways
Vandalism
Developers
Other
Renewal
Private
Deterioration
Zoning

Explaination:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elisha Bissell House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. TOWNCITY</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1732 Main Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clara I. Clapp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England Colonial</td>
<td>1750</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clapboard [X] Asbestos siding [ ] Brick [ ] Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle [ ] Asphalt siding [ ] Fieldstone [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten [ ] Stucco [ ] Cobblestone [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding Type: [ ] Concrete Type: [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame [X] Post and beam [ ] Balloon [ ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry [ ] Structural iron or steel [ ]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (specify) [ ]</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambrel [ ] Shed [ ] Hip [ ] Round [ ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Material)</td>
<td>Wood Shingle [ ] Roll Asphalt [ ] Tin [ ] Slate [ ]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asphalt shingle [ ] Built up [ ] Tile [ ] Other [ ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<td>30 x 36</td>
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<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]</td>
<td>Excellent [X] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On original site [X]</td>
<td>Moved [ ]</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn [ ] Shed [ ] Garage [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify) [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage house [ ] Shop [ ] Garden [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land [ ] Woodland [X] Residential [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site [ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial [ ] Industrial [ ] Rural [ ] High building density [ ]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. The house is set close to the street on an open lot lined with mature trees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1732 Main Street is a two-and-one-half story New England Colonial. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there is a massive brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are very narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake and the roof extends at the rear to form a typical "Saltbox" variant on the style. The façade is 5.5 bays wide with a central entrance. Windows throughout are 12/12 on the bottom story and 12/8 on the upper story double-hung sash. The paneled door is set within a wide surround topped by a splayed lintel. The house is clad in clapboards and rests on a slightly raised cut stone foundation.

18. ARCHITECT
Matthew Sadd

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Matthew Sadd ca. 1750, when he was only 25 years of age. He sold the house to his cousin Abiel Grant in 1753. Together the two men worked as carpenters and both worked to complete the Ebenezer Grant House. This is an excellent example of a New England Colonial with a saltbox roof. These homes are straightforward examples of the post-medieval construction favored by the English settlers in their own native country. The one room, two-story, gable-roofed, homes were often characterized by a prominent chimney located on a gable end and small irregularly spaced casement windows. Some variants are gambrel-roofed. This style home often began as one room and chamber and expanded upon as families grew or as the family prospered. A curious regional element is the "coffin door" or side entry that was often reserved for family use. These homes are commonly represented by a two-story, I-house form (one room deep by two rooms wide) with central chimneys. This style was also a variation in the form of a single story hall-and-parlor house. The windows were typically symmetrical around a central entrance and consisted of six over six or six over nine lights. These homes also have a centrally placed chimney which helped to combat New England winters. In some homes, adhering to seventeenth century design, the second floor projects over the first to form a jetty. "Saltboxes" were also formed by adding a shed-roofed extension to the rear of these homes.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner
11/2004

VIEW
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
☑ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

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**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

2. **TOWNSHIP**
   - South Windsor

3. **VILLAGE**
   - Phase I

4. **COUNTY**
   - Hartford

5. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1737 Main Street

6. **OWNER(S)**
   - Town of South Windsor

7. **USE (Present)**
   - Ellsworth School

8. **USE (Historic)**
   - Board of Education Offices

9. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - Exterior visible from public road: Yes, No
   - Interior accessible: Yes, No

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**DESCRIPTION**

10. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
    - Greek/Colonial Revival

11. **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**
    - 1934

12. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
    - 
    - Brick
    -其他（Specify）
    - Wood Shingle
    - Asphalt siding
    - Fieldstone
    - Board & batten
    - Stucco
    - Cobblestone
    - Aluminum Siding
    - Concrete
    - Cut stone

13. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
    - Wood Frame
    - Post and beam
    - Balloon
    - Structural iron or steel

14. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gable
    - Flat
    - Mansard
    - Monitor
    - Round
    - Other

15. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - Approximate Dimensions
    - 110 x 62

16. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

17. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - When?
    - Alterations
    - Yes, No

18. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn
    - Shed
    - Garage
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

19. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential
    - Scattered buildings visible from site

20. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
    - This structure is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot. There is a milestone located across the street.
1737 Main Street is a three-and-one-half-story brick Colonial Revival-style building that was a former school. The main block is oriented with the ridge set parallel to the street. There is a brick chimney located off-center along the ridge and there are narrow overhangs of the roof at the caves and rake. The gable ends are pedimented and filled with fanlights. The façade is dominated by the two-story, pedimented portico supported by massive Doric columns. Set on atop of a set of stone steps. The façade is twelve bays wide with 12/12 double-hung sash windows used throughout. The main entrance is a double door topped by a projecting cornice and flanked by sidelights. The structure has a raised basement level.

This structure, former Ellsworth School, is built on the site of the former Theological Institute of Connecticut, predecessor of the Hartford Seminary. The Institute was organized in 1833 after Erastus Ellsworth provided 70 acres of land for its use. Portions of the former Theological Institute were used to create the existing building. The Doric columned portico that now fronts Ellsworth School was once the front of the Seminary chapel. The stepping stone from Timothy Edward's house was used for the cornerstone of the seminary building and it was used again in the raised platform of the portico for the high school. In 1865, thirty years after the founding of the institute, it moved to Hartford due to the isolation of South Windsor's rural community. The chapel lay dormant for years and was turned into a seminary building for a time, but it eventually served as a Dixieland nightclub. Finally, in 1934 William Wood purchased the property and donated the land and buildings to the Town. In 1936 the high school was built by noted architect William T. Marchant, who also designed the Wood Memorial Library. He was responsible for many of West Hartford's municipal buildings and also the design of the Wood Memorial Library.
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

**Identification**

1. **Building Name (common):** President Bennett Tyler House
2. **Town/City:** South Windsor
3. **Street and Number (and/or location):** 1752 Main Street
4. **Owner(s):** Barbara Accorsi
5. **Use (present):** Single Family Residence
6. **Exterior Visible from Public Road:** Yes
7. **Type of Building:** Greek Revival
8. **Date of Construction:** 1835

---

**Description**

9. **Material(s) (indicate use or location when appropriate):**
   - [x] Clapboard
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Board & batten
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Sandstone

10. **Structural System:**
    - [x] Framed 
    - [ ] Post and beam
    - [ ] Balloon
    - [ ] Structural iron or steel

11. **Roof (Type):**
    - [x] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Other

12. **Condition (structural):**
    - [x] Excellent
    - [ ] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. **Integrity (Location):**
    - [x] On original site
    - [ ] Moved

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
    - [ ] Barn
    - [ ] Shed
    - [ ] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15. **Surrounding Environment:**
    - [x] Open land
    - [ ] Woodland
    - [ ] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street on an open lot. The house is set back from the street is an surrounded by mature trees.
1752 Main Street is an excellent example of a Greek Revival-style house. The main block is arranged with the gable ends facing the street. Two tall brick chimneys are located along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The gable ends are pedimented and feature flush siding and wide bands of cornice molding and a wide frieze band elaborated by triglyphs and mutules. The façade is 5/5 bays wide and is dominated by the two-story pedimented portico supported by Doric columns. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. A large two-story addition is found at the rear of the house. The entire structure is clad in clapboards and rests on a cut stone foundation.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built in 1834 for Dr. Jonathon Cogswell who served as Chair of the Ecclesiastical Society and President of the Seminary. Cogswell left in 1844 and sold the house to the seminary. Once the Seminary removed to Hartford in 1865, it became a tea house known as the Tea Tray which was owned and operated by Miss Augusta Graves and Miss Mary Hovey. It is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture. This style became so popular in America between 1830 and 1860 that it came to be known as the National Style. Greek Revival architecture was associated with the new wealth and the public fervor for all things classically inspired. It is indicated by a low-pitched gabled or hipped roof with emphasized cornice lines, a porch or portico supported by prominent square or round columns, and an entry with a narrow line of transom lights surrounding the door. At times there are also pilasters on the façade of the home as well. Greek Revival-style homes were executed in wood, brick and stone and sometimes featured a full Temple front.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
   Reverend Levi Smith House

2. TOWNSHIP
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1772 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   John and Mary Habib

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD YES NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Greek Revival
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
   1853

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   [Check boxes]
   □ Clapboard
   □ Asbestos siding
   □ Brick
   □ Other (Specify) flush siding in gable end
   □ Wood Shingle
   □ Asphalt siding
   □ Fieldstone
   □ Cobblestone
   □ Aluminum Siding
   □ Concrete Type:
   □ Cut stone Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   □ Wood Frame
   □ Post and beam
   □ Balloon
   □ Structural iron or steel
   □ Other

10. ROOF (Type)
    □ Gambrel
    □ Flat
    □ Mansard
    □ Monitor
    □ Sawtooth
    □ Other
    (Material)
    □ Wood Shingle
    □ Roll Asphalt
    □ Tin
    □ Slate
    □ Asphalt shingle
    □ Built up
    □ Tile
    □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
   2.5
   APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
   32 x 24

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    □ Excellent
    □ Good
    □ Fair
    □ Deteriorated
    (Editor)
    □ Excellent
    □ Good
    □ Fair
    □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
    □ On original site
    □ Moved
    ALTERATIONS
    □ YES
    □ NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    □ Barn
    □ Shed
    □ Garage
    □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    □ Carriage house
    □ Shop
    □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    □ Open land
    □ Woodland
    □ Residential
    □ Scattered buildings visible from site
    □ Commercial
    □ Industrial
    □ Rural
    □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot lined by mature trees.
1772 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. The gable end faces the street and there is a narrow brick chimney located off-center along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake and they are trimmed in wide cornice molding. Flat siding is used to clad the house within the pediment. A narrow pair of windows provides light for the attic story. The façade is 3/3 bays wide with double-height windows on the first story beneath the wrap-around, hipped roof porch. The porch is supported by cushioned square posts. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim and 9/9 double-hung sash on the bottom story. The entire structure is clad in narrow clapboards and is trimmed with corner boards.

This house was built for the Reverend Levi Smith, a Yale graduate and pastor of the First Congregational Church on Main Street from 1840-1849. After Smith's death the house was sold to Dr. Sidney Rockwell in 1864. His son James Rockwell was a violin and cabinet maker. His shop was located on the site of the house across the driveway. This is a very good example of a more modest Greek Revival-style house, particularly when compared to the neighboring house at 1752 Main Street. The pedimented gabled front and the solid, symmetrical plan all are indicative of this style.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library
1772 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
# Historic Resources Inventory

## Buildings and Structures

### Historic Sites

**Judge Grant Homestead**

### Identification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. TOWNCITY</td>
<td>Judge Grant Homestead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
<td>South Windsor Phase I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td>John and Mary Ceppetelli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
<td>Queen Anne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Clapboard</td>
<td>☐ Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Asphalt siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>☐ Stucco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>☐ Concrete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Exterior Bricks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Interior Bricks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Wood Frame</td>
<td>☐ Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td></td>
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<td>☐ Other (specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. ROOF (Type)</td>
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<tr>
<td>☑ Gable</td>
<td>☐ Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Gambrel</td>
<td>☐ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Exterior Bricks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Interior Bricks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Roll Asphalt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Asphalt shingle</td>
<td>☐ Built up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</td>
<td>38 x 25 plus additions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. CONDITION (Structural)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Excellent</td>
<td>☑ Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ Excellent</td>
<td>☑ Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
<td>WHEN?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑ On original site</td>
<td>☐ Moved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Barn</td>
<td>☐ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Carriage house</td>
<td>☐ Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Open field</td>
<td>☐ Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Commercial</td>
<td>☐ Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Open field</td>
<td>☐ Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Commercial</td>
<td>☐ Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This house is located on the western side of Main Street. The house sits on a high knoll on a lot dotted by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1803 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story house built in the Queen Anne style. The plan of the house is unevenly massed with a multi-gabled roofline. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves and each gable end is pedimented. The most prominent feature is the wrap-around porch which extends around the northern, eastern and southern elevations. The entrance to the porch is decorated with a pedimented gable and each post is decorated with a pair of carved brackets. Openings are spaced evenly throughout and all windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash with plain trim. The balustrade consists of a molded railing and simple straight balusters. The house is not a heavily decorated example of this style, but there are brackets on the second story bay on the southern elevation and scalloped shingles in the pediment above the entrance to the porch.

The brick courthouse located north of the main house is a simple gable-roofed structure set with the gable end facing the street. The structure is entered via a paneled door located beneath a gentle arch on the facade. The same arch is echoed in a window which has since been shuttered. A hitching post remains directly in front of the courthouse.

18. ARCHITECT

Chester Shepard

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built in 1898 by Lillian Grant’s father, Mr. Shepard. It is fairly unique in the district, since it is one of the few of which were built in the Queen Anne style. Lillian Grant’s husband Ralph Grant served as town clerk and treasurer beginning in 1894. He also became Judge of Probate in 1898 and later served as a representative to the State Senate. Grant was of old Yankee blood - he counted among his ancestors. His first office was in the front room of this house, but by 1902 he had built a separate office north of the house. This small brick office building served as the Town's first court house. The house porch was restored to it's original glory by the Robbins family in the 1980s.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

X None known
□ Highways
□ Vandalism
□ Developers
□ Other
□ Renovation
□ Private
□ Deterioration
□ Zoning

Explanation
1803 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY

VILLAGE

COUNTY

South Windsor

Phase I

Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
Dr. Wood's Office Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
Robert Raymond

5. USE (Present)
none

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD

INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE

IF YES, EXPLAIN

6. YES □ NO

Dr. Wood's Office

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular Greek Revival

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

Clapboard   [X] Asbestos siding   [□] Brick

Wood Shingle   [□] Asphalt siding   [□] Other

Board & batten   [□] Stucco   [□] Cobblestone

Aluminum Siding   [□] Concrete   [□] Cut stone

Type: Fieldstone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

Wood Frame   [X] Post and beam

Load-bearing masonry   [□] Balloon

Other (specify)   [□] Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)

Gable   [X] Flat   [□] Mansard   [□] Monitor

Gambrel   [□] Shed   [□] Hip   [□] Round

(Material)

Wood Shingle   [□] Roll Asphalt   [□] Tin

Asphalt shingle   [□] Built up   [□] Tile

Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
1.5

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

15 x 20

12. CONDITION (Structural)

Excellent [□] Good [X] Fair [□] Deteriorated

(Exterior)

EXCELLENT [□] GOOD [X] FAIR [□] DETERIORATED

13. INTEGRITY (Location)

On original site [□] Moved [X]

WHEN?

ALTERATIONS

YES □ NO □

IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Barn   [□] Shed   [□] Garage

Carriage house   [□] Shop   [□] Garden

Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

Open land   [□] Woodland   [□] Residential

Commercial   [□] Industrial   [□] Rural

Scattered buildings visible from site

High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This little structure sits close to the road and is surrounded by mature trees. It's located on the southeast corner of the house at 1837 Main Street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

The small vernacular Greek Revival-style office formerly occupied by Dr. William Wood is located close to the street. The gable end is set facing the street and there are narrow overhangs at the eaves and at the gable end. There is a wide cornice and frieze band of trim lining the eaves and rake as well as returns at the gable ends. The facade of the structure is 1/2 bays wide with a simple doorway trimmed in wide molding and topped by a tall cornice. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim and tall cornices. There is a single window at the rear of the southern elevation. The structure is clad in hand hewn clapboards with cornerboards.

This house is associated with the large brick house which was the Wood residence - 1837 Main Street.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This small structure is important not only because it is an endearing symbol of small town life, and a excellent example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture, but also because of the man who practiced medicine here. Dr. Wood was a graduate of the University of New York in 1847. That same year he set up practice in East Windsor Hill. He met and married Mary L. Ellsworth the following year and together they had a son and a daughter. Although highly respected as a physician, Dr. Wood's hobbies drew him more acclaim than his practice. He was a learned ornithologist and archeologist as well as a skilled taxidermist. He published a number of articles on the birds of New England and after his death his collection of birds and eggs were donated to the Wadsworth Atheneum - they are now at least partially on display in the Wood Memorial Library. Many of the archaeological relics that Dr. Wood catalogued were sent to the Smithsonian. This small parcel of land was deeded to Dr. Wood by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ellsworth in 1855. He built this office shortly thereafter.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTOGRAPHER

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

NW Wood Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
2. TOWNCITY  
VILLAGE  
COUNTY  
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
4. OWNER(S)  
   William T. and Ingrid S. Fraize  
5. USE (Present)  
   Single Family Residence  
6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO  
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO  
   IF YES, EXPLAIN:  
7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Greek Revival  
8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
   Clapboard  
   Wood Shingle  
   Board & batten  
   Aluminum siding  
   Brick  
   Fieldstone  
   Cobblestone  
   Cut stone  
   Type: sandstone  
9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
   Wood Frame  
   Post and beam  
   Balloon  
   Structural iron or steel  
10. ROOF (Type)  
   Gable  
   Gambrel  
   Flat  
   Mansard  
   Monitor  
   Round  
   Shed  
   Hip  
   Roll Asphalt  
   Slate  
   Asphalt shingle  
   Built-up  
   Other  
11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
2.5  
   APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS:  
   28 x 40 plus additions  
12. CONDITION (Structural)  
   Excellent  
   Good  
   Fair  
   Deteriorated  
13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
   On original site  
   Moved  
14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
   Barn  
   Carriage house  
   Shed  
   Garages  
   Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)  
15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
   Open land  
   Woodland  
   Residential  
   Scattered buildings visible from site  
   Commercial  
   Industrial  
   Rural  
   High building density  
16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
   This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on an open lot which is dotted by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1810 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Greek Revival-style house. The gabled roof of the main block is set facing the street and is punctuated by three large, interior brick chimneys. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the gable ends and there is a wide band of trim at the boxed eaves. The gable end is pedimented and set with a nine-light fixed-sash window topped by a tall cornice. The facade of the house is 3/3 bays wide - all openings are windows. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with cornices accentuated by corner blocks. The two entrances are located on the north and south elevations. Each door is set within a wide surround topped by a tall cornice, but only the southern entrance is covered by a flat-roofed portico, which is supported by Doric columns. There is a two-story, gable-roofed addition at the rear of the house which has a shed-roofed porch on the southern elevation.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Ursula Skinner purchased this land as part of the Ebenezer Bissell homestead. Bissell had purchased the land from William Hill, who built the first house east of the river on this land in 1648. Mrs. Skinner was the widow of the Reverend Newton Skinner of New Britain, and a daughter of Samuel Wolcott of South Windsor. She returned to her hometown after the death of her husband to be close to her sister Mrs. Erastus Ellsworth. The house was purchased by the Theological Institute in 1851 and was used as the residence for Professor Edward Lawrence. From 1892 to 1932 the house was owned by a father and son - both of whom were named John Driscoll. The Driscoll farm was purchased by Dr. William Wood and rented to the principal of Ellsworth High School - Henry Adams, who was a resident for over twenty-five years.

20. SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☑ Highways  ☐ Vandals  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation: [blank]
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 568-3005

**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - HISTORIC
   - **Noah Wells House**

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - **South Windsor**

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1828 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Anthony and Virginia Macro

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: [X] YES  [ ] NO
   - INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE:  [ ] YES  [X] NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Georgian
   - DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1789

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - [X] Clayboard
   - [ ] Asbestos siding
   - [ ] Brick
   - [ ] Other (Specify)
   - [ ] Wood Shingle
   - [ ] Asphalt siding
   - [ ] Fieldstone
   - [ ] Cobblestone
   - [ ] Board and batten
   - [ ] Stucco
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Aluminum Siding
   - [ ] Concrete
   - [ ] Cut stone
   - [ ] Type

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - [ ] Wood Frame
   - [X] Post and beam
   - [ ] Balloon
   - [ ] Structural iron or steel
   - [ ] Other (Specify)

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - [ ] Gable
    - [ ] Flat
    - [ ] Mansard
    - [ ] Monitor
    - [ ] Round
    - [ ] Sawtooth
    - [ ] Other

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - [X] Excellent
    - [ ] Good
    - [ ] Fair
    - [ ] Deteriorated

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - WHEN?
    - ALTERATIONS
    - IF YES, EXPLAIN

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - [X] Barn
    - [ ] Shed
    - [ ] Garage
    - [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - [ ] Carriage house
    - [ ] Shop
    - [ ] Garden

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - [X] Open land
    - [X] Woodland
    - [ ] Residential
    - [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
    - [ ] Commercial
    - [ ] Industrial
    - [X] Rural
    - [ ] High building density

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**
    - This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street. It set fairly close to the street on an open lot dotted with mature trees. The surrounding homes are built in a similar style and date from a similar time period.
1828 Main Street is a two-story Georgian-style home. The hipped-roof is punctuated by two interior brick chimneys located on the north and south elevations. There is a fairly wide overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves. The "long" end of the house is set facing the street and this facade is 5/5 bays wide arranged around a central entrance. The entrance is topped by a pedimented cornice and is flanked by fluted pilasters encompassing a paneled surround. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with molded trim and tall cornices. A semi-circular porch supported by slender Doric columns and trimmed with a line of dentils along the frieze band is located on the southern elevation. A line of delicately carved posts comprise the balustrade. Beneath the porch is a large bay extension with multi-paned, fixed-sash windows.

Elizabeth Welles purchased the land on which this house was built in 1789. Her husband Noah, along with his father Moses, built the house the following year. He incorporated elements of the Federal style that was becoming popular amongst the well-heeled of East Windsor Hill. The house closely resembles the Elijah Cook House at 1575 Main Street and the John Watson House at 1876 Main Street. Noah served in the Revolutionary War and worked as a hatter. He kept a shop (no longer extant) which was located north of the house. The house and shop both passed to Jesse Charlton a tailor in 1804. Charlton also owned the East Windsor Hill Post Office and store after 1840. Mr. Charlton was an active member of the community - both as a prominent merchant and as town clerk and sheriff. The house next passed to the family of Jeremiah McGrath, a tobacco grower.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library
### Historic Resources Inventory

**Building Name (Common):** Benjamin Bissell House  
**Town/City:** South Windsor  
**Village:** Phase I  
**County:** Hartford  
**Owner(s):** Carol Birden and Robert Raymond  
**Use (Present):** Single Family Residence  
**Single Family Residence:** Yes  
**Accessibility to Public:** Yes  
**Date of Construction:** 1694  
**Style of Building:** New England Colonial with Greek Revival modifications

### Description

**MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate):**
- **Clapboard:** Yes  
- **Wood Shingle:** No  
- **Board & batten:** No  
- **Aluminum Siding:** No  
- **Brick:** Yes  
- **Asbestos siding:** No  
- **Asphalt siding:** No  
- **Stucco:** No  
- **Concrete:** No  
- **Fieldstone:** No  
- **Cobblestone:** No  
- **Cut stone:** No  
- **Other:**  
- **Specify:**

**Structural System:**
- **Wood Frame:** No  
- **Post and beam:** Yes  
- **Load-bearing masonry:** No  
- **Balloon:** No  
- **Structural iron or steel:** No  
- **Other:** No

**Roof (Type):**
- **Gable:** Yes  
- **Flat:** No  
- **Mansard:** No  
- **Monitor:** No  
- **Round:** No  
- **Sawtooth:** No  
- **Other:** No

**Number of Stories:** 2  
**Approximate Dimensions:** 23 x 36 plus additions

**Condition (Structural):**
- **Excellent:** Yes  
- **Good:** No  
- **Fair:** No  
- **Deteriorated:** No

**Integrity (Location):**
- **On original site:** Yes  
- **Moved:** No

**Alterations:**
- **Yes:** No  
- **No:** Yes  
- **If Yes, Explain:**

**Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features:**
- **Barn:** Yes  
- **Shed:** No  
- **Garage:** No  
- **Carriage house:** No  
- **Shop:** No  
- **Garden:** No  
- **Other landscape features or buildings:** No  
- **Specify:**

**Surrounding Environment:**
- **Open land:** Yes  
- **Woodland:** Yes  
- **Residential:** Yes  
- **Scattered buildings visible from site:** No  
- **Commercial:** No  
- **Industrial:** No  
- **Rural:** Yes  
- **High building density:** No

**Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
This house is located on the west side of Main Street. It is set back from the street on a lot dotted by a number of mature trees. There are multiple barns on the property at the rear.
1835 Main Street is a two-story New England Colonial that has been modified with Greek Revival details. The ridge is aligned parallel to the street and there is a large, brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a moderate overhang of the roof at the eaves (which are boxed) and the rake. The gable ends are pedimented and there is a wide frieze band set below the eaves. The facade of the house is 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance. The entrance is flanked by wide pilasters and topped by a tall cornice. The double-door is topped by a three-light transom and is flanked by narrow sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung-sash with narrow cornices. The house is clad in narrow clapboards and rests on a brick foundation. There is a large single-story ell at the rear of the house.

Upon first glance this house appears to have been built in the Greek Revival style and therefore from a date sometime in the 1830s-1860s, but closer inspection reveals that this is, in fact, the oldest house in the historic district and one of the oldest houses in South Windsor. The solidity of the form, the rectangular plan and the symmetrically placed openings speak to the New England Colonial tradition. Yet the elaborate door surround, pedimented gables and frieze band indicate the later Greek Revival influence. This house was built by Benjamin Bissell who died at age 29, just four years after it was built. His widow deeded the property to his brothers, Tom and Isaac. It was sold to a cousin Timothy Stoughton in 1730. Ebenezer Bissell purchased the house in 1738 and it remained in the Bissell family for almost one hundred years. Erastus Ellsworth purchased the house in 1832. It was most likely under his direction that the Greek Revival-style modernizations took place. The house was also moved to the raised brick foundation at an unknown date. The current property lines associated with this house run from the street to the River and remain unchanged from the day the land was transferred from John Bissell to his son Tom in 1638.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTOGRAPHIC TITLE
Nancy Gardner
VIEW
W
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library
PHOTO
NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation
1835 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME (Common) HISTORIC
   Epaphras Bissell House

2. TOWNCITY VILLAGE COUNTY
   South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1837 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
   David Elizabeth and Douglas Raymond
   [ ] Public [x] Private

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
   Single Family Residence
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY
   TO PUBLIC:
   [x] YES [ ] NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
   [ ] YES [x] NO
   IF YES, EXPLAIN

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Federal DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
   1816 (Burgdorf)

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   [ ] Clapboard [x] Asbestos siding
   [x] Brick [ ] Other (Specify)
   [ ] Wood Shingle [ ] Asphalt siding
   [ ] Fieldstone [ ] Cobblestone
   [ ] Board & batten [ ] Stucco
   [ ] Cut stone
   [ ] Aluminum Siding [ ] Concrete
   Type: sand stone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   [ ] Wood Frame [ ] Post and beam
   [x] Load-bearing masonry [ ] Balloon
   [ ] Other (Specify) [ ] Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type) (Material)
    [x] Gable [ ] Flat [ ] Mansard [ ] Monitor
    [ ] Hip [ ] Round [ ] Other
    [ ] Roll Asphalt [ ] Tin [x] Slate
    [ ] Asphalt shingle [ ] Built up [ ] Tile
    [ ] Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    2.5 44 x 35 plus additions

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)
    [x] Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated
    [x] Excellent [ ] Good [ ] Fair [ ] Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
    [x] Yes [ ] No
    ALTERATIONS
    [ ] Yes [ ] No
    IF YES, EXPLAIN
    Additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    [x] Barn [x] Shed [ ] Garage
    [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    [ ] Carriage house
    [ ] Shop [ ] Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    [x] Open land [ ] Woodland [x] Residential
    [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
    [ ] Commercial [ ] Industrial [ ] Rural
    [ ] High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
    This house is located on the western side of Main Street. It is set fairly close to the street and is surrounded by a number of mature trees. The house is located amongst a number of homes which were built in a similar style and that date from a similar time period.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1837 Main Street is a two-story Federal-style home. The gabled roof is set parallel to the street and there are four interior brick chimneys - one at each corner. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves, which are lined with dentil moulding. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The entrance is shielded by a flat-roofed portico topped by a tall cornice. The portico is supported by four slender Doric columns. The door is flanked by sidelights and is topped by a fanlight. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash topped by French arches. A massive portico dominates the southern elevation. The pedimented gable is punctuated by a fanlight and is trimmed in dentils. The pediment is supported by four massive Doric columns. There is a large ell at the rear of the house.

Dr. Wood's Office, located on the southeast corner of this lot is dealt with in a separate form.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This site was the home of Thomas Bissell in 1688. When the house came to Epaphras he tore it down and rebuilt this brick house in 1816. He sold the house to Elihu Wolcott in 1824 and it next passed to Oliver Cook a book merchant. In 1832, Cook added the porch on the south elevation. Deacon Erastus Ellsworth was the next owner and a relation to the Bissells. Ellsworth was the principle patron of the Theological Seminary. His son Erastus kept a little shop at the end of the barn. Erastus was a poet artist and inventor. Dr. William Wood had come to East Windsor Hill to practice medicine as a single man but he soon met and married Deacon Erastus' daughter Mary and moved into this house. His office is located on the southeast corner of the lot. Dr. Wood's hobbies included ornithology, taxidermy and archeology. His collection of stuffed birds can be seen at the Wood Library. Wood's son William Russell Wood funded the building of the Wood Memorial Library in honor of his parents. He also purchased lands belonging to the Theological Seminary and gave them to the Town to build a high school as a memorial to his grandfather Erastus Ellsworth. Elizabeth Wood (William's sister) married Lewis Sperry. Their granddaughter Hildred was a spirited woman, who learned to fly a plane at a young age and flew in air shows with Amelia Earhart. She also acquired a wealth of information about South Windsor's history and donated her collection to the Wood Library upon her death in 1992.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known   ☐ Highways   ☐ Vandalism   ☐ Developers   ☐ Other
☐ Renewal     ☐ Private     ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:  

DOROTHY BISSELL

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library
1. **Building Name (Common)**
   - Historic: Arthur Stiles House

2. **TOWNITY**
   - Village: Phase 1
   - County: Hartford

3. **Street and Number (and/or location)**
   - 1838 Main Street

4. **Owner(s)**
   - James and Kathryn Kerrigan

5. **Use (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence
   - (Historic) Single Family Residence

6. **Accessibility to Public**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
   - Interior Accessible: No

7. **Style of Building**
   - Foursquare
   - Date of Construction: 1910

8. **Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - **Clapboard**
   - **Brick**
   - **Asbestos Siding**
   - **Fieldstone**
   - **Wood Shingle**
   - **Stucco**
   - **Cobblestone**
   - **Board & Batten**
   - **Concrete**
   - **Cut Stone**

9. **Structural System**
   - **Balloons**
   - **Load-bearing masonry**
   - **Balloon**
   - **Structural iron or steel**

10. **Roof (Type)**
    - **Gable**
    - **Flat**
    - **Mar. Rd**
    - **Monitor**
    - **Round**
    - **Other**

11. **Number of Stories**
    - Approximate Dimensions: 28' x 36' plus additions

12. **Condition (Structural)**
    - Excellent
    - Good
    - Fair
    - Deteriorated

13. **Integrity (Location)**
    - When?
    - Alterations
    - If Yes, Explain

14. **Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features**
    - Barn
    - Shed
    - Garage
    - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    - Carriage house
    - Shop
    - Garden

15. **Surrounding Environment**
    - Open land
    - Woodland
    - Residential
    - Scattered buildings visible from site
    - Commercial
    - Industrial
    - Rural
    - High building density

16. **Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
    - This house is set close to the road on the eastern side of Main Street. The lot is lined with mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1838 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Foursquare-style house. The roof is hipped and punctuated by four hipped roof dormers - one on each elevation. Each dormer contains a pair of 1/1 double-hung sash windows. The facade of the house features a full-width, hipped porch on the first story and two symmetrically-placed windows on the second. The porch is supported by simple, rounded columns and features a simple, straight balustrade. It is reached by a series of wooden steps lined by a railing. The entrance is is located slightly off-center on the first story. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash with wood sashes. There is a hipped roof porch at the rear of the house as well. The house is clad in clapboards and the roof is covered in asphalt shingles.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Mary Holman after she purchased the lot in 1910 but before she sold the finished house to her nephew Arthur Stiles in 1916. Arthur was a descendent of John Stiles, one of the founders of Windsor who arrived with Richard Saltonstall in 1635. This house is an excellent example of Colonial Revival style known as Foursquare. The Foursquare, which became popular throughout the U.S. between 1900 and 1930, is characterized by its simple, square structure, four-room floor plan and low-pitched hipped roof. A folk variety of the Colonial Revival movement, this style was well suited to small lots, as its design offered maximum interior space. As suburbs around the country grew rapidly, this housing style became ubiquitous. The roofs often feature a central dormer and the height is typically two or two and one half stories. A full width open porch is typically found across the façade and the detailing throughout is typically simple - influenced by the Craftsman/Bungalow style.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner
DATE 11/2004
VIEW Wood Library
NEGATIVE ON FILE

COMPILED BY
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE 2/2006
ORGANIZATION Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

HISTORIC

John S. Clapp House

**2. TOWNSHIP**

VILLAGE

South Windsor

Phase I

COUNTY

Hartford

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

1846 Main Street

**4. OWNER(S)**

Walter and Ellen Fitzpatrick

- Public
- Private

**5. USE (Present)**

Single Family Residence

**6. USE (Historic)**

Single Family Residence

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**

New England Colonial with Greek Revival alterations

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**

1857

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

- [X] Clapboard
- [ ] Wood Shingle
- [ ] Board & batten
- [ ] Aluminum Siding
- [ ] Brick
- [X] Asbestos siding
- [ ] Stucco
- [ ] Concrete
- [ ] Fieldstone
- [ ] Cobblestone
- [ ] Cut stone

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

- [X] Wood Frame
- [X] Post and beam
- [ ] Load-bearing masonry
- [ ] Balloon
- [ ] Structural iron or steel

**10. ROOF (Type)**

- [X] Gable
- [ ] Flat
- [ ] Mansard
- [ ] Monitor
- [ ] Sawtooth
- [ ] Gambrel
- [ ] Shed
- [ ] Hip
- [ ] Round
- [ ] Other

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**

- [X] 2

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**

- [ ] 36 x 28

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**

- [ ] Excellent
- [X] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Deteriorated

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**

- [X] On original site
- [ ] Moved

**WHEN?**

- [X] YES
- [ ] NO

**ALTERATIONS**

- [X] YES
- [ ] NO

**IF YES, EXPLAIN**


**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

- [X] Barn
- [X] Shed
- [ ] Garage
- [ ] Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- [ ] Carriage house
- [ ] Shop
- [ ] Garden

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

- [X] Open land
- [ ] Woodland
- [X] Residential
- [ ] Scattered buildings visible from site
- [ ] Commercial
- [ ] Industrial
- [X] Rural
- [ ] High building density

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS**

This house is located on the east side of Main Street. It is set fairly close to the road on a lot dotted by mature trees. The surrounding houses are built in a similar style and date from a similar time period.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1846 Main Street is a two-story Greek Revival-style structure. The gabled roof is arranged parallel to the street and there are two tall, narrow brick chimneys located along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and at the rake. Each pedimented gable end is punctuated by a tripartite window, the central part of which is topped by a fanlight. A wide frieze band is located beneath the eaves. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The entrance is covered by a flat-roofed portico supported by columns. Sidelights flank the doorway which is also topped by a four-light transom. Windows throughout are 6/1 double-hung sash with plain trim and flat cornices. The house is clad in clapboards with wide cornerboards. There is a two-story additions at the rear which was built in the same style as the main block. A hipped roof enclosed porch is also located on the southern elevation. This too has been built in a style which is sympathetic to the original design. One important feature, the paneling in the dining room was designed by none other than Wallace Nutting who also made the corner cupboards.

18. ARCHITECT

John S. Clapp

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although this house exhibits some elements of Greek Revival design such as the wide corner boards and frieze band, the “bones” of this house closely resembles that of a traditional New England Colonial. The symmetrically arranged facade with the central entrance is a hallmark of early Colonial design and can be seen in numerous older homes throughout the district. This may speak to a more traditional mindset of the builder John S. Clapp. Clapp was a blacksmith as was his father Increase. Clapp bought a house on this lot from Justus Day in 1839 and proceeded to tear it down and construct the existing structure. In 1864, he traded this house for the one at 1689 Main Street. In 1874 the house was purchased by Calvin Parmalee, who also owned the East Windsor Hill Post Office and Store. It next passed to Ellsworth Sperry who made a number of changes to the house including the addition of the Wallace Nutting Colonial Revival dining room. Mr. Sperry was an inventor and an electrical engineer who developed the third rail that is today used to power Metro North trains.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner
11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

COMPiled BY

Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1846 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
### HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

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#### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

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#### 1. BUILDING NAME (Common)

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<tr>
<th>Historic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Ellery Tyler House</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. TOWNCITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)

| 1862 Main Street |

#### 4. OWNER(S)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robert Peck</td>
</tr>
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#### 5. USE (Present)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Family Residence</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td></td>
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#### 6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Visible from Public Road</th>
<th>Interior Accessible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 7. STYLE OF BUILDING

| Italianate |

#### 8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clapboard</th>
<th>Asbestos siding</th>
<th>Brick</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
<td>Asphalt siding</td>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
<td>(Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>Stucco</td>
<td>Cobblestone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Cut stone</td>
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#### 9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structural System</th>
<th>Type:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Frame</td>
<td>Post and beam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (Specify)</td>
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#### 10. ROOF (Type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Roof Type</th>
<th>Material</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambrel</td>
<td>Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat</td>
<td>Roll Asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansard</td>
<td>Tin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hip</td>
<td>Asphalt shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>Built-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Tile</td>
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#### 11. NUMBER OF STORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Stories</th>
<th>Approximate Dimensions</th>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30 x 40</td>
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#### 12. CONDITION (Structural)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>New</td>
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#### 13. INTEGRITY (Location)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Integrity</th>
<th>Alterations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On original site</td>
<td>Moved</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
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#### 14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Shed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
<td>Shop</td>
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#### 15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Other</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High building density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the eastern side of Main Street near the intersection of Sullivan Avenue. The house is set back from the street and a number of mature trees dot the lot. The house is surrounded by a number of historic structures of a similar type and of a similar age.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1862 Main Street is a two-story, hipped roof Italianate-style structure. A single brick chimney is located off-center on the roof and there is a wide overhang of the roof at the boxed eaves. Narrow "eyebrow" windows punctuate a wide frieze band beneath the eaves on the southern elevation. The facade (western elevation) is 3/3 bays wide, but the entrance is located on the southern elevation beneath a flat-roofed porch. The porch spans the entire width of the house, is supported by Doric columns and features a simple straight balustrade. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with tall cornices. The house is clad in narrow clapboards with cornerboards and rests on a raised, brick foundation.

18. ARCHITECT

Mr. Williams of North Hampton, MA

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built for the son of President of the Theological Seminary, Professor John Ellery Tyler by his father-in-law known to us only as Mr. Williams of Northampton, MA. This innovative house style may have been the result of a new spirit of intellectualism which flourished shortly after the Seminary was established in East Windsor Hill in 1834. Italianate-style buildings slowly gained prominence throughout the country after 1840, which makes this a fairly progressive choice in such a rural community. After Tyler, the house passed to Julius Anderson and from him to George Clapp. George's father Increase, built the brick house across Route 5 in 1811. George Clapp, Jr. was partner in a sporting goods store in Hartford known as Clapp & Treat. The house passed to Dr. Henry Dean in 1899 and from them to the Boardman family. The name known due to their fame as pewter and silversmiths.

Nathaniel Bissell built a mansion here on the land on which this house stands. The cabinetmaker's shop of Jonathon Birge also stood on this spot and later a woolen factory.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

[ ] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Demolition  [ ] Zoning

Explanation:

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
DATE
2/2006
ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
1862 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**  
**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

---

### FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Town No.</th>
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<table>
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<table>
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<tr>
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<th>IF NR. SPECIFY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S □</td>
<td>NR □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actual □</td>
<td>Potential □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### IDENTIFICATION

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**  
   Post Office East Windsor Hill  
   **HISTORIC**  
   Bissell's Store  

2. **TOWNCITY**  
   South Windsor  
   **VILLAGE**  
   Phase I  
   **COUNTY**  
   Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**  
   1865 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**  
   Carol F. Shepard

5. **USE (Present)**  
   Post Office/Publishing House  
   **(Historic)**  
   Grocery Store

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**  
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD □ YES □ NO  
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE □ YES □ NO  
   IF YES, EXPLAIN  
   P.O. and Inspiration House Publishers

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**  
   Georgian

8. **DATE OF CONSTRUCTION**  
   1757-1770

---

### MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

- ☑ Clapboard  
- ☑ Brick
- ☑ Asbestos siding  
- ☑ Fieldstone
- ☑ Wood Shingle  
- ☑ Fieldstone
- ☑ Board & batten  
- ☑ Cobblestone
- ☑ Aluminum Siding  
- ☑ Concrete Type:  
- ☑ Cut stone Type:  

---

### STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

- ☑ Wood Frame  
- ☑ Balloon  
- ☑ Post and beam  
- ☑ Structural iron or steel
- ☑ Load-bearing masonry
- ☑ Other (specify)

---

### ROOF (Type)

- ☑ Gambrel  
- ☑ Monitor  
- ☑ Sawtooth
- ☑ Gable  
- ☑ Shed  
- ☑ Round
- ☑ Flat  
- ☑ Hip  
- ☑ Other (material)

---

### NUMBER OF STORIES

- 1.5  
  APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
  28 x 60

---

### CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)

- Excellent □  
- Fair □  
- Deteriorated □  
- Good □  
- Fair □  
- Deteriorated □  
- On original site □  
- Moved □

---

### INTEGRITY (Location)

- WHEN?  
  ALTERATIONS □ YES □ NO  
  IF YES, EXPLAIN

---

### RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

- Barn  
- Garage  
- Other landscape features or buildings (specify)
- Shed  
- Shop  
- Garden

---

### SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

- Open land  
- Woodland  
- Residential □  
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial  
- Industrial  
- Rural □  
- High building density

---

### INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This building is located on the west side of Main Street. It is set very close to the street among mostly residential structures dating from a similar time period.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

1865 Main Street is a multi-story vernacular Georgian structure. The store is T-shaped with a long, single-story, gable-roofed ell arranged parallel to the street and a gambrel-roofed portion arranged perpendicular to the street. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves throughout and a tall brick chimney is located near the intersection of the two roof segments. The gable-roofed section is seven bays wide and features a doorway trimmed with wide molding near the southern end. The facade of the gambrel roofed portion is 3/3 bays wide with paneled doors located at the center of the first and second stories. On the second story, the door is flanked by smaller 6/6 double-hung sash windows and is trimmed in wide molding. The openings of the first story are sheltered by a narrow overhang from which signage is hung. The doorway is flanked by fixed, multi-pane picture windows. The rest of the windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with moulded trim and tall cornices. The store is clad in clapboards and rests on a stone foundation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This structure has served as a store of one kind or another for almost 250 years. It was built (or at least ell portion) of it) by Jeremiah Ballard in 1757. During the 1760's David Bissell III expanded on the store to include a shop and storehouse (the gambrel roofed portion). A portion of the ell was located on Stephen Mears property as well. David sold tobacco, sugar, molasses, woolens, candlesticks and various sundries. Evidence of commercial activity can be seen in the boom and second-story doorway. Obadiah Dickenson operated a saddle shop from here and Smith Bailey a gold and silversmith rented space here for a shop. In 1779, Bailey filled an order from George Washington for a pen knife. In 1796, Aaron Bissell, Jr. purchased the shop and removed a portion which stood on a neighbors' property. Bissell went into business with Sam Tudor and in 1803 entered into a partnership with Eli Haskell. Haskell purchased the building in 1831 and sold it to tailor Jesse Charlton in 1840.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ Noise known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1876 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

---

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

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<tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>IF NR, SPECIFY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ S □ NR □ Actual □ Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**

   **HISTORIC**

   John Watson House

2. **TOWN/CITY**

   South Windsor

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

   1876 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**

   Michael J. Feldmeier, Jr.

5. **USE (Present)**

   (Historic)

   Bed and Breakfast

   Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**

   **EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD**
   - YES □ NO □

   **INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE**
   - YES □ NO □

   **IF YES, EXPLAIN**
   - Business

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**

   Georgian "Palladian"

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

   | □ Clapboard | □ Asbestos siding | □ Brick |
   | □ Wood Shingle | □ Asphalt siding | □ Other |
   | □ Board & batten | □ Stucco | □ Fieldstone |
   | □ Aluminum Siding | □ Concrete | □ Cobblestone |
   | □ Post and beam | □ Cut stone | □ Type: brownstone |

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

   | □ Wood Frame | □ Post and beam | □ Balloon |
   | □ Load-bearing masonry | □ Structural iron or steel |

10. **ROOF (Type)**

    | □ Gable | □ Flat | □ Mansard | □ Monitor | □ Sawtooth |
    | □ Gambrel | □ Shed | □ Hip | □ Round | □ Other |

    | □ Wood Shingle | □ Roll Asphalt | □ Tin | □ Slate |
    | □ Asphalt shingle | □ Built up | □ Tile |

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

   | 3 |

   **APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
   - 52 x 42

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**

    | □ Excellent | □ Good | □ Fair | □ Deteriorated |
    | □ (Exterior) |

    | □ Excellent | □ Good | □ Fair | □ Deteriorated |

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**

    **WHEN?**
    - □ YES □ NO

    **ALTERATIONS**
    - □ YES □ NO

    **IF YES, EXPLAIN**

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

    | □ Barn | □ Shed |
    | □ Carriage house |
    | □ Garage |
    | □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify) |
    | □ Garden |

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

    | □ Open land | □ Woodland | □ Residential |
    | □ Commercial | □ Industrial | □ Rural |

    | □ Scattered buildings visible from site |
    | □ High building density |

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   This house is located on a corner lot on the east side of Main Street and Sullivan Avenue. The house is set close to the street and is surrounded by mature trees and houses built in a similar style and during a similar time period.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE

1876 Main Street is a unique, three-story, Federal-style house. Two interior brick chimneys are located along the ridge of the hipped roof of the main block. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves which are lined by dental molding. The facade is 5/5/5 bays wide on all three stories. On the third story the windows are arranged around a tripartite window separated by pilasters and set atop an elongated sill. A Palladian window separated by Ionic pilasters serves as the focus of the second story and an elaborate frontispiece centers the first story. Windows on the first and second stories are 6/6 double-hung-sash with tall cornices, while the windows on the third story are 6/3 double-hung sash. The grand entrance is reached by three brownstone steps and is flanked by two Ionic columns, which are, in turn, flanked by sidelights. The columns support a triangular pediment crowned with dental moulding. The pediment tops a semi-circular fanlight with delicate tracery. The north and south facades also have fairly elaborate entrances which are similar to the one on the main facade, but without the sidelights. The house is clad in narrow clapboards and rests on a raised brownstone foundation. A carriage house and privy built in the same style and at the same time as the house are located in the rear yard.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This fifteen room building is the earliest three-story mansion standing in the Connecticut Valley and perhaps the most important building in the Town of South Windsor. It was designed and constructed by noted Windsor architect Thomas Hayden. Hayden collaborated with and may have trained with Asher Benjamin while working on the Oliver Phelps house in Suffield, CT. John Watson (1744-1824) was a Yale graduate and a successful merchant in East Windsor Hill. He prided himself on being an intellectual and held a great library at his home. At the time of his death in 1824 he was one of the richest men in the Connecticut River Valley. His grandchildren went on to become successful in their own right - John ran a shipyard north of the Scantic River; Dr. Sereno Watson became a noted botanist and curator of the Harvard Herbarium.

This is one of the purest interpretations of the "Palladian" style to be found in the Connecticut River Valley and speaks to the high degree of wealth and sophistication enjoyed by the early residents of East Windsor Hill. This house set the standard of style for the elite of the Connecticut Valley - many of whom utilized elements of the Palladian style to represent their standing in the community and to signify their level of sophistication. The elaborate entrance features the classical elements of Palladian design - Ionic columns, elaborate cornices, semi-circular fanlights and a solid sense of symmetry.

After the house left the Watson family it passed to the Bancrofts and to the Goodwin family in 1925.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

PHOTO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
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VIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>2/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
**IDENTIFICATION**

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**
   - Aaron Bissell House

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - South Windsor

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 1891 Main Street

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - Barbara Lavey

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Single Family Residence

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC**
   - Exterior Visible from Public Road: YES
   - Interior Accessible: NO

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Federal

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Board & batten
   - Concrete
   - Brick

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - Load-bearing masonry

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gable

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - 2.5

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - On original site

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
    - This house is set close to the road on the west side of Main Street. The lot on which it is set is open but surrounded by mature trees and there is an extensive network of historic barns at the rear of the house. The house is set amongst a number of historic homes built in a similar style and dating from a similar time period.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1891 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Federal-style structure with a gabled roof and four tall interior chimneys - two near each gable end. The roof is covered in slate tiles and there is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake. The decorative effects are simple - a line of dental moldings runs along the cornice and the gable ends are pedimented and punctuated by fanlights. The facade is a symmetrical 5/5 bays wide with a central entrance. The entrance consists of a paneled door topped by an elliptical fanlight and flanked by gracefully trimmed sidelights. The windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with narrow sills and flat arches. There is a large two-story addition at the rear. There are single-story, shed-roofed, open porch additions at the rear of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

Captain Aaron Bissell, Jr.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The house is an excellent example of the Federal style. The fanlight over the front door and the gracefully decorated sidelights are hallmarks of Federal design - sometimes referred to as the "Adam" style. In July of 1813, the Reverend Dr. Robin's Diary read "Captain Bissell is building a very fine house...a very valuable house." (South Windsor Historic District Inventory Form). Aaron Bissell, Jr. was a man of many talents and interests. He was a farmer who also bred sheep; a tavern keeper (of Bissell's Tavern); owner of both Bissell's Store and post office; and a partner in sawmills, and the Pittsfield Glass Works in Manchester, CT. Perhaps a lack of focus led him to spread his talents too thin. After Bissell died bankrupt in 1834, Increase Clapp purchased the house. It was inherited by his son Carlos after 1839 and then passed to the Abbe family in 1898.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library
South Windsor Historic District Inventory Form

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NW

NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

COMPiled BY

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[ ] None known [ ] Highways [ ] Vandalism [ ] Developers [ ] Other

[ ] Renewal [ ] Private [ ] Deterioration [ ] Zoning

Explanation: ________________________________
1891 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(800) 566-3005

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)          HISTORIC
Bailey-Burnap House

2. TOWNSHIP                        VILLAGE          COUNTY
South Windsor                        Phase I          Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
1892 Main Street

4. OWNER(S)
John Birden

5. USE (Present)                     (Historic)
Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
    EXTERIOR VISIBEL FROM PUBLIC ROAD
    INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE
    IF YES, EXPLAIN
    YES  NO  YES  NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
    Brick
    Clapboard  Asbestos siding  Other
    Wood Shingle  Asphalt siding
    Board & battened  Stucco  Cobblestone
    Aluminum Siding  Concrete  Cut stone
    Type: 

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
    Wood Frame  Post and beam  Balloon
    Load bearing masonry
    Other (specify)  Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
    Gable  Flat  Mansard  Monitor  Sawtooth
    Gambrel  Shed  Hip  Round  Other
    (Material)
    Wood Shingle  Roll Asphalt  Tin  Slate
    Asphalt shingle  Built up  Tile  Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
    1.5  28 x 36 plus additions

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    Exterior
    Excellent  Good  Fair  Deteriorated
    On original site  Moved

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?
    ALTERATIONS
    YES  NO
    IF YES, EXPLAIN
    Additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    Barn  Shed  Garage  Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    Carriage house  Shop  Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    Open land  Woodland  Residential  Scattered buildings visible from site
    Commercial  Industrial  Rural  High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located on the west side of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a lot surrounded by mature trees and is set amongst a number of houses which date from a similar time period.
1892 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story New England Colonial house with a gambrel roof. The roof is arranged parallel to the street and is covered in wooden shingles. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and none at the rake. The massive brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there are two-gabled dormers on the front facade. Each dormer is fitted with a small, 12/12 double-hung-sash window. The first story of the facade is five bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The paneled door is surrounded by wide moulding. The windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with plain trim and shutters. There is a single-story, gambrel-roofed addition at the rear of the house which was built in the same style as the main block.

This house was built by Mr. Smith Bailey of Providence, RI. Bailey was a silversmith and goldsmith by trade who married a granddaughter of the preacher Timothy Edwards - Jerusha Backus. Smith and his brother Richard operated a shop in the Post Office Building at 1863 Main Street where they repaired watches and made silver spoons - each marked with the "S.B" of their shop (Burgdorf, p 19). The house was sold to Lucy Webster in 1775 who in turn sold it to Daniel Burnap in 1786. Burnap was also a silversmith and clockmaker who apprenticed with Thomas Harland of Norwich. Tall clocks were a specialty of his and he gained a very respectable reputation due to these clocks. George Washington ordered a pen knife from Burnap in 1779. Along with his apprentices including Eli Terry, Burnap dealt in the founding and repair of a wide variety of metal objects. Burnap sold the house to Aaron Bissel in 1799 and in 1869 it passed from the Bissel family to Daniel Sperry. His daughter, Ruth Thompson Sperry was a noted South Windsor historian, who helped to compile and write Stiles' Ancient History of Windsor. Descendants of the Sperry family restored the house in the 1960s (Burgdorf, 20).

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO
Nancy Gardner
11/2004
NE
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
1892 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**  
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**  

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**  
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06105  
(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Webster House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. TOWN/CITY</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1906 Main Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>David and Ronna Goslin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
<td>Single Family Residence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🚧 YES</td>
<td>☐ NO</td>
<td>☐ YES</td>
<td>🚧 NO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England Colonial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🚧 Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Concrete Type:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Post and beam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type) (Material)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Gable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>🚧 Gambrel</td>
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<thead>
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<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Excellent</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN? ALTERATIONS IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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<tr>
<td>🚧 YES</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Carriage house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Commercial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on the eastern side of the street at the end of Main Street. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot studded with mature trees. The house is surrounded by a number of houses which are built in a similar style and date from a similar time period.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1906 Main Street is a one-and-one-half-story brick house with a gambrel roof. The house is arranged with the ridge set parallel to the street. A wide, brick chimney is located centrally along the roof line. The roof is clad in wood shingles and there is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves, which are lined with a band of frieze trim. There are three small hipped-roofed dormers on the facade, each fitted with a small, 6/6 double-hung-sash window. The first story of the facade is five bays wide and arranged around a central doorway. The windows are 12/12 double-hung-sash topped by narrow cornices. The openings are arranged close to the roofline. The paneled door is topped by a three-light transom and is trimmed in wide moulding. A coffin window is located at the northeast corner of the house - instead of the more usual coffin door. There are multiple single-story, wood-frame additions at the rear of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a unique example of a gambrel-roofed Colonial brick house. It was built in 1769 by Sam Webster and his wife Lucy Bissell Webster. Sam served in the Revolution and was most likely a tanner. Lucy and Sam gave their daughter and son-in-law, Lucy and Richard Strickland, a farmhouse and land north of this property. After Sam's death, their daughter Anne lived in the house with her mother and husband Asa Bowe, who operated a shoe shop on Main Street and was a mail carrier. The house built for the Stricklands was a hotel known as Wybells which burned in 1898. Asa Bowe married Sabra Strickland after Anne died. One daughter, Emeline married Julius Birge - also a tanner and a second daughter Laura married Obadiah Allan Bowe, an abolition advocate from Wells, Vermont.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO

PO HOTOGRAPHIC DATE
Nancy Gardner 11/2004

NEGATIVE ON FILE
SW Wood Library

COMPILLED BY

NAME DATE
Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☑ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other ________

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning  ☐ Other ________

Explanation: ________

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
# Historic Resources Inventory

**Building Name (Common):** Eli Haskell House  
**Historic:** Aaron Bissell House

**Town/City:** South Windsor  
**Village:** Phase I  
**County:** Hartford

**Street and Number (and/or location):** 1909 Main Street

**Owner(s):** Debra MacDonald Burnham  
**Type:** Private

**Use (Present):** Single Family Residence  
**Historic Use:** Single Family Residence

**Accessibility to Public:**
- Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes
- Interior Accessible: Yes

**Style of Building:**
- Federal: c. 1812

**Materials**
- Wood Frame
- Brick
- Post and beam
- Load-bearing masonry
- Balloon
- Structural iron or steel
- Asbestos siding
- Stucco
- Concrete
- Cobblestone
- Cobblestone
- Fieldstone
- Cobblestone
- Cut stone

**Structural System**
- Gable
- Flat
- Mansard
- Monitor
- Monitor
- Sawtooth
- Gambrel
- Shed
- Hip
- Round
- Round
- Other
- Other
- Other

**Number of Stories:** 2.5
**Approximate Dimensions:** 38 x 46

**Condition (Structural):**
- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

**Integrity (Location):**
- On original site
- Moved

**Outbuildings or Landscape Features**
- Barn
- Shed
- Garage
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
- Carriage house
- Shop
- Garden

**Surrounding Environment**
- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Scattered buildings visible from site
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Rural
- High building density

**Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**
This house is located on the west side of Main Street. The house is surrounded by nine original outbuildings including a blacksmith shop. The house is surrounded by a number of homes built in a similar style and dating from a similar time period.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

1909 Main Street is a two-and-one-half-story Federal style house which stands on 45 acres of farmland bounded by the Scantic River and Ferry Lane. The gabled roof is arranged parallel to the street with four tall, brick chimneys located near each gable end. There is a narrow overhang of the roof at the eaves and rake, which are trimmed in wide molding. The gable ends are pedimented and punctuated by fanlight windows. The facade is 5/5 bays wide and arranged around a central entrance. The doorway is topped by a fanlight transom. Windows throughout are 12/12 double-hung sash with plain trim. A rear brick and wood frame ell houses the summer kitchen. Important to note is the blacksmith shop on the site - which may be the oldest extant blacksmith shop in Connecticut. The hardware and pulley remain intact. Two large barns lie to the rear (west) of the main house and blacksmith shop. The barns are original post and beam with wood siding.

18. ARCHITECT

Eli Haskell

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Aaron Bissell built this house as a wedding present for his daughter Sophia. Her husband, Eli Haskell was also Aaron’s business partner. After the death of his second wife, Haskell sold this home to Walter Phelps and moved to Ogdensburg, New York. Dr. Horace Goodrich was the next owner followed in 1870 by Aaron Rice, the inventor of a machine known as the “atomizer” which was used in tobacco farming and painting. This invention led him to start the “Automatic Spraying Company.” In 1933, the Lasbure family purchased the house. Mrs. Cecelia Lasbure was active in the community and a key player in the organization of the University of Hartford, and Connecticut Public Television. Her husband, Ralph Lasbure served as director of the Shade Tobacco Grower's Agricultural Association, the Farmer's Market and The Connecticut Morgan Horse Association.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor’s Records
House files at the Wood Memorial Library

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

NAME

Stacey S. Vairo

2/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1909 Main Street, date unknown.
(Photo from Wood Memorial Library Archives)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**

**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**

**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106

(860) 566-3005

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center Cemetery</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. TOWNSHIP</th>
<th>VILLAGE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor</td>
<td>Phase I</td>
<td>Hartford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>993 Main Street (behind First Congregational Church)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. OWNER(S)</th>
<th>Town of South Windsor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x Public    □ Private</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. USE (Present)</th>
<th>(Historic)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</th>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>x YES □ NO</td>
<td>x YES □ NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
<th>DATE OF CONSTRUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>Late 18th century</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x Clapboard □ Asbestos siding □ Brick □ Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Shingle □ Asphalt siding □ Fieldstone □ Cobblestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Board &amp; batten □ Stucco □ Concrete □ Cut stone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Frame □ Post and beam □ Balloon □ Structural iron or steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Load-bearing masonry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type) (Material)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Gable □ Flat □ Mansard □ Monitor □ Sawtooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Gambrel □ Shed □ Hip □ Round □ Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Wood Shingle □ Roll Asphalt □ Tin □ Slate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Asphalt shingle □ Built up □ Tile □ Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
<th>APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
<th>(Exterior)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated</td>
<td>□ Excellent □ Good □ Fair □ Deteriorated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
<th>WHEN?</th>
<th>ALTERATIONS</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ On original site □ Moved</td>
<td></td>
<td>□ YES □ NO</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Barn □ Shed □ Garage □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Carriage house □ Shop □ Garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Open land □ Woodland □ Residential □ Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Commercial □ Industrial □ Rural □ High building density</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This plot of land is located behind the First Congregational Church. It is partially hidden from view from the street.
Center Cemetery is a large, open cemetery which features a variety of tombstones and monuments. Sandstone, brownstone, marble and granite monuments are all found here. Some are simple tablets, some are domed or shouldered tablets. Monuments are in keeping with the changing styles of their day.

This cemetery is owned and maintained by the South Windsor Cemetery Association. It is located behind the First Congregational Church and is still being used today. It began interments in 1803 though the majority of the interments took place in the 19th and 20th centuries. Tombs of men who fought in the Revolutionary War as well as members of the famed Bissell family, who began the first ferry across the Connecticut River and many later descendants of founding families can be found here.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files
Correspondence with Jean Klein, January 2007.

PHOTO

PHOTOGRAPHER: Nancy Gardner
DATE: 11/2004
VIEW: NEGATIVE ON FILE

COMPILED BY

NAME: Stacey S. Vairo
DATE: 1/2006
ORGANIZATION: Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.
ADDRESS: 72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

THRAYS TO BUILDING OR SITE

| None known | Highways | Vandalism | Developers | Other
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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RENEWAL | PRIVATE | DETERIORATION | ZONING

EXPLANATION:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellsworth Cemetery</td>
<td>BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. TOWN/CITY VILLAGE</td>
<td>STATE OF CONNECTICUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor Phase I</td>
<td>COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOURISM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(860) 566-3005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behind the South Windsor Public School Administration Building Main Street</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Windsor Cemetery Association</td>
<td>(Historic) Public Private</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Ground</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:</td>
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<tr>
<td>EXTERIOR VISIABLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>YES X NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES X NO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Cabin</td>
<td>☐ Asbestos siding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☒ Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Board &amp; batten</td>
<td>☐ Fieldstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>☐ Cobblestone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☒ Concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Cut stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>□ Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Frame</td>
<td>☐ Balloon</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>10. ROOF (Type)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Gabie</td>
<td>☐ Mansard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Gambrel</td>
<td>☒ Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Sawtooth</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Wood Shingle</td>
<td>☐ Roll Asphalt</td>
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<td>☐ Asphalt shingle</td>
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<td>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</td>
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<td>12. CONDITION (Structural)</td>
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<td>☐ Deteriorated</td>
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<tr>
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<td>WHEN? ALTERATIONS IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
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<td>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</td>
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<td>☒ Garage</td>
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<td>☐ Shed</td>
<td>☒ Garden</td>
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<td>15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Open land</td>
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<td>☐ Residential</td>
<td>☐ Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
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<td>☐ Industrial</td>
<td>☒ High building density</td>
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<td>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</td>
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</table>
This cemetery is located behind the South Windsor Public School administration building. It is not immediately visible from the street and sits on an open plot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

The Ellsworth Cemetery is filled with a number of closely spaced slate, sandstone, brownstone and marble tablets. Most are shouldered or arched tablets that have been carved with simple inscriptions.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This small burying ground was originally associated with the Theological Institute of Connecticut, which was founded in 1835. The burial ground was located directly behind the former Seminary Chapel (no longer extant). A number of the Institute's first professors are buried there. It remains an active burial ground today and is maintained by the South Windsor Cemetery Association.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files
Correspondence with Jean Klein, January, 2007

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

V
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
God's Acre

South Windsor

Main Street

South Windsor Cemetery Association

Burying Ground

[Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes, Interior Accessible: Yes]

1708

HISTORIC

Edward's Burying Ground

HARTFORD

Main Street

Burying Ground

Public

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

2. TOWN/CITY

VILLAGE

COUNTY

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)

4. OWNER(S)

5. USE (Present) (Historic)

6. ACCESIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

7. STYLE OF BUILDING

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

10. ROOF (Type)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES

12. CONDITION (Structural)

13. INTEGRITY (Location)

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This burial ground is located on the western side of Main Street, between 1533 and 1559 (the Masonic Lodge) Main Street.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

The gateway to this burial ground is flanked by two large brick pillars topped with stone finials and bearing plaques that identify this as the burial site of Timothy Edwards and state that his homestead, where his son Jonathon was born, stood southeast of the burying ground. This is one of Connecticut's most noted early cemeteries with stones which range from small unadorned markers, fearful skulls, and winged cherubs, with ornate decorative detailing, to classical urn and willow motifs at the end of the 19th c. The Rev. and Mrs. Edwards are buried beneath a rare table monument. There are also two obelisks which date from the 1820s. Local red sandstone predominates, with granitic schist and marble interspersed throughout. The memorial gateway was donated by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America in 1929 in honor of the Edwards.

18. ARCHITECT
19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

God's Acre, which lies within the Historic District, is the oldest burying ground in South Windsor, dating from 1708. It is also one of the State's most notable early graveyards, due to its association with the Edwards family and the fact that there are more graves of colonial veterans here than in any other cemetery in Connecticut. Markers from the French and Indian War, King William's War through King Philip's War, to the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 have all been replaced with marble to ensure their longevity. The first and second meeting houses were located adjacent to this cemetery before the present church was constructed in 1845, further south along the street. Timothy Edwards, the Town's first pastor and father of noted theologian Jonathon Edwards is buried here. Identified carvers, who left their mark up and down the River Valley, include two native sons, Ebenezer Drake and Thatcher Lathrop. Both are well represented here.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files
Correspondence from Jean Klein January 2007.

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE

W
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other ____________________________

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning ☐

Explanation: ____________________________

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

**FOR OFFICE USE ONLY**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Town No.</th>
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<th>Actual</th>
<th>Potential</th>
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<tbody>
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---

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**

Sadd Memorial Library

2. **TOWNSHIP**

South Windsor

3. **VILLAGE**

Phase I

4. **COUNTY**

Hartford

5. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

Corner of Ellington and Buckland Roads

6. **OWNER(S)**

Unknown

7. **USE (Present)**

Offices

8. **USE (Historic)**

Library

9. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**

Exterior Visible from Public Road: [ ] Yes [ ] No

Interior Accessible: [ ] Yes [ ] No

10. **IF YES, EXPLAIN**

   - DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1906

---

11. **STYLE OF BUILDING**

   Beaux-Arts

12. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

   - Brick
   - Other (Specify)

13. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

   - Load-bearing masonry
   - Structural iron or steel

14. **ROOF (Type)**

   - Gable
   - Gambrel
   - Flat
   - Mansard
   - Monitor
   - Round
   - Other (Specify)

15. **(Material)**

   - Wood Shingle
   - Roll Asphalt
   - Tin
   - Slate
   - Asphalt shingle
   - Built up
   - Tile
   - Other (Specify)

16. **NUMBER OF STORIES**

   1

17. **APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**

   24 x 36

---

18. **CONDITION (Structural):**

   - Excellent
   - Good
   - Fair
   - Deteriorated

19. **INTEGRITY (Location):**

   - Excellent
   - Good
   - Fair
   - Deteriorated

20. **WHEN?**

   - On original site
   - Moved

21. **ALTERATIONS**

   - Yes
   - No

22. **IF YES, EXPLAIN**

---

23. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

   - Barn
   - Shed
   - Garage
   - Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

24. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

   - Open land
   - Woodland
   - Residential
   - Scattered buildings visible from site

25. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   This structure is located on the south east corner of the intersection of Ellington Road and Buckland road.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

The Sadd Memorial Library is a double-height, hipped-roof, Beaux-Arts-style structure. The slate roof is pierced on the eastern elevation by a tall, chamfered brick chimney. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves. The facade is three bays wide and is centered on the projecting entrance bay. A prominent ashlar arch with a keystone tops the opening. Above the arch is a plaque which reads "Memorial Library". The paneled, wooden door is recessed and is topped by a fanlight filled with delicate tracery. The door is also flanked by 3/4 height sidelights set above panels. The entrance is reached via a set of stone steps. Windows throughout are tall and narrow and are arranged in pairs. They are 1/1 double-hung sash with simple sandstone lintels and sills. The entire structure is made from hand molded bricks.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This structure was built by Henry Sadd in 1905 on land he donated to the town. Mr. Sadd, along with Orin Hollister of Manchester and Buell Grant hauled the hand made bricks by wagon to the construction site. Upon its completion Sadd left 1000 dollars to the town to maintain the building. He deeded the building and land to the Town in 1906 to be used for a library, that served the eastern side of town, known as the community of Wapping, for over 60 years. It was closed in 1968, due to a lack of space. The building was sold and the money was used to build the central library. It has served a number of uses through the years and has passed through a number of hands, but it remains an important part of this community and is one of the few remaining historic structures in a rapidly changing part of South Windsor.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

COMPiled BY

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUANT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

2. TOWNCITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   114 Buckland Road

4. OWNER(S)
   Ira Howard

5. USE (Present)
   Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: YES NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: YES NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   
<table>
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<th>Material</th>
<th>Type</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fieldstone</td>
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<td>Concrete</td>
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<td>Cut stone</td>
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9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   
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<tr>
<th>System</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Structural iron or steel</td>
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10. ROOF (Type)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Hip</td>
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<td>Other</td>
<td>Other</td>
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11. NUMBER OF STORIES
   APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS
   2.5
   24 x 34

12. CONDITION (Structural)

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<tr>
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13. INTEGRITY (Location)

<table>
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14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

<table>
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<th>Feature</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
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15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>High building density</td>
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</table>

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

   This house is located on the eastern side of Buckland Road, near the Manchester Town line. It is set close to the street on a very busy commercial road. The lot is open and there is a parking area south of the house.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE

114 Buckland Road is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular New England Colonial that has been significantly modified. The gable end of the house is set perpendicular to the street. There is a single brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There is a wide overhang of the roof at the eaves and a very narrow overhang of the roof at the rake. The principal façade of the building is 4/5 bays wide with a shed-roofed portico covering the centrally-located entrance. The house has been modified significantly by the addition of 1/1 double-hung replacement windows and aluminum siding which obscures all original features. The stoop and modern metal railings as well as the portico are all modern additions. There is a large two-story addition at the rear of the house with a shed-roofed porch all of which do not display any original features whatsoever.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Although this house has been altered, the core of the structure appears to be that of an older New England Colonial. The massing and shape is immediately recognizable as an older structure, but the addition of synthetic siding, replacement windows and additions have all contributed to a loss of integrity. This house is still one of the few remaining historic structures in the area. It has been made into apartments and serves as a good example of what has happened to so many historic homes in South Windsor.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

<table>
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<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>1/2006</td>
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<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [x] None known
- [ ] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [ ] Developers
- [ ] Other
- [ ] Renewal
- [ ] Private
- [ ] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</th>
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<tr>
<td>□ Brick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Fieldstone</td>
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<td>□ Concrete</td>
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<th>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</th>
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<tr>
<td>□ Wood Frame</td>
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<tr>
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<td>□ Post and beam</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Balloon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Structural iron or steel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. ROOF (Type)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Gable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Gambrel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Mansard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Hip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Sawtooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other (Specify)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. NUMBER OF STORIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approximate Dimensions</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. CONDITION (Structural)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Deteriorated</td>
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<td>□ Excellent</td>
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<td>□ Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Fair</td>
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<tr>
<td>□ Deteriorated</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTERATIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>□ YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
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<td>Siding</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>□ Barn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Garage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Carriage house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ Garden</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High building density</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This house is located on the eastern side of Buckland Road. It is set close to the street on a wooded lot. The front of the house is lined with bushes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

206 Buckland Road is a one-and-one-half-story vernacular-style house with Greek Revival-style elements. The gable end faces the street. A brick chimney is located on the southern side of the ridge. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake and there are slight returns at the gable ends. The facade is 1/1 3 bays wide with the entrance being located on the lateral elevation. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with tall cornice trim. The house is clad in synthetic siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house is a good example of a simple vernacular farm house. It is one of the only historic houses left in a rapidly developing part of town. Buckland Road has become a commercial area, filled with large scale shopping centers and apartments. Small houses such as this one represent the farming past (specifically tobacco farming) that brought prosperity to South Windsor.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTO

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo
ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☒ Developers  ☐ Other  

☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☒ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning  

Explanation:

1st STG REV. 6/93 (Back)
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

**2. TOWN/CITY**
South Windsor

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
240 Buckland Road

**4. OWNER(S)**
Unknown

**5. USE (Present)**
Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
- Exterior Visible from Public Road: Yes [x] No [ ]
- Interior Accessible: Yes [x] No [ ]

**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**
Vernacular

**8. MATERIALS (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
- Brick [x], Vinyl [x]
- Other [ ]

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
- Wood Frame [ ]
- Post and beam [x]
- Balloon [ ]
- Structural iron or steel [ ]

**10. ROOF (Type)**
- Gable [x]
- Gambrel [ ]
- Flat [ ]
- Mansard [ ]
- Shed [ ]
- Hip [ ]
- Monitor [ ]
- Round [ ]
- Sawtooth [ ]
- Other [ ]

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**
2

**12. APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**
22 x 30

**13. CONDITION (Structural)**
- Excellent [ ]
- Good [ ]
- Fair [ ]
- Deteriorated [x]

**14. INTEGRITY (Location)**
- On original site [x]
- Moved [ ]

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
- Open land [ ]
- Woodland [ ]
- Residential [x]
- Scattered buildings visible from site [ ]
- Commercial [ ]
- Industrial [ ]
- Rural [ ]
- High building density [x]

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**
The house is set close to the street on the eastern side of Buckland Road. The lot is heavily overgrown and the surrounding area is densely developed with modern architecture.
240 Buckland Road is a two-story vernacular style house. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. A narrow brick chimney is located centrally along the ridge and there is a narrow band of trim at the eaves and rake. The facade is 3/3 bays wide and is centered on the entrance. The door is shielded by a flat-roofed portico supported by squared posts. Windows are 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house is clad in synthetic siding.

This house is a good example of a simple vernacular farm house. It is one of the only historic houses left in a rapidly developing part of town. Buckland Road has become a commercial area, filled with large scale shopping centers and apartments. Small houses such as this one represent the farming past (specifically tobacco farming) that brought prosperity to South Windsor.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHOTOGRAPHER</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Gardner</td>
<td>11/2004</td>
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<td>Wood Library</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>1/2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
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72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  

2. TOWN/CITY  VILLAGE  COUNTY  
South Windsor  Phase I  Hartford  

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
326 Buckland Road  

4. OWNER(S)  
Spider Staging  

5. USE (Present)  (Historic)  
Residence  Residence  

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
<th>IF YES, EXPLAIN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
Italianate  

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
- Clapboard  
- Asbestos siding  
- Wood Shingle  
- Asphalt siding  
- Board & batten  
- Stucco  
- Aluminum Siding  
- Concrete  
- Brick  
- Fieldstone  
- Cobblestone  
- Cut stone  
- Other  

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
- Wood Frame  
- Post and beam  
- Load-bearing masonry  
- Structural iron or steel  

10. ROOF (Type)  
- Gable  
- Flat  
- Mansard  
- Monitor  
- Sawtooth  
- Gambrel  
- Shed  
- Hip  
- Round  
- Other  

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
1  24 x 24  

12. CONDITION (Structural)  (Exterior)  
- Excellent  
- Good  
- Fair  
- Deteriorated  
- Excellent  
- Good  
- Fair  
- Deteriorated  

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  WHEN?  ALTERATIONS  IF YES, EXPLAIN  
- On original site  
- Moved  
- YES  
- NO  
- a modern garage has been added.  

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
- Barn  
- Shed  
- Garage  
- Carriage house  
- Shop  
- Garden  
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)  

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
- Open land  
- Woodland  
- Residential  
- Scattered buildings visible from site  
- Commercial  
- Industrial  
- Rural  
- High building density  

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
This house is located on the east side of Buckland Road. It is set close to the street on a fairly wooded lot.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

326 Buckland Road is a two-story hipped roof Italianate-style structure. There is a brick chimney located at the center of the roof line as well as an exterior brick chimney located at the southern elevation. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed and bracketed eaves. The façade is 4.5 bays wide. Windows are paired on both stories and the openings are 6/6 double-hung sash replacements. The entrance is topped by a gabled portico supported by squared posts. The portico has an arched opening and there are returns at the gable ends of the portico roof. The door appears to be a modern replacement and it’s paneled. The entire house has been clad in aluminum siding which skews the profile of the openings and obscures many of the original features. There is a modern garage at the side of the house.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

Despite some obvious alterations, this house is a good example of the Italianate style, which was popular between 1840 and 1880. The Italianate style is identified in residential applications through the use of wide, overhanging, bracketed eaves and tall, narrow windows often with arched or crowned hoods. The windows often are grouped into pairs or triplets with continuous hoods and lintels and the roofs are often flat or hipped. This style came into vogue in the middle of the nineteenth century as part of the Romantic movement. As opposed to the classicism favored at the beginning of the century, this style was much less formal and the many variations found throughout America were patterned on variations of the Picturesque movement first seen in England. During the 1850s, Andrew Jackson Downing helped to popularize this style through his widely read, illustrated pattern books. Vernacular versions consist of shallow-hip roof with heavy overhanging cornice, rectangular windows, which are sometimes graduated in height, are arranged in the traditional three-bay pattern with off-center doorway.

SOURCES
South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER
Nancy Gardner

DATE
11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
E
Wood Library

NAME
Stacey S. Vairo

DATE
1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

X None known  □ Highways  □ Vandalism  □ Developers  □ Other
□ Renewal  □ Private  □ Deterioration  □ Zoning

Explanation:
**HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY**
**BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
50 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town No:</th>
<th>Site No:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UTM:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUAD:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ [ ] NR [ ] Actual [ ] Potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **BUILDING NAME (Common)**

2. **TOWN/CITY**
   - Village: South Windsor
   - County: Hartford

3. **STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**
   - 395 Buckland Road

4. **OWNER(S)**
   - John Woodcock

5. **USE (Present)**
   - Law office

6. **ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**
   - Exterior visible from public road: Yes [ ] No [X]
   - Interior accessible: Yes [ ] No [X]

7. **STYLE OF BUILDING**
   - Vernacular

8. **MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**
   - Clapboard [X]
   - Wood Shingle [ ]
   - Board & batten [ ]
   - Aluminum Siding [ ]
   - Brick [ ]
   - Stucco [ ]
   - Concrete [ ]
   - Other [ ]

9. **STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**
   - Wood Frame [X]
   - Load-bearing masonry [ ]
   - Other (specify) [ ]

10. **ROOF (Type)**
    - Gable [X]
    - Flat [ ]
    - Mansard [ ]
    - Monitor [ ]
    - Round [ ]
    - Hip [ ]
    - Sawtooth [ ]
    - Other [ ]

11. **NUMBER OF STORIES**
    - Approximate Dimensions: 2.5

12. **CONDITION (Structural)**
    - Excellent [X]
    - Good [ ]
    - Fair [ ]
    - Deteriorated [ ]

13. **INTEGRITY (Location)**
    - On original site [X]
    - Moved [ ]
    - Alterations: Yes [ ] No [X]

14. **RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**
    - Barn [X]
    - Carriage house [ ]
    - Shed [ ]
    - Garage [ ]
    - Other landscape features or buildings (specify) [ ]

15. **SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**
    - Open land [ ]
    - Woodland [ ]
    - Residential [X]
    - Scattered buildings visible from site [ ]
    - Commercial [ ]
    - Industrial [ ]
    - Rural [ ]
    - High building density [X]

16. **INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

   This house is located on the southeast corner of the intersection of Deming and Buckland Roads. It is surrounded by commercial development.
395 Buckland Road is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular style house. The main block of the house is oriented with the ridge parallel to the street. The plan of the house is complex with a gabled projection facing the street as well. At the intersection of the ell and the main block is a chamfered brick chimney. The gabled end is pedimented and features a single window. The eaves and rake are lined with wide cornice moldings. The gable end facing the street is filled with fish-scale shingles. A wrap-around porch supported by tapered posts spans the front elevation. A gabled projection marks the main entrance. This projection is also infilled with fish-scale shingles. Openings are 6/6 double-hung sash with wide trim. The porch railing features turned balusters and the house is clad in wooden clapboards. There is a two-story gabled extension on the - elevation which features a tall brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. This house is currently a business and is located on a busy intersection.

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house and accompanying barn are excellent examples of what is happening to older houses in South Windsor. As commercial development continues, houses such as this will continue to be threatened. It is one of the last vestiges of South Windsor's farming past in the middle of a busy commercial area. It is a good example of simple vernacular architecture often associated with farmhouses in the second half of the nineteenth century. It is said to be the Buckland family homestead.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

- [ ] None known
- [X] Highways
- [ ] Vandalism
- [X] Developers
- [ ] Other

- [ ] Renewal
- [ ] Private
- [X] Deterioration
- [ ] Zoning

Explanation:
### HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
#### BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT**
**COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM**
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3006

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. BUILDING NAME (Common)</th>
<th>Podunk Valley Farm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDENTIFICATION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. TOWNS/CITY</td>
<td>South Windsor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phase I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)</td>
<td>970 Ellington Road</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. OWNER(S)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helmar and Arturo Guerro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. USE (Present)</td>
<td>(Historic) Apartments</td>
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<td>Residence</td>
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<td>Exterior Visible from Public Road</td>
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<td>7. STYLE OF BUILDING</td>
<td>Greek Revival</td>
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<td>8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Clapboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Asbestos siding</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Wood Shingle</td>
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<td>- Asphalt siding</td>
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<td>- Board &amp; batton</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Cobblestone</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wood Frame</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Structural iron or steel</td>
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<td>- Other (specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. ROOF (Type)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gable</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gambrel</td>
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<td>- Flat</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Mansard</td>
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<td>- Monitor</td>
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<tr>
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<td>- Tin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Slate</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Asphalt shingle</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>(Exterior)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. INTEGRITY (Location)</td>
<td>WHEN?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- On original site</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Moved</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF YES, EXPLAIN</td>
<td>Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Barn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Shed</td>
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<td>- Garage</td>
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<td>- Shop</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Garden</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Open land</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Woodland</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Scattered buildings visible from site</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Commercial</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Rural</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High building density</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This small farm complex is located on the western side of Ellington Road, south and east of the Podunk River.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

970 Ellington Road is a two-story Greek Revival-style house. The gable end is set facing the street and there is a short brick chimney located at the rear along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof, wide moldings at the eaves and rake and returns at the gable ends. Eyebrow windows pierce the frieze that runs beneath the eaves. The facade is 2/3 bays wide with a central entrance. The elaborate surround features a projecting lintel and wide pilasters. The paneled door is flanked by 3/4 height sidelights. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. Vegetation is growing up the facade and obscures a shed-roofed addition on the northern elevation. The house is clad in aluminum siding.

The barn located east of the house is also an important element. It is double-height with wide overhangs and a forward facing gable. Cut and hinge doors provide access on the gable end. It is clad in unpainted vertical plank siding.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is a good example of a Greek Revival-style house and is one of the only surviving farm complexes in this portion of the town. It is associated with the Podunk Valley Mill which is now the Mill on the River Restaurant at 989 Ellington Road. This house may have been home to mill operators as the Stoughton Family is associated with both properties. During the 1930s it was home to a Mrs. Jensen who kept a variety of livestock as well as a functioning tobacco farm. The high architectural style of this house is somewhat surprising considering that it has been covered in aluminum siding. It is an important property and appears to be under extreme threat from encroaching development.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Stacey S. Vairo</td>
<td>1/2006</td>
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<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald &amp; Halliday, Inc.</td>
<td>72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106</td>
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20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

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<td>☑</td>
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</table>

Explaination: None known: Highways: Vandalism: Developers: Other:

Renewal: Private: Deterioration: Zoning:
HIST-6  REV. 003

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  HISTORIC

2. TOWN/CITY  VILLAGE  COUNTY
South Windsor  Phase I  Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
Barns at Corner of Old Main Street and Ferry Lane

4. OWNER(S)
Unknown  □ Public  □ Private

5. USE (Present)  (Historic)  Agricultural Building  Agricultural Building/Horse Barns

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  IF YES, EXPLAIN
□ YES  □ NO  □ YES  □ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
□ Clapboard  □ Asbestos siding  □ Brick  □ Other
□ Wood Shingle  □ Asphalt siding  □ Fieldstone  (Specify) vertical boards
□ Board & batten  □ Stucco  □ Cobblestone
□ Aluminum Siding  □ Concrete  □ Cut stone
□ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
□ Wood Frame  □ Post and beam  □ Balloon  □ Structural iron or steel
□ Load-bearing masonry
□ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
□ Gable  □ Flat  □ Mansard  □ Monitor  □ Sawtooth
□ Gambrel  □ Shed  □ Hip  □ Round  □ Other

(Material)
□ Wood Shingle  □ Roll Asphalt  □ Tin  □ Slate
□ Asphalt shingle  □ Built up  □ Tile  □ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS

12. CONDITION (Structural)  (Exterior)
□ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated  □ Excellent  □ Good  □ Fair  □ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  WHEN?
□ On original site  □ Moved  □ YES  □ NO

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
□ Barn  □ Shed  □ Garage  □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
□ Carriage house  □ Shop  □ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
□ Open land  □ Woodland  □ Residential  □ Scattered buildings visible from site
□ Commercial  □ Industrial  □ Rural  □ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

These barns are located at the corner of Ferry Lane and Main Street on an open lot dotted by mature trees. They are an important contribution to the neighborhood as they are well preserved in a mostly residential community.
1. BUILDING NAME (Common)

2. TOWN/CITY
   South Windsor

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
   1 Ferry Lane

4. OWNER(S)
   Doris Burgdorf

5. USE (Present)
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD: ☑ YES ☐ NO
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE: ☑ YES ☐ NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
   Vernacular

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
   ☑ Clapboard ☐ Asbestos siding ☐ Brick ☐ Other
   ☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Asphalt siding ☐ Fieldstone
   ☐ Board & batten ☐ Stucco ☐ Cobblestone
   ☐ Aluminum Siding ☐ Concrete ☐ Cut stone

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
   ☑ Wood Frame ☐ Post and beam ☐ Balcony
   ☐ Load-bearing masonry ☐ Structural iron or steel

10. ROOF (Type)
    ☑ Gable ☐ Flat ☐ Mansard ☐ Monitor ☐ Sawtooth
        ☐ Gambrel ☐ Shed ☐ Hip ☐ Round ☐ Other
        (Material)

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
    2

12. CONDITION (Structural)
    ☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
    WHEN?

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
    ☑ Barn ☐ Shed ☐ Garage ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
    ☐ Carriage house ☐ Shop ☐ Garden

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
    ☐ Open land ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
    ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

   This house is located next to the Town Farm at the end of Ferry Lane located along the Connecticut River. The lot has become very overgrown.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

One Ferry Lane is a two-story gable roofed vernacular house. The gable is set parallel to the street and there is a narrow brick chimney located centrally along the ridge. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake. The facade is 3/3 bays wide with a central entrance that is shielded by a hipped roof overhang. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with cornice trim and sills. Small square windows are located high in each gable end. The house is clad in clapboards and rests on a raised concrete foundation.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built to house the hired help at the Sperry Farm. Lewis Sperry was a lawyer who owned the Aaron Bissell House. This is a straightforward vernacular version of a typical New England Colonial house form. The symmetrical facade and central entrance along with the central chimney are all hallmarks of that earlier style. The wide overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake are all indicative of late nineteenth and early twentieth century design.

SOURCES

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

11/2004

NEGATIVE ON FILE

Wood Library

COMPILLED BY

Stacey S. Vairo

2/2006

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☐ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
**1. BUILDING NAME (Common)**

HISTORIC

**2. TOWNCITY**

South Windsor

**3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)**

35 Ferry Lane

**4. OWNER(S)**

Robert and Jean Cohn

**5. USE (Present)**

Single Family Residence

**5. USE (Historic)**

Single Family Residence

**6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXTERIOR VISIBLIE FROM PUBLIC ROAD</th>
<th>INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE</th>
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<tr>
<td>YES</td>
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**7. STYLE OF BUILDING**

Vernacular Colonial Revival

**8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

- □ Clayboard
- □ Wood Shingle
- □ Board & batten
- □ Aluminum Siding
- □ Wood Frame
- □ Load-bearing masonry
- □ Other (specify)

- □ Brick
- □ Asbestos siding
- □ Asphalt siding
- □ Concrete Siding
- □ Post and beam
- □ Structural iron or steel

- □ Other (specify)

- □ Fieldstone
- □ Cobblestone
- □ Cut stone
- □ Other (Specify) aluminum

**9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM**

- □ Gable
- □ Gambrel
- □ Roll Asphalt
- □ Asphalt shingle

- □ Flat
- □ Mansard
- □ Shed
- □ Hip
- □ Built up
- □ Slate
- □ Tile
- □ Other

**10. ROOF (Type)**

- □ Gable
- □ Gambrel
- □ Roll Asphalt
- □ Asphalt shingle

- □ Flat
- □ Mansard
- □ Shed
- □ Hip
- □ Built up
- □ Tile
- □ Other

- □ Monitor
- □ Round
- □ Sawtooth
- □ Other

- □ Other (specify)

**11. NUMBER OF STORIES**

2.5

**APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS**

34 x 25, 13 x 25, 13 x 10, 18 x 23

**12. CONDITION (Structural)**

- □ Excellent
- □ Good
- □ Fair
- □ Deteriorated

**13. INTEGRITY (Location)**

- □ Excellent
- □ Good
- □ Fair
- □ Deteriorated

**14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES**

- □ Barn
- □ Carriage house

- □ Shed
- □ Shop

- □ Garage
- □ Garden

- □ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

**15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT**

- □ Open land
- □ Woodland
- □ Residential

- □ Commercial
- □ Industrial

- □ Scattered buildings visible from site
- □ High building density

**16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:**

This house is located on the north side of Ferry Lane near the intersection of Main Street. The house is set close to the street on an open lot lined at the front by a white picket fence.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

35 Ferry Lane is a two-and-one-half-story vernacular style home situated with the ridge set parallel to the street. There are two brick chimneys located off-center along the ridge and there are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and rake. At the gable ends there is a wide band of cornice molding with returns. The façade of the house is 3/5 bays wide and set around a central entrance. The doorway is topped by a shed-roofed portico supported by squared posts. Windows throughout are 6/6 double-hung sash with plain trim. The house has been clad in aluminum siding which obscures many of the original features. There is a shed-roofed addition on the eastern elevation and a large, flat-roofed addition at the rear.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built by Lewis Sperry to house his farm help. Mr Sperry was a prominent lawyer and community member. He lived at the Aaron Bissell house on Main Street and "gentleman" farmed much of the surrounding land. This house is one of three built for his help on Ferry Lane. They all are built in a simple Colonial Revival style which gained in popularity after the turn of the twentieth century. The style was based on an earlier Colonial aesthetic which replicated many of the simple shapes and straightforward sensibilities of the original Colonial style seen in many of the houses found along Main Street, including Mr. Sperry's residence, the Bissell house.

SOURCES

Town of South Windsor Assessor's Records, Wood Memorial Library Historic House Files

PHOTO

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<tr>
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<td>2/2006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other
☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/03 (Back)
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106
(860) 566-3005

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Town No: Site No:

UTM:

QUAD:

DISTRICT
☐ S ☐ NR ☐ Actual ☐ Potential

IDENTIFICATION

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)
The Town Farm

2. TOWNCITY
VILLAGE
county
South Windsor Phase I Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
315 Ferry Lane

4. OWNER(S)
Doris Burgdorf

☐ Public ☑ Private

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
Single Family Residence Single Family Residence/Tavern

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ NO
INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
New England Colonial

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)
☐ Clapboard ☐ Asbestos siding ☐ Brick ☐ Other
☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Asphalt siding ☐ Fieldstone (Specify)
☐ Board & batten ☐ Stucco ☐ Cobblestone
☐ Aluminum Siding ☐ Concrete ☐ Cut stone
☐ Type: ☐ Type:

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM
☐ Wood Frame ☐ Post and beam ☐ Balloon
☐ Load-bearing masonry ☐ Structural iron or steel
☐ Other (specify)

10. ROOF (Type)
☐ Gable ☐ Flat ☐ Mansard ☐ Monitor ☐ Sawtooth
☐ Gambrel ☐ Shed ☐ Hip ☐ Round ☐ Other

☐ Wood Shingle ☐ Roll Asphalt ☐ Tin ☐ Slate
☐ Asphalt shingle ☐ Built up ☐ Tile ☐ Other

11. NUMBER OF STORIES
2

12. CONDITION (Structural)
☐ Excellent ☑ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated
(Exterior)

13. INTEGRITY (Location)
☐ On original site ☐ Moved
WHEN?

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES
☐ Barn ☑ Shed ☐ Garage ☐ Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)
☐ Carriage house ☐ Shop ☐ Garden

15 SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT
☐ Open land ☐ Woodland ☐ Residential ☐ Scattered buildings visible from site
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Rural ☐ High building density

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:
This house is located along the Connecticut River at the end of Ferry Lane. It is surrounded by open tobacco fields and the line of trees which are found along the riverside.
315 Ferry Lane is a two-and-one-half-story New England Colonial with an L-shaped plan. The house has been modified and added to over time. The main block is a typical New England Colonial which is rectangular in plan with a steeply-pitched gabled roof. A narrow brick chimney is located off-center along the ridge and there is only a shallow overhang of the roof at the eaves and none at the rakes. There is, however, a line of moulding and slight returns at the gable ends of the rakes. A large wing of similar proportions is set perpendicular to the main block and a single story addition is located on the opposite elevation. Windows are spaced regularly throughout the structure with single window located which in the gable ends. All openings are 6/6 double-hung sash on the main block and 12/12 double hung sash on the ell and single-story addition. The most prominent entrance is located off-center on the gable end of the ell. It is topped by a tall cornice and is flanked by wide pilasters. At the intersection of the ell and main block there is a shed-roofed porch supported by chamfered posts.

18. ARCHITECT
Noadiah Bissell

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

The "Town Farm" as this property is known, was built by John Bissell around the year 1659. Bissell operated a Tavern out of this site. Three years later Nathanial Bissell began operation of a Ferry from this spot. This house was built by Major Noadiah Bissell in 1786. John Felton used it as a tavern and added a large addition in 1851. Felton also ran a ferry across the CT River at this point. He sold the business to the Town of South Windsor which established the property as an almshouse or "Poor Farm." The Town's first jail was located in a rear ell. The Town continued operation of the Ferry at this site until 1921. Owner/operator William Baker closed the Town Farm in 1924 and sold it in 1927 to Andrew Johnson. The next owner, Katherine Dunn operated the property as a working farm.

South Windsor Assessor's Records
House files at the Wood Library
"Bissell Ferry Farm and Tavern - Ferry Lane" Hildred Raymond and Doris Burdgord, located in house files cited above.

PHOTOGRAPHER NAME DATE
Nancy Gardner 11/2004

VIEW
NEGATIVE ON FILE
Wood Library

NAME DATE
Stacey S. Vairo 2/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE
☑ None known  ☐ Highways  ☐ Vandalism  ☐ Developers  ☐ Other
☐ Renewal  ☐ Private  ☐ Deterioration  ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES  
STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

1. BUILDING NAME (Common)  
   HISTORIC  
   Jacob Strong House

2. TOWNCITY  
   VILLAGE  
   COUNTY  
   South Windsor  
   Phase I  
   Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)  
   12 Strong Road

4. OWNER(S)  
   Edward and Linda Sunderland

5. USE (Present)  
   Historic  
   Single Family Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:  
   EXTERIOR VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD  
   INTERIOR ACCESSIBLE  
   YES  
   NO  
   YES  
   NO

7. STYLE OF BUILDING  
   New England Colonial  
   DATE OF CONSTRUCTION  
   1698

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)  
   [Clapboard]  
   [Asbestos siding]  
   [Brick]  
   [Other] (Specify)  
   [Fieldstone]

   [Wood Shingle]  
   [Asphalt siding]  
   [Cobblestone]  
   [Concrete]  
   [Cut stone]

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM  
   [Wood Frame]  
   [Post and beam]  
   [Balloon]  
   [Structural iron or steel]

10. ROOF (Type)  
    [Gable]  
    [Flat]  
    [Hip]  
    [Monitor]  
    [Round]  
    [Other]

    (Material)  
    [Wood Shingle]  
    [Roll Asphalt]  
    [Tin]  
    [State]  
    [Asphalt shingle]  
    [Built up]  
    [Tile]  
    [Other]

11. NUMBER OF STORIES  
    APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS  
    2

12. CONDITION (Structural)  
    [Excellent]  
    [Good]  
    [Fair]  
    [Deteriorated]

    (Exterior)  
    [Excellent]  
    [Good]  
    [Fair]  
    [Deteriorated]

13. INTEGRITY (Location)  
    WHEN?  
    ALTERATIONS  
    YES  
    NO  
    IF YES, EXPLAIN  
    Additions

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES  
    [Barn]  
    [Shed]  
    [Garage]  
    [Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)]

    [Carriage house]  
    [Shop]  
    [Garden]

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT  
    [Open land]  
    [Woodland]  
    [Residential]  
    [Scattered buildings visible from site]

    [Commercial]  
    [Industrial]  
    [Rural]  
    [High building density]

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:  
   This house is located on the north side of Strong Road at the corner of Strong and Main Streets. The house is set back from the street and is located on a fairly open lot surrounded by mature trees.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

12 Strong Road is an example of the prototypical New England Colonial house form. The steeply gabled roof is set perpendicular to the street with a massive brick chimney placed centrally along the ridge. There is a narrow overhang of the wood shingle-clad roof at the eaves and no overhang at the rake. At each gable end, the attic story projects slightly over the second story. The principle facade is 3/3 bays wide with a centrally placed entrance. Windows are 6/6 double hung with plain trim on the upper story and 12/6 double hung with hoods on the first story. The door surround and the hoods on the windows appear to be later additions (and are carried around to the side elevations). The surround is topped by a pedimented cornice which rests on a pair of simple pilasters. Replicas of this doorway are found on the southern facade and on the rear addition. An early (1720) two-story addition, projects perpendicularly from rear of the main house and mimics the style and materials of the main block. A second gambrel addition was constructed at the rear of the house in 1986. The house is clad in hand-hewn clapboards throughout.

18. ARCHITECT

Builder
Jacob Strong

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This house was built in 1698 by Jacob and Abigail Strong in the same year they were married. Abigail was a daughter of Nathaniel Bissell. Together the couple had eight children. The property passed to George W. Bancroft and his wife Mary (Whiton) Bancroft in 1869. George and Mary Bancroft also built the house at 15 Strong Road ca. 1850. The house remained in the Bancroft family for over 100 years since Benjamin Bancroft is recorded as living here in 1961. The house was painstakingly restored during the 1980s by Edward and Linda Sunderland. The Sunderlands used original materials and building techniques to restore and rebuild portions of the home. The interior of the house closely matches the exterior in its historic appearance. The front room on the western side of the house was the original kitchen with exposed beam ceilings, a large cooking fireplace and two bake ovens.

The interior of the early addition was constructed in a more ornate style with paneled walls crown moldings and corner cupboards. A second gambrel addition was constructed in 1986 to replicate a former ell that was removed at an unknown date.

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

[X] None known  [ ] Highways  [ ] Vandalism  [ ] Developers  [ ] Other
[ ] Renewal  [ ] Private  [ ] Deterioration  [ ] Zoning

Explanation: 

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
**State of Connecticut**

**Commission on Culture and Tourism**

59 South Prospect Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06106
(800) 566-3005

---

**1. Building Name (Common)**

**Historic**

Bancroft House

---

**2. Town/City**

South Windsor

---

**3. Street and Number (and/or location)**

15 Strong Road

---

**4. Owner(s)**

Darren Long

---

**5. Use (Present)**

Two Family Residence

---

**6. Use (Historic)**

Single Family Residence

---

**7. Style of Building**

Vernacular Italianate

---

**8. Material(s) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)**

- Brick
- Other (Specify) vinyl

---

**9. Structural System**

- Wood Frame
- Post and beam
- Balloon
- Structural iron or steel

---

**10. Roof (Type)**

- Gable
- Gambrel
- Flat
- Shed
- Mansard
- Monitor
- Round
- Hip
- Other

---

**11. Number of Stories**

2

---

**12. Condition (Structural)**

- Excellent
- Good
- Fair
- Deteriorated

---

**13. Integrity (Location)**

- On original site
- Moved

---

**14. Related Outbuildings or Landscape Features**

- Barn
- Shed
- Garage
- Other landscape features or buildings (Specify)

---

**15. Surrounding Environment**

- Open land
- Woodland
- Residential
- Scattered buildings visible from site

---

**16. Interrelationship of Building and Surroundings:**

This house is located on the south side of Strong Road near the intersection of Strong and Main Street. The house is set close to the street on a lot scattered with mature. The house is located in close proximity to a number of historic homes.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (Interior and/or exterior)

15 Strong Road is a two-story, flat-roofed vernacular Italianate-style house consisting of a main block and a large side ell. There are wide overhangs of the roof at the boxed eaves and a single chamfered brick chimney pierces the roof of the main block. The facade is 3/3 bays wide with a full-width, hipped-roof porch which spans the width of the main block. The porch features a large hexagonal extension on the eastern end and is supported by squared posts. It is lined by a straight balustrade. Windows throughout are 2/2 double-hung sash with tall cornices. The door is a modern replacement. A flat roofed portico featuring the same posts and balustrade shields the entrance on the side ell as well. The entire two-family residence has been clad in vinyl siding.

18. ARCHITECT

George Bancroft

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This simple vernacular home incorporated elements of the Italianate style such as a flat roof, porches and tall cornices above each window. The Italianate style came into vogue in the middle of the nineteenth century as part of the Romantic Movement. As opposed to the classicism favored at the beginning of the century, this style was much less formal and the many variations found throughout America were patterned on variations of the Picturesque movement first seen in England. During the 1850s, Andrew Jackson Downing helped to popularize this style through his widely read, illustrated pattern books. The District has no high-style examples. Vernacular versions consist of shallow-hip roof with heavy overhanging cornice, rectangular windows, which are sometimes graduated in height, are arranged in the traditional three-bay pattern with off-center doorway. This home was built by George Bancroft a tobacco farmer. His descendent Paul Bancroft continued the tradition and owned the land all the way east along Strong Road to the point where it connects with Sullivan Avenue.

SOURCES

Historic District House Files at the Wood Memorial Library
South Windsor Assessor's Records

PHOTO

Nancy Gardner

DATE

11/2004

VIEW

NEGATIVE ON FILE

SE

Wood Library

COMPILRED BY

Stacey S. Vairo

DATE

1/2006

ORGANIZATION

Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS

72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

20. SUBSEQUENT FIELD EVALUATIONS

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

☒ None known ☐ Highways ☐ Vandalism ☐ Developers ☐ Other

☐ Renewal ☐ Private ☐ Deterioration ☐ Zoning

Explanation:
1. BUILDING NAME (Common) | HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY  
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES  

STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
COMMISSION ON CULTURE AND TOURISM  
59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106  
(860) 566-3005

2. TOWN/CITY | VILLAGE | COUNTY
South Windsor | Phase I | Hartford

3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)
59 Sullivan Avenue

4. OWNER(S)
Unknown

5. USE (Present) (Historic)
Residence Residence

6. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:
Exterior visible from public road: Yes No
Interior accessible: Yes No

7. STYLE OF BUILDING
Federal

8. MATERIAL(S) (Indicate use or location when appropriate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material/Siding</th>
<th>Bricks</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clapboard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board &amp; batten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Post and beam</th>
<th>Balloon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Load-bearing masonry</td>
<td>Structural iron or steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. ROOF (Type) (Material)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gable</td>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambrel</td>
<td>Roll Asphalt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. NUMBER OF STORIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stories</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24 x 34</td>
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</table>

12. CONDITION (Structural) (Exterior)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excellent</th>
<th>Good</th>
<th>Fair</th>
<th>Deteriorated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

13. INTEGRITY (Location) WHEN?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On original site</th>
<th>Moved</th>
</tr>
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</table>

14. RELATED OUTBUILDINGS OR LANDSCAPE FEATURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn</th>
<th>Shed</th>
<th>Garage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carriage house</td>
<td>Shop</td>
<td>Garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Open land</th>
<th>Woodland</th>
<th>Residential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. INTERRELATIONSHIP OF BUILDING AND SURROUNDINGS:

This house is located on the southern side of Sullivan Avenue in the East Windsor Hill area of South Windsor. It is set on an open lot lined at the front by a wrought iron fence.
17. OTHER NOTABLE FEATURES OF BUILDING OR SITE (interior and/or exterior)

59 Sullivan Avenue is a two-story brick Federal-style house. The ridge is set parallel to the street and there are tall brick chimneys located at each gable end. There are narrow overhangs of the roof at the eaves and rake. The facade is 5/5 bays wide around a central entrance. The doorway is topped by a fanlight. Windows 6/6 double-hung sash and topped by French arches and stone lintels.

18. ARCHITECT

19. HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE

This is an excellent example of a Federal style house. It is located close to East Windsor Hill where a number of important brick buildings were constructed during a similar period. The entrance is the focal point of all Federal buildings, most popular between 1790 and 1820. They are typically subdued in their detailing with the minimum in classical elaboration. The gable end often faces the road and contains the main entrance although some homes had the main entrance on the long elevation of the home especially those in early New England. Sidelights, transom or fanlights are a prevalent feature on these homes and their decoration tends to be light and delicate - employing what is often referred to as Adamesque details such as classical swags, shields or dentil moldings.

South Windsor Assessor Records
Wood Memorial Library House Files

PHOTOGRAPHER  DATE
Nancy Gardner  11/2004

VIEW NEGATIVE ON FILE
S  Wood Library

NAME  DATE
Stacey S. Vairo  1/2006

ORGANIZATION
Fitzgerald & Halliday, Inc.

ADDRESS
72 Cedar Street, Hartford, CT 06106

21. THREATS TO BUILDING OR SITE

X None known  □ Highways  □ Vandalism  □ Developers  □ Other

□ Renewal  □ Private  □ Deterioration  □ Zoning

Explanation:

HIST-6 REV. 6/83 (Back)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
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<th>Photograph #</th>
<th>C/NC</th>
<th>Map/Lot#</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>BISSELL FERRY SITE, 1633-1925</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferry Lane</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>25:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>BISSELL FERRY FARM AND TAVERN</td>
<td>4 C</td>
<td></td>
<td>25:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial, before 1750; additions, 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ferry Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPERRY FARM WORKER’S HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20th-century Domestic, 1905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ferry Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant farm lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>47 Ferry Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SPERRY FARM WORKER’S HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20th-century Domestic, 1905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Ferry Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to rear of #47 and #35)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Cape, ca. 1800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>35 Ferry Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Federal Revival, ca. 1924</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ferry Lane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two barns, other outbuildings, before 1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Site of Lewis Sperry house, demolished)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>1533 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROESSOR ASABEL NETTLETON HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greek Revival, ca. 1840</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant farm lot extends to river</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>1544 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ELI TERRY HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gambrel, ca. 1780</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Main Street, EDWARDS CEMETERY, 1704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32:19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>1554 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19th-century Domestic, ca. 1880; addition, 1940</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>1559 Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evergreen Lodge (site of earlier church)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classical Revival, 1901</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### National Register of Historic Places
#### Inventory—Nomination Form

**Continuation sheet** East Windsor Hill Historic District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inventory #</th>
<th>Building/Site</th>
<th>Photograph #</th>
<th>C/NC</th>
<th>Map/Lot#</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>1562 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32:23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Revival, ca. 1920</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>1576 Main Street</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>32:22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>1595 Main Street</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>32:21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>GRANT/COOK HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgian Colonial, 1744</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>1609 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20th-century Domestic, 1916</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant lot</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>1624 Main Street</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>33:10</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>1629 Main Street</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>33:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modern residence with barn at river</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>1638 Main Street</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>33:9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>1648 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>42:15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AARON GRANT HOUSE (Post Office, 1837).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial/Federal, 1753/1782</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>1653 Main Street</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33:2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EBENEZER GRANT MANSION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgian, 1757/58; rear ell, ca. 1700</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>1658 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43:23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four Square, ca. 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>1675 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33:4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MORACE GILLETTE HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greek Revival, ca. 1835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gambrel roof added, 1917</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory #</td>
<td>Building/Site</td>
<td>Photograph #</td>
<td>C/NC</td>
<td>Map/Lot#</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>1678 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43:21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HEEDY H. B. SMITH HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19th-century Domestic, 1867</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__ Main Street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vacant lots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>1689 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33:5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLAPP HOUSES (abandoned)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double house: Greek Revival, ca. 1850</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19th-century Domestic, ca. 1880</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barn to rear of house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>1712 Main Street</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATHAN DAY HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgian, 1735</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>1713 Main Street</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>33:6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PROFESSOR WILLIAM THOMPSON HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greek Revival, ca. 1835</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>1726 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>43:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial Revival, ca. 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>1732 Main Street</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAPTAIN MAY HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Colonial saltbox, ca. 1700</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>1737 Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>33:8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ELLSWORTH MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classical Revival, 1936</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facade incorporates elements of 1834 seminary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>__ Main Street</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>33:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EAST WINDSOR HILL CEMETERY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>1748 Main Street</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>43:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRESIDENT BENNETT TYLER HOUSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greek Revival, 1835</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>1760 Main Street</td>
<td>NC</td>
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| 34.        | 1764 Main Street  
19th-century Domestic, ca. 1850 | C            |      | 43:12   |
| 35.        | 1766 Main Street  
Modern residence | NC           |      | 43:11   |
| 36.        | 1772 Main Street  
REVEREND LEVI SMITH HOUSE  
Greek Revival, 1842 | C            |      | 43:10   |
| 37.        | 1803 Main Street  
Queen Anne, ca. 1880 | C            |      | 43:1A   |
|            | Main Street  
Vacant rear lot; partially fronts on street |               |      | 43:9    |
| 38.        | 1810 Main Street  
ERASTUS ELLSWORTH HOUSE  
Greek Revival, 1820 | C            |      | 43:8    |
| 39.        | 1828 Main Street  
NOAH WELLS HOUSE  
Georgian/Federal, 1789 | C            |      | 43:7    |
| 40.        | Main Street  
DOCTOR WOOD'S OFFICE  
Greek Revival, ca. 1848 | C            |      | 43:2    |
| 41.        | 1835 Main Street  
Greek Revival, ca. 1840 | C            |      | 43:1    |
| 42.        | 1837 Main Street  
EPAPHRUS BISSELL HOUSE  
Federal, 1815 | 10           |      | 43:2    |
| 43.        | 1838 Main Street  
JUDGE RALPH GRANT HOUSE  
Four Square, 1895 | C            |      | 43:6    |
| 44.        | 1846 Main Street  
JOHN S. CLAPP HOUSE  
Greek Revival, 1857 | C            |      | 43:5    |
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<tr>
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<th>Map/Lot#</th>
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<td>Hill Grocery and Post Office</td>
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<td>Gambrel, before 1760</td>
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<td>1891 Main Street</td>
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<td>22 Sullivan Avenue</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Colonial Revival, 1933</td>
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## Inventory—Nomination Form

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**  

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Windsor Farms Historic District**  
South Windsor, Connecticut  
Item number: 7  
Page 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. #</th>
<th>Map/Lot #</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>C/NC</th>
<th>Photo. #</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>18:38</td>
<td>Chapel Rd.</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>Chapel Rd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
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<td>104</td>
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<td>19th-century Domestic, c. 1880</td>
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<td>Tobacco barn to rear</td>
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<td>with barn on property</td>
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<td>12.</td>
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<td>WILLIAM KINNERY HOUSE</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Colonial Revival, hip roof, 1902</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Several barns</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>770</td>
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<td>340</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
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</table>

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1. Vacant lots that front on streets in the district are included in the inventory, but not assigned a number. Historic barns associated with an inventoried property are included in the listing of that property; barns on separate lots are assigned an individual number. These ancillary buildings are not dated in the listing. See Item #7 for a discussion of the dating of tobacco barns or sheds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. #</th>
<th>Map/Lot #</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<td>HENRY E. PITKIN HOUSE</td>
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<td>695</td>
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<td>SAMUEL T. WOLCOTT HOUSE Greek Revival, 1839 with wood-frame horsebarn to north</td>
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<td>72.</td>
<td>12:13</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Water Pollution Control Plant, 1982 Buildings set well back from street</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Tobacco Warehouse with one tobacco barn and watertower, c. 1860</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>19:57</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Two tobacco barns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>20th-century Domestic, c. 1910 Two barns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inv. #</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>C/NC</td>
<td>Photo. #</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>741 Main Street</td>
<td>Greek Revival, c. 1840 Two barns</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>749 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>756 Main Street</td>
<td>THE JONES HOUSE Shingle, 1909.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>757 Main Street</td>
<td>ABIEZER PORTER HOUSE Georgian, 1835</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>763 Main Street</td>
<td>Queen Anne, c. 1890 with barn</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>771 Main Street</td>
<td>UNION DISTRICT SCHOOL Romanesque, c. 1890</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>772 Main Street</td>
<td>NATHANIEL T. JONES HOUSE Queen Anne, 1875</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>783 Main Street</td>
<td>WOOD MEMORIAL LIBRARY Neo-classical, 1926</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>788 Main Street</td>
<td>WILLIAM N. JENNINGS HOUSE Stick, 1893</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>789 Main Street</td>
<td>19th-century Domestic, c. 1880</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>793 Main Street</td>
<td>JOHN NEWBERRY KING HOUSE Second Empire, c. 1870</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>798 Main Street</td>
<td>DANIEL HAYDEN HOUSE Colonial, 1767; porch c. 1879</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>19:30 Main Street</td>
<td>Three tobacco sheds</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90.</td>
<td>808 Main Street</td>
<td>HORACE VIBERT HOUSE Colonial Revival, 1901</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91.</td>
<td>809 Main Street</td>
<td>JOSIAH BRAGS HOUSE Greek Revival. 1835</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92.</td>
<td>819-821 Main Street</td>
<td>FOSTER-PARMELEE HOUSE Late Greek Revival, 1860</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93.</td>
<td>824 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern Residence</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>831 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern Post Office</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inv. #</td>
<td>Map/Lot #</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>C/NC</td>
<td>Photo. #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31:10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Vacant lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1330 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1335 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1349 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1350 Main Street</td>
<td>Modern residence</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1370 Main Street</td>
<td>Greek Revival, c. 1840; porch, c. 1880</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32:1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Vacant lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1371-1375 Main Street</td>
<td>Greek Revival, c. 1840 with barn</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32:3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Main Street</td>
<td>Vacant lot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179.</td>
<td></td>
<td>1401 Main Street</td>
<td>Sillas Terry House Colonial gambrel, 1720 with barns</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.</td>
<td></td>
<td>19:44 Pleasant valley Rd.</td>
<td>Two tobacco sheds</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180.</td>
<td></td>
<td>19:45 Pleasant Valley Rd.</td>
<td>Tobacco shed</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>