

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000265 Date Listed: 04/08/92

Danielson Main Street  
Historic District Property Name Windham County CT State

N/A  
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

4/8/92  
Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

3. Classification: Number of Resources within Property

The Danielson Federal Savings & Loan building (inventory #203) constructed outside the period of significance in 1960 is a noncontributing building. The correct number of contributing buildings in the district is 49 and the correct number of noncontributing is 9.

This information was discussed with John Herzan, CTSHPO, by telephone.

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DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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1. Name of Property

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historic name: DANIELSON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

other name/site number: N/A

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2. Location

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street & number: Main Street from Water Street to Spring Street

city/town: Killingly not for publication: N/A  
vicinity: Danielson

state: CT county: Windham code: 015 zip code: 06239

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3. Classification

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Ownership of Property: private; public-local, state, federal

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>50</u>	<u>8</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>50</u>	<u>8</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Location Danielson Main Street Historic District 2-6  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

Street Addresses:

Academy Street: 21, 35, 46, 47, 50

Center Street: 7, 10, 13, 16-22, 26-28

Central Street: 3, 14

Commerce Avenue: 3-15, 17-21, 23, 31

Furnace Street: 8-10, 21-23

Main Street: 37-59, 55, 58, 60, 61-69, 66, 74-88, 83, 85-89, 90-  
94, 91-97, 100-104, 103, 106-108, 122, 130-132, 134-138, 140-  
148, 150-152, 151, 156-158, 157, 161, 162, 172, 181, 187-193,  
190, 196, 203, 210

Spring Street: 9

Water Street: 70, 77, 80, 81

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. See cont. sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Handwritten Signature] Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

Date: February 20, 1992

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
determined not eligible for the National Register
removed from the National Register

[Handwritten Signature] 4/8/92

other (explain):

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: specialty store, restaurant
RELIGION religious structure
GOVERNMENT city hall, fire station
DOMESTIC hotel
Current: COMMERCE/TRADE Sub: specialty store, restaurant
RELIGION religious structure
GOVERNMENT city hall, fire station



7. Description

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Architectural Classification:

- Italianate
- Colonial Revival
- Commercial Style

Other Description: N/A

Materials: foundation	<u>STONE</u>	roof	<u>ASPHALT</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>	other	<u>GLASS</u>
	<u>WOOD</u>		<u>BRICK</u>

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: state.

Applicable National Register Criteria: A,C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : \_\_\_\_\_

- Areas of Significance: COMMERCE
- RELIGION
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- ARCHITECTURE

Period(s) of Significance: c.1840-c.1940

Significant Dates: see inventory, item #17

Significant Person(s): N/A

Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: see inventory, item #7

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above. X See continuation sheet.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-1  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

The Danielson Main Street Historic District includes the principal commercial area of Danielson, Connecticut, a densely built commercial, industrial, and residential settlement within the Town of Killingly, within which Danielson was formerly an incorporated borough. Main Street (Connecticut Route 12) runs in a northeasterly direction, with the district extending about four-tenths of a mile from Water Street at the southerly end to Spring Street at the northerly end. The district is bisected at its midpoint by the single-track right-of-way of the Providence & Worcester Railroad, which crosses Main Street at about a 45-degree angle. The district extends only a short distance along side streets so as to include related historic buildings; Main Street itself represents the principal concentration of historic resources.

The district's buildings fall into two main categories: commercial blocks, two or three stories high, sited close on one another or actually joined at party walls, with no setback from the street; and institutional structures, large buildings generally sited apart from surrounding commercial uses. The commercial blocks are mostly of brick construction and include Italianate-style buildings from the 1870s (Photograph 9), Romanesque-style buildings from the 1890s (Photographs 2 and 10), Colonial Revival-style buildings from the early 20th century (Photograph 19, right), and Commercial-style blocks from the 1920s (Photographs 9, far right, and 16, center). In general, the storefronts of Danielson's commercial area have been extensively modernized, particularly with the addition of shingled pent or mansard roofs. However, most buildings retain at least some remnants of historical storefronts in the form of cast-iron columns or sheet-metal cornices (Photograph 12). Several interiors exhibit the elaborately embossed metal ceilings that were common in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Most buildings retain their original appearance on their upper floors, with decorative window trim, cornice details, and commemorative tablets (Photograph 13) intact.

A few buildings in the district have undergone changes that in themselves have architectural significance. There are, for example, two examples of Victorian-period buildings with Carrara-glass storefronts from the 1930s (Photographs 10 and 11). Another case of significant alterations is the Attawaugan Hotel (Photograph 15), which was built in 1856 in the Greek Revival style, remodeled with ornately detailed porches in the Victorian period, and given an elaborate brick facade with Acanthus-leaf pilasters in the early 20th century.

In addition to the large blocks, the district includes a number of wood-frame buildings, mostly Greek Revival in style and dating from the

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-2  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

middle 19th century, that are much closer in size and scale to houses (Photograph 6, center, 14, left). Despite their domestic appearance, nearly all were either built as stores on the first floor with living space above or converted to such use within only a few years of their construction. Most have had their ground stories altered over the years with storefront enlargements. By the 1930s only three buildings in the district, one of which was a mill-related tenement on Water Street, were solely residential. The wood-frame buildings also include some unusual structures, such as a former photographic studio from the 1860s (Photograph 7) and a mansard-roofed former hotel adjacent to the railroad tracks (Photograph 6).

Among its historic institutional structures, the district includes four current or former churches, ranging in age from the 1855 Westfield Congregational Church to the 1918 Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church (Photographs 19, 20, and 21); the 1901 Bugbee Memorial Library (Photograph 19, center); the 1908 Danielson Fire Station (Photograph 1); and two public buildings from the 1930s, the Connecticut State Armory (Photograph 4, right) and the Danielson Post Office (Photograph 21). Danielson's institutional buildings are among the largest and most architecturally elaborate buildings in the district. One historic institutional building, the Killingly Town Hall (Photograph 17), was built in 1876 in an ornate Gothic Revival mode, with a tower and extensive stone trim. It was originally known as the Music Hall Block and was built by a private company as a hall for entertainments and as a meeting place for the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations; in 1906 it was purchased by the town and has served ever since for town offices, public meetings, and court sessions.

The district includes only one former industrial building imbedded among adjacent commercial or institutional uses (Photograph 5). It originally was a factory that made reeds for loom harnesses, and at later times it housed knitting and woolen mills. Several small artisan shops, formerly 19th-century carpentry, woodworking, and carriage-painting enterprises, have been incorporated into commercial buildings on Center Street (Photograph 2, left) and Commerce Avenue (Photograph 4, center). Although altered from their original appearance, they have been counted as contributing buildings because their age is readily apparent and their historical associations support the theme of Danielson as a commercial hub.

The district's period of significance extends through the 1930s, when two of the district's institutional buildings (the Post Office and the Armory) and two large commercial blocks were built. However, two



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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-3  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

later buildings, the 1942 Telephone Building and a 1960 bank (Photograph 18), were counted as contributing because their elaborate Colonial Revival architecture represents a continuation of one of the district's major architectural styles.

In addition to the individual integrity retained by most of its buildings, the district as a whole possesses considerable integrity. Noncontributing buildings are limited to c.1950 additions to historic buildings on the Danielson Oil Company property on Commerce Avenue (Photograph 4); three modern buildings accommodating a restaurant (Photograph 8, center), gas station, and bank (Photograph 16, far left); and two one-story commercial buildings of relatively recent construction (Photograph 3). Of greater impact are the vacant lots that mark the location of historic buildings lost to fire or demolition. These include six sites on Main Street, where the rows of historic commercial buildings are now punctuated by empty spaces, and the entire area along the lower end of Commerce Avenue (Photograph 4). Currently used for a parking lot and the previously mentioned modern bank building, this formerly was Railroad Square, the site of Danielson's passenger depot, freight station, and additional late 19th and early 20th-century commercial buildings. Despite these losses, Danielson's historic commercial district as it exists today retains visual cohesiveness. The large buildings that recall Danielson's historic role as a commercial, religious, and political center are easily visible from all parts of the district, and nowhere are the vacant lots so extensive as to prevent the perception of the district as a single entity from a particular historical period.

The boundary of the district was chosen to reflect the theme of the area as a commercial and institutional center. It includes contiguous-sited historic buildings of long-term commercial and institutional use. Abutting areas of historic residential or industrial buildings were excluded. The district also excludes buildings at the edges that no longer retain integrity, such as an old livery barn imbedded within a modern shopping center on Furnace Street or a former laundry on Academy Street that has become completely deteriorated (both these buildings are also separated from the main concentration of historic buildings by one or more vacant lots). With only a few exceptions involving properties of extensive depth, the boundary follows lot lines as shown in the records of the Town of Killingly Assessor.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-4  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

Following is an inventory of contributing and noncontributing buildings. The district includes no structures, objects, or known sites. In the inventory, the street address (as given in town tax records) is listed first, followed by the historic name, if any, in capital letters; the common name; the date of construction, taken from previous surveys or historical sources or estimated from architectural evidence; style, if any; architect, if known; and a brief description highlighting major historical features and alterations. The inventory also notes some known historical uses. Neither the uses nor the dates should be considered as exhaustive; most buildings have served a variety of commercial purposes over their long lives.

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

- 21 Academy Street, house, c.1875, 2 1/2 stories, 3-bay gable-end facade, vinyl siding, enclosed porches, modern windows and entry. Former dwelling, store (1927), bakery.
- 35 Academy Street, Dupont & Scheibeler law office, c.1875, 1 1/2-story former dwelling, ridge parallel to street, aluminum siding, modern windows and doors. Funeral home (1939).
- 46 Academy Street, house, c.1860, Greek Revival style, gable end to street, 3-bay facade, entries in side porches, partial return of molded cornice, asbestos/asphalt siding.
- 47 Academy Street, DANIELSON FIRE STATION, 1908, 2-story brick firehouse, stepped parapet, paneled frieze, segmental-arched window openings with granite sills (Photograph 1).
- 50 Academy Street, CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE (DeNomme-Keroack Agency), 1911, Late Gothic Revival style, 1 1/2-story brick former church. Peaked windows with simple colored glass, exposed rafters and purlins, 3-story tower with open belfry at southwest corner. Parish house (1955) at rear.
- 10 Center Street, GLINES CARRIAGE-PAINTING SHOP, c.1860, 2 1/2-story wood-frame building, ridge parallel to street, clapboarded 2nd story, modern storefronts with pent roof (Photograph 2).

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-5  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

- 16-22 Center Street, c.1880, 2 1/2-story long wood-frame building, ridge parallel to street, 2 shed dormers on front slope of roof, stone veneer storefronts, modern pent roof, recessed entries with c.1900 doors (Photograph 2). Probably made into stores, c.1925, from c.1880 woodworking shop moved from rear of property.
- 26-28 Center Street, c.1935, 1 and 1 1/2-story wood-frame building, wood-shingle siding. Rear portion at obtuse angle to front may reflect older alignment of Center Street. Front portion has plain parapet concealing gable roof (Photograph 2). Upholstery shop (1939).
- 13 Center Street, PHOENIX HALL, 1894, Romanesque style, 2-story brick building, corbelled parapet. Windows blocked up with glass brick; modern 1st-floor facade (Photograph 3). Meeting hall on 2nd floor, with meat market and print shop on ground floor (1897).
- 14 Central Street, SILAS HYDE HARDWARE STORE (Times Square Lounge Cafe), c.1845, 3-story wood-frame commercial building, aluminum-sided facade with plain parapet, asphalt-sided sides, hoist at rear of west elevation. Windows blocked up. Knights of Pythias Hall on upper floor (1884).
- 5 Commerce Street, Danielson Oil Company, 1927, Tudor Revival style, 1 1/2-story service station, half-timbered stucco gables, brick facing, entry roof on braces (Photograph 4).
- 15 Commerce Street, part of Danielson Oil Company office, c.1900, 2 1/2-story wood-shingled building (Photograph 4, background) embedded within c.1955 1-story office (noncontributing). Wood-turning shop (1903).
- 17-21 Commerce Street, Danielson Credit Bureau, c.1860, 2 1/2-story wood-frame store with 3-story back portion and modern 1-story store addition. Asphalt and aluminum siding. Modern brick-faced storefronts with pent roof (Photograph 12). Carpentry shop, paint shop (1884).
- 23 Commerce Street, LATHROP REED FACTORY (VIP Showroom), 1881, 2-story wood-frame and brick industrial building (Photograph 5). Commerce Street facade covered with aluminum siding. Currently catalog showroom. Reed factory (1884), knitting mill (1897), worsted mill (1911).

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-6  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

- 31 Commerce Street, CONNECTICUT STATE ARMORY, 1932, Payne & O'Keefe, architects. Large gable-roofed brick drill shed; 3-story brick square-plan tower with limestone parapet, stringcourse below 3rd story, buttressed corners, and pilastered entrance at base (Photograph 4, background).
- 8-10 Furnace Street, CENTRAL HOUSE HOTEL (Danielson Restaurant), c.1885, Second Empire style, 2 1/2-stories, mansard roof with dormers and bracketed cornice, wood shingle siding (Photograph 6). Interior includes tin ceilings, marble fireplace, wainscotted dining room, elaborately detailed c.1900 bar.
- 21-23 Furnace Street, S. P. DAVIS PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY (Ordinary Bike Shop), 1865, Italianate style, 1-story keystone-plan wood-frame building with high brick basement, clapboarded facade, asphalt-shingle side elevations. Flat-roofed monitor along ridge of shallow-pitched roof. Elaborate bracketed cornice with curved parapet in front (Photograph 7). Saloon and restaurant in basement (1884).
- 37-59 Main Street, Spinning Wheel Gift Shop, c.1870, 2-story wood-frame store, shallow-pitched gable roof. Asphalt siding, modern storefronts with wood-shingled awning. One-story addition, c.1950 (Photograph 8). Grocery (1911).
- 58-60 Main Street, house, c.1850, Greek Revival and Italianate-style elements, 2 1/2-story, gable end facing street, clapboarded exterior, pilastered corners, entry hood on small scroll brackets, molded 1st-floor window cornices, bay window on right. Millinery shop (1860s). Small house to rear (60 Main Street), 2 stories, gable roof, clapboarded exterior.
- 61-69 Main Street, EVANS BLOCK, 1878, Italianate style, 2 1/2-story brick commercial block, jerkinhead roof with 4 pedimented dormers, central gable wall dormer with double round-arched window. Other windows have stone sills, imposts and keystones and raised-brick drip molds. Cornice brackets, paired at corners (Photograph 9). Modern storefronts. Variety store (1884), millinery and restaurant (1892).

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-7  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

- 74-88 Main Street, CYR BUILDING, 1893, Romanesque style, 2-story brick commercial block, corbelled cornice, 3 wooden bay windows on 2nd story, 4 storefronts with c.1930 black Carrara glass, original storefront cornice (Photograph 10). Clothing, shoe, and millinery shops (1897).
- 83 Main Street, HYDE BLOCK/HAJDUN BUILDING, c.1890, Classical Revival style, 2-story brick commercial block with rusticated granite trim, denticulated cornice, paneled parapet, pilasters separating bays (Photograph 9, center). Formerly had pediment over 2nd-story bay window. One modern storefront, one with c.1930 pink and black Carrara glass (Photograph 11), and one with original cast-iron columns (Photograph 12). "Boston Store" clothing shop (1891), hall on 2nd floor.
- 85-89 Main Street, LONGO BUILDING, 1924, Commercial style, 2-story yellow tapestry-brick commercial block, wide 2nd-floor window openings, corbelled cornice, stepped parapet with central tablet, "LONGO" in bronze letters, cast-stone window sills and parapet coping. One original storefront with brick and stucco paneled pilasters, wood cornice. Tin ceiling within. (Photograph 9, right). Fruit store, 1920s.
- 90-94 Main Street, DAVIS BUILDING (Sunshine Card & Office Supply), 1919, Renaissance style, 2-story brick commercial building; windows have brick jack arches with gray-brick keystones and granite sills. No cornice elaboration; brickwork includes 5 bands of gray brick. Modern pent roof over storefronts.
- 91-97 Main Street, Jean Pierre's Barber Shop, c.1860, 2 1/2-story wood-frame center part with 2 pilastered bay windows on side elevation; 2-story store on left, added c.1880, 1-story addition on right, c.1880. Clothing store (c.1860), shoe store and furniture store (1884), confectionery and millinery (1892).
- 100-104 Main Street, DIAMOND BUILDING, 1932, Moderne style, 1-story commercial block, yellow-brick exterior, band of basketweave brick, parapet with stepped cast-stone fluted pinnacles. Modern pent roof over 6 storefronts. (Photograph 13).

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-8  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

- 103 Main Street, JODOIN BUILDING (Trink-Et Shoppe), c.1860, 2 wood-frame buildings, 2 1/2 stories, connected together c.1925 to form single ground-floor commercial space. Stone-facing on storefronts (1952), modern pent roof. Grocery store, dwelling (1884).
- 106-108 Main Street, Kitchen Witch, c.1870, 2 1/2-story wood-frame former dwelling, gable end to street, with 2-story addition on north side; board-and-batten siding, modern windows, storefront with pent roof. "Yankee Notions" shop (1884).
- 122 Main Street, Gil's Real Estate, c.1850, Greek Revival style, 2-story wood-frame building, gable end facing street. Full cornice return. Storefront built out along Main Street (Photograph 6). Cigar store (1884), fruit store and restaurant (1892, confectionery (1897)).
- 130-132 Main Street, SHUMWAY BLOCK (Something Special), c.1875, Italianate style, 2-story wood-frame commercial building, modern board-and-batten siding, high parapet on brackets, modern windows. Arched central entry with turned impost blocks, remnant of keystone, paneled pilasters, remnants of old storefront (Photographs 6, 14). Clothing and jewelry store (1884).
- 134-138 Main Street, ATTAWAUGAN HOTEL, 1856, Colonial Revival style (remodelled c.1930), 4-story wood-frame building with brick facade. Classically detailed canopy over upper-floor entrance. Bays demarcated by rusticated brick piers with Acanthus-leaf capitals; molded 3rd-story cornice. Windows have small-pane sash, keystones. Red frieze, c.1950, with stainless-steel speedlines above storefronts (Photograph 15).
- 140-148 Main Street, PHENIX BLOCK (Sherwin Williams), 1896, Renaissance Revival style, 2-story brick commercial block, 4-bay facade with bays separated by stone-banded brick piers. Windows with jack-arch heads. Recessed-brick crosses in frieze; projecting cornice with dentils and mutules. Two largely original storefronts with cast-iron columns, sheet-metal cornice (Photograph 14). Some tin ceilings within. Confectionery, banks, organ store; reading room on 2nd story (1897).

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-9  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

150-152 Main Street, WOODWARD DRUG STORE (Andy's Pizza), c.1845, Greek Revival style, 2 1/2-story clapboarded wood-frame building on high brick basement. Gable end facing Main Street, full cornice return, wide corner boards, 2-step frieze, rectangular gable window. Storefront built out (Photograph 14).

151 Main Street, Danielson Surplus Sales, 1903, Classical Revival style, 2-story yellow-brick commercial building, bays separated by piers with stone bases, elaborate capitals. Mutulary cornice. Surround for upper floor entry has quoins and floral molding. Windows have jack-arch heads, key and impost stones (Photograph 16, left). Tin ceilings within. Clothing store, hall on 2nd floor (1903, 1911); bank (1927, 1939).

156-158 Main Street, WINDHAM COUNTY NATIONAL BANK (Alan Clothes/Joseph's Jewelers), 1915, Colonial Revival style, 2-story brick commercial building with 1-story addition to north. Four 2-story Tuscan columns across front. Center entry with broken-scroll pediment, round-arched 2nd-floor windows, Classical cornice. Modern bay windows on ground floor. Bank (1927, 1939).

157 Main Street, DOWE BUILDING, 1927, Commercial style, 2-story brick commercial building. Three-part windows with cast-stone sills and heads on 2nd floor. Simple parapet with rounded center portion bearing name and date tablets. Modern pent roof over storefront (Photograph 16). Tin ceiling within. Current and original use: stationery store.

161 Main Street, LACLAIR BUILDING, 1937, 2 1/2-story brick commercial building, 2-bay facade, simple raised-brick ornament, wooden sunburst design in gable (Photograph 16).

172 Main Street, DANIELSON MUSIC HALL (Killingly Town Hall), 1876, Gothic Revival style, 3-story hip-roofed building with pyramidal-roofed tower, topped by weather-vane and cresting, centered on facade. Decorative effects include limestone drip molds over windows, corbelled cornice, stone banding on ground floor, and small columns on consoles at base of tower (2nd story) (Photograph 17). Interior recently renovated. Originally a music hall and meeting hall with post office and stores on ground floor.

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-10  
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181 Main Street, EZRA STILES HOUSE, c.1840, Greek Revival style, 2 1/2-story clapboarded house, ridge parallel to street, 5-bay facade, central entry with pilasters, lintel sidelights, and transom. Corner pilasters, wide frieze across front of house. Currently law offices.

187-193 Main Street, SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY BUILDING, 1942, Colonial Revival style, 2 1/2-story brick office building with brownstone corners (Photograph 18, left). Windows have small-pane sash, jack-arch heads, molded brick sills, keystones, and paneled shutters (1st floor only). Transomed entry. Two-story addition (1960) has similar details, flat roof with parapet.

190 Main Street, BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK (Willimantic Savings Institute), 1928, Colonial Revival style, Norton & Townsend, architects; 2-story brick bank with elaborate limestone and marble Georgian details: projecting pediment on Tower of the Winds columns, entry with broken scroll pediment, quoins, keystones in window lintels, and balustrade between end chimneys (Photograph 19). Interior largely original with mutulary cornice, pilastered doorways, 2nd-floor gallery with round-arched windows.

196 Main Street, BUGBEE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, 1901, Classical Revival style, Walter J. Paine, architect; 1-story, hip-roofed buff-brick library, elaborate entry pavilion with recessed arched opening. Classical details include freestanding columns within arched entry, crossetted entry surround, cornice with egg-and-dart molding and dentils, quoins, denticulated window caps, and inspirational tablets along frieze. Palladian windows on side elevations. Metal cresting along roof (Photograph 19). Interior largely original with oak mantels, columns, and cornice.

203 Main Street, DANIELSON FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN, 1960, Colonial Revival style, David Barker, architect; 1 1/2-story brick bank, slate-covered gambrel roof, 7-bay facade with center 5 bays recessed behind 4 Tuscan columns. Center entry with sidelights, transom, fluted pilasters. Windows have small-pane sash, jack-arched heads with cast-stone keystones, shutters. Pedimented dormers across roof (Photograph 18).



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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-11  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

210 Main Street, WESTFIELD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 1855, Renaissance and Italianate-style elements, George Truesdell, architect-builder, 2 1/2-story church with multi-stage steeple centered on gable-end facade. Matched-board exterior, round-arched entry and 2nd-story windows, paired cornice brackets (Photograph 19).

9 Spring Street, DANIELSON METHODIST CHURCH, 1902, Late Gothic Revival style, 1 1/2-story brick church, T-shaped plan, overhanging gables with large traceried Gothic windows, buttressed corners; crenellated tower with belfry at southeast corner (Photograph 20). Interior largely original: wainscot, beams and bracing, Lincrusta ceiling.

70 Water Street, DANIELSON POST OFFICE, 1935, Colonial Revival style, Louis A. Simon, architect, 1-story brick building, 3-bay facade, arched openings with cast-stone keystone and impost blocks, broken scroll pediment over central entrance, small-pane sash, molded cornice along parapet (Photograph 21).

77 Water Street, DANIELSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY MILLWORKER HOUSE (Hooper Real Estate) c.1850, 1 1/2-story former dwelling, vinyl siding, added dormer, storefront/office additions. Formerly associated with Danielson Manufacturing Company textile mill.

80 Water Street, HOLY TRINITY GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH, 1918, Byzantine style, 1 1/2-story church, stucco exterior. Round-arched windows, circular windows in gables, belfries at each front corner with domed roofs, crosses. Large central dome with cross (Photograph 21). Small house of undetermined age at rear.

81 Water Street, c.1860, small 1-story clapboarded building, gable end to street; plain parapet concealing shallow-pitched gable roof. Moved c.1955, formerly cobbler shop near 74-88 Main Street.

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Description Danielson Main Street Historic District 7-12  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

INVENTORY OF NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

- 7 Center Street, Sarantopoulos Law Offices, c.1980, remodelled from older structure, 1-story, projecting flat roof on braces (Photograph 3).
- 3 Central Street, Fleet Bank, c.1975, 2-story mansard-roofed, brick-faced bank building (Photograph 16, far left).
- 3 Commerce Avenue, part of Danielson Oil Company, c.1950, vacant 1 1/2-story gable-roofed brick building.
- 5 Commerce Avenue, part of Danielson Oil Company, c.1950, 1-story repair garage (Photograph 4).
- 15 Commerce Avenue, part of Danielson Oil Company, c.1950, 1-story concrete-block office building, surrounding older 2-story frame building (Photograph 4).
- 55 Main Street, George's Galley, 1978, 1-story brick-faced restaurant (Photograph 8).
- 66 Main Street, 3-Q-Lube, c.1955, 1-story concrete-block oil-change garage.
- 162 Main Street, Bousquet Appliances, c.1980, 1-story brick commercial building, shingled mansard-roofed storefront.

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Significance Danielson Main Street Historic District 8-1  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

Summary

The Danielson Main Street Historic District is significant because its many historic buildings recall Danielson's role as a commercial, social, religious, and political center (Criterion A). In the 19th century, industrial growth based upon textile production combined with commercial expansion engendered by the railroad to make Danielson one of the busiest communities in eastern Connecticut. Numerous restaurants, saloons, and lodging places sprang up around the depot, which stood just north of Main Street on the site of the Commerce Street parking lot, and a variety of groceries, dry-goods stores, banks, and specialty shops served the needs of travelers, residents of Danielson, and people from the surrounding mill villages and countryside. Toward the end of the 19th century, large business blocks, mostly of brick construction, began replacing the smaller wood-frame commercial buildings of the earlier era. Several of these had entertainment halls on their upper floors, as well as meeting spaces for social organizations such as the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. The Main Street area was also the meeting place for several religious denominations, as evidenced by the district's four 19th and early 20th-century church buildings. Finally, Danielson became the political center of the Town of Killingly when, in 1906, town offices, town meetings, and court sessions were relocated to the Music Hall Block on Main Street.

The Danielson Main Street Historic District is also significant for its architectural qualities (Criterion C). There are relatively few comparable examples of late 19th and early 20th-century commercial architecture in eastern Connecticut. Although Danielson's business blocks have been altered over time, especially on the first-floor level, they retain the distinctive characteristics of the period's commercial architecture: they are mostly large multi-story buildings of brick construction; they are sited close together, with no set-back from the sidewalk; and they have repetitious facades in which a basic storefront/window module is repeated across the breadth of the street-facing elevation. In general, they retain the distinctive ornamental details characteristic of particular styles of architecture, ranging from Italianate bracketed cornices from the 1860s and 1870s to stylized Moderne parapet decoration from the 1930s. Several of the buildings, including the 1855 Westfield Congregational Church, the Italianate-style Evans Block, the 1901 Classical Revival-style Bugbee Library, and the 1928 Colonial Revival-style Brooklyn Saving Bank, are among the most formal and architecturally elaborate buildings in the area.

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Significance Danielson Main Street Historic District 8-2  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

Historical Background

Two factors, textile manufacturing and railroad development, account for Danielson's transformation from a thinly settled agricultural area within the Town of Killingly to a bustling community having many of the attributes of a small city. Two rivers converge in Danielson just west of the nominated property, the Quinebaug River and the smaller but fast-flowing Five Mile (formerly Assawaugu) River. Starting in 1809, these rivers were harnessed to power small textile mills, and by the 1830s these and other sites in Killingly accounted for more cotton-spinning capacity than any other town in Connecticut. The industry received a further boost in 1850 when the Quinebaug Company built a huge new mill on the Brooklyn side of the Quinebaug River. Although the company built many brick tenements near the mill, it also developed tracts of mill housing on the Killingly side, and much other residential development occurred in Danielson as a result of industrialization. The mill's managers were instrumental in having the Westfield Congregational Church relocated to Main Street in 1854, in order to benefit the growing community near their mill. In addition to the Quinebaug Company on the west side and the smaller but substantial Danielson Manufacturing Company located between the Quinebaug and Five Mile Rivers, Danielson's industrial base included many smaller companies, such as woodworking shops and loom-reed manufacturers, that were wholly or partly dependent upon textile manufacturing. Smaller knitting factories and woolen mills drew upon Danielson's expanding labor force experienced in textile manufacture. Despite ups and downs reflective of the national economy, the textile industry grew throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, especially in the World War I period, and even prospered into the 1930s, with new specialized products such as tire canvas and curtain fabric sustaining an industry formerly devoted to plain cotton cloth.

The expansion of the industrial work force provided one source of commercial growth. The other source was the completion of the Norwich and Worcester (now the Providence and Worcester) Railroad in the late 1830s. The railroad supplemented the important roads that converged in Danielson, such as the Windham County Turnpike (present-day Main Street) and the Norwich to Worcester colonial road (Broad Street and part of Main Street) and made Danielson, then known as Westfield or West Killingly, a place where lumber, coal, groceries, dry goods, and other merchandise were distributed for the entire region between Putnam and Norwich. Hotels, saloons, and restaurants were built close to the passenger and freight facilities which formerly stood just north of

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Significance Danielson Main Street Historic District 8-3  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

Main Street, and many other wholesale, retail, and artisan enterprises followed suit. Professionals such as doctors, dentists, and lawyers found Danielson to be a central places where their offices, often on the upper floors of the increasing large commercial buildings lining Main Street, could serve more clients than in the thinly settled rural areas or small mill villages that characterized the surrounding countryside. A business directory of Danielson for 1869 listed two hotels, three lawyers, five doctors and dentists, and twenty-seven merchants selling sewing machines, medicines, books, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, hardware, furniture, grave stones, watches, stoves, and millinery. Among the many services offered were those of a civil engineer, photographer, blacksmith, and insurance agent.

In 1854 the area's manufacturers and entrepreneurs secured a charter that established Danielson as an incorporated borough, including the built-up settlements on both sides of the Quinebaug River and thus embracing parts of Killingly and Brooklyn. Named Danielsonville after one of the community's leading manufacturing families, the borough provided fire protection and other municipal services such as street and sidewalk construction. Later charter revisions excluded the Brooklyn side and shortened the name to Danielson.

As Danielson merchants prospered, they replaced their small wooden store buildings with larger blocks, often of brick, that housed not only their own businesses but provided rent from other retail stores, office space, and meeting halls patronized by social organizations. Beginning with the Shumway Block, c.1875, and the Evans Block, 1878, Danielson's Main Street began assuming the appearance of two continuous rows of large commercial buildings. While not as tall as those in the big cities, they shared in the scale, material, and architectural stylishness that characterized urban commercial architecture. In building these large, ornate buildings, the borough's merchants expressed not only a need for more space, but also a vision of Danielson as a thriving, prosperous community with a bright future. The process of building new commercial blocks continued into the 1930s; even in the Depression, some businesses were able to continue their expansion.

The buildings that make up the Danielson Main Street Historic District serve as reminders of its development as a commercial center. The early phase, in which businesses were located in wooden structures of domestic size and scale, is represented in several Greek Revival-style buildings and in two small buildings that formerly housed a cobbler shop and a photographic studio. The next phase, the construction of

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Significance Danielson Main Street Historic District 8-4  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

large business blocks, is also well represented. The artisanal enterprises that were part of the commercial economy are represented by the buildings that formerly housed carriage-painting, woodworking, and tin shops. The social activities that accompanied Danielson's emergence as a center are also recalled by the district's buildings. The Music Hall Block, for example, was developed by a private company to provide a place for public entertainments, as well as a meeting hall for the Grand Army of the Republic. Several other buildings in the district had halls on their upper floors as well. Although some churches located their buildings in the residential areas that border the Main Street commercial core, four religious institutions built on or within a block of Main Street. Danielson's role as a political center is epitomized by the Killingly Town Hall, the former Music Hall Block, which since 1906 has served as town offices, a place for town meetings, and a courtroom facility. The borough's civic role was further sustained by construction of the town's public library in 1901, the Connecticut State Armory in 1932, and a relatively large post office building in 1935.

The buildings in the district also reflect the participation of women and European ethnic groups in Danielson's community life. Millinery was one of the chief entrepreneurial avenues open to women in the 19th century, and several of the district's buildings formerly accommodated millinery shops. One Danielson milliner, Mme. Joseph Cyr, built the Cyr Building, a large commercial block that housed not only her shop but a clothing store and shoe store as well. Mme. Cyr was of French-Canadian heritage, a member of Danielson's single largest nationality group. Although concentrated in the ranks of mill operatives, a few French Canadians became business owners, and this is reflected in the names of the buildings on Main Street which, in addition to the Cyr block, include the LaClair and Jodoin buildings. Greeks also made up a sizeable portion of 20th-century millworkers, a fact made evident by the Orthodox Church on Water Street, and an Eastern European influence was asserted by Stanley Hajdun, proprietor of the Pulaski Cafe, in renaming the Hyde Block after his family in the 1930s.

Architectural Significance

The Danielson Main Street Historic District includes several buildings of outstanding individual architectural significance as well as numerous buildings that contribute to the district's significance as representative examples of commercial architecture. Among the former are the 1878 Evans Block (Photographs 8 and 9), an unusual example of

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Significance Danielson Main Street Historic District 8-5  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

the use in commercial architecture of picturesque elements, such as the jerkinhead roof, dormers, and large central gable, in addition to the usual Italianate features such as the bracketed cornice. The 1876 Town Hall/Music Hall Block (Photograph 17) embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Gothic mode sometimes referred to as High Victorian Gothic: polychrome masonry, tower, cresting, and elaborate window treatment. The 1854 Westfield Congregational Church (Photograph 19) is significant because it illustrates the transition in meetinghouse architecture from the Classicism of the Greek Revival to a kind of early Victorian eclecticism in which Italianate, Greek Revival, and Georgian elements (the Wren-inspired steeple) are combined; it was built by George Truesdell from nearby Dayville, where he had earlier built several buildings, including a meetinghouse, in a more standard Greek Revival mode.

Among the district's several well-preserved early 20th-century revival-style buildings are two small but ornate buildings which are outstanding examples of their respective styles. The 1901 Bugbee Memorial Library (Photograph 19) embodies the Classical Revival's distinctive simplicity, symmetry, and sense of massiveness. Designed by Boston architect Walter J. Paine, its richly detailed interior, featuring marble columns and a rotunda, shows how this monumental style could be adapted to a very small space. The former Brooklyn Savings Bank on the adjacent lot (Photograph 19) represents the Colonial Revival in its most elaborate form. Designed by the noted New Haven firm of Norton and Townsend, the building incorporates an unusually rich concentration of Colonial Revival-style detailing. As was typical of financial institutional buildings in this style, the bank uses more high-style ornament, such as the free-standing columns, broken scroll pediment, and eagle motif in the pediment, than ever appeared in any single 18th-century building. Both the bank and library are especially notable for being virtually unaltered, preserving intact both their ornate exterior detail and their period interiors.

While less elaborate than the foregoing, the district's many other buildings almost all contribute to the architectural significance of the district as examples of commercial architecture or as buildings that embody the distinctive characteristics of particular styles. Both domestic-scale store buildings (Photograph 14) and the continuous rows of large brick business blocks (Photographs 9 and 14) are represented. The Greek Revival style is evident in the full cornice return, suggestive of ancient Greek temple pediments, on several buildings (Photographs 6 and 14). The round-arched windows, bracketed cornices, and bay windows that are the hallmarks of the Italianate style are found

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Significance

Danielson Main Street Historic District 8-6  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

throughout the district (Photographs 7 and 9), and there are examples of the French Second Empire style's distinctive mansard roof (Photograph 6), the elaborate corbelling of the Romanesque style (Photograph 10), the medievalisms of the Gothic Revival (Photograph 20), and the stylized geometric design characteristic of Moderne or Art Deco (Photograph 13). Several of the later buildings in the district are derived from the style that is known as the Commercial style, distinguished by bands of wide three-part windows, stepped parapets, and simple brickwork ornamentation.

Although many of Danielson's commercial buildings have been modernized, much detail remains that is characteristic of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture. There are several storefronts that incorporate cast-iron columns, wooden or sheet-metal storefront cornices, and embossed metal ceilings, representative material of the period that once were common but now have become increasingly rare. The Carrara-glass storefronts with which some buildings were altered in the 1930s have likewise become rare survivals of a once-common technique. In preserving these details, and as architecturally outstanding buildings and typical examples of several historical styles, Danielson's Main Street Historic District serves as a cultural resource unique to its part of Connecticut.



9. Major Bibliographical References

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data (Previous Surveys):

- X State historic preservation office Connecticut Historical Commission
Other state agency 59 South Prospect Street
Federal agency Hartford, CT 06106
Local government
University
Other -- Specify Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approx. 20 acres

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A B
C D

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: See continuation sheet.

The boundary extends along Main Street from Water Street at the south to Spring Street at the north. The boundary is shown on the accompanying map, scale 1"=200', based on Killingly Assessor Map 100-4.

Boundary Justification: See continuation sheet.

The boundary was chosen to reflect the theme of this area as a commercial and institutional center. It includes contiguously sited historic buildings of long-term commercial and institutional use. Abutting areas of historic residential or industrial buildings were excluded.

11. Form Prepared By Reviewed by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

Name/Title: Bruce Clouette and Matthew Roth

Organization: Historic Resource Consultants Date: July 8, 1991

Street & Number: 55 Van Dyke Avenue Telephone: 203-547-0268

City or Town: Hartford State: CT ZIP: 06106

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Killingly, Windham County, CT

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National Park Service

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(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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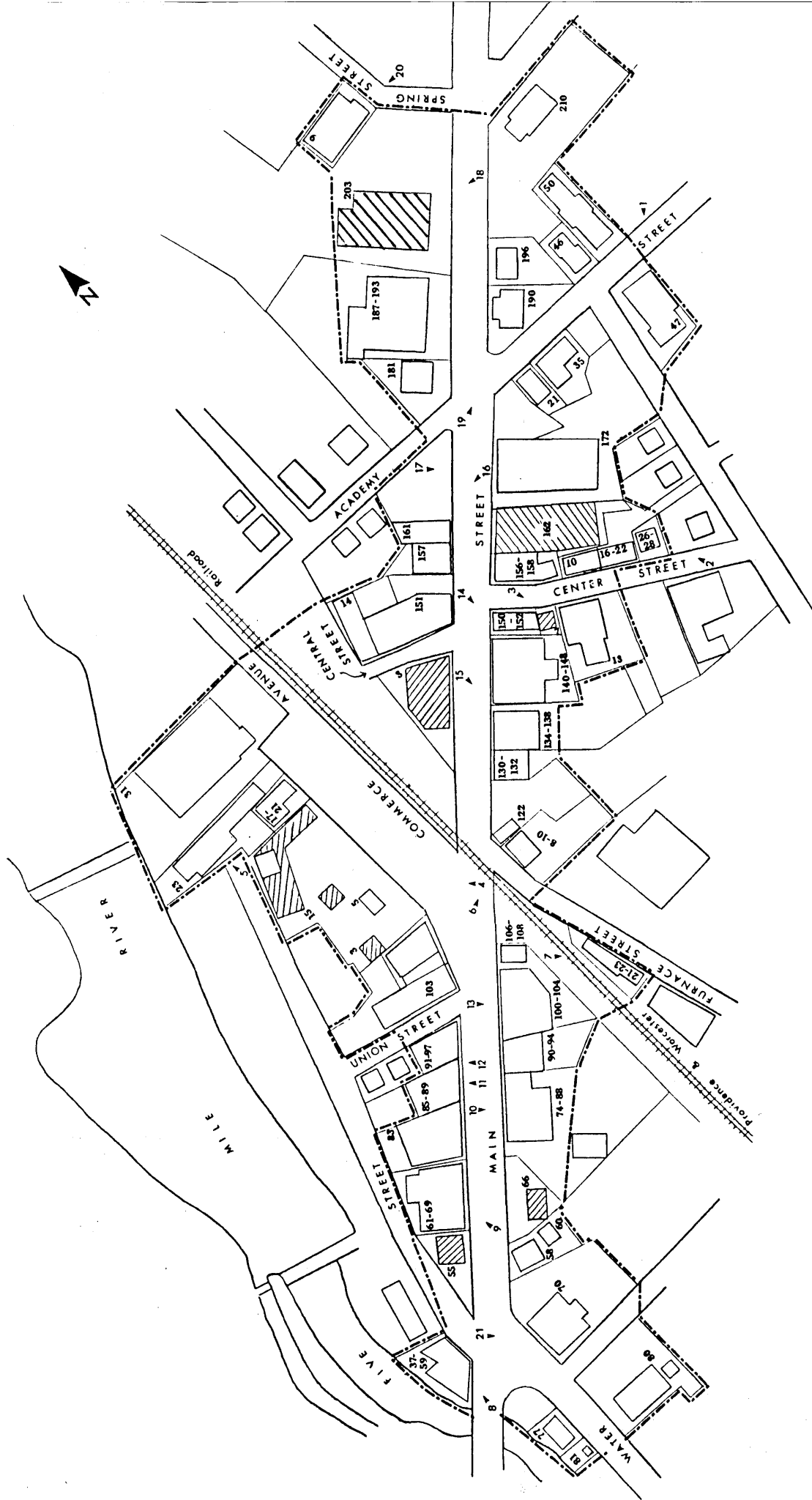
Danielson Main Street Historic District 10-1  
Killingly, Windham County, CT

**UTM REFERENCES:**

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B: 19/260620/4632100  
C: 19/260580/4632010  
D: 19/260440/4631900  
E: 19/260350/4631790  
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L: 19/260440/4632100  
M: 19/260500/4632160  
N: 19/260540/4632180

# DANIELSON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

KILLINGLY, WINDHAM COUNTY, CONNECTICUT



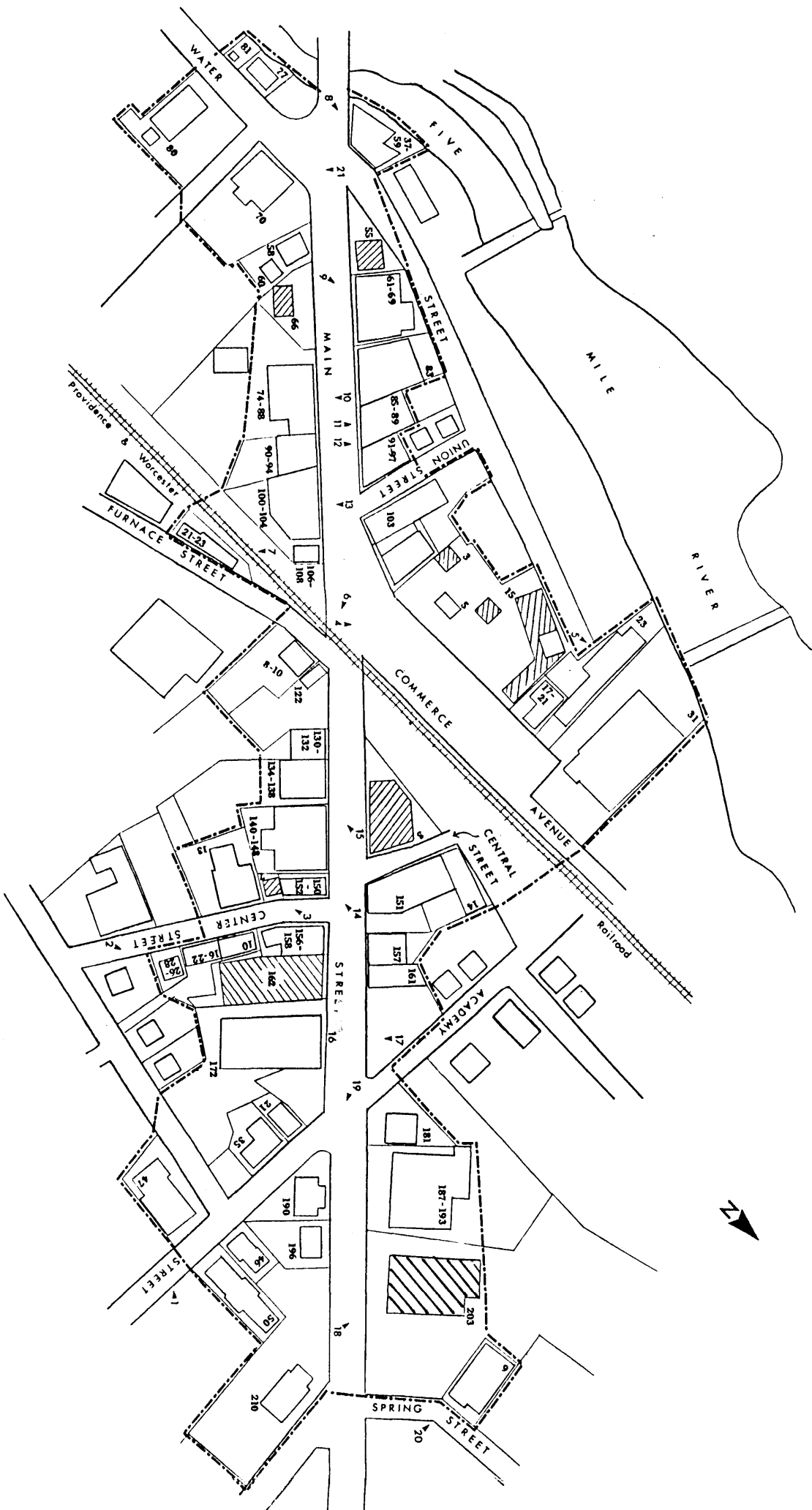
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HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
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