/556
NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 8-86)
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM
1. Name of Property
historic name:BROAD STREET-DAVIS PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT
other name/site number: <u>N/A</u>
2. Location ====================================
not for publication: <u>N/A</u> city/town:Killingly vicinity: <u>Danielson</u>
state: <u>CT</u> county: <u>Windham</u> code: <u>015</u> zip code: <u>06239</u>
3. Classification Ownership of Property: <u>private, public-local</u>
Category of Property: <u>district</u>
Number of Resources within Property:
Contributing Noncontributing
95 _26 buildings 1 _0 sites 0 _0 structures 4 _1 objects 100 _27 Total
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: <u>1</u>
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>

4. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify request for determination of eligibili standards for registering properties i Historic Places and meets the procedur set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my op does not meet the National Regist	that this <u>X</u> nomination <u></u> ty meets the documentation n the National Register of al and professional requirements inion, the property <u>X</u> meets
Signature of certifying official John W. Shannahan, Director, Connecticut Histo	Date Drical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau	
In my opinion, the property meets Register criteria See continuati	
Signature of commenting or other offic	ial Date
State or Federal agency and bureau	
5. National Park Service Certification	
I, hereby certify that this property i 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	John 14, Beall 12/31/98
other (explain):	
	Signature of Keeper Date of Action
6. Function or Use	
DOMESTIC RELIGION LANDSCAPE	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> <u>multiple dwelling</u> <u>religious facility</u> park
Current: <u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>DOMESTIC</u> <u>RELIGION</u> LANDSCAPE	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u> <u>multiple dwelling</u> <u>religious facility</u> <u>park</u>

7. Descript	cion		=========		
	cal Classific				
Stick/East Queen Anne Colonial H					
Other Desci	ription: <u>N/A</u>	L			
Materials:		STONE WOOD BRICK			
Describe pı sheet.	resent and hi	storic physical a	ppearance	e. <u>X</u>	See continuation
8. Statemer ====== Certifying	nt of Signifi official has	cance considered the s rties: <u>state</u>	ignificar	nce of th	
Applicable	National Reg	ister Criteria: _	<u>A,C</u>		
Criteria Co	onsiderations	(Exceptions) : _	N/A_		
Areas of Si		ARCHITECTURE SOCIAL HISTORY			-
Period(s) c	of Significan	ce: <u>c.1860-1930</u>	<u> </u>		
Significant	Dates:	See item 7	<u></u>	_	
Significant	Person(s):			-	
Cultural Af	filiation: _				
Architect/E	Builder: <u>See</u>	Item 7		<u></u>	

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-1 Killingly, Windham County, CT

The Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District in the Danielson section of Killingly consists of over 100 houses and other buildings concentrated along Broad, Main, Academy, and Reynolds Streets. The district runs approximately half a mile along Broad Street from Main Street at the northerly end to Dorrance Street at the southerly end and extends to include a small section of Main Street that borders Davis The densely built area is predominantly a residential Park. neighborhood, including two churches and a public park, and is adjacent to the National Register-listed Main Street Historic District, Danielson's commercial center. Most of the houses in the district date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and are generally of woodframe construction, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ stories high, and quite large. Most are built in distinct architectural styles, of which the Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Colonial Revival styles are the most common, though there are also a few earlier houses in the Federal and Greek Revival The exteriors of most buildings are covered with clapboards, stvles. with Victorian-period structures having additional exterior variegation in the form of wood shingles; a few buildings are constructed of brick.

The oldest house in the district, the Hezekiah Danielson House at 182 Broad Street, dates from c.1825 and is the only example of the Federal style; it features a recessed center entry with sidelights, projecting pediment, and paneled pilasters. Other early houses in the district exhibit typical elements of the Greek Revival style, such as corner pilasters, sidelights flanking the entries, and heavy cornices; an example (with a later Italianate porch) is the Samuel S. Sprague House on Academy Street (Photograph 1).

Most of the houses in the district embody some aspect of Victorian architecture. The district includes several houses in the Italianate style; they have wide bracketed eaves and cornices, rounded window shapes, and bay windows, such as those found on the c.1860 house at 260 Broad Street (Photograph 11). The c.1855 Orvil M. Capron House embodies the Italian Villa mode in its square plan, flat roof, and extensive verandas (Photograph 13). The Gothic Revival style is reflected in the gray stonework, pointed-arches, buttresses, and battlements of the St. Alban's Episcopal Church (1891, Photograph 17) and the gable bracing and bargeboard of the houses at 212 and 276 Broad Street (Photographs 9 and 12). The Queen Anne style is particularly well represented in the district; numerous large houses, such as the Erastus W. Scott House and the Charles B. Wheatley House (Photographs 9 and 10), exhibit the style's irregular floor plans, complex rooflines,

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-2 Killingly, Windham County, CT

overhanging stories, wraparound porches with elaborate spindlework, and multi-textured exteriors.

A number of the houses have been classified as Stick/Eastlake style in the inventory. Simpler in form than the Queen Anne-style houses, these also commonly combine shingles and clapboards as exterior covering and have elaborate porch detail. Rather than any particular historical source of ornament, however, they incorporate an eclectic variety of shaped, sawn, and turned architectural motifs, with the gable peak a particular focus of attention (Photograph 8).

The district's early 20th-century houses are chiefly in the Colonial Revival or Bungalow styles. The former are embellished with early American detailing such as large brick chimneys, small-pane divided sash, balustrades, and fanlights; examples include the Edwin L. Palmer House (Photograph 6) and the house at 110 Broad Street (Photograph 3). The Bungalows exhibit such Craftsman-inspired features as rustic masonry chimneys and foundations, stick braces, exposed rafter ends and purlins, and shingled exteriors (Photographs 5 and 14). The Bungalows generally have porches formed from the continuation of the front slope of the roof, where there is a central dormer.

A number of the residential properties include period outbuildings that are counted as contributing resources. About two dozen old barns and carriagehouses can be found behind the district's houses (Photograph 16).

Nonresidential properties in the district include the two churches and the former Killingly High School (listed individually on the National Register). A large brick Renaissance Revival-style building erected in 1903, it now serves as the Killingly Community Center.

Although some of the district's historic buildings have been altered with such modernizations as aluminum or vinyl siding, even most of those retain their characteristic overall form and stylistic detail (Photograph 12). The district's few noncontributing buildings include the 1966 Baptist Church of Danielson (Photograph 17) and some houses and garages of recent construction.

Davis Park, formally known as Randall and Philia Davis Memorial Park, is a two-acre triangle bordered by Main, Broad, and Reynolds Streets (Photograph 19). The area is mostly lawn and is landscaped with numerous shade trees, shrubbery, pathways, and benches for public use.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-3 Killingly, Windham County, CT

An original feature of the park is the hexagonal-plan bandstand located near the north end (Photograph 21). The park is also the site of several war memorials. At the north end is a Civil War artillery piece and the Killingly's Soldiers and Sailors Monument; erected by the Women's Monument Association in 1878, it consists of a bronze standing Union soldier atop a large granite base (Photograph 20). Located at the southwestern point of the triangle is the 1933 World War I memorial, consisting of a large bronze eagle with outstretched wings resting upon a granite boulder; a plaque is inscribed with the names of those who fought in the war. Near the center of the park is the c.1950 granite World War II memorial, consisting of a base with three columns supporting an entablature. The most recent addition to the park is a granite memorial honoring veterans of Desert Storm.

The boundary of the district generally follows property lot lines. In the inventory of buildings that follows, the count of contributing buildings (C) includes houses, barns, and other buildings that retain their historic appearance; conversely, the count of noncontributing buildings (NC) includes modern houses and outbuildings that appear to be of relatively recent construction. Altered historic buildings were counted as contributing if they retained their basic overall form and some representative architectural details. Historic names and dates were compiled from the historic and architectural survey of the town.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-4 Killingly, Windham County, CT

AI	DRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	С	NC
			BUILDI	INGS			
52	Academy Street ABIEL CONVERSE HOUSE	1 1/2	1847	Greek Revival	clapboard	2	0
60	Academy Street JAMES E. BURGESS HOUSE	1 1/2	1847	Greek Revival	siding	1	0
63	Academy Street SAMUEL S. SPRAGUE HOUS	2 1/2 E – Photograph	1851 1	Greek Revival/ Italianate	clapboard, shingle	2	0
66	Academy Street MATHILDA CUTTING HOUSE	2 1/2 : - Photograph 2	1856 2	Greek Revival	clapboard	1	0
69	Academy Street	1 1/2	c.1895	No style	clapboard	1	0
72-76	Academy Street GEORGE TRUESDELL TENEM	2 1/2 ENT	c.1865	No style	clapboard	1	0
95	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1910	Queen Anne	clapboard, shingle	1	1
100	Broad Street	1 1/2	c.1960	No style	shingle	0	1
101	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1910	Queen Anne	clapboard, shingle	1	0
104	Broad Street	2 1/2	1912	Queen Anne	siding, shingle	1	1
107	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1916	No style	siding	1	1
110	Broad Street Photograph 3	2	c.1925	Colonial Revival	clapboard	1	1
111	Broad Street	1 1/2	c.1960	No style	brick, shingle	0	2
114	Broad Street	1 1/2	c.1900	Victorian	clapboard	2	0
117	Broad Street	2	c.1960	No style	siding	0	1
120	Broad Street SECOND HEZEKIAH DANIEL	1 1/2 SON HOUSE - Pho	c.1835 btograph 4	Cape style	clapboard	1	1
123	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1905	Victorian	siding	1	0

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-5 Killingly, Windham County, CT

AI	DDRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	с	NC
126	Broad Street Photograph 5	2 1/2	c.1895	Victorian	clapboard, shingle	2	0
129	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1925	Foursquare	clapboard, shingle	1	1
130	Broad Street Photograph 5	1 1/2	c.1927	Bungalow	shingle	2	0
135	Broad Street FREDERICK BITGOOD HOUS	2 1/2 SE	1903	Queen Anne	siding	1	1
136	Broad Street Photograph 5	1 1/2	c.1930	Bungalow	shingle	1	1
141	Broad Street	2 1/2	1920	Colonial Revival	siding	2	0
147	Broad Street CHARLES F. COON HOUSE	1 1/2	c.1874	No style	clapboard	1	1
150	Broad Street EDWIN L. PALMER HOUSE	2 1/2 - Photograph 6	c.1895	Colonial Revival	clapboard	1	0
151	Broad Street CHARLES & ELIZABETH CU	1 1/2 INDALL HOUSE	c.1885	Victorian	siding	1	0
158	Broad Street	1	c.1980	No style	shingle	0	1
162	Broad Street FREDERICK A. JACOBS HC	2 DUSE – Photograp	c.1890 ph 7	Queen Anne	clapboard, shingle	2	0
170	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1950	No style	brick	0	2
176	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1950	No style	shingle	0	2
182	Broad Street FIRST HEZEKIAH DANIELS	2 1/2 SON HOUSE	c.1825	Federal	siding	2	0
185	Broad Street OLD KILLINGLY HIGH SCH	2 100L	1903, 1920	Renaissance Revival	brick	1	0
194-98	Broad Street GEORGE CLARK HOUSE	2 1/2	1883	Queen Anne	clapboard	2	0
201	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1885	Victorian	clapboard, shingle	1	0
204	Broad Street FRANK T. PRESTON HOUSE	2 1/2 2 - Photograph 8	с.1890 3	Stick/Eastlake	clapboard, shingle	1	1

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-6 Killingly, Windham County, CT

AD	DRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	C	NC
209	Broad Street LAURA DAVIS HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1890	Victorian	clapboard	1	0
212	Broad Street JOHN A. PAINE HOUSE -	2 1/2 J. H. Daverman	c.1894 & Son, archited	Gothic Revival t - Photograph 9	clapboard, shingle	2	0
213	Broad Street GEORGE H. CALL HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1898	Stick/Eastlake	siding	2	0
219	Broad Street EDMUND L. WARREN HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1890	Italianate	clapboard	1	0
222	Broad Street CHARLES B. WHEATLEY HC	2 1/2 DUSE – Photograp	1893 Dh 9	Queen Anne	clapboard, shingle	1	0
223	Broad Street ASAHEL G. SCRANTON HOU	2 1/2 JSE	c.1892	Victorian	clapboard, shingle	1	0
231	Broad Street HARRIET POTTER HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1890	Queen Anne	clapboard	1	0
232	Broad Street ERASTUS W. SCOTT HOUSE	2 1/2 2 - Photograph 1	с.1885 0	Queen Anne	clapboard, shingle	2	0
239	Broad Street BAPTIST CHURCH PARSONA	2 AGE	1894	Stick/Eastlake	siding	2	0
246	Broad Street CHARLES S. HAWKINS HOU	2 1/2 JSE	1873	Italianate	clapboard	3	0
247	Broad Street BAPTIST CHURCH OF DANI	2 ELSON - PHOTOGR	1966 APH 18	Contemporary	siding	0	1
254	Broad Street ST. ALBAN'S EPISCOPAL	1 1/2 CHURCH, RECTORY	1891 & HALL - Steph	Gothic Revival Men C. Earle, architect	brick, - Photograph 1	3 .7	0
259	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1910	No style	clapboard, shingle	1	0
262	Broad Street WILLIAM C. AND MARY BA	2 CON HOUSE	c.1851	Greek Revival/ Victorian additions	clapboard	2	0
264	Broad Street ENO AND HANNAH ROBERTS	1 1/2 HOUSE	c.1891	Victorian	clapboard	1	0
270	Broad Street Photograph 11	1 1/2	c.1860	Italianate	clapboard	1	0
276	Broad Street	2 1/2	c.1881	Gothic Revival	siding	2	0

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-7 Killingly, Windham County, CT

AD	DRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	C	NC
	RICHARD S. LATHROP HOU	ISE - Photograph	12				
294	Broad Street JONATHAN DEXTER HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1862	Greek Revival	clapboard	2	0
302	Broad Street GEORGE D. BATES HOUSE	1 1/2	c.1865	Victorian	clapboard	1	0
308	Broad Street WILLIAM H. CHOLLAR HOU	2 1/2 JSE	c.1871	Italianate	clapboard	2	0
314	Broad Street WILLIAM T. SPAULDING H	2 1/2 IOUSE	c.1872	No style	clapboard	2	0
101	Cottage Street (corner of Broad Street	2 1/2 t)	c.1915	Colonial Revival	clapboard	1	0
117	Cottage Street (in triangle with Broa	2 1/2 d Street) - for	c.1890 mer METHODIST P	No style ARSONAGE	siding	1	0
227	Main Street THOMAS DEXTER HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1865	No style	siding	1	0
231	Main Street HARRIET N. HYDE HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1875	Italianate	siding	1	0
235	Main Street	2 1/2	c.1880	Italianate	siding	1	1
239	Main Street	2	c.1860	No style	siding	1	1
245	Main Street	2	c.1900	No style	siding	1	0
255	Main Street JOHN AND HULDAH DAVIS	1 1/2 HOUSE	c.1845	Greek Revival	siding	2	0
267	Main Street ORVIL M. CAPRON HOUSE	2 - Photograph 13	c.1855	Italianate	clapboard	1	1
275	Main Street EDWARD H. JACOBS HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1890	Victorian	shingle	1	0
281	Main Street WILLIAM AND ELIZA COMI	2 1/2 NS HOUSE	c.1870	Italianate	clapboard	1	0
285	Main Street HIRAM TANNER HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1870	Italianate	clapboard	2	0
301	Main Street RIENZI ROBINSON HOUSE	2 1/2	c.1885	Victorian	clapboard	2	0

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Description Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 7-8 Killingly, Windham County, CT

INVENTORY OF RESOURCES

AD	DRESS	STORIES	DATE	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	С	NC
307	Main Street Photograph 14	2 1/2	c.1910	No style	clapboard, shingle	1	0
315	Main Street Photograph 14	1 1/2	c.1925	Bungalow	shingle	1	0
19	Reynolds Street	2 1/2	1895	Colonial Revival	clapboard	2	0
25	Reynolds Street	2 1/2		No style	clapboard	0	2
33	Reynolds Street GEORGE J. CLARK HOUSE	2 1/2 (Gagnon-Costell	c.1870 o Funeral Home)	Second Empire - Photograph 15	brick	1	0
42	Reynolds Street (corner of Broad Stree	1 t) - Allard's P	c.1985 Pharmacy	No style	brick	0	1
6	Spring Street (corner of Main Street	2 1/2) J.Q.A. STONE	1868 HOUSE	Italianate	clapboard	1	0
	Bounded by Broad, Main RANDALL AND PHILIA DAV	•	1890 K BANDSTAND - F	Victorian-style Photograph 21	bandstand	1	0

OBJECTS

-	Davis Park SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT - Photo	1878 ograph 20	Statue and cannon	2	0
-	Davis Park WORLD WAR I MONUMENT – Photograph 19	1933	Granite monument	1	0
-	Davis Park World WAR II MONUMENT	c.1950	Granite monument	1	0
-	Davis Park DESERT STORM MONUMENT	c.1992	Granite monument	0	1

SITES

-	Bounded by Broad, Main and Rey	nolds 1890	Park, b	Dandstand	1	0
	RANDALL AND PHILIA DAVIS MEMOR	IAL PARK ~ Photograph	19			

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OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 8-1 Killingly, Windham County, CT

Summary

The Danielson Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District is significant for the architectural qualities of its buildings, many of which are richly detailed and well-preserved examples of Victorian architecture (Criterion C) and for its historical associations with institutions and people important in the development of Danielson (Criterion A). The large ornate houses along Broad Street are typical of the domestic architecture favored in the Victorian period by local elites throughout America; in the case of Danielson, they were originally built by the merchants and industrialists who benefited from Danielson's prosperity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Although chiefly known for its textile manufacturing, Danielson in that period was also a commercial center for nearby outlying communities. Davis Park itself is a symbol of Danielson's coming of age in the 1890s; with its bandstand, war monuments, benches, and shade trees, it provided a place of respite, celebration, and remembrance for the growing borough.

<u>Historic Context</u>

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries most of what is now Danielson was simply an outlying agricultural area within the Town of Killingly. The eastern end of present-day Danielson was known as Westfield, and the only major highway in the area was Broad Street, a colonial stage road that was later improved as a turnpike.

In 1809 local landowners James and Hezekiah Danielson joined with some Rhode Island entrepreneurs to start the Danielson Manufacturing Company, which erected one of eastern Connecticut's earliest textile factories, a cotton spinning mill. Located on the Five-Mile River near its confluence with the Quinebaug River, the Danielson mill took advantage of the area's abundant waterpower. It was soon joined by other mills, including that built by Comfort and Ebenezer Tiffany, on the western side of the Quinebauq within the town of Brooklyn. The town's economic vigor was furthered in 1830, when the Norwich and Worcester Railroad was completed through Killingly. The location of the railroad station, as well as the several mills at the juncture of the two rivers, began to orient the settlement westward, away from Westfield. Hotels and restaurants were built up around the station, then known as "Depot Village," to serve the needs of travelers, and several large business blocks appeared along Main Street in response to a growing commercial sector. In 1848 Danielson began publishing its first newspaper, The Windham County Telegraph, later succeeded by the

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Significance Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 8-2 Killingly, Windham County, CT

Windham County Transcript. By the 1850s the area also included an apothecary, ajewelry shop, a barber shop, a bakery, a hardware store, and several other enterprises. The area was also a prime site for professional services; a directory in the 1860s listed the offices of three lawyers, five doctors and dentists, an insurance agent, a photographer, and a civil engineer.

In 1854 the General Assembly approved a charter establishing a separate governing body for the area, named the Borough of Danielsonville. Originally including the west bank of the Quinebaug River within the Town of Brooklyn as well as the east side in Killingly, the borough provided numerous services to its residents, including sidewalks, street improvements, and fire protection, that went beyond those typically offered by town government. (Later charter revisions shortened the name to Danielson and redrew the borough boundary to include only the Killingly part.) Civic improvements continued with gas lighting in the 1860s, an impressive Civil War monument in 1878, a public park in the 1890s (which included the earlier memorial), and Killingly High School in 1903.

Textile manufacturing continued to expand in the second half of the 19th century, as the small early mills were rebuilt as much larger operations by outside capitalists. In 1851 Amos Lockwood and other Rhode Islanders built a massive new cotton mill on the site of the Tiffany mill on the west side of the river, and in 1868 another group completely rebuilt the Danielson mill. The population of the borough grew substantially, in large part through the settlement of Irish and French Canadian families to work in the mills. At the same time, other industrial enterprises appeared, some connected to textiles such as the Jacobs Manufacturing Company (which made loom harnesses and leather roller coverings) and the Aspinock Knitting Mill, and others entirely separate, such as Erastus Scott's buggy whip-socket factory.

As a consequence of Danielson's economic prosperity in the 19th century, the borough's middle and upper classes built large, richly detailed residences in the latest architectural styles in the Broad Street-Davis Park area. The area had the advantage of being close to both the factories along the river and the hustle and bustle of Main Street, but not too close. It was also substantially elevated above the level of the river terrace, giving the neighborhood fine views and protection from floods. The area had its origin in 1827, when Hezekiah Danielson traded his shares in the family's cotton mill for all remaining family-owned farmland and proceeded to sell off house lots along the former turnpike road. At the time, only a few scattered houses then stood on this land, two of which are Hezekiah Danielson's

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 8-3 Killingly, Windham County, CT

c.1825 and c.1835 houses (Photograph 4). Danielson and fellow landowner Harvey Chamberlain donated land to the town in 1850 for proper streets to be laid out, thereby improving access for existing residents and for their remaining property as well. In addition to the residences of many of Danielson's leading businessmen and professionals, the Broad Street neighborhood later became the home of such institutions as St. Alban's Episcopal Church and Killingly High School.

Danielson's economic base was severely affected by the decline of the New England textile industry in the early decades of the 20th century, and many of the large houses along Broad Street are now divided into apartments or turned to institutional use. Nevertheless, the concentration of large, stylish, well-preserved houses, along with St. Alban's Church, the Old Killingly High School, and Davis Park, remain to remind present and future generations of Danielson's industrial, commercial, and civic growth during the 19th century.

Historical Significance

The establishment of neighborhoods of the families of wealthy businessmen, with "stylish and commodious houses commensurate with their socio-economic status," has been identified as an important historical theme for the large towns and cities of eastern Connecticut in the late 19th century.¹

The houses in the Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District constitute a prime example of that particular settlement pattern. Nearly all are associated with families that played a large role in Danielson's economic and civic history. Textile entrepreneur and land-developer Hezekiah Danielson is represented by two houses, the Federal-style house at 132 Broad Street and the Cape style c.1835 house at 120 Broad Street (Photograph 4). Other textile-related houses include those of mill-supplies manufacturers Edward H. and Frederick A. Jacobs (227 Main Street and 162 Broad Street, Photograph 7), cotton-waste dealer Orvil Capron (267 Main Street, Photograph 13), and the house at 33 Reynolds Street (Photograph 15), occupied successively by woolen-mill owner Timothy E. Hopkins and Charles Phillips, who ran the Quinebaug Mills

¹Linda S. Spencer, **Eastern Uplands:** Historical and Architectural **Overview and Management Guide** (Hartford; Connecticut Historical Commission, 1993), 55.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Significance Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 8-4 Killingly, Windham County, CT

company store. People who made their fortunes from non-textile enterprises also lived in the neighborhood: real estate/investment agent Edwin L. Palmer (150 Broad Street, Photograph 6), jeweler Frank T. Preston (204 Broad Street, Photograph 8), storekeepers Charles B. Wheatley and Frederick E. Bitgood (222 and 135 Broad Street, Photograph 9), lumber and coal dealer John A. Paine (312 Broad Street, Photograph 9), and buggy whip-socket maker Erastus Scott (Broad Street, Photograph 10). Long-time *Windham County Transcript* editor J. Q. A. Stone lived in a house in the district (4 Spring Street), as did physician Rienzi Robinson (301 Main Street) and attorney and Probate Judge James H. Potter (231 Broad Street).

Davis Park, created in 1890, added an important amenity that benefitted not only the immediate neighborhood but also the entire town. It was named in honor of Randall and Philia Kies Davis, the parents of Edwin Davis, who donated the major part of the land in 1889. Like so many other small-town philanthropists, Davis had left his boyhood home to make his fortune elsewhere, leaving Danielson and eventually settling in Iowa. Bandstands are not commonly found in New England village parks; the Davis Park bandstand, which early views show to be original, may reflect Edwin Davis's exposure to Midwestern town squares.

Architectural Significance

The Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District has architectural significance because it is an exceptional concentration of richly detailed, well-preserved Victorian buildings. A number of the houses rank among the most elaborate examples of their respective styles in eastern Connecticut, such as the c.1855 Italianate-style Orvil M. Capron house (Photograph 13), an early example of the Italian Villa mode; the rambling Queen Anne-style Erastus Scott House (Photograph 10), built about 1885; and the c.1895 Colonial Revival-style Edwin L. Palmer House (Photograph 6). However, the architectural significance of the district goes beyond the individual houses; taken as a whole, the district illustrates the wide variety in historical stylistic precedents, materials, plans, ornamental details, and degree of elaboration that characterized Victorian and early 20th-century architecture.

The number of unique architectural styles in the district reflect the eclecticism that characterized the late 19th and early 20th centuries, when architects and builders ranged far and wide in their search for inspiration. In addition to Greek Revival-style holdovers from an

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earlier age, such as the Samuel Sprague House on Academy Street (equally notable for its later porch detailing; Photograph 1), the district includes houses in the Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. For every style, the district presents well-preserved examples that illustrate the style's distinguishing characteristics. Buildings such as the Capron House or the house at 270 Broad Street (Photographs 11 and 13) exhibit the elaborate cornice brackets, bay windows, and fanciful porch embellishment that are the hallmarks of the Italianate style. The Gothic Revival's key features -- steeply pitched roofs, pointed-arch openings, and medieval details--are embodied in the 1891 St. Alban's Episcopal Church (Photograph 17), with its stone exterior, battlements, and buttresses, and the Richard S. Lathrop House, 276 Broad Street (Photograph 12), with its gable crossbracing, pointed-arch dormer windows, dormer bargeboard, and steep-roofed tower; the Paine House (Photograph 9, right) is also Gothic in detail, though its massing and corner tower give it a Queen-Anne style asymmetry as well. The Second Empire style is epitomized by the mansard roof, embellished cornice, and foot-scrolled dormers on the house at 33 Reynolds Street (Photograph 15).

Many of the largest houses along Broad and Main Streets have significance because they display the characteristic features of the Queen Anne style. Typical features include wraparound porches, towers, large dormers, overhanging stories, complex rooflines, multi-texture exteriors combining clapboards with one or more varieties of wood shingles (and occasionally other materials such as board-and-batten), and decorative spindlework in the porches and gables detail, all of which combine to produce the asymmetrical, picturesque appearance that was so valued in the period. In addition to the already-mentioned Erastus Scott house, the district includes numerous other examples that embody all of the style's defining elements, such as the Charles Wheatley House, 222 Broad Street (Photograph 10).

A number of the district's houses built in the late 19th century exhibit no consistent stylistic influence, but they nevertheless are notable because they feature a rich variety of Victorian architectural detail, including porch turnings, face rafters decorated with grooves and applied bosses, and bracing and decorated panels in their gable peaks; most also have some variegated surface texture. Closely related to contemporary furniture designs, these details, when applied in sufficient profusion, merit the name "Eastlake" for the house's overall style, and a number of houses in the district fall into this category. The Frank T. Preston House, 204 Broad Street, is typical, with its several kinds of shingles, small cornice blocks, face-rafter bosses,

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gable bracing, and wheel-of-spindles peak ornament (Photograph 8). Other houses, termed simply "Victorian" in the inventory, are too plain to classify as Eastlake, but they too exhibit characteristic Victorian millwork in their porch turnings and use of patterned shingles; a typical representative of these houses is at 126 Broad Street (Photograph 5).

The district's well-preserved early 20th-century buildings include several Colonial Revival-style houses. The origin of the style as simply another variety of Victorian eclecticism is evident in the Edwin L. Palmer House, 150 Broad Street (Photograph 6), in which the "Dutch Colonial" gambrel roof, swags, pulvinated friezes, broken pediment, and balustrades are Early American details grafted onto a Queen Anne form. Although clapboarded, the house is closely related to the Queen Anne-Colonial mode of what has been termed the "Shingle Style." The simplification of the style in the early 20th century is illustrated by houses such as that at 110 Broad Street, which has a symmetrical hipped-roof form, plain porch columns, and front eyebrow dormer that are mildly Colonial in inspiration (Photograph 3). The aesthetic principles of the Craftsman movement -- expression of structure, "natural" materials, utilitarian form--are embodied in the district's several Bungalows, two of which (Photographs 5 and 14) rank among the most extensively detailed and well-preserved in the town.

Like other large New England communties, Danielson had a number of talented builders who could produce the latest architectural forms and The Capron house may well have been the work of Thomas Evans, details. a carpenter who built two similar villas with oversized brackets in nearby Dayville. At least one of the houses on Academy Street was owned by the builder George Truesdell, who designed and built both the Dayville and Westfield Congregational meetinghouses, Other contractors who lived in the district and may be presumed to have erected houses they owned include mason George J. Clark (33 Reynolds Street, a large brick Second Empire House, Photograph 15) and carpenters Hiram Tanner (285 Main Street) and Charles F. Coon (147 Broad Street). Many of the largest and most elaborate houses are said to have been built by contractor C. C. Pilling, who illustrated his advertisements with a large Queen Anne-style house with a tower and porches not unlike those on Broad Street. The manufacturer Erastus Scott is said to have had a large influence on the overall design and detailing of his house, which one contemporary commentator referred to as "munificent [in] style ... one of the finest specimens of architecture in Danielsonville." In the 20th century, builders of French-Canadian heritage, such as the Poitras and Boulais families, joined the pool of local contractors who could erect anything from a mill tenement to a mansion.

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Local Danielson resources are known to have been supplemented by others that were national in scope. The Frederick A. Jacobs House (Photograph 7), described in the local newspaper as "a unique and beautiful Queen Anne cottage," is a mirror-image version of a design shown in George Barber's **New Model Homes** (1890), and much of the details appear to have been taken from that pattern book as well. The Gothic Revival-style John A. Paine House (Photograph 9) was built from plans supplied by J. H. Daverman and Son, a large mail-order firm headquartered in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Danielson had at least two woodworking enterprises that could produce not only building lumber, but also architectural woodwork such as clapboards, patterned shingles, and porch turnings. The density of ornamentation in Victorian architecture derived in part from that period's overall aesthetic, but it was also predicated on the means to satisfy the desire for dense detail. Steam-powered sawmills, equipped with a host of mechanized sawing, turning, and shaping machines, made available ornament such as bargeboard, brackets, spindles, sunbursts, cut-out panels, and columns of various designs to a broad middle-class market. Coupled with up-to-date local contractors and the influence of nationally distributed architectural designs, the millwork industry allowed America's prosperous entrepreneurial class to live in neighborhoods of beautiful, stylish homes such as Danielson's Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District.

9. Major Bibliographical References	
<pre>X See continuation sheet.</pre>	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
<pre>_ preliminary determination of individual l requested. X previously listed in the National Registe</pre>	Old Killingly High School, r 185 Broad Street
<pre>_ previously determined eligible by the Nat _ designated a National Historic Landmark</pre>	Ional Register
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings S	urvey # #
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering	Record #
Primary Location of Additional Data:	
_ Other state agency 5	onnecticut Historical Commission 9 South Prospect Street artford, Connecticut 06106
10. Geographical Data Acreage of Property: <u>approx. 30 acres</u>	
UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zon	e Easting Northing
A B C D	
\underline{X} See continuation sheet.	
Verbal Boundary Description: See conti The boundary is shown on the accompany	nuation sheet. ing map, scale 1"=200'.
Boundary Justification: <u>X</u> See continuat	
11. Form Prepared By	
Name/Title: <u>Bruce Clouette and Hoang Tin</u>	h, reviewed by John Herzan,
Organization: <u>Historic Resource Consultant</u>	Conn. Hist. Commission <u>s</u> Date: <u>September 15, 1997</u>
Street & Number: <u>55 Van Dyke Avenue</u>	Telephone: <u>860-547-0268</u>
City or Town: <u>Hartford</u>	State: <u>CT</u> Zip: _06106

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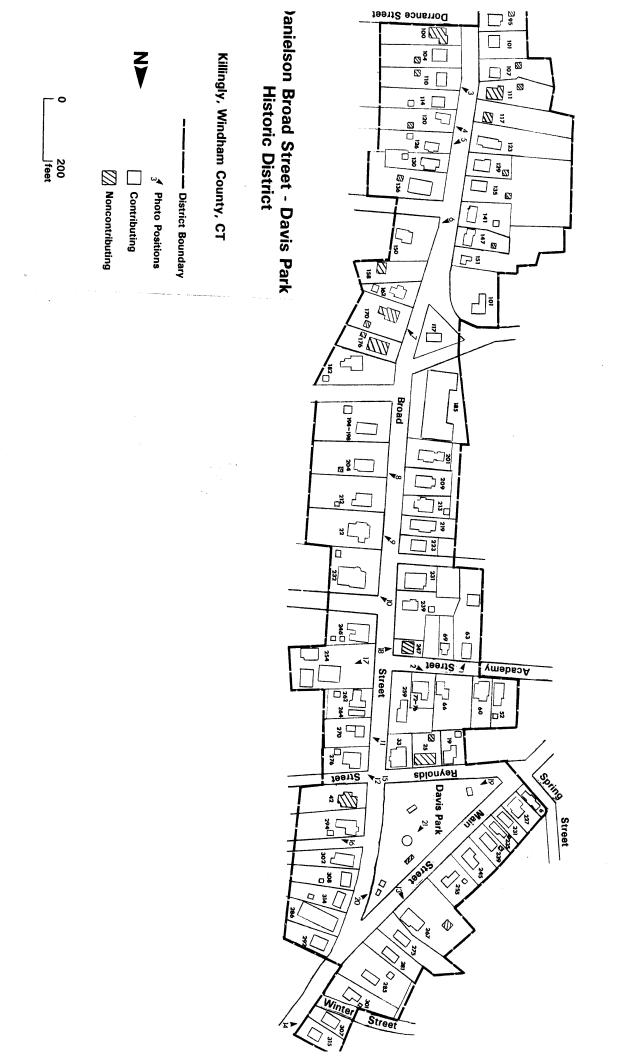
Geographic Data Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District 10-1 Killingly, Windham County, CT

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The historic district was drawn so as to include the large predominantly Victorian-style houses on Broad Street, distinctive for their size and architectural elaboration and for their associations with Danielson's merchant-industrialist upper middle class. Davis Park defines one end of Broad Street; the houses on the opposite side of the park were included because many are of the same type as those along The side streets leading off Broad Street are not Broad Street. included; although the houses are generally of the same age as those on Broad Street, nearly all of them are smaller and more plainly detailed and thus do not accord with the architectural and historical themes evident in the district as drawn. The exceptions are Reynolds Street and Academy Street, both of which have at least one building that fits the theme. Reynolds Street also faces the park. Finally, both Reynolds Street and Academy Street (the latter a local historic District) are short streets lying between the National Register-listed Danielson Main Street Historic District and the district described in this nomination.

UTM REFERENCES:

1: 19.260780.4632420 2: 19.260820.4632380 3: 19.260770.4632340 4: 19.260800.4632300 5: 19.260780.4632190 6: 19.260740.4632200 7: 19.260740.4632160 8: 19.260770.4632150 9: 19.260740.4631770 10: 19.260700.4631450 11: 19.260620.4631450 12: 19.260660.4631720 13: 19.260640.4631750 14: 19.260660.4631620 15: 19.260690.4632020 16: 19.260650.4632020 17: 19.260640.4632060 18: 19.260630.4632140 19: 19.260600.4632150 20: 19.260550.4632180



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Photographs Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District Photos-1 Killingly, Windham County, CT

All photographs:

- 1. Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District
- 2. Killingly, Windham County, CT
- 4. September, 1997 and October, 1998
- 5. Negative filed with Connecticut Historical Commission Hartford, CT

Captions:

Samuel S. Sprague House, 63 Academy Street, camera facing southwest Photograph 1 of 21

Mathilda Cutting House, 66 Academy Street, left, George Truesdell Tenement, 72-76 Academy Street, right, camera facing northwest Photograph 2 of 21

Colonial Revival style house, 110 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 3 of 21

Hezekiah Danielson House, 120 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 4 of 21

Bungalow-style house, 130 Broad Street, and Victorian-vernacular style house, 126 Broad Street, right, camera facing northeast Photograph 5 of 21

Edwin L. Palmer House, 150 Broad Street, camera facing northeast Photograph 6 of 21

Frederick A. Jacobs House, 162 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 7 of 21

Frank T. Preston House, 204 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 8 of 21

Charles B. Wheatley House, 222 Broad Street, left, John A. Paine House, 212 Broad Street, right, camera facing southeast Photograph 9 of 21

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Photographs Broad Street-Davis Park Historic District Photos-2 Killingly, Windham County, CT

Erastus W. Scott House, 232 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 10 of 21

Russell/Keach House, 270 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 11 of 21

Richard S. Lathrop House, 276 Broad Street, camera facing southeast Photograph 12 of 21

Orvil M. Capron House, 267 Main Street, camera facing north Photograph 13 of 21

Twentieth-century vernacular style house, 307 Main Street, left, bungalow style house, 315 Main Street, camera facing west Photograph 14 of 21

Second Empire style house, 33 Reynolds Street, camera facing southwest Photograph 15 of 21

Typical 19th-century barn, camera facing southeast Photograph 16 of 21

St. Alban's Episcopal Church, 254 Broad Street, camera facing northeast Photograph 17 of 21

Baptist Church of Danielson (noncontributing), 247 Broad Street, camera facing southwest Photograph 18 of 21

Davis Park, World War I War Monument (left), camera facing north Photograph 19 of 21

Civil War Monument and artillery piece, Davis Park, camera facing southwest Photograph 20 of 21

Bandstand, Davis Park, camera facing northeast Photograph 21 of 21