

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

N/A

AND/OR COMMON

Hampton Hill Historic District

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street, Old Route 6, Cedar Swamp ^{rd.} ~~Road~~ FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Hampton

N/A VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2nd

STATE

Connecticut

CODE

09

COUNTY

Windham

CODE

015

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

See continuation sheets

STREET & NUMBER

" " "

CITY, TOWN

" " " VICINITY OF

STATE

"

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Town Office Building

STREET & NUMBER

Old Route 6

CITY, TOWN

Hampton

STATE

Connecticut

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

See continuation sheet

DATE

" " " FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

" "

CITY, TOWN

" "

STATE

"

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary

The Hampton Hill National Register Historic District is the community center of the town of Hampton in rural, northeastern Connecticut. The frame structures that comprise the community, running along about a mile of Main Street (Route 97) in the north-south direction, include the churches, town hall, post office, store, and a number of homes. Long known as Hampton Hill because the ground slopes off sharply to the east, the community was founded in the 18th century and developed in the 19th century. The spacing and ambience, as well as many individual buildings, survive from the early years. The district is free of industrial or commercial intrusions, and has no 20th-century real estate sub-divisions.

The district embraces approximately 120 acres and 62 principal structures. There are 10 buildings in the Colonial Style of architecture, 5 Georgian, 9 Greek Revival, 3 Italianate, 2 Gothic Revival, 1 Queen Anne, 1 Shingle Style, 1 Stick Style, 11 19th-century vernacular, 1 Neo-Classical Revival, 1 Colonial Revival, and 17 20th-century vernacular. Of these, 12 structures are considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district.

Boundary Justification

The district boundary is drawn to encompass the community center known as Hampton Hill. Most of the buildings are along Main Street near the intersection of cross roads, for a length of about one mile. The boundary for the most part is the rear property lines of properties fronting on Main Street.

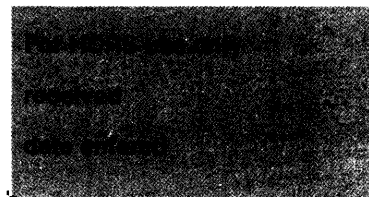
The southern limit of the district is determined by the presence of several new houses on the west and open fields on both the east and the west that clearly are not part of the group of structures comprising the district. At the north end of the district the limit is not so clear, as 19th-century houses that are part of the historic community are now interspersed on the west side with newer homes, while on the east side of Main Street above Hammond Hill Road all the houses are new. The northern line is necessarily drawn somewhat arbitrarily having regard for the diminishing importance of historic houses in the mix of structures and for the desirability of limiting the extension of the district on one side of the road only, an unbalanced and visually unsatisfactory arrangement.

The crossroads running to the east, Hammond Hill Road and Old Route 6, are steeply downhill, without continuation of structures that are part of the community center, with the exception of house 21-2. There is no reason for continuing the district along these roads. On the west the three crossroads present different circumstances. Old Town Pound Road,

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All structures are considered to contribute to the historic character of the district except those marked NC before the descriptions.

Dates of construction are taken from the Town Assessor's records unless otherwise indicated. The sources of dates other than the assessor's are shown in parentheses after the dates.

There are no street numbers in Hampton.

All addresses are Hampton, CT 06247 unless otherwise indicated. Mailing addresses of owners are the same as property addresses unless otherwise indicated.

Most of the properties are on Main Street (Route 97). Main Street properties are listed first, from south to north, west side of the road, then east side of the road.

<p>Main Street Lot 20-30B Terrance A. and Mary C. Wakeman</p>	<p>1764. 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial style frame house on stone foundations. The central entrance has a 6-light transom. In addition to a long ell to the rear, there are four detached outbuildings, two sheds, an open shed, and a gambrel-roofed, concrete block milk house. (Photograph 1.) This cluster of buildings formerly was the hub of the dairy farm that included lot 20-30.</p>
<p>Main Street Lot 20-28 James F. & Patricia E. Titterington</p>	<p>NC 1948. 1½-story "Cape", with dormers.</p>
<p>Main Street Lot 20-27 Elmore C. & Eleanor M. Wunsch</p>	<p>NC 1957. Ranch.</p>
<p>Main Street Lot 20-26A David A. & Jean M. Corcini</p>	<p>c. 1850 (visual estimate). 2½-story, ell-shaped, frame, Italianate style house on stone foundations. The facade has three bays of 2-over-2 windows. There is a wrap-around porch whose round posts have molded capitals under sawn brackets. The south elevation has a 1-story, 3-sided bay, 2nd-story windows have peaked caps. The eaves overhang and return. The 2½-story, frame barn has a square cupola with a peaked window and gable on each face. The house and barn are companions to those at lot 20-24. (Photo 2.)</p>

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- Main Street
Lot 20-24
Ralph A. &
Dorothy E. Johnston
c. 1850. Approximately the same as the house and barn at Lot 20-26A.
- Main Street
Lot 2-25
Roger Herriman &
Grey C. Graml
c. 1875. 1½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular, shingled house on stone foundations. The facade at 1st-floor level has two windows and, to the left, the entrance, while at the second story there are two windows. A 1-story ell runs to the south. Outbuildings include a 2-story, frame barn.
- Main Street
Lot 20-23
Hampton Antiquarian &
Historical Society, Inc.
c. 1830 (sign at property). 2-story, gable-roofed, central chimney and entrance, frame, vernacular house. The first floor has one 12-over-8 window on the left, and two on the right. The second floor has two 8-pane windows. A 2-story ell to the southwest is larger than the original house. (Photograph 3).
- Main Street
Lot 20-22
Barney & Beatrice
Pawlikowski
c. 1800. (c. 1835, visual estimate). 1½-story, 3-bay, frame, Greek Revival style house on stone foundations. The central doorway is framed by panelled pilasters with molded capitals, and there are plain pilasters at the corner of the house. Among the several added sections is a 1-story, 3-sided bay at the south end. There are several outbuildings.
- Main Street
Lot 20-21/20
Sherman C. and Hildred
B. Chapel
NC 1949. 2½-story, gable-roofed, frame house with vinyl siding, on concrete block foundations. There is an old barn with vertical siding.
- Main Street
Lot 20-19
William & Kathleen
M. Brown
c. 1880. 2½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular farm house on stone foundations. There have been a number of alterations; the fenestration is now irregular, and the structure is covered with aluminum siding. It is attached to a barn with vertical siding.

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Main Street
Lot 12-62
Thomas E. & Dorrine Nagy

1823. 2½-story, gable-roofed, Greek Revival style, frame house on stone foundations with two brick chimneys. Siding is clapboards. The plan is a Greek cross. The front three arms of the cross have colossal, pedimented porticos with flush vertical wall boards and Tuscan columns. There are 4 columns on the east, 3 on the north and south. The pediments have modillion blocks under their raking cornices, and fan windows with world-globe glazing in their tympani. A continuous frieze connects the three porticos. The front steps are concrete. The front of the house has 3 bays with 6-over-6 windows and blinds. At the first floor the windows have flat, molded caps, while at the second floor the bottom of the frieze forms the window caps.

The south arm of the cross has truncated corners with ogee moldings at the tops, and the entrance to the rear wing is protected by a hipped-roof hood on heavy, sawn brackets, both of these features being late-19th-century alterations. (Photograph 4.)

Main Street
Lot 12-54/55
Warren A. Stone

c. 1840 (but appears to be older). 2½-story, 5-bay, central-entrance, gable-roofed house with shallow 3rd floor end overhangs, on stone foundations. Aluminum siding. Small, central, brick chimney. 2-over-1 windows. Added porch has a railing with round posts and gable roof. Outbuildings include 2 barns and a shed.

Main Street
Lot 12-52
Walter S. &
Theresa C. Pudlo

1850. Long, 36'x28', 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed, Georgian, 3-bay house with twin, brick, molded chimneys, on stone foundations with wide, stone, front steps. There are heavy quoins at the corners, and the bays are separated by fluted pilasters with molded caps. Windows in the left and right bays are large 8-over-1 double-hung sash, while the central bay, second floor, has a smaller 6-over-1 window. A flat-roofed, central portico has modillion blocks under its eaves, and is supported by fluted columns on high, panelled

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pedestals. Fluted pilasters flank the front door. There is a similar porch on the north end of the house. The gable-roofed barn has vertical-board siding. Dr. Hughes conducted his medical practice here, 1830-81.

Main Street
Lot 12-50
Robert J. and
Louise Jones

c. 1760. 2½-story, 5-bay, Colonial/Georgian style, frame, central chimney, central entrance, 42'x30' house with high, hipped, slate roof, on stone foundations. Windows are 2-over-2. The front portico has a railing of square posts, flared at the top, and is surmounted by a balustrade with square spindles. The hipped roof and portico are thought to be added. Outbuildings include a barn and sheds. (Photograph 5.)

Main Street
Lot 12-49
Arthur H., Jr., &
Dorothy Blondin

1780. 2½-story, hipped-roof, 38'x30', frame Georgian style house with twin brick chimneys, on stone foundations. There are two bays with 6-over-6 windows on either side of a central bay. The first-floor windows have thin molded caps, while at the second floor the window lintels are part of the frieze, which has a raised diamond pattern. 2-story, panelled pilasters define the corners and flank the central bay. The recessed entrance has two-leaf, panelled doors with large side lights under a half-round transom window that has a keystone and radial muntins. A Palladian window occupies the second-floor space over the entrance. The house has a wing to the rear.

Main Street
Lot 12-48
Helen H. Matthews

1850 (but it appears to be later). 3-story, gable-roofed, frame, vernacular style house on stone foundations, with two brick chimneys. The gable ends overhang, and the eaves return. The facade has three bays of 6-over-6 windows with flat molded caps. There is round-headed glazing in the front door. A chief feature of the house is its 2-story porch that wraps around part of the facade and into the angle of the ell. At both levels the porch has turned posts with sawn brackets, and railings of square spindles. (Photograph 6.)

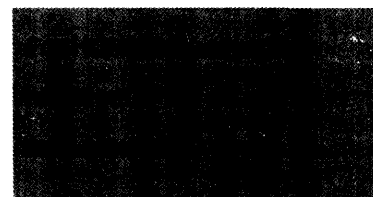
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Main Street
Lot 12-47
Daniel K. &
Jeannine L. Lamont

1800. Long, 2½-story, gable-roofed, frame house on stone foundations with two brick chimneys that are identical, although probably built at different times. The south section may originally have been a central-chimney, Early American style house but there now are four windows at first-floor level instead of the usual three or five, and there is no sign of a front door. The windows are 6-over-6 on the first floor and 9-over-6 on the second. Two bays and the second chimney to the north probably were added. The present entrance is off center to the north. It has a panelled architrave and side lights in the Greek Revival style. The south attic window has a peaked cap. Said by Griggs once to have been the Tiffany store.

Main Street
Map 3-7, Lot 12A-21
Fletcher Memorial Library

1860 (Dickerson). 2-story, ell-shaped, frame, Italianate house with low, hipped roof with two brick chimneys, on stone foundations. The facade has two bays of tall, paired, 4-over-4 windows with wide, molded caps. There is a wide fascia under the roof overhang. The porch across the front has a balustrade of turned spindles, arcaded at the top under the molded hand rail running between square posts that are embellished with molded capitals under sawn brackets. The south elevation has similar windows and a side entrance with hood supported by C brackets. The windows on the north are single, 6-over-6. (Photograph 7.)

Main Street
Lot 12A-19
Hampton Congregational
Church

1754. Thomas Stedman, architect/builder. Gable-roofed, frame, Greek Revival (now) style, 45'x56' church with Doric tetrastyle portico. Clapboard siding. Brick and stone foundations. The Doric columns stand on a stone stylobate 6 feet deep. The soffit of the porch has square, raised panels. There are panelled pilasters at all four corners and separating the front bays. At 1st-floor level, the facade has three 8-panelled doors with wide, plain surrounds, each with a 4-pane transom. At 2nd-floor level, there is a 6-over-6 window above each door. The architrave and frieze supported by the columns are

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plain, and the flush tympanum of the pediment is without window or other embellishment. The side elevations have five 6-over-6 windows at each level.

The tower is composed of four square stages and a spire. The first two stages, covered with clapboards, have quoins at the corners. Each face of the 3rd stage has a balustrade and central louver flanked by paired Ionic pilasters. The 4th stage has smaller, paired Ionic pilasters at the corners that support a frieze and cornice with dentil course. The pyramidal spire rises to a gilt arrow weather-vane. (Photograph 8.)

A 38'x96' added wing runs back from the northwest corner, one story high with gable roof. The church's Bi-Centennial Program has a picture showing a long carriage shed back of the church.

Main Street
Lot 12A-18
James O. & Janet C.
Robertson

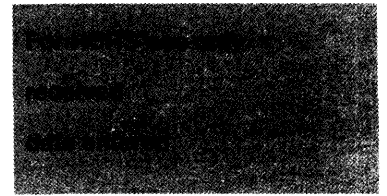
c. 1750. Thomas Stedman, architect/builder. 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, frame Colonial/Georgian style house with shallow third-story overhangs at the ends, on stone foundations. The central door has oblong side and transom lights. First-floor windows are tall, 6-over-6 double-hung sash, while second floor windows are small 9-over-9. The front porch that wraps around the south side has paired, square posts on high pedestals. Barn. The twin chimneys probably replace an original, central chimney. The first-floor windows and porch are also later alterations.

Main Street
Lot 12A-15
William T. & Beatrice
S. Utley

c. 1800. (1763 according to owner). 2½-story, gable-roofed, Colonial style, 5-bay, frame, central chimney 30'x40' house on stone foundations. The central doorway with side lights is protected by a portico that has a half-hipped roof and round posts. Windows are 9-over-9 double-hung sash. The south elevation has a side door with five transom lights. In the attic, there are two 6-over-9 windows. Outbuildings include a gazebo and two barns.

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Main Street
Lot 12A-11
Muriel Wells Hull

c. 1820 (but appears perhaps to be late 18th century). 2½-story, hipped-roof, twin-chimney, 5-bay, Georgian style, frame house with 12-over-12 windows, on stone foundations. The 6-panelled, central door has 6-over-6 side lights arranged two panes wide within a plain architrave under a narrow molded cornice. First-floor windows have narrow, molded caps, while at the second floor the window lintels abut the eaves soffit. The overall effect is chaste, restrained, elegant. (Photograph 18.)

Main Street
Lot 12A-12
Ruth M. Bowman

"Old" (appears to be third quarter, 19th century). 1½-story, frame Gothic Revival style cottage on stone foundations. Wave pattern barge boards translate at the eaves into a row of rounded pendants. A porch with turned posts and sawn brackets wraps around three sides of the house, and projects to the southeast where it is approached by a flight of steps.

Main Street
Lot 12A-10
Elizabeth D. Brown

c. 1850. 1½-story, gable-roofed, frame, vernacular house on stone foundations. A one-story wing to the north has a porch with round columns. There is a 1½-story, gable-roofed barn with vertical siding.

Main Street
Lot 12A-9
Stephen K. &
Denise Jacobson

NC 20C ranch,

Main Street
Lot 12A-5, 6, 7
Conrad & Ellen Peters

1909 (householder). 1½-story house built of an early form of cinder block. Shingled roof slopes continue over wide porches on three sides. Porch posts are shingled. Overall effect is rustic, or Shingle Style. Facade has large, 30-over-1 windows on either side of the front door.

Main Street
Lot 12-18 (only 2-acre
house lot is included)
Donald & Margaret
Hoffman

3rd Q. 19th C. (visual). 2½-story, frame Stick Style, 3-bay house. Projecting gables have struts and braces. (Photograph 9.)

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East side of Main Street

- Main Street
Lot 21-20
Charles M. & Marion
C. Halbach
1915. 2½-story, gable-roofed, frame house covered with aluminum siding, on stone foundations. The first floor has a central door with two windows on either side. The second floor has four windows, evenly spaced. Windows are 2-over-2. There is a wing to the southeast, and several outbuildings.
- Main Street
Lot 21-19
Ralph, Jr., and Janice
S. Edwards
- c. 1930 (by visual estimate, it is earlier, perhaps late 19C). 1½-story, gable-roofed, simple, vernacular house on stone foundations. The central entrance is protected by a porch with turned posts and a shed roof. There is a 2-over-2 window to left and right.
- Main Street
Lot 21-17
Town of Hampton
Town Hall
Old Route 6
- NC 1957. Hampton Consolidated School. 1-story, gable-roofed, clapboard structure in a contemporary interpretation of the Georgian or Greek Revival styles. The recessed, central entrance is surrounded by simple pilasters and entablature, with two 12-over-12 windows on either side. A wing on the north, at right angles to the main block, has a front wall of 7 tall windows. As the ground slopes off, the building is two stories in the rear. (Photograph 10.)
- Main Street
Lot 21-15/16
Little River Grange #36
Hall
- 1906 (Griggs). 1½-story, gable-roofed, frame structure on high basement (the ground slopes off). The front half of the basement has stone walls. The facade has two-leaf central doors, with a 2-over-2 window on either side and another in the second floor, over the door.
- Main Street
Lot 21-14
George L. & Ellen
N. Park
- c. 1840. 2½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, twin chimney shingled, Greek Revival style house on stone foundations. Panelled corner pilasters with molded capitals support a wide fascia under the eaves. In the elaborate central entrance way, a panelled architrave and side and transom lights surround an 8-panelled door. The side and transom lights have rectangular glazing of several sizes (Photograph 17.) The gable ends of the house are treated as pediments, with fanlights.

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- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-13
Margaret Greene Park</p> | <p>NC 1967. 2-story, gable-roofed, shingled house.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-11
Warren A. Stone</p> | <p>NC c. 1930. 1½-story, gable-roofed, shingled house with fanlight in gable and facing street.</p> <p>c. 1700 (appears to be late 18C). 1½-story, gable-roofed house with wood shingled siding and roof. The dimensions of 34'x18' suggest presence of an addition, as does the fenestration. There are two 6-over-6 windows north of the door, one south. The central chimney is off center to the south. There is a fine 28'x36' gambrel-roofed barn on stone foundations, probably built in the 19th century.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-10
Grace R. Stockburger</p> | <p>c. 1800 (appears perhaps to be later). 1½-story, gable-roofed, frame house with 1-story wing at each end. Clapboard siding. A small central chimney is off center. Half-round columns flank the doorway, as do paired, 6-over-6 windows. The house is separated from the road by a wooden picket fence.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-9
William J. Pearl</p> | <p>1933 (perhaps 1833 is intended, visual). 2½-story, gable-roofed, 32'x38', Greek Revival style house on stone foundations. Panelled corner pilasters support the gable end, towards the street, which has a fanlight. There is a central doorway with triple windows to the left and paired windows to the right. A small central window at the second floor is flanked by paired 6-over-6 windows. (Photograph 11.)</p> <p>NC Second structure. 1957. 1-story, gable-roofed, clapboard office building, without basement.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-8
Genevieve D. Morgan
140 Loomis Drive
West Hartford, CT 06107</p> | <p>c. 1930. 3-bay, vernacular house covered with wide, grooved, horizontal sheathing. Above the first floor of the front half of the house there is half a pyramidal roof. The rear half of the house is two stories high, with a nearly flat roof about at the height of the apex of the pyramid.</p> |

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| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-6
William W. Pearl</p> | <p>NC</p> | <p>1960. Post Office. 1-story, gable-roofed, building with aluminum clapboard siding. The central doorway is flanked by large windows with small panes. There is an exposed, high, concrete retaining wall along the north edge of the property. (Photograph 12.)</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-5
Robert A. & J.
Kirsten McDonald</p> | | <p>c. 1700 (before 1817, Dickerson). 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, central-entrance, Early American house with an early wing at the northeast corner, and later addition of two bays at the south. There is one chimney, occupying the position expected for one of twin chimneys; it is new brick above the roof.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-4
Mary W. Thompson</p> | | <p>Before 1834, Dickerson. 2½-story, 3-bay, gable-roofed, frame, Greek Revival style house, with a large wing at the south, rear corner. There are panelled corner pilasters with rosettes in their capitals. The door, in the south bay, has side lights, and there is a fanlight in the gable-end pediment.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-3
Joseph O. &
Judy A. Elmer</p> | | <p>1817. 2½-story, 5-bay, twin-chimney, frame, Early American house with attic overhang at the ends, on stone foundations. The central doorway has transom and side lights. Windows are 6-over-6, those on the first floor quite tall. A porch wraps around the front, north end, and part of the back. It has square posts, with chamfered corners and molded capitals, and a balustrade that is pierced with an hour-glass pattern. The siding is aluminum.</p> |
| <p>Main Street
Lot 21-1
Barbara Ladd</p> | | <p>c. 1833 (Dickerson). 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed, 5-bay, elaborate, Greek Revival style house on stone and brick foundations, with tall, twin, brick chimneys. The facade has flush, vertical boards. Fluted Ionic pilasters define the corners and divide the bays. The frieze above breaks out for a shallow, central, pedimented pavilion. To left and right of the pavilion are columns built of narrow vertical beaded boards; there are reels in the beads. Ionic half-colonnettes separate the doorway from side lights. The side and transom lights</p> |

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are embellished with a wood matrix carved in a foliate pattern with oval voids. The tympanum of the pavilion pediment is entirely glazed with diamond-shaped panes. The pediment has a ball finial surmounted by an anthemion shield. Windows are 6-over-6.

The north elevation also has vertical siding, and an added 3-sided bay with a modified dentil course in a cornice supported by paired brackets. A 2nd-floor window has an added balcony with heavy consoles. At the south end of the house there is an added porch with 8-sided columns and sawn brackets. A gable-roofed wing that runs to the rear may be an older original structure. (Photographs 13 and 14.)

Main Street
Lot 17-16
E. Allen & Ruth G. Grant

c. 1840. Visual estimate suggests that the house may be older, with the Greek Revival features added, c. 1840. 2½-story, 5-bay Greek Revival style, central doorway house with high gable roof, on stone foundations. The entrance is protected by a flat-roofed square portico whose fluted Doric columns support an architrave with dentil course. The door, with sidelights, is framed by plain pilasters, while there are panelled pilasters at the corner of the house. The gable ends form pediments in which there are flush-boarding tympani and semi-elliptical fan windows. At the south end of the house there is a 1-story, 3-sided bay with a dentil course under its frieze, and in the roof of the house there are twin, tall chimneys. Windows of the first floor are 2-over-2, of the 2nd floor 2-over-1, and in the bay 9-over-1.

Main Street
Lot 17-21
Edward P., Sr., &
Martha M. Hourihan

c. 1900. 2½-story, gable-roofed, vernacular rectangular structure on stone foundations with ridge line perpendicular to street. The facade has three bays of 2-over-2 windows, and a 1-story front porch with turned posts. The gable end is shingled. A grocery store occupies the first floor, and an apartment the second.

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Main Street
Lot 17-20
Carlton W. & Elizabeth
Hutchins
Columbia, CT 06237

Early 19th C? (visual estimate). 2½-story, 5-bay, twin-chimney, gable-roofed house on stone foundations, substantially altered. The first floor now has four bays, and there is a projecting gable at the south end of the front roof slope.

Main Street
Lot 17-19
Terrance A. &
Mary C. Wakeman

Mid-19th C. (visual estimate). 2½-story, 5-bay, gable-roofed, vernacular house with weathered shingles siding. Windows are 2-over-2. A wrap-around porch runs across the front and the south side; its square posts are on pedestals that are decorated with a simple, raised, foliate motif. Outbuildings include a barn and shed.

Main Street
Lot 17-15
Hampton Congregational
Church

c. 1800. 2-story, 5-bay, twin-chimney, hipped-roof, central doorway, Georgian house on stone foundations. Windows are 2-over-2. There is a tripartite window in the second floor over the doorway, and a widow's walk on the roof. Simple pilasters define the corners of the house, and frame the doorway. An added, wrap-around porch runs across the front and the south side. Its square columns stand on thick pedestals and have molded capitals under sawn brackets. The house is covered with aluminum siding.

Main Street
Lot 17-14
Mildred E. Davis
150 Kenyon Street
Hartford, CT 06105

Before 1727 (Dickerson). An early tavern that developed into an inn with many changes and additions. 2½-story, clapboard structure on stone foundations with 2-over-2 windows. The south portion of the front block appears to be the original, gable-roofed, Early American house. The north portion has a hipped roof with balustrade at the eaves. Fenestration is irregular. One door has flanking, panelled pilasters under a half-round fan window. There is an added, 22'x48' rear block.

Second structure. First half of 19C (visual estimate). Small, 1-story, ell-shaped, gable-roofed, Greek Revival, clapboard structure with 2-over-2 windows. No basement. A fan window is outlined in the front gable. Perhaps originally a shop?

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Main Street
Lot 17-13
Christopher &
Katherine Talsdorf

c. 1820 (Dickerson). The house has been significantly altered and enlarged. 2-story, gable-roofed, clapboard structure with broadly-flared eaves and a wide, shed dormer in the front roof slope, on stone foundations. There is a 2-story wing to the east. Aluminum siding.

Main Street
Lot 17-11
Herbert J. Smokler

1904 ("Chelsea Inn"). Large, 3-story. 5-bay, gable-roofed, Neo-Classical Revival house. The roof has a central, gabled, pavilion flanked by hipped-roof dormers. The third floor overhangs at the ends. The 1st floor is covered with clapboards and the 2nd and 3rd floors with shingles. Windows are 12-over-1. The roof of the wide front porch is supported by clustered columns, and has a balustrade. A fence made of flat stones and surmounted by a wooden balustrade runs across the front of the property. As the land slopes off towards the back, the rear elevation of the house is 4 stories high. There is a fine view to the east. Built as Prospect House, a unit of the Chelsea Inn. Porches altered.

Main Street
Lot 17-10
Margaret F. Medary

c. 1850. (c. 1890, Dickerson and visual estimate.) 2½-story, 4-bay, gable-roofed, clapboard, vernacular house, on stone foundations. There is a central doorway, between bays. Windows are 6-over-6.

Main Street
Map 3-7, lot 14-18
Gerald P. & Geraldine
T. Dunphy

c. 1723 (c. 1735, Dickerson). 2½-story, gable-roofed, frame, twin-chimney, central entrance, Colonial style house on stone foundations. The house faces south in the Y of the road. The elevation (only) is covered with weathered clapboards. Its fenestration is in a 2-1-2 rhythm. Windows are 12-over-12 with narrow muntins. The two-leaf panelled door is under a 6-pane transom. The chimneys in the wood-shingled roof have molded tops. The west elevation has two windows at each of the three floors. The attic has a slight overhang. There is a short eaves return. In the east elevation, the north window at 1st floor level has been replaced by a tripartite window, while in the attic, instead of windows, there is the outline of a former door. The house has an ell to the rear.

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- Cedar Swamp Road NC Post-World War II, small modern house.
Lot 12-46
Joan F. & James H. Fox
- Cedar Swamp Road NC Post-World War II, small, modern house.
Lot 12-45
Norman E. & Elizabeth M. Moshier
- Cedar Swamp Road NC Post-World War II, small, modern house.
Lot 12-44
Idamay E. Richmond
- Cedar Swamp Road 1877. (corner stone). Frame, Gothic Revival
Lot 12-43 style church with central entrance and
Our Lady of Lourdes central tower. There are pilasters in the
Church form of buttresses at the corners of the
 building and the corners of the tower.
 Pointed-arch openings on the facade include
 the entrance, windows on either side of the
 entrance, paired windows over the entrance,
 and paired louvers in each face of the square
 first stage of the steeple. The second
 stage is a pyramidal spire with weather vane
 finial. Paired pointed-arch windows occupy
 six pointed-arch openings along each side
 elevation. The structure is covered with
 aluminum siding. A detached, modern, 1-story
 building stands behind the church. (Photo-
 graph 15.)
- Cedar Swamp Road c. 1880. Former Center School, now adapted
Lot 12A-20 for residential use. 2½-story, gable-roofed
Priscilla J. Bachand frame structure on stone foundations, with
 ridge line perpendicular to street. The two
 school doors in flat surrounds, each under a
 3-light transom, to left and right, identify
 the structure's original purpose. The siding
 is asbestos shingles. (Photograph 16.)
- Old Route 6 (West) 1920s. Town Hall. Built as Fire House. Town
Lot 20-18 Hall was located in second floor of Center
Town of Hampton School, Cedar Swamp Road, to c. 1957 when
 Hampton Consolidated School was built. Moved
 to the new school when it was built. Moved
 to old Fire House 1961.
- Small, 1½-story, gable-roofed, frame struc-
ture with gable-roofed entry. Covered with
wide, horizontal, grooved, sheathing.

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Old Route 6 (East)
Lot 21-2
Arthur & Helen Pearl

c. 1920. 2½-story, frame, gable-roofed central chimney, central-entrance house on concrete foundations. Clapboard siding. Gabled entrance porch. There are paired 6-over-1 windows at either side of the entrance on the 1st floor, and three of these windows, evenly spaced, at the second floor.

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Surveys

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State Register of Historic Places
1982
Connecticut Historical Commission
Hartford

x State

Connecticut

Federal Writers' Project Census of Old Buildings (Several structures)
1930s
State Library
Hartford

x State

Connecticut

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bordered by open fields, is not a candidate for inclusion in the district. Cedar Swamp Road is the site of the old Center School and of Our Lady of Lourdes Church, both important in the history of Hampton Hill. The district is extended along this cross street to include them. Further west of the church are two new houses followed by open fields. Old Route 6 to the west presents a problem similar to the northern end of Main Street in that the mix tapers off. The first building west of Main Street is the Town Hall and west of the Town Hall are open fields on both sides of the street. It seems best to draw the boundary at this point rather than to reach further west on Old Route 6.

No doubt there are a number of other historic structures in the town of Hampton, some of them not far beyond the district boundary, but nonetheless extraneous to the purpose of the district, which is to identify those structures that form a contiguous cluster recognizable as the community center historically known as Hampton Hill.

Over View

Main Street in Hampton Hill is a wide thoroughfare lined with shade trees. There once was a green in the center. A large oak tree stands in the center of the intersection of Old Route 6 and Main Street.¹(Photograph 4.)

The houses are set well back from the street with ample spacing between one another. As they were built over a period of more than two centuries, they represent a variety of architectural styles. The earliest houses were built in the Colonial style with heavy timber framing, gable roof and central chimney and doorway. Probably the best preserved example of this style is the 2½-story, gable-roofed, 5-bay, clapboard house, lot 20-30B. Its central stone chimney and stone foundations are consistent with the construction date of 1764 that is associated with the house. A similar but even older house, c. 1723, is located at lot 14-18, but in this case the central chimney has been replaced with twin chimneys. A 1½-story version of the Colonial style, at lot 21-11, probably originally had a single window on each side of the central door, but at some point in its history was enlarged.

Other 18th-century houses also were altered to suit changing tastes in architectural styles. The twin chimneys of the house, c. 1750, at lot 12A-18 perhaps replace an original central chimney while the tall, first-story, floor-to-ceiling windows are a feature from the second half of the 19th century. The wrap-around porch with square, paired posts on high pedestals is a Neo-Classical Revival addition typical of the turn of the 20th century. A more basic change was made in the 5-bay, central-chimney house, c. 1760, at lot 12-50. Its added high, hipped slate roof gives the house a distinct Georgian-style appearance.

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The house at 12A-11 was built in the Georgian style, c. 1820 or a few years earlier. It is a 2½-story, five-bay, clapboard house with hipped roof, twin chimneys, and 12-over-12 double-hung sash. Its central, six-panelled door has 6-over-6 sidelights, two panes wide, within a plain architrave under a narrow molded cornice. First-floor windows have narrow, molded caps, while at the second floor the window lintels abut the eaves soffit. The overall effect is chaste, restrained, and elegant. This house is one of the most sophisticated, in terms of design, in the district, and apparently is largely in original condition.

Several houses have chimneys of similar, distinctive design. The top four or five courses of brick in these chimneys are stepped inward, forming a tapered top to the chimney. Below this tapered top section, there are one, two or three vertical, rectangular openings in each face. A concentration of these chimneys is found in the cluster of houses near the intersection of Main Street with Cedar Swamp Road and Old Route 6.

The Greek Revival style is represented by the district's most elaborate house at lot 21-1. It is a two-story, five-bay, clapboard structure with pedimented central entrance. The facade gives the impression of a high first story and half second story, but as the eaves are above the level of the floor of the second story the two ceiling heights are not as different as the facade suggests. Fluted Ionic pilasters on both the front and side walls define the corners of the house and similar pilasters separate the bays of the facade which is covered with flush, vertical boarding. Free-standing Ionic columns of narrow, beaded boards protect the entrance. The doorway is flanked by attached Ionic colonnettes while the side and transom lights are covered with a matrix of intricate carved wood. The tympanum of the pediment is entirely glazed in a diagonal pattern. The intricacy of the detail shows the continuation of the influence of the Federal style to the time when this house was built, c. 1833.

The house at lot 12-62, notable for the large scale of its three porticos, presents an example of a different version of the Greek Revival style. This house has the plan of a Greek cross, with two-story, pedimented porticos projecting to the front and sides. The three porticos are connected by a continuous frieze.

The low, hipped roof with overhang and the tall, paired windows of the Italianate style are found in the clapboard house at lot 12A-21. The porch of this house has a distinctive balustrade of turned balusters arcaded at the top under a molded hand rail; its periodic square posts have molded capitals and sawn brackets. The nearly identical Italianate houses at lots 20-26A and 20-24, next door to one another, have fine, clapboard barns with cupolas. Each face of the cupolas has a peaked window and peaked gable.

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The Queen Anne style influenced the irregular plan and massing, prominent gables, and important porch of the house on lot 12-47. The two-story porch runs across the front and wraps around into the angle of the ell formed by the irregular plan. The porch at both levels has turned posts with sawn brackets and railings of square spindles.

Other styles are represented in the district. The house on lot 12A-5, 6, 7 is an interesting combination of early (1909) concrete block construction with the broad, sweeping roofs and shingled porch columns of the Shingle Style. The cottage at lot 12A-1, in the Gothic Revival style, adds a touch of romantic interest, while the farm house at lot 12-18 is a country example of the impact of the Stick Style on a vernacular 19th-century structure.

The Hampton Hill semi-public and public buildings vary in age from more than two centuries to less than two decades. The oldest structure is the Congregational Church, lot 12A-19 (Photograph 7), originally built in 1754 with doors on the south side. The entrance was moved to the east end and bell and tower added in 1796. In 1806 it was voted that "The roof and back side of the meeting house be painted red, the ends a stone yellow, the window frames white, the doors and bottom boards a chocolate color."² The church was further altered, and perhaps repositioned on its site, in 1838, and in appearance now is an 1838, white, Greek Revival-style church with columned, pedimented portico and four-stage steeple and spire.

The Catholic Church, lot 12-43, was built in 1877 in frame construction and in the Gothic Revival style. The doorway and windows have pointed arches and the windows on both the facade and the side elevations are paired. The pilasters at the corners of the central tower and at the corners of the buildings are shaped as buttresses but probably do not perform the support function of buttresses. The building, including the pilasters/buttresses, is now entirely covered with aluminum siding. (Photograph 15.)

The former Center School Building, lot 12A-20, was built in the late 19th century. School was conducted on the ground floor; town offices were on the second floor. Now adapted to residential use, the two school doors, in plain surrounds, readily identify the original function of the building. (Photograph 16.)

When the Hampton Consolidated School was built in 1957 the town offices were allocated space in the new building. This one-story school is handsomely sited on a large lot overlooking the view to the east. Its architectural style is a restrained, contemporary interpretation of the Georgian Revival mode, as suggested by its recessed entrance with simple, flanking pilasters. The frame construction with clapboard siding, the scale and massing, and the site placement all are a contemporary extension of the architectural history of the community. Unfortunately, the

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later addition on the north is less successful. In any event, being less than 50 years old, the school is considered not to contribute to the historic character of the district.

The town offices were moved from the school in 1961 to the present Town Hall, lot 20-18. This small, two-story, frame building, undistinguished architecturally, was built in the 1920s as a fire house. It is considered to contribute to the historic character of the district largely because of its function.

The general store occupies the ground floor of the building at lot 17-21, a turn-of-the-century vernacular structure that fits in well with others on the street. The new (1960) post office, however, with its aluminum siding and highly visible concrete retaining wall, is not a sensitive addition to the district.

All the buildings in the Hampton Hill National Register Historic District are frame, and most of them are painted white: not one is constructed of brick or stone. Despite their variety of ages, the houses and public buildings comprise a homogenous grouping knit together by their common building materials, scale, massing, and spacing, and by their common function as components of a rural northeastern Connecticut community as it has developed since colonial times.

1.

This tree, known as Hampton's Constitutional Oak, was planted in 1902 by W. H. Burnham, then town clerk, judge of probate and Hampton's delegate to the Connecticut Constitutional Convention of that year. See Dickerson, p. 3.

2.

Bi-Centennial, The Congregational Church, Hampton, Connecticut, 1723-1923, Souvenir Program.

6 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES N/A

BUILDER/ARCHITECT N/A

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criteria

In the Hampton Hill National Register Historic District a group of buildings in 18th and 19th-century architectural styles is preserved in their original setting. As important as the buildings themselves is their relationship to one another and the sense of the community as a whole, which today remains unimpaired and free of intrusions. The district provides an unusually authentic picture of a historic, rural, Connecticut community. (Criterion C.) Two well-known painters and a governor of the state were native sons. (Criterion B.)

History

The first settler to arrive in the part of Connecticut later known as the Town of Hampton was David Canada, who came there from Salem, Massachusetts in 1709.¹ When the ecclesiastical society was formed in 1717, it was called Canada Parish. The term Hampton Hill was in use as early as 1712 for the central cross-roads section that roughly constitutes the district. The first meeting house was constructed in 1720. A separate Town of Hampton was split off from several adjoining towns and incorporated in 1786. The first town meeting was held November 13 of that year.

The census figures provide a dramatic insight into the history of the Town of Hampton. In 1790, four years after the town was formed, the population was 1332 whites and one slave. By 1800 the population had grown to 1379, the all-time high! During the 19th century the number of people living in the town gradually declined to a low of 475 in 1920. The population has now (1970) increased again to 1129.

During the 18th and 19th centuries the chief occupation of the residents of the town, including the district, was agriculture. Bountiful harvests from the land provided the raison d'etre of the community. Because the land, by comparison, was relatively free from boulders, the endless stone walls that characterize the part of Connecticut south and east of Hampton are not as prominent in the district. This is a major difference between the appearance of the Hampton Hill District and many other communities in eastern Connecticut.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 120 approx.

QUADRANGLE NAME Hampton QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet

A

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING									

 B

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING									

C

 D

E

 F

G

 H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Hampton Hill National Register Historic District is shown by the dotted line on the accompanying map drawn at a scale of 1" = 400' prox.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

David F. Ransom, Consultant, edited by John Herzan, National Register Coordinator

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Connecticut Historical Commission

April 8, 1981

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

59 South Prospect Street

203 521-2518

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Hartford

Connecticut

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Director, Connecticut Historical Commission

DATE August 11, 1982

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the
National Register

DATE

9/23/82

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

WITNESSES:

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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There were some mills in the town. Dam sites are still visible at the Little River and Fuller's Creek on Route 97 north of the district. The water power was used mostly for grist, fulling and saw mills to perform services for the local economy, grinding the farmers' grain, processing woolen cloth made in the homes, and sawing up trees felled locally. Exceptions to this general rule were a potash works, a clock maker, and a hat manufactory, but, like the service mills, none prospered and none survived the 19th century.

When the railroad came through in mid-19th century, at the urging of the town's most prominent citizen, Governor Chauncey F. Cleveland, the Hampton station was located two miles north of Hampton Hill. The impact of the railroad and of 19th-century industrialization in general on the district was minimal. The railroad did bring some summer vacation trade. At the turn of the century the Chelsea Inn and Cottages (lot 17-14) advertised that it could accommodate 75 guests, with rates of single rooms at \$8.00 to \$10.00 per week, presumably including meals.²

Farming continued into the 20th century. The house at lot 20-30B is of interest in this connection because its buildings span three centuries of farm function. The 1764 house is an Early American, five-bay, 2½-story, gable-roofed, frame structure on stone foundations. Its long ell to the rear changes from domestic use to become a shed and a barn for farm purposes. In addition, there are four detached farm buildings, one of which is an early-20th-century, gambrel-roofed, cinder-block milk house that was constructed at a time when this cluster of buildings was the base of operations for a dairy farm that included lot 20-30 (Photograph 1). The dairy farm is no longer in operation and the process of subdivision has started with the creation of lots 20-30A, 20-30B, and 20-30C.

Today Hampton Hill is primarily a residential community. Some householders commute to jobs at nearby cities, some are engaged in trades or professions, and some are retired.

Famous Citizens

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, three Hampton Hill men assumed positions of some prominence in the state. Two of them were painters. One, the Rev. Joseph Steward (d. 1822) was the son-in-law of Rev. Samuel Moseley. Moseley married the widow of the first pastor of the parish, became the second pastor, serving from 1734-1791, and built the house at lot 14-18, about 1735. Into this large, 2½-story, gable-roofed, five-bay, clapboard house was born his daughter Sarah who married Rev. Joseph Steward. Steward often preached in the Hampton Hill Church when Moseley was ill. Steward was also a painter. In 1793 he was commissioned by the trustees of Dartmouth College to paint a portrait of John Phillips, the college president. In 1796 Steward opened a painting room and museum in the State

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House in Hartford, giving up the ministry, in part because of poor health, to pursue his artistic career. His work has been favorably compared with that of his more well-known contemporary, Ralph Earl.

Steward encouraged a younger painter in Hampton Hill, John Brewster, Jr., whose father, a physician, built the house at lot 12-50 about 1760. Of the large family born into this 2½-story, five-bay, clapboard house, (the slate, hipped roof is a later addition), one child was deaf and mute, John Brewster, Jr. (1766-1854). Despite his handicap, he learned to paint, and was self-supporting. He advertised in 1797, in Hampton Hill, as a portrait and miniature painter. In 1817, the year it was founded, he enrolled in the Connecticut Asylum for Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb Persons (now the American School for the Deaf) in Hartford. He was 51 years old at the time. An exhibition of his work was held at the Connecticut Historical Society galleries in autumn 1960.

The third famous son of Hampton Hill was Connecticut's thirtieth governor, Chauncey Fitch Cleveland (1799-1887). Born in Hampton, he taught school there as a young man, was admitted to the bar in 1819, and elected to the legislature, for the first of several terms, in 1826. His law practice prospered, for he first lived in the large Greek Revival style house with three colossal porticos at lot 12-62 and then built the exquisite house at lot 21-1, about 1833. The person who planned and executed this elaborate example of Greek Revival architecture for him is unknown. The house has the basic proportions, columns and pediment of the Greek Revival style with extensive, delicate, classic detail in the manner of Robert Adam, the late 18th-century Scottish architect. It is also to be noted that while the house looks like a 1½-story structure, it really has two full stories. On the facade the eaves are above, not at, the level of the second floor, making the first story appear to be higher than it is, in somewhat of the same trompe-l'oeil effect as is found at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello. An unexpectedly awkward element in the design, the only one noted, is the juxtaposition of the corner pilasters and window frames of the extreme left and right windows of the facade. Usually, there is space between these members, and its absence in this house is a jarring element in the design.

After serving as Speaker of the House several times, Cleveland was elected governor in 1842 and again in 1843. As ex-governor, he returned to his home in Hampton Hill and continued to practice law for 36 years. He served two terms in the U. S. House of Representatives. His law office was in a separate, small building in the side (south) yard, that burned some years ago. As governor he carried through an act abolishing imprisonment for debt, a child-labor law, and appropriations for support of the Retreat for the Insane (now Institute of Living) in Hartford. After being a Democrat for many years, Cleveland, an anti-slavery man, helped form the Republican party in Connecticut/ In this endeavor he was allied with Gideon Welles, and correspondence between the two is preserved in the State archives.

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Public Buildings

The Congregational Church is said to have been designed and built in 1754 by Thomas Stedman, then just turned 20, and to be the second oldest Congregational church in the state.³ Built to replace the 1723 meeting house, initially it did not have portico or steeple, but did have pews arranged in square boxes. A tower was added in 1792, and a bell in 1796. In 1838 the box pews were replaced and the Greek Revival portico and corner pilasters were added. The inference is that the present steeple dates from 1792, but visually it appears to be part of the Greek Revival alterations of 1838. The position of the building was also changed in 1838, perhaps rotated 90 degrees on the site or perhaps moved from another site; the details are not clear.

Our Lady of Lourdes Church, on lot 12-43, Cedar Swamp Road, built in 1877-78, is of interest as an example of the Gothic Revival style executed in wood, and as a symbol of change in the ethnic make-up of the community. The land for the church was given by E. S. Cleveland, a nephew of the governor, and the building was constructed for \$4,000 to serve an initial group of 34 families. Presumably, some of the original Gothic Revival detail was lost when the present aluminum siding was added to the structure.

The impact on the community of the forces leading to construction of the church are recorded in a history of the county published in 1880: "A new church edifice, conspicuous on Hampton Hill, illustrates the change now going on in many parts of New England. A large Catholic church in the heart of a small farming population is indeed a strange and suggestive sight. Thrifty Willimantic (mill) operatives, hoarding their wages in convenient savings banks, invest finally in a permanent homestead, and take with them their families and religion, and the homes and churches of Puritan ancestors are thus gradually replaced by those of alien blood and worship. Industrious and orderly in the main, it yet remains to be seen whether they will sufficiently assimilate to take their place as good citizens. This Catholic church, built in 1878, is attended by a considerable congregation gathered from Hampton and adjacent towns."⁴ In this limited way, 19th-century industrialization and immigration made some impact on Hampton Hill, on trial.

Another building on Cedar Swamp Road, the 19th-century Center School, at lot 12A-20, is easily recognizable because of its two doors, for boys and for girls. The upper floor was used for town meetings and town offices, an arrangement that was continued from an earlier Center School building that stood on the site of the present Post Office, lot 21-6, and was continued to the Hampton Consolidated School when it was built at lot 21-17 in 1957.

The town offices were moved from the Consolidated School to the former fire house at lot 20-18 on Old Route 6 when a new fire house was con-

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structed outside the district. The building at lot 2-18 lacks architectural distinction but is over 50 years old and is the Town Hall, and therefore is considered to contribute. The Little River Grange #36, at lot 21-15/16 on Main Street, is a vernacular, turn-of-the-century frame building in approximately original condition, and clearly contributes to the character of the district. The 1960 Post Office at lot 21-6 on Main Street, on the other hand, while not objectionable in mass or shape, does have inappropriate large windows and aluminum siding. It is non-contributing.

A library, started in Hampton Hill in 1807, soon contained over 100 volumes, but soon ceased to function. It was started again in 1827, this time lasting three years, and again in 1856. The Fletcher Memorial Library now occupies a fine Italianate house at lot 12A-21 on Main Street.

Summary

The Colonial, Georgian, Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and contemporary 20th-century styles of Hampton Hill provide a panorama of American architecture from the 18th century to the present, with emphasis on the 18th and 19th centuries. The houses, churches, schools, and other public buildings of a rural New England community can be viewed and studied there on their original sites and in their original relationship to one another. Many of the houses are large and several are sophisticated or elaborate. As an entity, the Hampton Hill National Register Historic District provides, through architecture, a record of a rural community that is significant to the cultural history of the state.

1.

Crofut, p. 843.

2.

Chelsea Inn.

3.

This information is taken from the Dickerson Walking Tour notes. The church building generally thought to be the oldest in the state (1751), is in the Abington section of the town of Pomfret.

4.

Larned, p. 564.

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